

PrepAlpine

The Next-Generation UPSC Institution

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GS Paper II: Current Affairs

1. Equity in Higher Education in India

a. Introduction

Higher education occupies a central position in the making of an inclusive, democratic and socially just society. Universities are not merely institutions for the transmission of knowledge; they are also social spaces where individuals from different castes, religions, linguistic groups, genders, classes and regions interact with one another. The structure and culture of higher educational institutions therefore significantly influence the nature of social integration within society.

In India, the question of equity in higher education is deeply connected with the broader historical realities of caste hierarchy, social exclusion and unequal access to opportunities. The debate extends beyond admissions and concerns issues such as representation in faculty positions, discrimination within campuses, institutional culture, equal opportunities in employment and the substantive inclusion of historically marginalised communities.

Although reservation policies and expansion of educational access have improved the participation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in higher education, important structural inequalities continue to persist, particularly in faculty recruitment, academic leadership and institutional decision-making.

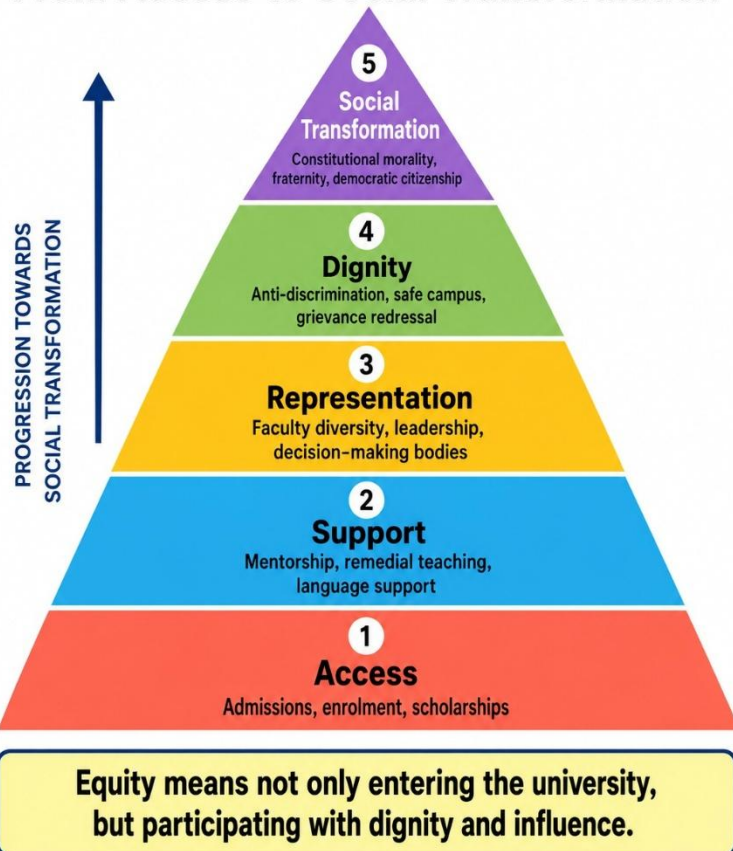
Thus, the challenge before India is not only to expand higher education, but to make it socially inclusive, representative and constitutionally transformative.

b. Understanding Equity in Higher Education

Equity refers to the principle of ensuring fair opportunities and support for individuals and groups according to their historical and social disadvantages. It recognises that different social groups begin from unequal positions due to long-standing structural barriers and therefore require differentiated support to achieve meaningful equality.

Equity is distinct from the concept of formal equality.

**Equity in Higher Education:
From Access to Social Transformation**



Equality	Equity
Same treatment for everyone	Support according to disadvantage
Uniform approach	Need-sensitive approach
Formal legal equality	Substantive fairness
Focus on sameness	Focus on justice and inclusion

Thus, equity seeks not merely equal access, but fair outcomes and genuine participation.

The Indian constitutional framework strongly supports this vision of substantive equality and social justice.

c. Constitutional Foundations of Equity in Education

The Indian Constitution provides a strong normative and legal foundation for social justice and inclusive education. The framers of the Constitution recognised that formal equality alone could not correct centuries of caste-based exclusion and discrimination.

Several constitutional provisions support affirmative action and educational inclusion.

Constitutional Provision Significance

Article 14	Equality before law and equal protection of laws
Article 15(4)	Special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes
Article 16(4)	Reservation in public employment
Article 17	Abolition of untouchability
Article 21A	Right to education
Article 46	Promotion of educational and economic interests of SCs and STs

These provisions reflect the constitutional vision of substantive equality and social transformation.

The practical implementation of these principles is most visible through India's reservation policy framework.

d. Reservation Policy in Higher Education

India follows a system of affirmative action through reservations in educational institutions and public employment. Reservations are intended to correct historical injustice, enhance representation and facilitate social mobility among disadvantaged communities.

i. Reservation in Central Educational Institutions

Category	Reservation Percentage
Scheduled Castes	15 percent
Scheduled Tribes	7.5 percent
Other Backward Classes	27 percent
Economically Weaker Sections	10 percent

ii. Objectives of Reservation Policy

Correcting Historical Exclusion

- Addresses centuries of caste-based discrimination
- Expands opportunities for marginalised communities
- Promotes social justice

Democratising Educational Access

- Increases participation of disadvantaged groups
- Makes public institutions more representative
- Reduces elite domination in education

Facilitating Social Mobility

- Enhances employment opportunities
- Promotes upward economic mobility
- Strengthens intergenerational transformation

Reservations therefore operate not merely as welfare measures, but as instruments of social justice.

The expansion of reservations and educational institutions has improved access for many historically excluded groups.

e. Progress in Access to Higher Education

Over the last few decades, India has witnessed a significant expansion of higher education institutions and enrolment levels. This expansion, combined with reservation policies, has improved the representation of marginalised communities in student admissions.

In many universities:

- Admissions of SC, ST and OBC students increasingly approach reservation norms
- Representation of Scheduled Tribes in advanced programmes, including doctoral studies, has improved in several institutions
- Gross Enrolment Ratios among disadvantaged communities have gradually increased

These developments indicate that access to higher education has become relatively more inclusive than in earlier decades.

However, increased enrolment alone does not automatically ensure substantive equality.

The most serious challenge now lies not merely in admissions, but in representation within academic employment and institutional power structures.

f. The Central Challenge: Equity in Employment

While admissions have become relatively more representative, major inequalities persist in employment within higher education institutions.

Marginalised communities remain significantly underrepresented in:

- Professorships
- Associate professorships
- Senior academic positions
- Administrative leadership roles
- Institutional decision-making bodies

The imbalance becomes more visible at higher levels of hierarchy.

A common pattern observed across institutions is:

Higher the academic position, lower the representation of historically disadvantaged groups.

This demonstrates that social inclusion within higher education remains incomplete.

g. Reasons for Underrepresentation in Faculty Positions

Historical Exclusion

For decades after Independence, reservations in higher education employment were either weakly implemented or inadequately monitored. Marginalised communities had limited access to advanced education and research opportunities.

As a result, senior faculty structures became dominated by historically privileged social groups.

Slow Turnover in Academic Employment

Unlike student admissions, faculty recruitment does not occur annually on a large scale. Professors often remain in service for twenty-five to thirty years.

Consequently, employment inequalities take much longer to correct than admission disparities.

The Pipeline Problem

Academic careers require success at multiple stages:

- Quality school education
- Access to higher education
- Research training
- Academic mentorship
- Professional networking

Students from disadvantaged communities frequently encounter barriers at each stage of this process. Thus, inequalities accumulate over time and reduce representation in senior academic positions.

These structural inequalities are further reinforced by experiences of discrimination and exclusion within campuses.

h. Discrimination Within Higher Educational Institutions

Discrimination in universities may take multiple forms:

- Caste bias
- Social exclusion
- Stereotyping
- Unequal treatment
- Harassment
- Informal segregation

At times, discrimination is direct and visible. In other cases, it is subtle, institutional and embedded within everyday social practices.

Marginalised students may experience:

- Alienation in classrooms
- Exclusion from peer networks
- Bias in evaluation and supervision
- Psychological stress and insecurity

Such experiences undermine both academic performance and dignity.

In response to these concerns, universities have attempted to establish institutional safeguards for inclusion.

i. Institutional Mechanisms for Inclusion

Universities have established several institutional mechanisms to address discrimination and promote equity.

These include:

- Equal Opportunity Cells
- SC/ST Cells
- Anti-discrimination committees
- Grievance redressal mechanisms

i. Objectives of Institutional Mechanisms

Addressing Complaints

- Provide grievance redressal platforms
- Ensure institutional accountability
- Protect vulnerable students

Promoting Inclusion

- Encourage equal participation
- Build inclusive campus culture
- Strengthen constitutional values

Creating Safe Educational Spaces

- Reduce discrimination and harassment
- Improve student confidence
- Enhance academic well-being

However, the effectiveness of these bodies varies significantly across institutions.

j. Social Integration and Campus Culture

True equity cannot be achieved through legal measures alone. Inclusive higher education also requires meaningful social interaction among students from different backgrounds.

Universities should function as spaces where:

- Social barriers weaken
- Democratic dialogue develops
- Constitutional values are practised
- Mutual respect grows

If students remain socially segregated despite formal inclusion, higher education cannot fully perform its transformative role.

Campus culture therefore becomes central to social justice.

This transformative role gives higher education institutions a wider responsibility in shaping democratic society.

k. Role of Higher Education in Social Transformation

Higher educational institutions shape not only professional skills, but also social attitudes, ethical values and democratic consciousness.

Inclusive campuses contribute toward:

- Reduction of caste prejudice
- Expansion of social mobility
- Development of constitutional morality
- Strengthening of fraternity and citizenship

In this sense, universities play a critical role in nation-building and democratic deepening.

Despite this transformative potential, several structural challenges continue to obstruct educational equity in India.

1. Major Challenges to Equity in Higher Education

Persistence of Social Prejudice

Caste discrimination continues to exist within society and often enters educational spaces despite constitutional safeguards.

Unequal School Education

Students from disadvantaged backgrounds frequently suffer from:

- Poor schooling
- Weak foundational learning
- Lack of digital access
- Language barriers

This creates unequal starting points even before entering universities.

Economic Constraints

High costs associated with:

- Coaching
- Accommodation
- Research work
- Private higher education

disproportionately affect vulnerable communities and limit educational mobility.

Lack of Mentorship and Networks

Many first-generation learners lack access to:

- Academic guidance
- Professional mentorship
- Informal support networks

This affects their confidence, career progression and research opportunities.

Faculty Diversity Deficit

Lack of diversity among faculty members reduces the availability of role models and weakens institutional inclusiveness.

A socially homogeneous faculty structure may unintentionally reproduce exclusionary academic cultures.

m. Measures Needed for Genuine Inclusion

Improving Representation in Employment

Greater attention must be given to:

- Faculty recruitment
- Diversity in leadership
- Proper implementation of reservation policies

Representation in decision-making institutions is essential for substantive inclusion.

Strengthening Academic Support Systems

Marginalised students require:

- Scholarships
- Remedial teaching
- Language support
- Mentorship programmes
- Research assistance

Such measures help bridge structural disadvantages.

Building Inclusive Campuses

Universities should encourage:

- Social interaction
- Shared student activities
- Intercultural dialogue
- Participatory campus culture

Inclusion must become a lived social experience rather than merely a legal provision.

Improving Data and Transparency

Reliable institutional data is needed regarding:

- Representation patterns
- Faculty diversity
- Discrimination complaints
- Recruitment outcomes

Transparent data improves accountability and policy effectiveness.

Reforming School Education

Equity in higher education ultimately depends upon equitable school education. Without strengthening foundational learning, inequalities continue to reproduce themselves at higher levels.

The achievement of educational equity therefore requires reforms across the entire educational and social structure.

Conclusion

Equity in higher education extends far beyond the question of admissions. Genuine inclusion requires fair representation in faculty positions, equal opportunities for advancement and an institutional environment free from discrimination, exclusion and social prejudice.

India has made important progress in expanding access to higher education for historically marginalised communities, yet deep structural inequalities continue to persist, particularly in employment and leadership positions.

The constitutional vision of justice, equality, dignity and fraternity can be realised only when universities become truly representative and inclusive spaces that enable all sections of society to participate with confidence, respect and equal opportunity.

GS Paper II: Current Affairs

2. Regulation of Online Gaming in India

a. Introduction

Online gaming has emerged as one of the fastest-growing sectors of India's digital economy. Rapid expansion in smartphone usage, affordable internet connectivity, digital payment systems and a large youth population have transformed gaming from a niche recreational activity into a major digital industry.

India today possesses one of the world's largest gaming user bases. The sector includes a wide range of activities such as casual mobile gaming, fantasy sports, multiplayer battle games, poker platforms and competitive esports tournaments.

At the same time, the rapid expansion of online gaming has generated important governance concerns relating to addiction, financial fraud, gambling, cybercrime, child safety and data privacy. The absence of a uniform national framework had earlier created regulatory uncertainty, with different states adopting divergent approaches toward online gaming and betting activities.

To address these issues, the Government of India introduced the *Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Rules, 2026*, which operationalise the *Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025*. The framework seeks to balance innovation and economic growth with consumer protection, digital governance and responsible gaming practices.

The rise of online gaming therefore represents not merely a technological phenomenon, but also a major governance and regulatory challenge in the digital age.

b. Growth of the Online Gaming Sector in India

India's gaming industry has expanded rapidly due to several structural and technological factors.

Important drivers include:

- Affordable smartphones
- Low-cost mobile internet
- Expansion of Unified Payments Interface (UPI)
- Growth of digital entertainment culture
- Large youth population
- Rising digital literacy

These developments have converted gaming into a significant component of the digital economy, generating revenue through subscriptions, advertising, in-app purchases, esports tournaments and online money gaming platforms.

The sector also contributes to employment generation in areas such as:

- Game development
- Animation and graphics
- Streaming and content creation
- Event management
- Digital marketing
- Artificial intelligence and immersive technologies

Thus, online gaming is increasingly being viewed not merely as entertainment, but also as an emerging digital industry.

The rapid diversification of gaming activities has made classification and differentiated regulation increasingly necessary.

Online Gaming in India: Balancing Innovation and Regulation



c. Classification of Online Games

The new regulatory framework broadly classifies online games into three categories.

Category	Meaning
Online Money Games	Games involving monetary stakes or deposits
Online Social Games	Games played without monetary betting
Esports	Organised competitive skill-based gaming

This classification forms the foundation of differentiated regulation.

Each category possesses distinct economic, legal and social implications, thereby requiring different levels of regulatory oversight.

d. Online Money Games

Online money games involve financial stakes, user deposits or monetary rewards linked to gaming outcomes.

Examples include:

- Fantasy sports contests with entry fees

- Poker platforms
- Betting-oriented applications
- Real-money card games

The government has adopted a stricter regulatory approach toward such games because they raise concerns relating to:

- Gambling behaviour
- Addiction
- Financial distress
- Money laundering
- Illegal betting networks

The distinction between games of skill and games of chance remains particularly important in this category.

Because of the financial risks involved, online money gaming has become the central focus of regulatory intervention.

e. Online Social Games

Online social games are primarily entertainment-oriented and do not involve monetary betting or financial stakes.

Examples include:

- Puzzle games
- Casual mobile games
- Multiplayer entertainment games
- Simulation and adventure games

Since these games involve relatively lower financial and legal risks, the regulatory framework imposes comparatively lighter obligations on them.

However, even social gaming platforms may raise concerns relating to screen addiction, child safety and data privacy, thereby necessitating some level of oversight.

The emergence of competitive gaming has further expanded the scope of the gaming ecosystem.

f. Esports and Competitive Gaming

Esports refers to organised competitive gaming based primarily on skill, reflexes, strategy and team coordination.

Examples include:

- International esports tournaments
- Professional gaming leagues
- Competitive multiplayer championships

The government has consciously recognised esports as distinct from gambling-oriented gaming because esports is increasingly emerging as a legitimate professional activity globally.

i. Importance of Esports Recognition

Promotion of Digital Entrepreneurship

- Encourages gaming start-ups and innovation
- Expands opportunities in content creation
- Supports digital platform development

Employment Generation

- Creates opportunities in streaming and event management
- Expands demand for designers and developers
- Encourages professional gaming careers

International Competitiveness

- Integrates India into the global esports ecosystem
- Encourages participation in international tournaments
- Strengthens India's digital economy presence

India's esports ecosystem therefore possesses substantial economic and technological potential.

The rapid growth of the sector also explains why a comprehensive regulatory framework became necessary.

g. Why Regulation Became Necessary

Prior to the new framework, online gaming regulation in India was fragmented and inconsistent.

Different states adopted different policies:

- Some imposed restrictions or bans
- Others permitted specific categories
- Certain states treated fantasy sports differently from betting platforms

This created:

- Legal uncertainty
- Regulatory confusion
- Jurisdictional disputes
- Regulatory arbitrage

The absence of uniform standards also complicated enforcement against illegal betting and fraudulent gaming platforms.

Therefore, a national framework became necessary to create legal clarity and establish minimum safeguards.

The need for regulation was further intensified by the growing social and financial risks associated with online gaming platforms.

h. Major Concerns Associated with Online Gaming

Addiction and Mental Health Concerns

Excessive gaming may lead to:

- Psychological stress
- Reduced productivity
- Social isolation
- Sleep disorders
- Gaming addiction among children and youth

The immersive design of many gaming platforms often increases behavioural dependency.

Financial Risks and Gambling Behaviour

Money-based gaming platforms can encourage speculative behaviour and financial losses.

Users may experience:

- Debt accumulation
- Gambling addiction
- Financial exploitation
- Economic distress

Young users are particularly vulnerable to such risks.

Cybercrime and Illegal Financial Transactions

Online gaming platforms may be exploited for:

- Fraudulent transactions
- Hawala operations
- Money laundering
- Illegal betting activities

Digital payment integration has increased both convenience and regulatory complexity.

Data Privacy and Surveillance Concerns

Gaming companies collect extensive user information, including:

- Personal identity data
- Behavioural patterns
- Financial information
- Device and location data

Improper handling of such data creates risks relating to profiling, misuse and cyber insecurity.

Child Safety Issues

Children and adolescents are vulnerable to:

- Addiction
- Exposure to inappropriate content
- Financial exploitation through in-app purchases
- Online abuse and harassment

This has made child protection a major component of gaming regulation globally.

These concerns collectively shaped the contours of India's new regulatory framework.

i. The New Regulatory Framework

The *Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Rules, 2026* establish a national-level framework for the regulation of online gaming activities in India.

The framework seeks to combine:

- Consumer protection
- Digital governance
- Economic regulation
- Cybersecurity safeguards
- Industry development

A major institutional feature of this framework is the creation of a specialised regulatory authority.

j. Online Gaming Authority of India (OGAI)

The framework establishes the:

Online Gaming Authority of India (OGAI)

The authority functions under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

Composition of OGAI

The authority includes representation from multiple ministries, including:

- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- Ministry of Sports
- Ministry of Law and Justice

The multi-ministerial structure reflects the cross-sectoral nature of online gaming governance.

Powers and Functions of OGAI

OGAI possesses broad regulatory powers.

Its functions include:

- Classification of games
- Determination of legality
- Complaint adjudication
- Compliance monitoring
- Issuance of regulatory directions
- Imposition of penalties
- Oversight of esports activities

Thus, OGAI serves as the central regulatory institution for the sector.

The framework also introduces a structured mechanism for determining and monitoring gaming activities.

k. Determination and Registration Framework

An important feature of the new rules is that formal registration is not mandatory for every online game.

Regulatory determination becomes necessary mainly in specific situations:

- When directed by OGAI
- For esports categories
- For notified categories of games

This approach seeks to reduce unnecessary regulatory burden on smaller and casual gaming platforms while maintaining oversight over high-risk activities.

At the same time, the framework imposes extensive compliance obligations upon gaming intermediaries.

1. Expanded Compliance Requirements

The framework introduces extensive compliance obligations for gaming platforms.

These requirements relate to:

- User verification

- Reporting standards
- Data storage
- User safety mechanisms
- Transaction monitoring

The objective is to create a safer and more accountable digital gaming ecosystem.

Financial institutions have also been integrated into the broader enforcement architecture.

m. Role of Banks and Payment Gateways

A notable aspect of the framework is the integration of financial institutions into enforcement mechanisms.

Banks and payment gateways are required to:

- Verify whether gaming platforms are legally authorised
- Restrict transactions linked to prohibited gaming activities

This effectively transforms the payment infrastructure into a regulatory tool.

The approach is significant because illegal gaming operations depend heavily on digital payment systems.

Alongside financial regulation, data governance has become another central pillar of the framework.

n. Data Localisation Requirements

Gaming platforms offering social games and esports services are required to store certain categories of user and traffic data within India.

i. Objectives of Data Localisation

Strengthening Cybersecurity

- Enhances protection against cyber threats
- Improves digital infrastructure resilience
- Reduces external vulnerabilities

Facilitating Law-Enforcement Access

- Enables easier access for investigations
- Improves regulatory enforcement
- Assists cybercrime prevention

Protecting Sensitive User Information

- Reduces risks of foreign misuse
- Strengthens data sovereignty
- Improves user confidence

The measure reflects India's broader trend toward strategic regulation of digital data ecosystems.

The framework also places significant emphasis on user welfare and responsible gaming practices.

o. User Safety and Protection Mechanisms

The rules introduce several mandatory safeguards for users.

Safety Mechanism	Objective
Age verification	Protection of minors
Time restrictions	Reduction of addiction
Parental controls	Child safety
User reporting systems	Prevention of abuse
Counselling support	Mental health assistance
Fair-play systems	Prevention of cheating

These provisions indicate a shift toward responsible gaming governance.

To strengthen accountability further, the framework also establishes a formal grievance redressal structure.

p. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The framework establishes a two-tier grievance redressal structure.

- **First Level:** Complaints are initially addressed through internal grievance systems established by gaming platforms.
- **Second Level:** Users may appeal before the Online Gaming Authority of India.

Further appeals can be made before a designated appellate authority within the government framework.

This structure aims to improve accountability and user protection.

q. Significance of the New Framework

Regulatory Clarity and Uniform Standards

The rules establish nationwide standards for online gaming regulation, thereby reducing legal ambiguity and jurisdictional inconsistencies.

This improves predictability for both users and companies.

Consumer Protection

The framework attempts to protect users from:

- Fraud
- Addiction
- Financial exploitation
- Unfair gaming practices

User safety has become a central principle of regulation.

Recognition and Promotion of Esports

Separate recognition of esports creates opportunities for India to emerge as a major participant in the global competitive gaming ecosystem.

This may support:

- Employment generation
- Technological innovation

- International digital competitiveness

Strengthening Digital Governance

The framework reflects India's broader efforts to regulate digital platforms and emerging technologies more systematically.

It expands governance capacity in areas such as:

- Digital financial systems
- Platform accountability
- Cybersecurity
- Online consumer protection

Better Enforcement Against Illegal Betting

Integration of regulators, payment systems and digital monitoring mechanisms improves the state's ability to detect and restrict illegal betting operations.

Despite these benefits, the framework has also generated important criticisms and constitutional concerns.

r. Concerns and Criticisms

Excessive Government Control

Critics argue that OGAI remains heavily government-controlled, with limited institutional independence.

This raises concerns regarding:

- Regulatory over-centralisation
- Excessive executive discretion
- Reduced industry autonomy

Compliance Burden on Start-ups

Smaller gaming companies may struggle to comply with requirements relating to:

- Data localisation
- Reporting obligations
- User safety mechanisms
- Monitoring infrastructure

High compliance costs could discourage innovation and market entry.

Ambiguity in Classification

Distinguishing between games of skill and games of chance continues to remain legally contentious.

This ambiguity may lead to litigation and regulatory uncertainty.

Privacy and Surveillance Concerns

Mandatory monitoring and data localisation requirements may increase concerns regarding:

- State surveillance
- Data misuse
- Privacy infringement

The framework therefore intersects with broader debates on digital rights and data governance.

Federalism Concerns

Betting and gambling traditionally fall within the State List under the Constitution.

Some states may therefore view expanded central regulation as an encroachment upon their legislative domain.

s. Esports as an Economic Opportunity

India's esports ecosystem possesses substantial long-term potential.

Sector	Potential Benefit
Employment	Gaming, streaming and event management
Technology	Artificial intelligence, graphics and virtual reality
Exports	Expansion of digital content economy
Tourism	International tournaments and events
Youth Engagement	Skill development and entrepreneurship

With proper infrastructure and policy support, esports could become an important component of India's digital economy.

t. Global Approaches to Online Gaming Regulation

Different countries regulate online gaming through varied institutional models.

Country	Regulatory Model
China	Strict restrictions, especially for minors
United States	State-specific regulatory systems
United Kingdom	Gambling commission-based regulation
South Korea	Strong esports ecosystem with regulation
India	Mixed model with central oversight

India's approach reflects an attempt to combine consumer protection with industry growth.

u. Way Forward

Balanced and Proportionate Regulation

India must avoid excessive regulation that could suppress innovation and discourage entrepreneurship.

A calibrated approach is essential.

Promotion of Responsible Gaming

Public awareness campaigns, digital literacy and mental health support systems should be strengthened to encourage responsible gaming behaviour.

Development of the Esports Ecosystem

India should support:

- Skill development programmes
- International tournaments
- Gaming infrastructure
- Research and innovation in gaming technologies

Strengthening Data Protection

Gaming regulation should align with India's broader Digital Personal Data Protection framework to ensure stronger privacy safeguards.

Greater Institutional Independence

A more autonomous regulatory structure could improve transparency, credibility and stakeholder trust in the regulatory process.

The future of India's online gaming industry will ultimately depend upon balancing innovation, regulation and digital rights protection.

Conclusion

Online gaming represents both a major economic opportunity and a complex governance challenge for India. The new regulatory framework seeks to balance innovation with consumer protection by introducing classification systems, user safety mechanisms and stronger oversight institutions.

While the framework provides much-needed regulatory clarity and recognises the growing importance of esports, its long-term success will depend upon ensuring proportional regulation, protecting digital rights and encouraging responsible growth of India's expanding gaming ecosystem.

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.

3. Format Flexibility

The formatting combines:

- paragraphs
- lists
- tables
- visual cues

—all optimised for retention.

If you prefer a specific style (lists → paras, paras → tables, etc.), feel free to convert using any free LLM.

4. Monthly Current Affairs Release

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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