



# CONCEPTS IN NEWS

## October 2024



Concepts	Official Definition	Easy Explanation
<b>Greenwashing</b>	Misleading claims by companies about the environmental benefits of a product or practice.	When companies pretend to be eco-friendly but aren't.
<b>Carbon Sink</b>	A natural or artificial reservoir that absorbs more carbon than it emits, helping reduce greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.	Forests and oceans that soak up more carbon than they release, helping fight global warming.
<b>Anthropocene Epoch</b>	A proposed geological epoch marked by significant human impact on Earth's geology and ecosystems.	A new age where humans are the biggest influence on Earth's environment.
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	A process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project.	A check to see how a new project might harm the environment.
<b>Biodiversity Hotspots</b>	Areas with a high amount of biological diversity that are under threat from human activities.	Places with lots of different plants and animals that need extra protection.



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<b>Ecological Niche</b>	The role and position a species has in its environment, including its habitat and interactions with other organisms.	The job or role a plant or animal has in its environment.
<b>Red Data Book</b>	A comprehensive list of species that are at risk of extinction, published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).	A book that lists animals and plants in danger of disappearing.
<b>Keystone Species</b>	A species on which other species in an ecosystem largely depend, and its removal would cause a significant impact on the ecosystem.	An important species that other animals and plants depend on for survival.
<b>Habitat Fragmentation</b>	The breaking up of a habitat into smaller, isolated areas, usually due to human activities.	When habitats are divided into smaller pieces, making it harder for animals to survive.
<b>Pole and Line Fishing</b>	A sustainable fishing method where fish are caught using a single rod, line, and hook.	A simple and eco-friendly way to catch fish using a rod and line.
<b>Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)</b>	Synthetic chemicals used in cooling systems that contribute to global warming.	Chemicals used in refrigerators and air conditioners that harm the environment.
<b>Greenflation</b>	The rise in costs of goods and services due to the transition to a greener economy, including higher costs for renewable energy and sustainable materials.	Prices go up because businesses are switching to eco-friendly practices, like using renewable energy instead of fossil fuels.
<b>Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)</b>	A tax imposed on carbon-intensive imports to prevent carbon leakage, ensuring that imported products face the same carbon costs as domestic ones.	A tax on goods from countries with high pollution to encourage cleaner production worldwide.
<b>Debt-for-Nature Swaps</b>	A financial arrangement where a portion of a developing country's foreign debt is forgiven in exchange for investments in environmental conservation.	A deal where a country gets debt relief by promising to protect its forests or wildlife.
<b>Blue Economy Strategies</b>	Approaches that focus on sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and preserving marine ecosystems.	Plans to make money from oceans in a way that doesn't harm marine life or water quality.
<b>Geoengineering</b>	Deliberate large-scale interventions in the Earth's climate system to counteract climate change, like reflecting sunlight or removing CO <sub>2</sub> .	Using technology to try to cool down the planet and reduce global warming.





<b>Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)</b>	Technology that captures carbon dioxide emissions from industries and stores them underground to reduce atmospheric CO2 levels.	A way to trap carbon emissions from factories and bury them so they don't reach the air.
<b>Circular Economy Transition</b>	Moving from a linear "take-make-dispose" economy to one that focuses on reusing, recycling, and minimizing waste.	Reducing waste by reusing materials instead of throwing them away.
<b>Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)</b>	Biofuel used in aviation that produces lower carbon emissions compared to traditional jet fuel.	Eco-friendly fuel for airplanes that reduces pollution.
<b>Blue Carbon</b>	Carbon stored in coastal and marine ecosystems like mangroves, salt marshes, and seagrass beds.	Plants in the ocean that capture carbon dioxide, helping to slow down climate change.
<b>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</b>	An international body for assessing the science related to climate change.	A global organization that studies climate change and its effects.
<b>Blue Carbon Ecosystems</b>	Coastal ecosystems that capture and store carbon (e.g., mangroves, salt marshes).	Coastal areas like mangroves that absorb and store carbon, helping fight climate change.
<b>Nutrient Cycling</b>	The movement and exchange of organic and inorganic matter in ecosystems.	The natural process where nutrients move through plants, animals, soil, and water.
<b>Coastal Erosion</b>	The process by which coastlines are eroded due to natural and human activities.	The wearing away of the shoreline by waves, currents, and human activities.
<b>Circular Economy</b>	An economic model focused on reducing waste and reusing resources.	A system where products are reused, recycled, and designed to last, reducing waste.
<b>Urban Heat Islands</b>	Urban areas that experience higher temperatures due to human activities.	Cities that are hotter than rural areas due to concrete, buildings, and less greenery.
<b>Bio-remediation</b>	The use of living organisms to clean up environmental contaminants.	Using plants, bacteria, or fungi to remove pollution from soil or water.
<b>Anthropocene Epoch</b>	A proposed geological epoch marked by significant human impact on Earth's ecosystems.	A new age marked by humans' big changes to Earth's ecosystems, climate, and landscapes.
<b>Biodiversity Offsetting</b>	Conservation activities aimed at compensating for biodiversity loss.	Protecting nature in one place to make up for harm done to it elsewhere.
<b>Climate-induced Migration</b>	Population movement driven by climate change impacts.	People moving to other places due to climate effects like droughts or floods.





<b>Regenerative Agriculture</b>	Farming practices aimed at rehabilitating soil health and ecosystem balance.	Farming methods that restore soil health and improve biodiversity.
<b>Carbon Pricing</b>	Financial strategy to incentivize reduction of carbon emissions.	Charging for carbon emissions to encourage people and companies to pollute less.



### Science and Technology

Concepts	Official Definition	Easy Explanation
<b>Gravitational Waves</b>	Ripples in spacetime caused by accelerating masses, such as merging black holes or neutron stars.	Waves in space created by huge cosmic events like stars or black holes crashing into each other.
<b>Exoplanets</b>	Planets that orbit stars outside our solar system.	Planets that exist in other solar systems beyond ours.
<b>Space Debris Mitigation</b>	Techniques and strategies aimed at reducing the creation and impact of debris in space.	Ways to stop and clean up the junk left by old satellites and rockets in space.
<b>Astrobiology</b>	The study of life in the universe, including the conditions necessary for life to exist on other planets.	The science of looking for life outside Earth.
<b>Cryogenic Engines</b>	Rocket engines that use super-cooled liquid fuels, such as liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen.	Rocket engines that work by using very cold liquid fuels.
<b>Space-Based Solar Power (SBSP)</b>	The concept of collecting solar energy in space and transmitting it to Earth.	Getting solar energy from space and sending it back to Earth.
<b>Artificial Photosynthesis</b>	A chemical process that replicates the natural process of photosynthesis, used for producing clean energy.	A man-made process that mimics plants to create clean energy.
<b>Biomimicry</b>	The design and production of materials, structures, and systems that are modeled on biological entities and processes.	Copying nature's designs to solve human problems.
<b>Internet of Things (IoT)</b>	A system of interrelated devices connected to the internet, capable of collecting and exchanging data.	Everyday objects connected to the internet that can talk to each other.
<b>Quantum Entanglement</b>	A physical phenomenon where pairs or groups of particles become linked and the state of one particle instantly affects the state of the other, no matter the distance.	When two particles are connected in such a way that what happens to one affects the other, even if they are far apart.





<b>Li-Fi Technology</b>	A wireless communication technology that uses light to transmit data.	Using light instead of radio waves to send data quickly.
<b>Artificial Intelligence (AI)</b>	The simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think and learn.	Computers that can think, learn, and solve problems like humans.
<b>Machine Learning (ML)</b>	A subset of AI that allows systems to learn from data and improve their performance over time.	A type of AI where computers get better at tasks by learning from data.
<b>Deep Learning</b>	A branch of machine learning based on artificial neural networks with many layers, enabling advanced pattern recognition.	A type of AI that uses layers of networks to recognize patterns in data.
<b>Nanomedicine</b>	The medical application of nanotechnology, used to diagnose, treat, and prevent diseases at the molecular level.	Using tiny particles to treat diseases in the human body.
<b>Distributed Ledger Technology</b>	A digital system for recording transactions where records are maintained across several computers, rather than being stored in one central server.	A way to keep track of transactions using many computers instead of just one.
<b>Smart Grids</b>	Electrical grids that use digital communication technology to detect and react to local changes in usage.	A power grid that uses technology to manage electricity better.
<b>Hydrogen Storage</b>	Technologies and methods used to store hydrogen for later use, particularly in energy applications.	Ways to store hydrogen for use as a clean energy source.
<b>Solar Photovoltaic Cells</b>	Devices that convert sunlight directly into electricity.	Panels that turn sunlight into electricity.
<b>Vertical Farming</b>	The practice of growing crops in vertically stacked layers to save space and resources.	Growing plants in tall layers indoors, saving space and water.
<b>Floating Solar Farms</b>	Solar power systems mounted on bodies of water like lakes, reservoirs, or the ocean.	Solar panels that float on water to produce electricity.
<b>Circular Economy</b>	An economic system aimed at eliminating waste and the continual use of resources through recycling and reusing materials.	A system where waste is reduced by reusing and recycling materials.
<b>Protein Folding</b>	The process by which a protein structure assumes its functional shape or conformation.	How proteins in your body fold into their correct shape to work properly.
<b>AlphaFold</b>	An AI system developed by DeepMind to predict protein folding structures.	A super-smart computer program that can figure out how proteins fold in your body.
<b>Synthetic Proteins</b>	Proteins engineered through artificial means, used for medical or industrial purposes.	Man-made proteins designed to help in medicine or industrial processes.





<b>Restricted Boltzmann Machine (RBM)</b>	A type of machine learning algorithm used for deep learning applications.	A mathematical model used by computers to recognize patterns and learn from data.
<b>Deep Learning</b>	A subset of machine learning using artificial neural networks to model complex data patterns.	A form of AI where computers learn from lots of data to do tasks like recognizing faces.
<b>Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs)</b>	Computing systems inspired by the biological neural networks of animal brains.	Computer models that work like the human brain to solve problems.
<b>Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)</b>	AI models in which two neural networks compete to create realistic data, such as images.	AI systems where two programs compete to create realistic pictures or data.
<b>Backpropagation</b>	A method used in artificial neural networks to calculate the error of predictions and adjust the model.	A way AI systems fix their mistakes when learning from data.
<b>Mycobacteriophages</b>	Viruses that specifically infect mycobacteria, such as the bacteria causing tuberculosis.	Special viruses that attack bacteria like the ones that cause TB.
<b>RNA Interference (RNAi)</b>	A biological process in which RNA molecules inhibit gene expression, effectively silencing genes.	A way cells can block certain genes from making proteins.
<b>Deep Neural Networks (DNNs)</b>	A class of artificial neural networks with multiple layers that allow for advanced learning tasks.	Complex computer systems that mimic the brain and help AI learn harder tasks.
<b>Hebbian Learning</b>	A theory in neural networks that states "cells that fire together wire together," helping to improve learning efficiency.	A rule in AI that helps computers learn by linking things that happen at the same time.
<b>Extrinsic Protein Design</b>	The process of creating proteins that do not naturally occur in organisms but are designed for specific functions.	Designing new proteins that don't naturally exist but can be used for special jobs in science.
<b>Quantum Entanglement</b>	A phenomenon in quantum mechanics where two particles become linked, and the state of one instantly affects the other, no matter the distance between them.	Two particles act like they're connected, even if they're very far apart, so changing one changes the other.
<b>Gene Editing Technology</b>	Techniques like CRISPR that allow scientists to modify DNA precisely, potentially curing genetic disorders.	A way to change the genes in living things, like fixing a typo in a book, to cure diseases.
<b>Neurotechnology</b>	Tools and technologies designed to understand and interact with the brain and nervous system.	Technology that helps us understand and even change how the brain works.





<b>Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicles</b>	Vehicles that use hydrogen gas to generate electricity, emitting only water as a byproduct.	Cars that run on hydrogen, producing just water instead of pollution.
<b>Cryogenic Engines</b>	Engines that use extremely cold fuel, like liquid hydrogen and oxygen, to produce powerful thrust, often used in space rockets.	Super-cold engines used in rockets that help launch them into space.
<b>Environmental DNA (eDNA) Sampling</b>	The collection of DNA from the environment (like water or soil) to study the presence of various organisms without having to capture them.	Testing water or soil to find out what animals or plants live in an area without catching them.
<b>Artificial Photosynthesis</b>	A process that mimics the natural photosynthesis of plants to produce fuels or electricity using sunlight.	A technology that works like plants, using sunlight to make energy or fuel.
<b>Space-Based Solar Power (SBSP)</b>	A concept where solar panels in space capture sunlight and beam energy back to Earth.	Solar panels in space that send electricity down to Earth, even when it's cloudy here.
<b>Vertical Farming</b>	Growing crops in stacked layers or vertical structures, usually in urban areas, to save space and use resources more efficiently.	Growing plants in tall buildings instead of fields to save space and water.
<b>Viral Spillover Risks</b>	The potential of viruses to jump from one species to another, often leading to outbreaks.	Risk of viruses spreading from animals to humans, possibly causing diseases.
<b>Microbial Diversity</b>	The variety of microbial species within a particular environment.	The different types of tiny organisms living in a specific area.
<b>Digital Twin Technology</b>	Virtual replica of a physical entity for real-time data analysis and simulation.	A digital copy of a real object or system used for testing and monitoring.
<b>Quantum Computing</b>	Advanced computing technology using quantum mechanics for high-speed data processing.	Super-fast computers that use principles of physics to solve complex problems.
<b>Remote Sensing Technologies</b>	Tools and methods to gather information about an area from a distance, usually from satellites.	Using satellites and sensors to study Earth from afar.
<b>Quantum Encryption</b>	Encryption technique leveraging quantum mechanics for secure data transmission.	A super-secure way to send information using principles of quantum physics.
<b>End-to-End Encryption</b>	Secure communication method where only communicating users can read the messages.	A security method where only the sender and receiver can see the message.







<b>Vaccine Hesitancy</b>	Reluctance or refusal to vaccinate despite the availability of vaccines.	People not wanting to get vaccinated even when vaccines are accessible.
<b>Bio-capacity</b>	The capacity of ecosystems to regenerate resources and absorb waste.	How much nature can handle in terms of resources and waste.
<b>Environmental DNA (eDNA) Sampling</b>	Collecting and analyzing DNA from environmental samples to monitor biodiversity.	Collecting traces of DNA in nature to see which animals are present in the area.



## Economy

Concepts	Official Definition	Easy Explanation
<b>Dividend Distribution Tax</b>	A tax levied by the government on the dividends distributed by a company to its shareholders.	Tax paid by companies when they give profits to shareholders.
<b>Stagflation</b>	An economic situation where inflation is high, economic growth is slow, and unemployment is high.	When prices keep rising, but the economy isn't growing, and people are losing jobs.
<b>Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate</b>	Repo rate is the rate at which the central bank lends money to commercial banks. Reverse repo rate is the rate at which it borrows from them.	Rates the central bank uses to control money flow in the economy.
<b>Open Market Operations (OMOs)</b>	The buying and selling of government securities by a central bank to control the money supply.	Central bank controls money by buying or selling bonds.
<b>Basel Norms</b>	International banking regulations issued by the Basel Committee to ensure that financial institutions have enough capital.	Rules to make sure banks have enough money to handle financial problems.
<b>Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)</b>	An international reserve asset created by the IMF to supplement member countries' official reserves.	A type of money created by the IMF to help countries with their reserves.
<b>Venture Capital Funds</b>	Investment funds that provide financing to small, early-stage companies that show potential for long-term growth.	Money invested in startups that could grow big in the future.
<b>Priority Sector Lending</b>	Guidelines set by the central bank that require banks to lend to sectors that impact large parts of society, such as agriculture.	Rules that make sure banks lend money to areas important for society, like farming.







<b>Gini Coefficient</b>	A measure of income inequality within a country, where 0 represents perfect equality and 1 represents maximal inequality.	A number that shows how unevenly income is spread in a country.
<b>Marginal Cost of Funds Based Lending Rate (MCLR)</b>	The minimum interest rate that a bank can lend at, based on its cost of borrowing.	The lowest rate banks can charge when they lend money.
<b>Inverted Duty Structure</b>	A situation where import duty on finished goods is lower than on raw materials, affecting domestic manufacturing.	When it's cheaper to import final products than raw materials, hurting local businesses.
<b>Credit Default Swaps (CDS)</b>	A financial contract that allows an investor to "swap" or offset their credit risk with that of another investor.	A deal that protects lenders if borrowers can't repay their loans.
<b>Participatory Notes (P-Notes)</b>	Financial instruments used by foreign investors to invest in Indian securities without registering with SEBI.	A way for foreign investors to invest in Indian stocks without lots of paperwork.
<b>Tobin Tax</b>	A tax on currency transactions aimed at reducing volatility in foreign exchange markets.	A small tax on money exchanged between countries to stop fast, risky trades.
<b>Tax Buoyancy</b>	The responsiveness of tax revenue growth to changes in the economy, such as GDP growth.	How much more tax the government collects when the economy grows.
<b>Minimum Support Price (MSP)</b>	The price at which the government buys crops from farmers, regardless of market prices, to support them.	A guaranteed price the government pays farmers for their crops, even if the market price is low.
<b>Non-Food Inflation</b>	The rise in the price levels of all items in the economy except food.	When prices of things other than food keep rising.
<b>Middle-income Trap</b>	A situation where a country's growth slows down after reaching middle-income levels, making it difficult to reach high-income status.	When a country gets stuck in the middle stage of development and can't grow rich.
<b>Premature Deindustrialization</b>	The decline in manufacturing industries in developing countries before they reach high-income levels.	When factories and industries close down in poorer countries before they become rich.
<b>Protein to Energy Ratio (PER)</b>	A metric used to evaluate the protein content in food relative to its energy content.	A way to measure how much protein a food provides compared to its calories.
<b>Minimum Support Price (MSP)</b>	A guaranteed price at which the government purchases crops from farmers, regardless of market conditions.	The price at which the government buys crops from farmers to protect their income.





<b>Deindustrialization</b>	The decline of industrial activity in a region or economy.	The process where factories close, and manufacturing jobs disappear.
<b>Standardised Agriculture Demonstration Farms (SADFs)</b>	Model farms set up to demonstrate modern farming techniques for productivity and sustainability.	Farms used to show the best ways to grow crops using modern methods.
<b>Stagflation</b>	A situation where an economy experiences stagnant growth, high unemployment, and high inflation simultaneously.	When the economy is not growing, but prices keep rising, making things worse.
<b>Fiscal Drag</b>	The effect of inflation on increasing tax revenues as people move into higher tax brackets, reducing disposable income.	When rising prices push people into higher taxes, leaving them with less money to spend.
<b>Debt Monetization</b>	The process where a central bank purchases government bonds to finance government spending, increasing the money supply.	When a country's central bank creates more money to help pay off its debts.
<b>Sovereign Green Bonds</b>	Bonds issued by governments to raise funds for climate and environmental projects.	A type of loan taken by a country to fund projects that help the environment.
<b>Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)</b>	A policy approach where producers are responsible for the treatment and disposal of products after consumer use, especially for waste like plastics.	Making companies take care of the waste their products create even after people use them.
<b>Strategic Petroleum Reserves</b>	Emergency storage of petroleum held by a government.	A country's stockpile of oil for use during crises.
<b>Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffer</b>	Extra capital required for banks during economic upturns to mitigate downturns.	Extra money banks must save during good times to help during bad times.
<b>Universal Basic Income</b>	Regular payments from the government to all citizens, regardless of income.	The government gives everyone a fixed amount of money each month to cover basic needs.
<b>Differentiated Banking</b>	Banking structure catering to various sectors with specific financial needs.	Special types of banks for different needs, like small loans or agriculture.
<b>Capital Account Convertibility</b>	Freedom to convert local financial assets into foreign financial assets and vice versa.	Freedom to exchange local money and assets for foreign ones easily.
<b>Green Bonds</b>	Bonds issued to finance environmentally friendly projects.	Loans for projects that help the environment, like renewable energy.





<b>Sovereign Wealth Funds</b>	State-owned investment funds created from national revenues.	Government-owned funds that invest money earned from resources like oil.
<b>Inclusive Digital Economy</b>	Ensuring digital economic opportunities are accessible to all segments of society.	Making sure everyone has access to technology and internet for job and business opportunities.
<b>Fiscal Federalism</b>	Financial relations between different levels of government, emphasizing autonomy and responsibility.	How money and resources are shared between the national and local governments.



## International Relations

Concepts	Official Definition	Easy Explanation
<b>Sovereign Immunity in Arbitration</b>	A principle where sovereign states cannot be sued in foreign courts without their consent.	Countries can't be taken to court in another country unless they agree to it.
<b>Offshore Wind Energy Diplomacy</b>	International cooperation to promote and develop offshore wind energy projects for sustainable power generation.	Countries working together to build wind farms in the sea to create clean energy.
<b>India Out Campaign</b>	A political movement in the Maldives opposing Indian military presence and intervention.	A campaign in the Maldives to reduce India's influence in their military and politics.
<b>Nuclear Taboo</b>	The international norm that discourages the use of nuclear weapons due to the catastrophic consequences they can cause.	A global understanding that nuclear weapons shouldn't be used because of the damage they cause.
<b>Global Digital Compact (GDC)</b>	A proposed international agreement on the use of digital technologies, ensuring they are used responsibly and fairly.	A plan for countries to agree on how to use digital technology in a fair and safe way.
<b>Digital Public Goods</b>	Open-source software, data, and other resources that can be used for public good, especially in development contexts.	Digital tools and resources that are available for everyone to use, helping to improve society.





<b>Strategic Autonomy</b>	The ability of a state to pursue its own interests and policies independently without being overly dependent on other countries.	A country's freedom to make its own decisions without being controlled by others.
<b>Debt-Trap Diplomacy</b>	A strategy where a country extends loans to another with terms that are hard to repay, leading to economic dependence.	When a country gives loans to others knowing they'll struggle to pay back, making them reliant.
<b>Cyber Sovereignty</b>	The idea that each country has the right to control and regulate the internet within its borders.	A country's right to decide how the internet works within its territory.
<b>Hydro-diplomacy</b>	The use of water resources as a tool in international relations to negotiate, cooperate, or resolve conflicts between countries.	Using rivers and lakes as a way to make peace or resolve issues between countries.
<b>Geo-economic Fragmentation</b>	The division of global economic relations into smaller, often regional, blocs due to political tensions.	When global trade and economy split into smaller groups because of disagreements between countries.
<b>Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI)</b>	A collaborative effort by countries to build more reliable supply chains, especially in the Indo-Pacific region, to reduce dependence on a single source.	Countries working together to make sure important products don't just come from one place, making them less vulnerable to disruptions.
<b>Maritime Domain Awareness</b>	The understanding of activities and conditions in the oceans that could affect a country's security, economy, or environment.	Keeping a close watch on what's happening in the sea areas that affect a country.
<b>Strategic Depth in Foreign Policy</b>	A concept where a country aims to maintain space and time advantage over potential threats by building alliances and influence beyond its borders.	A country's strategy to create a buffer zone of friendly areas around itself to keep threats away.
<b>Non-Proliferation Treaty</b>	Treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting peaceful use of nuclear energy.	An agreement to stop the spread of nuclear weapons globally.
<b>Free Trade Agreements</b>	Agreements between countries to reduce or eliminate trade barriers.	Deals between countries to make trade easier by reducing taxes on imports/exports.
<b>Cross-Border Insolvency</b>	Legal framework for resolving insolvency cases involving debtors with assets or creditors in multiple countries.	Laws to handle bankruptcies that involve people or companies in different countries.
<b>Blue Economy</b>	Economic use of ocean resources to improve livelihoods while ensuring sustainability.	Using ocean resources like fish and minerals in a way that helps the economy and preserves the sea.





<b>Strategic Autonomy</b>	The ability of a state to pursue its national interests independently.	A country's power to make its own decisions without depending on others.
<b>Hybrid Warfare</b>	Use of unconventional warfare tactics, including cyber, economic, and psychological operations.	Combining traditional military force with cyber and economic attacks in conflict.
<b>Non-State Actors</b>	Entities other than states that influence international relations, such as NGOs, multinational corporations.	Groups like companies and NGOs that affect global politics but aren't governments.
<b>Cyber Diplomacy</b>	Use of diplomatic tools to address cybersecurity issues on a global scale.	Working with other countries to address cyber threats and protect internet security.
<b>Geo-economic Rebalancing</b>	Adjustments in economic power distribution across countries or regions.	Shifts in the global economy, changing which countries hold economic power.
<b>Digital Currency</b>	Currency available only in digital or electronic form, issued and regulated by a central authority.	Money that exists only online, controlled by the government.
<b>Digital Public Goods</b>	Open-source digital resources accessible to everyone, aimed at benefiting society.	Free online tools and resources that everyone can use for the public good.
<b>Strategic Partnerships and Realpolitik</b>	International relations approach focusing on pragmatic alliances based on national interest.	Forming alliances based on practical interests rather than shared values or ideals.



### Polity

Concepts	Official Definition	Easy Explanation
<b>Doctrine of Harmonious Construction</b>	A legal principle used by courts to interpret laws so that different laws do not contradict each other.	A method courts use to make sure laws work together without conflicts.
<b>Electoral Bonds</b>	Bonds issued by a bank through which political parties can receive donations.	A way for people to donate money to political parties without revealing their identity.
<b>Delimitation Commission</b>	A commission established to redraw the boundaries of legislative constituencies based on recent census data.	A body that redraws election boundaries to ensure fair representation.
<b>Doctrine of Lapse</b>	A policy used by the British in India where if a ruler died without a male heir, the territory would be annexed.	A British rule in India that allowed them to take over a kingdom if a ruler had no son.





<b>Collegium System</b>	A system of appointment of judges in which judges are appointed by a panel of sitting judges.	A method where judges are chosen by a group of senior judges.
<b>Model Code of Conduct (MCC)</b>	A set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission for the conduct of political parties and candidates during elections.	Rules that political parties must follow during elections to ensure fairness.
<b>Judicial Activism</b>	The proactive role played by the judiciary in protecting rights and shaping policies.	When courts take a lead in protecting rights or shaping new laws.
<b>Judicial Review</b>	The power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and strike down laws that violate it.	Courts can reject laws if they don't follow the constitution.
<b>Sunset Clause</b>	A provision within a law that sets an expiration date unless it is renewed by legislation.	A rule in a law that makes it expire after a set time unless extended.
<b>First-level Check (EVM Batteries)</b>	The initial verification process to ensure EVMs and their batteries are functioning correctly before an election.	The first check done to make sure voting machines work properly before elections.
<b>Unit System (Judicial Performance Evaluation)</b>	A system that measures judicial performance based on the number and type of cases handled.	A way to evaluate how well judges are performing by looking at the cases they manage.
<b>Case Flow Management Rules</b>	Rules designed to streamline the judicial process and manage the flow of cases efficiently.	Rules to ensure that court cases move quickly and smoothly through the system.
<b>Criminal Tribes Act</b>	A colonial law that classified certain Indian communities as "criminal by birth," leading to widespread discrimination.	A British-era law that labeled entire groups of people as criminals, leading to unfair treatment.
<b>Judicial Overreach</b>	When the judiciary crosses its limits and interferes with the functions of the executive or legislative branches of government.	When courts make decisions that should be left to the government or parliament.
<b>Cooperative Federalism</b>	A system where national and state governments work together to solve common issues, respecting each other's roles.	The central and state governments team up to solve problems together.
<b>Doctrine of Lapse</b>	A colonial policy used by the British in India where a princely state without a natural heir would be annexed.	A British rule where if an Indian ruler died without a son, their kingdom would be taken over.
<b>Electoral Bonds</b>	Financial instruments to donate funds to political parties anonymously.	A way to give money to political parties without revealing your name.





<b>Parliamentary Privileges</b>	Special rights and immunities enjoyed by members of parliament.	Powers and protections given to lawmakers so they can do their job effectively.
<b>Cooperative Federalism</b>	Collaboration between central and state governments for policy and governance.	The central and state governments working together to run the country smoothly.
<b>Social Audit</b>	Review and assessment of government programs and schemes by the community.	The public checks how well government projects and schemes are working.
<b>Legal Personhood</b>	Recognition of entities (e.g., corporations, rivers) as having rights and responsibilities.	Giving legal rights to things like companies or rivers as if they were people.
<b>Participatory Governance</b>	System where citizens have direct input in the decision-making process.	People get to have a say in government decisions directly.
<b>Universal Health Coverage</b>	Ensuring that all individuals have access to necessary healthcare without financial hardship.	Making sure everyone can get health care without going broke.
<b>Judicial Activism</b>	Judiciary's proactive role in enforcing rights and providing checks on other branches.	Courts actively protecting citizens' rights and checking government power.
<b>Regulatory Sandboxes</b>	Controlled environments where firms can test new products with relaxed regulations.	A safe place for companies to try new things without strict rules.
<b>Fiscal Federalism</b>	Financial relationship and resource allocation between different government levels.	How national and state governments share money and financial duties.
<b>Inclusive Digital Economy</b>	Ensuring equitable access to digital technology for economic benefits across all social groups.	Making sure everyone, including disadvantaged groups, can benefit from digital technology.
<b>Right to be Forgotten</b>	The right to request the removal of personal data from online sources.	The right to ask for old or embarrassing info to be deleted from the internet.
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	Process for evaluating the environmental effects of proposed projects before decision-making.	Checking a project's effect on the environment before approving it.
<b>Disaster Risk Financing</b>	Financial mechanisms to manage the economic impact of disasters on communities.	Money planning to help people recover financially from disasters.





