



# **CONCEPTS IN NEWS**

## March 2025



Keyword	Official Definition	Easy Explanation
<b>Single-Use Plastics</b>	Plastic products designed to be disposed of right after use without being reused or recycled.	Plastics that are thrown away after one use.
<b>Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)</b>	A policy approach where producers are given a significant responsibility—financial and/or physical—for the treatment or disposal of post-consumer products.	Making producers responsible for their products from creation to disposal.
<b>Marine Carbon Dioxide Removal</b>	Techniques aimed at removing carbon dioxide directly from seawater to mitigate climate change.	Methods to take out CO2 from the ocean to fight climate change.
<b>Lake-Effect Snow</b>	Snowfall caused when cold dry air passes over warmer water bodies, particularly large lakes, gaining moisture and heat.	Snow that forms when cold air moves over warm lake water.
<b>Albedo Effect</b>	The fraction of solar energy reflected from the Earth back into space, influencing the Earth's climate.	How much sunlight Earth's surface reflects back into space.
<b>Ice-Free Arctic Day</b>	A day on which there is no sea ice present in the Arctic Ocean during the summer melt season.	A day when the Arctic Ocean has no ice.



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<b>Land Degradation Neutrality</b>	A state whereby the amount and quality of land resources necessary to support ecosystem functions remain stable or increase over time.	Maintaining or improving the quality and quantity of land over time.
<b>Arctic Amplification</b>	The phenomenon that the Arctic region is warming faster than the rest of the world.	The Arctic warming up much faster than other parts of the world.
<b>Climate Tipping Points</b>	Critical points within the climate system that, when exceeded, can lead to significant changes to the climate system.	Points at which small changes can drastically alter the climate.
<b>Agrivoltaics</b>	The co-development of the same area of land for both solar photovoltaic power as well as for agriculture.	Using land for both solar power and agriculture.
<b>Digital Poaching Networks</b>	Organized groups using online platforms to facilitate illegal wildlife hunting and trade.	Using social media and websites to hunt and sell animals illegally.
<b>Offshore Mining</b>	Extracting minerals and resources from the ocean floor beyond the shoreline.	Digging for metals and minerals deep under the sea.
<b>Sediment Plumes</b>	Clouds of particles stirred up during seabed mining or natural movement, impacting marine life.	Muddy underwater clouds that harm sea animals.
<b>Under-Ice Biodiversity (Antarctica)</b>	The variety of life forms living beneath Antarctic sea ice.	Hidden creatures living under Antarctica's ice sheets.
<b>Ocean Nutrient Pathways</b>	Circulation systems that transport essential nutrients through different ocean layers.	How nutrients travel in ocean water to feed sea life.
<b>Arribada</b>	A mass nesting event where thousands of sea turtles lay eggs on the same beach at the same time.	When lots of sea turtles come together to lay eggs on one beach.
<b>Cryosphere Destabilization</b>	The weakening or melting of frozen parts of the Earth due to climate change.	Ice and snow-covered areas are melting because of global warming.
<b>Sacred Groves</b>	Forest patches protected by local communities due to religious or cultural significance.	Small forests that people protect because they are sacred or culturally important.
<b>Biodiversity Hotspot</b>	A region with a high concentration of plant and animal species that is under environmental threat.	A place with many rare animals and plants that need protection.
<b>Solar Maximum</b>	The peak phase of the Sun's 11-year cycle with increased sunspots and solar storms.	A time when the Sun becomes very active and sends out strong solar flares.





<b>Marine Heatwaves</b>	Extended periods of abnormally high sea surface temperatures that disrupt marine ecosystems.	Ocean water gets too hot for a long time, harming fish and corals.
<b>Green Hydrogen</b>	Hydrogen produced using renewable energy sources like wind and solar, without emitting carbon.	Clean hydrogen fuel made without polluting the environment.
<b>Coral Bleaching</b>	A phenomenon where corals lose their color and health due to stress from high temperatures or pollution.	When corals turn white and sick because the ocean gets too hot or dirty.
<b>Loss &amp; Damage Fund</b>	A financial mechanism to support countries affected by climate change disasters.	A global fund that helps countries recover from climate disasters.
<b>Circular Economy</b>	An economic model focused on reducing waste and reusing materials to create sustainability.	A system where things are reused and recycled instead of thrown away.
<b>Carbon Border Tax</b>	A tariff on imports based on the carbon emissions associated with their production, aimed at preventing carbon leakage.	Extra tax on imported goods if they pollute more than domestic ones.
<b>Loss and Damage Fund</b>	A global fund agreed under UN climate talks to help vulnerable countries recover from climate change impacts.	Money to help poor countries hit by climate disasters.
<b>Green Credit Programme (India)</b>	A market-based system under which individuals or organizations earn credits for eco-friendly actions.	You get points for planting trees or saving water—can trade these.
<b>Greenwashing</b>	A deceptive practice where companies falsely claim to be environmentally friendly to attract consumers.	Pretending to be eco-friendly for profit.
<b>El Niño &amp; La Niña</b>	Natural climate phenomena involving warming (El Niño) or cooling (La Niña) of the central/eastern Pacific Ocean, affecting global weather.	Ocean cycles that change weather globally—heat or cool patterns.
<b>Carbon Market</b>	A system where countries or companies trade emission allowances or carbon credits to reduce greenhouse gases.	Buying or selling permission to emit CO <sub>2</sub> .
<b>Blue Economy</b>	Sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving ocean health.	Using oceans for business without harming marine life.
<b>Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)</b>	A policy where producers are responsible for disposal of products after consumer use, especially plastics and electronics.	Companies must collect and recycle their products after use.





<b>LULUCF</b>	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry; a UNFCCC category that tracks how land practices affect carbon emissions.	Tracking how land usage (like deforestation) adds or cuts emissions.
<b>Climate Resilient Cities</b>	Urban areas designed to withstand and adapt to climate change impacts such as floods, heatwaves, etc.	Cities planned to handle extreme weather and climate changes.
<b>One Sun, One World, One Grid</b>	An initiative by India to create a global solar power grid linking different countries.	A worldwide solar electricity-sharing network led by India.
<b>Plastic Treaty (Global)</b>	A legally binding global agreement under negotiation to reduce plastic pollution.	Countries trying to make a rulebook to cut plastic use worldwide.



### Science and Technology

Keyword	Official Definition	Easy Explanation
<b>Genetically Modified Parasites</b>	Parasites that have been genetically engineered to study diseases or for potential use in disease control strategies.	Parasites altered in the lab to help in research or disease control.
<b>Late-Arresting vs. Early-Arresting Parasites</b>	Classification of parasites based on the timing of their impact on their hosts during the host's lifecycle.	Parasites categorized by when they affect their hosts.
<b>Extrachromosomal DNA (ecDNA)</b>	DNA that exists outside of chromosomes and can replicate independently, often playing a role in cancer progression.	DNA outside normal chromosomes that can contribute to cancer.
<b>Quantum Dot Solar Cells</b>	Solar cells that utilize quantum dots to improve light absorption and overall efficiency.	Solar cells enhanced by tiny particles for better sunlight capture.
<b>Gravitational Lensing</b>	The bending of light by gravity from a massive object, used in astronomy to study distant celestial objects.	Using gravity's effect on light to view distant objects in space.
<b>James Webb Space Telescope (JWST)</b>	The largest space telescope designed to provide improved infrared resolution and sensitivity over the Hubble Telescope.	A major space telescope for observing the universe in infrared light.
<b>Hubble Tension</b>	The discrepancy in measurements of the rate at which the universe is expanding.	Conflicting data on how fast the universe is growing.
<b>Ghost Guns</b>	Firearms that are made by individuals using parts that do not have serial numbers and are therefore untraceable.	Guns made at home that can't be tracked because they lack serial numbers.





<b>Biodegradable Satellites</b>	Satellites designed to decompose naturally after their mission ends to reduce space debris.	Satellites that break down after use to avoid cluttering space.
<b>Space Traffic</b>	The management of space vehicles and debris in Earth's orbit to prevent collisions and maintain safe navigation.	Managing satellites and debris to keep space travel safe.
<b>Genetic Bottleneck</b>	A sharp reduction in the size of a population, leading to a decrease in genetic diversity.	When a population drastically decreases, leading to less genetic variety.
<b>Astropolitics</b>	The study of the political and legal implications of human activities in outer space.	Politics concerning space exploration and usage.
<b>Sakharov Conditions</b>	Necessary theoretical conditions for explaining the matter-antimatter asymmetry in the universe.	Conditions needed for the difference in matter and antimatter in the universe.
<b>Microglia Overactivation</b>	The excessive activation of microglia, brain immune cells, which can lead to neuroinflammation and neurological diseases.	When brain immune cells become overactive and cause brain issues.
<b>APAAR ID</b>	A unique digital ID under the "One Nation, One Student ID" initiative for lifelong tracking of academic records in India.	A single student ID that stores your education details forever.
<b>Sonic Weapons</b>	Non-lethal weapons that use sound waves at high frequencies to incapacitate or disrupt individuals.	Weapons that hurt or confuse people using loud or high-pitched sound.
<b>Data Monopolies</b>	Market situations where a few corporations control vast amounts of user data, limiting competition and privacy.	When a few tech companies control too much of our personal data.
<b>Section 79 IT Act</b>	Provides "safe harbour" to intermediaries (like social media platforms) if they don't actively moderate content.	A law that protects platforms like Twitter unless they directly control posts.
<b>Docking-Undocking</b>	The process where spacecraft connect or disconnect in orbit to transfer crew or materials.	When two space vehicles link up or separate while in space.
<b>Satellite Internet</b>	High-speed internet provided via communication satellites, especially for remote areas.	Internet that works through space satellites, useful where cables can't reach.
<b>Antarctic Sub-Ice Ecosystem</b>	Ecosystems existing beneath Antarctic ice sheets, hosting life in extreme, isolated environments.	Hidden underwater ecosystems under Antarctic ice where life survives in harsh conditions.
<b>Challenger 150 Initiative</b>	A scientific expedition aiming to map and study marine biodiversity in the high seas.	A global sea voyage to study unknown ocean creatures and ecosystems.





<b>Infrasonic Waves</b>	Sound waves with frequencies below the range of human hearing, often used in studying earthquakes and volcanoes.	Deep sound waves we can't hear, used to monitor natural disasters.
<b>Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS)</b>	A NASA program that contracts private companies to deliver scientific instruments and payloads to the Moon.	NASA pays private companies to take scientific equipment to the Moon.
<b>Blue Ghost Lunar Lander</b>	A robotic lunar lander developed by Firefly Aerospace for NASA's CLPS mission to explore the Moon.	A robotic spaceship designed to land on the Moon and conduct experiments.
<b>Epoch of Reionization</b>	The period in the early universe when the first stars and galaxies formed, re-ionizing neutral hydrogen.	The time when the first stars lit up the universe.
<b>Cosmic Inflation</b>	A rapid expansion of the universe immediately after the Big Bang, explaining its large-scale structure.	The universe expanded super-fast right after the Big Bang.
<b>Solar Maximum</b>	The peak period of solar activity in the 11-year solar cycle, leading to increased sunspots and solar storms.	The sun gets super active, sending out more solar flares.
<b>Low-Earth Orbit (LEO) Satellite</b>	A satellite that orbits the Earth at an altitude of 180-2,000 km, commonly used for communications and observation.	A satellite that stays close to Earth and is used for internet and monitoring.
<b>Medium-Earth Orbit (MEO) Satellites</b>	Satellites that orbit between 2,000-35,786 km above Earth, mainly used for GPS and navigation.	Satellites used for GPS and tracking that orbit higher than LEO but lower than GEO.
<b>Common Compute Portal</b>	A cloud-based computing infrastructure that enables access to large-scale computing resources for research and industry.	A digital platform that lets researchers and companies use supercomputers online.
<b>Echolocation</b>	The biological ability of animals like bats and dolphins to detect objects using sound waves.	Animals like bats "see" using sound instead of eyes.
<b>Generative AI</b>	A type of artificial intelligence that creates new content like images, text, and music based on training data.	AI that can create realistic images, write text, or make music.
<b>Kessler Syndrome</b>	A theoretical scenario where space debris collisions cause a chain reaction, making Earth's orbit unusable.	Too much space junk can cause crashes that make space unsafe.
<b>GenAI</b>	Generative AI refers to AI models capable of generating text, images, audio, and more based on learned patterns.	AI that can create stuff like writing, images, etc., using past data.





<b>Edge Computing</b>	A distributed computing method where data processing happens closer to the source rather than a central server.	Processing data near your device (like your phone) instead of a far server.
<b>Quantum Supremacy</b>	When a quantum computer performs a task impossible or infeasible for classical computers.	Quantum computers doing tasks normal ones can't.
<b>Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)</b>	Foundational tech platforms (e.g., Aadhaar, UPI) enabling delivery of basic public services digitally.	Govt tech like Aadhaar and UPI used by all for services.
<b>Blockchain</b>	A decentralized, secure, and transparent record-keeping technology for digital transactions.	Digital ledger that stores data safely and openly across users.
<b>Super App</b>	An all-in-one mobile application offering various services like messaging, payments, bookings, etc.	One app that does everything—chat, buy, pay, book, etc.
<b>Quantum Communication</b>	Secure communication using principles of quantum physics, especially quantum entanglement.	Using quantum tech to send ultra-safe, unhackable messages.
<b>Zero Trust Architecture</b>	A cybersecurity model where no device/user is trusted by default; verification is required for all access.	Don't trust any online device/user—always verify first.
<b>AI Cloud</b>	Specialized cloud computing infrastructure to support AI models and workloads.	Online servers built especially for running AI work.
<b>Explainable AI</b>	AI systems that make their decision-making process understandable to humans.	AI that tells you why it gave a particular answer.
<b>Sustainable AI</b>	AI systems developed with energy efficiency, low carbon footprint, and ethical practices in mind.	Eco-friendly, fair AI that uses less energy and causes no harm.



## Economy

Keyword	Official Definition	Easy Explanation
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<b>Windfall Gains Tax</b>	A tax imposed on companies that benefit from sudden, unexpected financial gains due to external circumstances.	A tax on sudden, large profits made because of favorable events.
<b>Current Account Deficit (CAD)</b>	The measurement of a country's trade where the value of the goods and services it imports exceeds the value of those it exports.	When a country spends more on foreign trade than it earns.
<b>De-Dollarisation</b>	The process by which countries and businesses globally reduce their reliance on the U.S. Dollar as a currency for trade and reserves.	Reducing the use of the U.S. dollar in global trade.
<b>Biofuel Trade-Offs</b>	The advantages and disadvantages associated with producing and using biofuels, considering their environmental and economic impacts.	The benefits and downsides of using fuels made from organic materials.
<b>Ultra-Processed Foods (UPFs)</b>	Foods that have been significantly modified from their original form and contain various artificial ingredients to increase shelf life or enhance flavor.	Highly processed foods that are often high in additives and low in nutrients.
<b>Tariff War</b>	A trade conflict where countries impose tariffs on each other's goods in retaliation.	Countries taxing each other's products in a fight over trade.
<b>Mar-a-Lago Accord</b>	Informal economic agreement referencing U.S.–China trade talks under Trump administration.	A nickname for US–China trade deals made at Trump's resort.
<b>Dollar Devaluation</b>	A deliberate downward adjustment of the U.S. dollar's value compared to other currencies.	When the U.S. lowers the value of its dollar to help exports.
<b>Tariff Parity</b>	Equal tariff rates applied across sectors or countries to ensure fair trade.	When all countries or products are taxed equally at the border.
<b>Export Competitiveness</b>	The ability of a country's goods to compete successfully in international markets.	How attractive or affordable a country's goods are abroad.
<b>Currency Volatility</b>	Frequent and unpredictable changes in the value of a currency.	When a currency keeps going up and down, making trade risky.
<b>Rupee-Euro Dynamics</b>	The economic relationship and exchange rate behavior between the Indian Rupee and the Euro.	How the Indian and European currencies affect each other.
<b>U.S. Federal Reserve Policy</b>	The U.S. central bank's decisions on interest rates, liquidity, and inflation targeting.	The U.S. body that controls interest rates and money supply.
<b>Inflation Spillover</b>	When inflation in one country causes price rises in other connected economies.	Rising prices in one country affecting prices in other countries too.







<b>Reciprocal Tariffs</b>	Tariffs imposed by one country in response to similar tariffs from another country, often used in trade disputes.	When one country raises taxes on imports because another country did the same.
<b>U.S. Exceptionalism</b>	The belief that the U.S. has a unique role and responsibility in global affairs due to its history and democratic values.	The idea that the U.S. is different from other countries and should lead the world.
<b>Golden Passport Scheme</b>	A program where individuals can obtain citizenship or residency by making significant financial investments in a country.	Rich people can buy citizenship in certain countries by investing money there.
<b>Currency Depreciation</b>	A decrease in the value of a country's currency relative to other currencies, making imports expensive and exports cheaper.	When a country's money loses value compared to other countries' money.
<b>Tax Haven</b>	A country or territory with low or no taxes, used by businesses and individuals to reduce tax liabilities.	A place where people and companies store money to avoid paying high taxes.
<b>De-Dollarization</b>	The process of reducing dependency on the U.S. dollar for international trade and finance.	Countries using other currencies instead of the U.S. dollar for trade.
<b>Reshoring of Manufacturing</b>	The process of bringing back production and manufacturing operations to a country from overseas.	Moving factories back home instead of keeping them in other countries.
<b>Equalisation Levy</b>	A tax imposed on digital transactions to level the playing field between domestic and foreign e-commerce companies.	Tax on digital giants like Google so Indian companies aren't at a loss.
<b>Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)</b>	Tax avoidance strategies that exploit gaps and mismatches in tax rules to artificially shift profits to low or no-tax locations.	Companies move profits to tax-free countries to pay less tax.
<b>GST 2.0</b>	An envisioned reform of the existing GST regime to simplify compliance, rationalize rates, and improve revenue efficiency.	A better version of GST to fix issues and make it simpler.
<b>Input Tax Credit (ITC)</b>	A mechanism under GST allowing businesses to claim credit for the tax paid on inputs used in the supply of goods/services.	Businesses get back tax already paid on raw materials.
<b>Antarang Portal</b>	A digital platform launched to track the performance of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and skill development metrics.	Portal to track how ITIs are doing in skill training.
<b>Bioeconomy</b>	An economy where materials, chemicals, and energy come from renewable biological resources.	Using plants or microbes for fuel, medicines, etc.





<b>BioE3 Policy</b>	India's draft policy to enhance bioeconomy via entrepreneurship, energy, and environment strategies.	India's plan to boost green business and energy.
<b>National BioEconomy Mission</b>	A government initiative to promote innovation, manufacturing, and sustainability through biological resources.	Govt mission to use biology for economic growth.
<b>Deflationary Abundance</b>	When rapid tech advancements cause prices to fall despite higher supply and efficiency.	Things become cheaper even when there's plenty, thanks to new tech.
<b>Universal Basic Income (UBI)</b>	A welfare model where every citizen gets a fixed, unconditional amount regularly from the government.	Govt gives fixed money to everyone regularly, with no conditions.
<b>Gig Economy</b>	A labor market of freelance or short-term work instead of permanent jobs.	People doing small jobs (like food delivery) instead of fixed jobs.
<b>Circular Bioeconomy</b>	A system combining biological resources and circular economy to reuse and recycle sustainably.	Making and reusing things from nature in a clean, zero-waste way.





## International Relations

Keyword	Official Definition	Easy Explanation
<b>Strategic Autonomy</b>	The ability of a state to pursue its national interests and adopt global positions without external coercion.	A country's capability to make decisions based on its own interests without foreign pressure.
<b>Global Digital Compact</b>	A proposed initiative by the United Nations to address challenges and opportunities presented by digital transformation worldwide.	A UN plan to manage and improve digital cooperation globally.
<b>Five Eyes Intelligence Alliance</b>	An intelligence-sharing alliance among the U.S., U.K., Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.	A group of five countries that share spy and security info.
<b>AUKUS Pact</b>	A trilateral security pact between Australia, the U.K., and the U.S. for Indo-Pacific defense cooperation.	A defense deal between the U.S., U.K., and Australia to counter China.
<b>Iran Proxy Strategy</b>	Iran's use of allied non-state actors (like militias) in other countries to extend its influence.	Iran uses friendly groups in other countries to push its agenda.
<b>Russia–China–Houthi Triangle</b>	A strategic alignment involving Russia, China, and Yemen's Houthi rebels in regional geopolitics.	A new team-up of countries and rebel groups challenging Western powers.
<b>Plaza Accord vs Mar-a-Lago Accord</b>	Plaza Accord (1985) aimed to devalue the dollar through multilateral agreement; Mar-a-Lago was a bilateral U.S.–China trade compromise.	Two historic deals where countries tried to fix currency and trade issues.
<b>Global Currency Rebalancing</b>	Efforts to reduce dependence on dominant currencies (like the U.S. dollar) in international finance.	Countries trying to use other currencies besides the dollar in global trade.
<b>EU Austerity Exit</b>	The European Union's shift from spending cuts to growth-focused policies post-2008 crisis.	Europe moving from budget cuts to spending more for economic recovery.
<b>Fortress America Doctrine</b>	A U.S. policy approach focusing on strong national borders and reduced global engagement.	America focusing more on its own protection and less on world affairs.
<b>Visa Revocation (Ranjani Srinivasan case)</b>	A U.S. policy incident where a visa was revoked, highlighting concerns about procedural fairness.	A case where the U.S. canceled a visa suddenly, raising fairness concerns.





<b>Extradition Treaty</b>	A legal agreement between countries to return criminals or suspects to face trial in the requesting nation.	A deal between countries to send back criminals to where they committed the crime.
<b>Two-State Solution</b>	A proposed resolution to the Israel-Palestine conflict, creating independent states for Israelis and Palestinians.	A plan to give Israel and Palestine their own separate countries.
<b>Hague Service Convention</b>	An international treaty that simplifies the process of serving legal documents across borders.	A rule that makes it easier to send legal notices between countries.
<b>Autonomous Systems Industry Alliance</b>	A coalition of companies and organizations focused on the development and regulation of self-operating systems.	A group that works on making and controlling self-driving cars, drones, and AI robots.
<b>Cairo Declaration for Gaza Reconstruction</b>	A diplomatic initiative aimed at rebuilding Gaza and improving humanitarian conditions after conflicts.	A plan to help rebuild Gaza and improve living conditions after war.
<b>Soft Power</b>	The ability of a country to influence others through cultural appeal, diplomacy, or values rather than coercion or money.	Winning others by culture, movies, or values instead of force.
<b>Free Movement Regime (FMR)</b>	An agreement between India and Myanmar allowing people living near the border to travel 16 km across without visa restrictions.	Border villagers from both sides can travel 16 km freely.
<b>Blood Money</b>	A legal provision in Gulf countries where compensation is paid to the victim's family to settle certain criminal cases.	Pay money to a victim's family to avoid legal punishment.
<b>Strategic Autonomy</b>	A nation's capacity to pursue its national interests and adopt independent foreign policies without being influenced by other powers.	India's freedom to make its own global decisions.
<b>Readiness2030</b>	A European defense preparedness strategy to make NATO forces ready for rapid deployment by 2030.	Europe's military plan to be fully ready by 2030.
<b>Wolf Warrior Diplomacy</b>	An aggressive style of Chinese diplomacy that counters criticism and asserts national interest with assertiveness.	China's bold, confrontational foreign approach.
<b>Multipolar World</b>	An international system where multiple countries hold significant power and influence, preventing dominance by any one power.	Power is shared among many countries, not just one.
<b>Geopolitical Reticence</b>	A state's intentional restraint from deep involvement in international conflicts or power	Staying neutral in global power fights.





	rivalries.	
<b>Doha Accords</b>	Peace agreements signed between the US and Taliban in 2020 in Doha, aimed at ending the Afghanistan war.	A deal between US and Taliban to end war in Afghanistan.
<b>Taliban 2.0</b>	A term for the re-emergent Taliban regime in Afghanistan after the 2021 US withdrawal, with claimed reforms from past rule.	New version of Taliban after US left in 2021.
<b>Strategic Realignment (Africa-China)</b>	The shifting of African nations' geopolitical preferences towards China due to investment, infrastructure, and non-interference policies.	African countries leaning towards China for trade and support.



### Polity

Keyword	Official Definition	Easy Explanation
<b>Uniform Civil Code</b>	A proposed legal code in India that would replace personal laws of different religions with a common set governing every citizen.	A law to standardize personal laws for all citizens in India, regardless of their religion.
<b>Anuradha Bhasin vs. Union of India</b>	A landmark legal case in India concerning freedom of speech and internet shutdowns in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.	A court case about the right to internet access and free speech in Kashmir.
<b>Section 69A vs 79 IT Act</b>	Section 69A allows the government to block online content; Section 79 provides legal protection to platforms for third-party content.	One law blocks online content, the other protects platforms from blame.
<b>Safe Harbour Doctrine</b>	A legal shield for online platforms from liability over user content unless they actively moderate it.	Protects social media from getting in trouble for what users post.
<b>Shreya Singhal Judgment</b>	A 2015 Supreme Court decision striking down Section 66A of the IT Act for violating freedom of speech.	A case where the court removed a law that punished online speech unfairly.
<b>Model Code of Conduct (MCC)</b>	Election Commission's guidelines to ensure fair play during elections.	Rules politicians must follow during elections.
<b>Electoral Roll Duplication</b>	When a voter's name appears multiple times in the voter list, risking fraud.	A person's name being listed twice in voting lists.





<b>Criminalization of Politics</b>	The increasing participation of individuals with criminal backgrounds in electoral politics.	When criminals become politicians.
<b>Over-criminalization</b>	Excessive use of criminal law for conduct that might be better regulated by civil means.	Making too many things a crime unnecessarily.
<b>Delimitation</b>	Redrawing boundaries of electoral constituencies based on population.	Changing the map of voting areas based on population size.
<b>Communal Gerrymandering</b>	Manipulating constituency boundaries to favor or marginalize particular religious groups.	Redrawing voting areas to benefit certain religious communities.
<b>Lok Sabha Seat Freeze</b>	A moratorium on increasing the number of Lok Sabha seats despite population growth.	Not increasing Parliament seats even if the population grows.
<b>Opt-out Rights</b>	The right to refuse participation in certain services or schemes, often linked to data privacy or welfare delivery.	Your choice to say no to something like sharing data or joining a scheme.
<b>Delimitation Commission</b>	A government-appointed body that redraws electoral boundaries based on population changes.	A group that decides new voting areas based on population changes.
<b>Directive vs. Mandatory Provisions</b>	Directive provisions provide guidance but are not legally enforceable, while mandatory provisions must be followed.	Some rules in laws are just advice, while others must be followed by law.
<b>Collegium System</b>	A system where judges appoint judges in higher judiciary, without executive interference, based on judicial consensus.	Judges choose other judges for top courts, not the government.
<b>99th Constitutional Amendment</b>	This amendment established the NJAC, replacing the Collegium, but was struck down by the Supreme Court.	Tried to change how judges are picked, but the court canceled it.
<b>Article 222</b>	Empowers the President to transfer a judge from one High Court to another after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.	President can shift a High Court judge to another state, advised by CJI.
<b>Veto Power</b>	The constitutional power of the President to refuse assent to a bill passed by Parliament, either absolutely, suspensively, or through a pocket veto.	President can reject or delay a bill passed by Parliament.

