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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS DATED 13.07.2026

GS Paper II: Polity

1. Supreme Court's Draft AI Regulations, 2026: Framework for Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Judiciary

a. Introduction

The Supreme Court has released the Draft Regulations for the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts, 2026, inviting public comments. The proposed framework seeks to enable the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for improving administrative efficiency and access to justice while ensuring that judicial decision-making remains exclusively under human control.

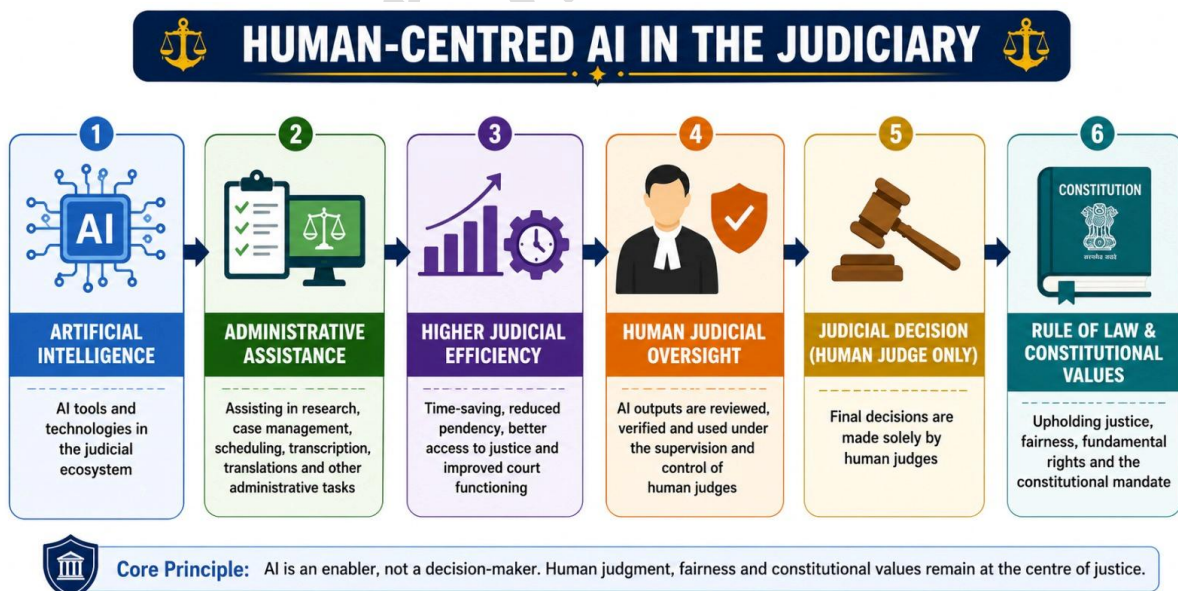
As Artificial Intelligence rapidly transforms governance and public administration across the world, judicial institutions are also exploring its potential to improve efficiency while safeguarding constitutional values and the rule of law.

b. Background Context

Artificial Intelligence is increasingly being adopted across judicial systems worldwide to improve administrative efficiency, facilitate legal research, reduce case backlogs and enhance access to justice. However, the growing use of AI in courts also raises important concerns relating to fairness, transparency, accountability, privacy, algorithmic bias and judicial independence.

Recognising both the opportunities and risks associated with Artificial Intelligence, the Supreme Court has proposed a regulatory framework that permits the use of AI for assistive and administrative functions while preserving the exclusive role of judges in adjudication. The framework seeks to ensure that technology functions as an aid to judicial administration without compromising constitutional principles or judicial discretion.

The proposed regulations carefully distinguish between functions where AI may assist judicial administration and functions where its use is categorically prohibited.



c. Key Features of the Draft Regulations

Permitted Uses of Artificial Intelligence

The Draft Regulations permit the use of Artificial Intelligence in administrative and assistive functions that improve the efficiency of court administration without influencing judicial decision-making.

Permitted applications include:

- Case management.
- Legal research.
- Translation.
- Transcription.
- Document summarisation.
- Accessibility services.
- General court administration.

The deployment of Artificial Intelligence tools requires prior approval from designated judicial authorities and remains subject to continuous human supervision, ensuring that technology supports rather than replaces judicial functions.

Prohibited Uses of Artificial Intelligence

The Draft Regulations impose an absolute prohibition on the use of Artificial Intelligence for functions that directly affect judicial decision-making or personal liberty.

Artificial Intelligence cannot be used for:

- Deciding the outcome of cases.
- Determining bail eligibility.
- Assessing the likelihood of absconding.
- Predicting recidivism or future behaviour.
- Evaluating the credibility of witnesses.
- Profiling litigants, accused persons, advocates or other participants in judicial proceedings.

The Regulations also prohibit the use of opaque or "black-box" Artificial Intelligence systems in matters affecting personal liberty and prevent courts from treating AI-generated outputs as independent evidence unless prescribed disclosure requirements are satisfied.

The central principle underlying the framework is that Artificial Intelligence may assist judges but can never substitute judicial reasoning, constitutional responsibility or judicial discretion.

Besides defining permissible and prohibited uses, the framework also places significant emphasis on transparency in the use of AI within judicial institutions.

d. Transparency Requirements

The Draft Regulations require courts to inform the concerned parties whenever Artificial Intelligence materially assists in judicial administration or case management.

The objective is to promote transparency, preserve procedural fairness and maintain public confidence in judicial processes. However, disclosure is required only where Artificial Intelligence has provided material assistance, and not for routine administrative functions where its contribution is insignificant.

The framework thereby seeks to balance administrative efficiency with the litigants' right to know when AI has materially influenced judicial processes.

Effective implementation of these safeguards requires a dedicated institutional architecture capable of supervising AI adoption across the judicial system.

e. Institutional Framework

The Draft Regulations establish a multi-layered governance mechanism for the responsible adoption of Artificial Intelligence within the judiciary.

Apex Body

An Apex Body at the Supreme Court will formulate standards, approve policies and oversee the adoption of Artificial Intelligence across the judicial system.

Artificial Intelligence Committees

Separate Artificial Intelligence Committees will be established in the Supreme Court and every High Court to supervise implementation at their respective levels.

Centre of Research and Excellence on Artificial Intelligence (CoRE-AI)

The proposed Centre of Research and Excellence on Artificial Intelligence (CoRE-AI) will:

- Evaluate Artificial Intelligence tools.
- Monitor technological developments.
- Undertake research.
- Provide technical support to the judiciary.

Governance and Procurement Safeguards

The framework also prescribes safeguards relating to:

- Procurement of AI systems.
- Data security.
- Contractual obligations of technology vendors.
- Continuous judicial oversight.

This institutional framework reflects an effort to harness technological innovation while ensuring that constitutional values remain at the centre of judicial administration.

f. Significance

- **Promotes Responsible AI Adoption:** The Draft Regulations represent an important step towards the responsible integration of Artificial Intelligence into India's judicial system.
- **Improves Judicial Efficiency:** The framework can significantly improve court administration by reducing the time required for legal research, document management, translation, transcription and other routine administrative functions.
- **Enhances Access to Justice:** Artificial Intelligence can improve language accessibility, assist persons with disabilities and simplify judicial processes, thereby making courts more accessible and citizen-centric.
- **Preserves Judicial Independence:** The Regulations firmly establish that judges alone remain responsible for judicial decisions, thereby preserving judicial independence, constitutional accountability and public confidence in the administration of justice.
- **Strengthens AI Governance:** The proposed institutional safeguards recognise the risks associated with algorithmic bias, opaque decision-making and misuse of Artificial Intelligence, making the framework one of India's earliest comprehensive governance models for judicial AI.

g. Challenges

- **Need for Explainable AI:** The effectiveness of the framework depends upon ensuring that Artificial Intelligence systems remain transparent, explainable and independently auditable, particularly where they influence judicial administration.
- **Algorithmic Bias:** Bias arising from flawed datasets or model design may adversely affect fairness, equality before law and public confidence if adequate safeguards are not maintained.
- **Privacy and Cybersecurity:** The increasing use of digital technologies raises concerns regarding the protection of sensitive judicial data, cybersecurity and the privacy of litigants.
- **Capacity Building:** Successful implementation will require substantial investment in digital infrastructure, technical expertise and Artificial Intelligence literacy among judges, court staff and judicial administrators.

- **Safeguarding Constitutional Principles:** Technological innovation must always remain consistent with the constitutional principles of natural justice, due process, judicial independence, transparency and accountability.

Addressing these challenges will require continuous institutional learning, periodic regulatory review and responsible technological innovation.

h. Way Forward

- **Adopt Explainable Artificial Intelligence:** Only transparent, explainable and independently auditable Artificial Intelligence systems should be adopted for judicial use.
- **Strengthen Data Governance:** Judicial institutions should strengthen cybersecurity measures, data governance standards and privacy safeguards to protect sensitive judicial information.
- **Build Institutional Capacity:** Continuous training programmes should enhance the technological capacity of judges and court personnel while promoting the responsible and ethical use of Artificial Intelligence.
- **Periodically Review the Regulatory Framework:** The regulatory framework should be reviewed regularly to keep pace with rapid technological developments, evolving judicial needs and emerging ethical challenges.
- **Preserve Human-Centred Justice:** Artificial Intelligence should remain an instrument for enhancing judicial efficiency and access to justice, while preserving the central role of human judges in interpreting the law, evaluating evidence, exercising judicial discretion and delivering justice.

Conclusion

The Supreme Court's Draft AI Regulations, 2026 represent a balanced approach to integrating Artificial Intelligence into the judiciary by leveraging technology to improve efficiency while preserving the primacy of human judges in the administration of justice. Their successful implementation will depend on robust safeguards for transparency, accountability, privacy and fairness, ensuring that technological innovation strengthens rather than undermines constitutional values and public confidence in the judicial system.

GS Paper II: Polity

2. Judicial Vacations and Pendency: The Need for Continuous Access to Justice

a. Introduction

The annual summer recess of the Supreme Court and High Courts has revived the debate over how to balance judicial well-being with the urgent need to reduce India's mounting judicial backlog of more than 5 crore pending cases and ensure uninterrupted access to justice.

The debate over judicial vacations cannot be examined in isolation. It is closely linked with deeper structural problems such as vacancies, inadequate infrastructure, procedural delays and the growing volume of litigation.

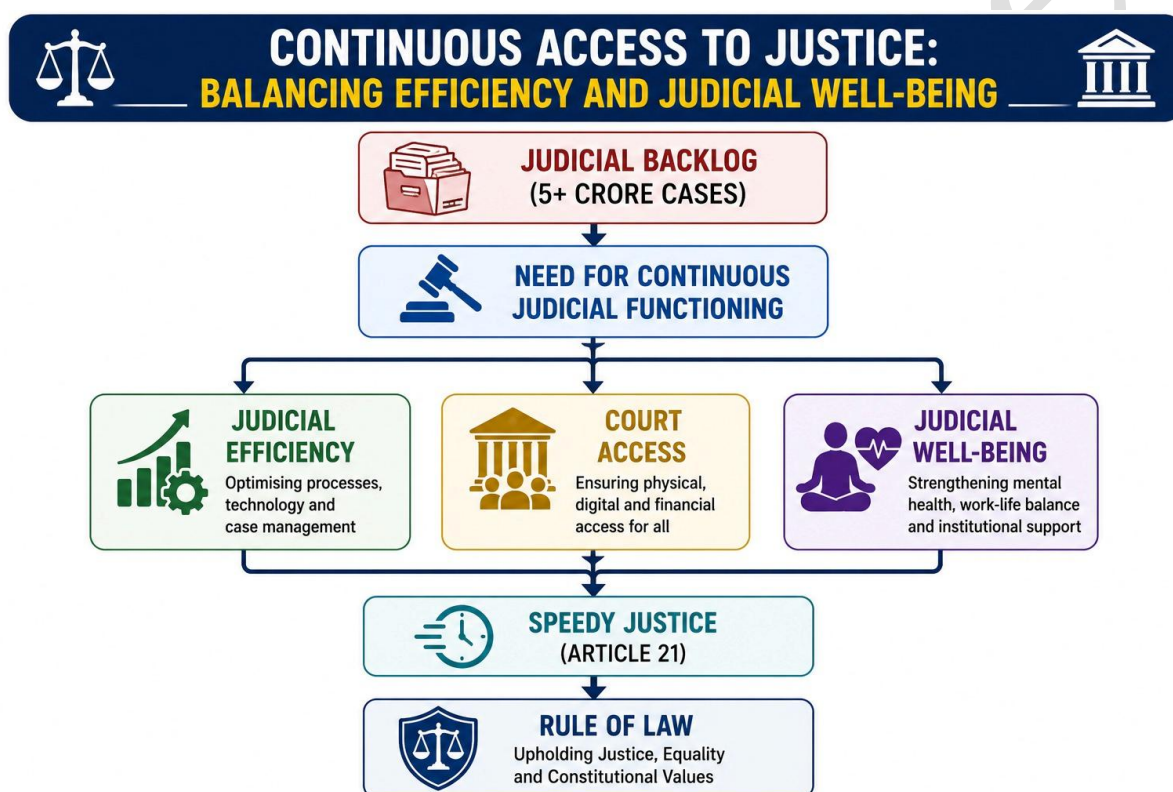
b. Background Context

India's judiciary is confronted with one of the largest case backlogs in the world. As of December 2025, more than 5.39 crore cases were pending across different levels of the judicial system.

Court	Pending Cases
District Courts	Approximately 4.76 crore
High Courts	Approximately 63.6 lakh
Supreme Court	Approximately 92,000

Courts do not remain completely closed during the summer recess. Vacation Benches continue to hear urgent matters such as bail applications, habeas corpus petitions and cases involving immediate threats to life or liberty. However, the number of functioning judges and benches is substantially reduced, and routine hearings are generally deferred until regular sittings resume.

Thus, while Vacation Benches ensure limited continuity, they do not fully address the broader requirement of uninterrupted judicial access in a system burdened by enormous pendency.



c. Why Do Judicial Vacations Exist?

Judicial vacations have historical origins in the colonial period, when courts suspended regular work during the summer because of extreme climatic conditions and difficult travel.

In the contemporary context, however, vacations serve purposes beyond physical rest. Judges frequently use this period to:

- Write reserved judgments.
- Undertake legal research.
- Study complex constitutional and statutory questions.
- Prepare for forthcoming cases.
- Complete administrative and institutional responsibilities.

Given the exceptionally high workload handled by Indian judges, such periods are considered important for maintaining the quality, consistency and independence of judicial decision-making.

The real issue, therefore, is not whether judges should receive adequate rest, but whether the present system can be redesigned to ensure that judicial functioning continues throughout the year.

d. Issues

- **Reduced Judicial Capacity:** The simultaneous recess of a large number of courts reduces the effective working strength of the judiciary despite the existence of a massive backlog.
- **Impact on Vulnerable Litigants:** Delays particularly affect undertrial prisoners, senior citizens, civil litigants, businesses and economically weaker sections, many of whom depend upon timely judicial intervention for the protection of their rights.
- **Structural Causes of Pendency:** Judicial vacations are only one part of the problem. The backlog is also aggravated by:
 - Judicial vacancies.
 - Inadequate court infrastructure.
 - Shortage of support staff.
 - Procedural complexity.
 - Frequent adjournments.
 - Weak case-management systems.
- **Economic Consequences:** Prolonged litigation increases transaction costs, discourages investment, weakens contractual certainty and adversely affects the ease of doing business.
- **Erosion of Public Confidence:** When cases remain unresolved for years, citizens may lose confidence in the effectiveness and fairness of the justice-delivery system.
- **Constitutional Concerns:** The Supreme Court has recognised the right to speedy justice as an integral component of Article 21. Excessive delays therefore raise serious constitutional concerns relating to liberty, dignity and access to justice.

e. Counter-Arguments

- **Heavy Judicial Workload:** Indian judges handle an exceptionally high volume of cases and often work beyond formal court hours.
- **Vacations Are Not Complete Holidays:** Much of the recess is used for writing judgments, research, case preparation and administrative responsibilities.
- **Judicial Well-Being:** Reasonable periods of rest are necessary to prevent fatigue and preserve mental well-being in a profession involving continuous engagement with complex constitutional, criminal and commercial disputes.
- **Quality of Adjudication:** Adequate preparation time improves the quality of judicial reasoning and ensures that judgments are carefully researched and drafted.
- **Judicial Independence:** A system that imposes unrealistic working conditions may indirectly affect judicial independence by reducing the time available for reflection and considered decision-making.

The debate must therefore avoid treating judicial vacations as the sole cause of pendency. A balanced reform should preserve judicial well-being while ensuring continuous institutional functioning.

f. Alternative Dispute Resolution as a Long-Term Solution

Reducing pendency requires not only faster disposal by courts but also the resolution of suitable disputes outside the formal judicial process.

- **Lok Adalats:** Lok Adalats facilitate the amicable settlement of civil disputes and compoundable criminal cases. They are inexpensive, informal and capable of disposing of large numbers of cases.
- **Mediation:** Mediation enables parties to reach a mutually acceptable settlement with the assistance of a neutral mediator. It is particularly useful in family, commercial, property and civil disputes. The Mediation Act, 2023 has strengthened the institutional framework for mediation by promoting pre-litigation and court-referred settlement.
- **Arbitration:** Arbitration provides a specialised mechanism for resolving commercial and contractual disputes outside regular courts.
- **Conciliation:** Conciliation enables a neutral third party to actively assist disputing parties in arriving at a voluntary settlement.

Greater use of ADR can reduce the burden on courts, lower litigation costs and improve access to timely justice. However, its effectiveness depends upon institutional capacity, trained professionals and public awareness.

g. Way Forward

- **Introduce Staggered Vacations:** A staggered vacation system may be introduced so that different groups of judges take leave at different times. This would allow courts to function at near-normal capacity throughout the year without compromising judicial well-being.
- **Fill Judicial Vacancies:** The Government and the judiciary should expedite appointments to the Supreme Court, High Courts and subordinate judiciary. A predictable and time-bound appointment process is essential for increasing disposal capacity.
- **Strengthen Court Infrastructure:** Investment is required in:
 - Courtrooms.
 - Digital infrastructure.
 - Trained support staff.
 - Forensic and record-management facilities.
 - Legal aid institutions.
- **Expand Alternative Dispute Resolution:** Greater emphasis should be placed on mediation, arbitration, conciliation and Lok Adalats to divert suitable disputes away from regular courts.
- **Leverage Technology:** Technology should be used through:
 - e-Courts.
 - Virtual hearings.
 - Digital filing and document management.
 - Automated case scheduling.
 - Artificial Intelligence-assisted administrative functions.

Such technologies should improve efficiency while ensuring that judicial decision-making remains under human control.

- **Use the Experience of Retired Judges:** Retired judges may be engaged for mediation, tribunal work, arbitration, case management and disposal of identified categories of pending cases.
- **Improve Case Management:** Courts should adopt scientific case-management practices such as:
 - Strict regulation of adjournments.
 - Time-bound hearing schedules.
 - Early identification of legal issues.
 - Prioritisation of old and urgent cases.
 - Performance monitoring based on quality as well as disposal rates.
- **Strengthen Institutional Accountability:** Reliable data on pendency, disposal rates, vacancies and case duration should be published regularly to enable evidence-based judicial reform.

Ultimately, the objective should not be the abolition of judicial vacations but the creation of a system in which courts remain institutionally accessible throughout the year while judges receive reasonable and staggered periods of rest.

Conclusion

The debate on judicial vacations ultimately reflects the broader challenge of ensuring timely and effective access to justice. Rather than abolishing vacations, the focus should be on comprehensive judicial reforms—including filling vacancies, strengthening infrastructure, improving case management, expanding Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and adopting staggered vacation systems—so that courts remain continuously accessible while preserving judicial well-being and the quality of adjudication.

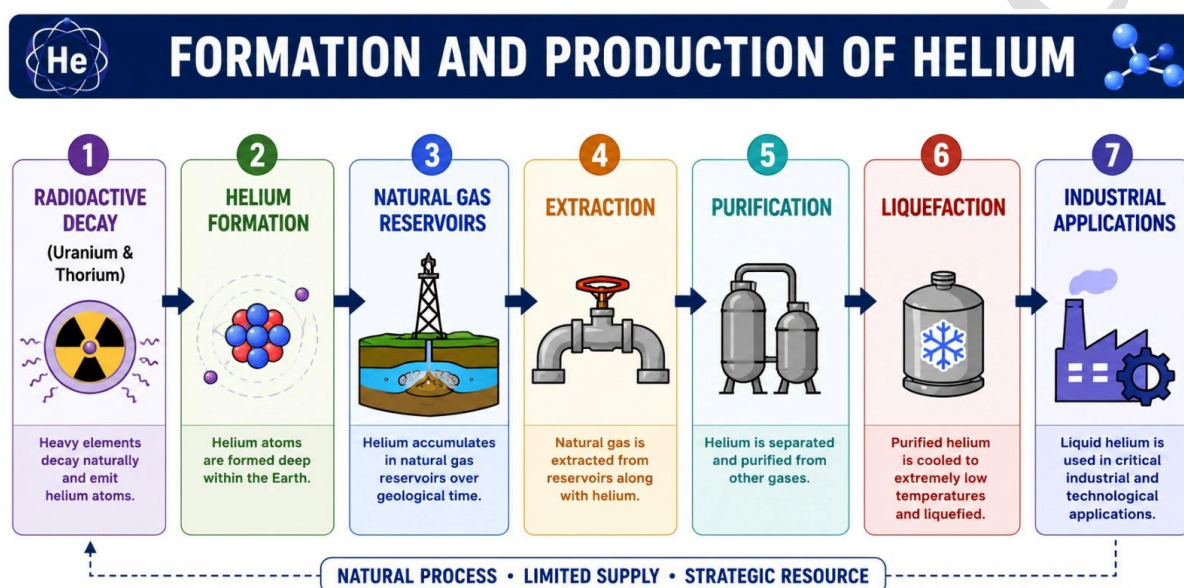
GS Paper II: Current Affairs

3. China's Helium Export Ban: Strategic Implications for Critical Technologies

a. Introduction

China has temporarily banned helium exports amid tightening global supply conditions caused by Russian export restrictions and geopolitical tensions in West Asia. The development has renewed concerns regarding the vulnerability of global helium supply chains and the growing strategic importance of a resource that has become indispensable for advanced technologies and high-precision industries.

The episode illustrates how geopolitical competition is expanding beyond conventional energy resources and critical minerals to include specialised industrial gases that support modern technological systems.



b. Background Context

The growth of the digital economy and advanced manufacturing has significantly increased the importance of critical materials and specialised industrial gases. Alongside rare earth elements, lithium, cobalt and semiconductor-grade inputs, helium has emerged as a strategically important resource because of its unique physical properties and the lack of commercially viable substitutes in several essential applications.

The recent restrictions imposed by China, combined with earlier disruptions arising from Russian export controls and instability in West Asia, have exposed the concentration of global helium supplies. They have also highlighted the vulnerability of technology-dependent economies to geopolitical disruptions, logistical bottlenecks and sudden price increases.

Understanding helium's strategic importance requires an examination of its origin, physical characteristics and industrial applications.

c. What is Helium?

Helium is a non-renewable noble gas formed naturally through the radioactive decay of uranium and thorium within the Earth's crust. Over millions of years, it accumulates in certain natural gas reservoirs, from where it is extracted and purified for industrial use.

Helium possesses a combination of unique physical characteristics:

- It has an exceptionally low boiling point of approximately -269°C .
- It remains chemically inert under normal conditions.
- It is extremely light.
- It is completely non-flammable.
- It can function reliably under extremely low-temperature conditions.

No other gas combines all these properties in the same manner. Consequently, helium is extremely difficult to replace in many scientific, medical and industrial applications.

Its physical uniqueness has transformed helium from a conventional industrial gas into a critical input for high-technology sectors.

d. Why is Helium a Critical Resource?

Helium has become indispensable for several strategic and emerging technologies because of its exceptional cooling properties, low density and chemical stability.

Semiconductor Manufacturing

Helium is used in semiconductor fabrication for:

- Controlled cooling during wafer production.
- Maintaining stable manufacturing environments.
- Supporting high-precision plasma and fabrication processes.
- Detecting leaks in sophisticated production equipment.

As semiconductor manufacturing becomes more advanced, the requirement for ultra-pure helium is likely to increase.

Healthcare

Liquid helium is essential for cooling the superconducting magnets used in Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scanners. Its extremely low boiling point enables these magnets to operate under cryogenic conditions.

Any disruption in helium supplies can therefore increase healthcare costs and affect the availability and maintenance of advanced diagnostic equipment.

Space and Defence

Helium is widely used to:

- Pressurise rocket fuel tanks.
- Purge propulsion systems.
- Maintain pressure in launch vehicles.
- Support satellite and missile operations.

Its inert and non-flammable nature makes it particularly valuable in sensitive aerospace and defence applications.

Quantum Computing and Scientific Research

Quantum computing systems often require extremely low temperatures to maintain quantum states. Helium, especially in cryogenic systems, is therefore essential for:

- Quantum processors.
- Superconductivity research.
- Particle physics experiments.
- Low-temperature laboratories.
- Advanced material research.

Industrial Applications

Helium is also used in:

- Fibre-optic manufacturing.
- Leak detection.
- Controlled industrial atmospheres.
- Welding and precision manufacturing.
- Research laboratories.

Thus, helium supports sectors that are central to technological competitiveness, national security and modern economic development.

e. Why is the Global Helium Supply Chain Vulnerable?

Concentrated Production

Global helium production is concentrated in a limited number of countries, particularly the United States, Qatar, Russia, Canada and Algeria.

This concentration creates vulnerability because:

- Political instability can interrupt production.
- Export controls can reduce international availability.
- Technical failures at major facilities can affect global prices.
- Shipping disruptions can delay supplies.
- Strategic competition may encourage resource nationalism.

Although China accounts for a relatively limited share of global production, it is a major consumer and processor. Consequently, export restrictions imposed by China can affect international supply conditions and price expectations.

Dependence on Natural Gas Extraction

Helium is generally recovered as a by-product of natural gas extraction. Its availability therefore depends on the geological composition of gas fields and the economic viability of specialised recovery facilities.

Not all natural gas reservoirs contain commercially recoverable quantities of helium. This limits the number of locations from which it can be produced economically.

Complex Purification and Liquefaction

After extraction, helium must undergo specialised purification before it can be used in high-technology industries.

Liquefaction requires cooling helium to approximately -269°C , which demands advanced cryogenic equipment, specialised infrastructure and substantial energy expenditure.

Difficult Storage and Transportation

Helium atoms are exceptionally small and can gradually escape through microscopic openings in storage containers.

Its transportation requires:

- Vacuum-insulated cryogenic tanks.
- Specialised handling systems.
- Continuous temperature control.
- Highly trained personnel.
- Expensive logistics infrastructure.

Even under favourable conditions, some loss is unavoidable. These characteristics make helium one of the most difficult and expensive industrial gases to store and transport over long distances.

The vulnerability of the supply chain therefore arises from both geopolitical concentration and the inherent technical difficulty of handling the gas.

f. Significance

- **Growing Importance of Strategic Industrial Gases:** The export restrictions highlight the increasing strategic relevance of industrial gases within the global technology ecosystem. Technological security now depends not only on minerals and energy supplies but also on specialised inputs such as helium.
- **Expansion of Geopolitical Competition:** The episode demonstrates that geopolitical competition increasingly affects advanced technology supply chains, including semiconductors, healthcare, defence, aerospace and quantum technologies.
- **Need for Diversified Supply Chains:** The concentration of production reinforces the need for countries to diversify sources and reduce dependence on a small group of suppliers.
- **Impact on Global Value Chains:** Supply shortages can increase production costs, delay industrial projects and affect the competitiveness of sectors that depend on continuous access to high-purity helium.
- **Encouragement for Recycling and Conservation:** Persistent supply uncertainty may accelerate investment in:
 - Helium recycling systems.
 - Improved recovery technologies.
 - Closed-loop cryogenic systems.
 - Reduced leakage.
 - Exploration of new reserves.

g. Implications for India

- **Semiconductor Ecosystem:** India's expanding semiconductor manufacturing ecosystem may face higher costs if helium supplies become constrained or more expensive. Reliable access will be essential for fabrication facilities and advanced electronics manufacturing.
- **Healthcare Infrastructure:** Hospitals and diagnostic centres may experience increased operating costs because MRI systems depend on liquid helium for cooling superconducting magnets.
- **Space and Defence Programmes:** Institutions such as the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), defence laboratories and strategic research establishments require stable helium supplies for propulsion, launch and testing activities.
- **Quantum Technology Mission:** India's efforts in quantum computing and advanced scientific research may be affected by shortages of cryogenic-grade helium.
- **Technological Self-Reliance:** The developments reinforce the need to secure critical inputs under Atmanirbhar Bharat and India's broader strategy for technological and industrial self-reliance.
- **Foreign Exchange and Import Dependence:** Rising global prices may increase import costs and create external vulnerability for high-technology industries. The issue therefore has implications not only for industrial policy but also for national security, healthcare and strategic autonomy.

h. Way Forward

- **Diversify Import Sources:** India should diversify helium imports through long-term strategic partnerships with major producing countries. This would reduce exposure to supply disruptions from any single region or supplier.
- **Promote Helium Recovery and Recycling:** Greater investment should be made in:
 - Helium recovery systems.
 - Closed-loop recycling technologies.
 - Leak prevention.

- Recovery from research and medical facilities.
- Efficient cryogenic storage.

Recycling can significantly reduce dependence on imported supplies in sectors where helium is repeatedly used.

- **Explore Domestic Resources:** India should undertake geological surveys and assess the commercial viability of domestic helium reserves, particularly in natural gas-bearing regions. Exploration should be combined with investment in purification and liquefaction infrastructure.
- **Build Strategic Reserves:** The Government may consider creating strategic reserves of helium and other critical industrial gases for sectors such as space, defence, healthcare, semiconductor manufacturing and advanced research.
- **Integrate Helium into Critical Resource Policy:** Helium should be incorporated into India's broader critical minerals and strategic resource framework. Policy attention should extend beyond solid minerals to include specialised gases essential for emerging technologies.
- **Support Indigenous Cryogenic Technology:** Domestic capability should be strengthened in:
 - Cryogenic storage.
 - Liquefaction systems.
 - Transportation equipment.
 - Leak-resistant containers.
 - Low-temperature research technologies.
- **Encourage Efficient Consumption:** Research institutions, hospitals and industries should adopt standards for conservation, recovery and efficient use to minimise avoidable losses.

Ultimately, India's future technological competitiveness will depend not only on access to critical minerals but also on securing reliable supplies of specialised industrial gases such as helium.

Conclusion

China's helium export restrictions underscore that strategic competition increasingly extends to specialised industrial gases that underpin advanced technologies. For India, ensuring reliable access to helium through diversified sourcing, domestic capability development, recycling and strategic reserves will be essential to strengthen technological self-reliance, safeguard critical sectors and enhance long-term economic and national security.

Reader's Note — About This Current Affairs Compilation

Dear Aspirant,

This document is part of the PrepAlpine Current Affairs Series — designed to bring clarity, structure, and precision to your daily UPSC learning.

While every effort has been made to balance depth with brevity, please keep the following in mind:

1. Orientation & Purpose

This compilation is curated primarily from the UPSC Mains perspective — with emphasis on conceptual clarity, analytical depth, and interlinkages across GS papers.

However, the PrepAlpine team is simultaneously developing a dedicated Prelims-focused Current Affairs Series, designed for:

- factual coverage
- data recall
- Prelims-style MCQs
- objective pattern analysis

This Prelims Edition will be released separately as a standalone publication.

2. Content Length

Some sections may feel shorter or longer depending on topic relevance and news density. To fit your personal preference, you may freely resize or summarize sections using any LLM tool (ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude, etc.) at your convenience.

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The formatting combines:

- paragraphs
- lists
- tables
- visual cues

—all optimised for retention.

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The complete Monthly Current Affairs Module will be released soon, optimized to a compact 100–150 pages — comprehensive yet concise, exam-ready, and revision-efficient.

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