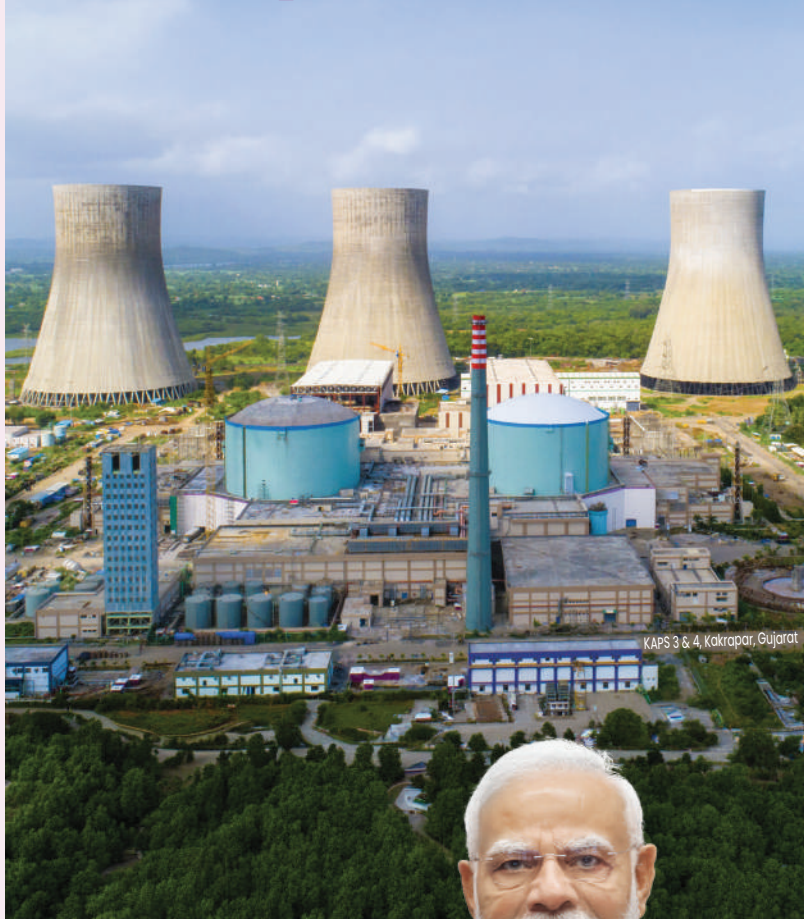


MANNNKIBAAAT

# Sustainable Energy: Fueling India's Development



KAPS 3 & 4, Kakrapar, Gujarat

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's  
Address to the Nation

# Prime Minister's Address



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## MEDIA SCAN

# My dear Countrymen

# Namaskar

It gives me immense joy to join all of you in another episode of 'Mann ki Baat'. On the one hand, whereas there was the hustle & bustle of the election campaign; on the other, through your letters and messages, we have shared our joys with each other over the achievements of the country and her citizens. This time, let us begin 'Mann ki Baat' with one such significant achievement of the country.

**Friends, India has always viewed science linking it to the country's progress. With this very vision, our scientists are advancing the Civil Nuclear**

**Program.** Their efforts are making a significant contribution to nation-building. It has greatly benefited our industrial growth, the energy sector, and the healthcare sector. India's Civil Nuclear Program has greatly helped everyone from agriculture to modern innovators.

Friends, Just a few days ago, our nuclear scientists enhanced India's pride with another major achievement. The Fast Breeder Reactor in Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu, has achieved Criticality. Actually Criticality is the stage during which a reactor successfully attains a self-



# Wind Energy

New Pathways to  
Growth and  
Employment



sustaining nuclear chain reaction for the first time. This stage signifies the reactor entering the operational phase.

This is a historic milestone in India's nuclear energy journey. Furthermore, the nuclear reactor is built entirely using indigenous technology.

Friends, Why is it called a Breeder Reactor? There is a reason behind that. It is a system that, in addition to generating energy, also itself produces new fuel for the future.

Friends, I also remember the time in March 2024 when I witnessed the core loading of the reactor in Kalpakkam. I congratulate all those who have made invaluable contributions to India's nuclear program. Their efforts to make the lives of our countrymen better and easier are highly commendable. This will also energise our resolve for a Viksit Bharat.

**My dear countrymen, Today**

**in 'Mann ki Baat', I want to talk about a power that is invisible, but without which our lives cannot last even a moment. This very power is propelling India forward. This is our wind power.**

Our ancient texts say –

‘वायुर्वा इति व्यक्तिः, वायुरवै समष्टिः।’

That is, wind is not just an element; it is the energy of life, it is the power of entirety.

Friends, Today this very wind power is scripting a new story of India's development. India has recently achieved a major milestone in wind energy. India's wind energy generation capacity has now exceeded 56 gigawatts.

In the last one year alone, nearly 6 gigawatts of new capacity has been added. India is progressing rapidly in wind energy, and the world is also looking towards us.

Friends, Today India ranks fourth in the world in wind energy capacity. This is the hard work of

our engineers; this is the diligence of our youth; this is a symbol of the collective will of the nation.

Friends, Many states in the country, including Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan, are blazing a trail in this sector. Areas like Kutch, Patan and Banaskantha in Gujarat, where once only the desert was visible, large renewable energy parks are coming up over there. The Youth are benefiting from this... it is creating new opportunities, developing new skills, and opening up new avenues for employment.

Friends, Solar and wind energy are essential for India's development. This isn't just about the environment—it's about safeguarding our future. We all have a role to play in this. We must conserve electricity and embrace clean energy. Such efforts are essential at every level in the country, because they are the very ones which bring about

profound change.

**Friends, The month of May is commencing with a pious occasion. In just a few days, we will celebrate Buddha Purnima. I extend my best wishes in advance to all my countrymen.** The life message of Bhagwan Gautam Buddha remains as relevant today.

He has taught us that peace begins within us; he has conveyed to us that victory over oneself is the greatest victory. Amid the tensions and conflicts the world is going through today, Buddha's teachings have become even more important.

Friends, An organisation in Chile, South America, is promoting the teachings of Bhagwan Buddha. This endeavour is being conducted under the counsel of Ladakh-born Drubpon Otzer Rinpoche. This organisation is connecting meditation and compassion to people's lives. The stupa in the



Cochiguaz Valley gives people a sense of peace. It is truly a matter of pride to see this. India's ancient stream is reaching the world. People from far-flung areas too are also joining in.

Friends, The Buddhist tradition also teaches us to connect with nature. Bhagwan Buddha attained enlightenment under a tree. Nature is an integral part of our lives. Such efforts are underway across the country. Karma Monastery in Karnataka is a good example. This monastery is a vibrant forest area, spread over 100 acres. More than 700 native trees have been preserved in this forest.

Friends, Buddha's message is not just about the past. It is relevant even today and is essential for the future. This occasion of Buddha Purnima inspires us to enhance peace in our lives, embrace compassion, and move forward with balance.

My dear countrymen, All of you know that in our country, the festivities of the Republic Day are celebrated & observed from the 23<sup>rd</sup> of January, the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, to 30<sup>th</sup> of January, the death anniversary of Gandhiji. An important part of this festival is - Beating Retreat. **Today I'm discussing the Beating Retreat with you because there's a special reason behind it.**

Friends, You may have noticed that this ceremony showcases the diverse musical traditions of different bands. Over the past few years, the inclusion of Indian music has increased, and it's being liked very much by people across the country. This year's Beating Retreat ceremony was also very memorable. The Air Force, Army, Navy, and CAPF bands gave excellent performances.

Friends, This program of





splendid formations, along with vibrant music, is sure to draw everyone's attention. The Air Force band composed the Sindoor formation. The Naval Band composed the Matsya Yantra formation. Whereas, the Army Band's performance also showcased 150 years of Vande Mataram and India's success in cricket.

Friends, After the Beating Retreat, all this hard work and achievement used to gradually fade away. However, now a highly commendable initiative has been undertaken pertaining to it. For the first time, the music of Beating Retreat is also available on WAVES OTT. In the future, it will be available on other platforms as well – you must listen to it. You will be very proud of our Armed Forces and their traditions.

**Friends, During the last few years, inspiring stories of nature conservation have emerged**

**from different parts of the country. These stories give us hope and fill us with pride.** I want to share some examples with the listeners of 'Mann ki Baat'. Listening to them will bring joy to you. First, let's talk about the Rann of Kutch. As soon as the monsoons end, the land here comes alive. Every year, lakhs of flamingos arrive here. The entire area turns pink, hence the name 'Flamingo City'. These birds build their nests and raise their young ones here. The people of Kutch call them 'Lakhha Ji Ke Baaraati'. Now, Lakha ji Ke Baaraati have become beautiful symbols of environmental conservation in Kutch.

Friends, Another story is about the cooperation between humans and wildlife. And this one is from Uttar Pradesh. In the Terai region, herds of elephants approach villages during the harvest season. This increases

the risk of conflict.

However, efforts like "Gaj Mitra" have now begun in Uttar Pradesh as well. Villagers themselves form teams to monitor elephants. They alert people in time. This is reducing conflict and increasing public trust.

Friends, A piece of good news has also come in from Central India. Blackbucks have started reappearing in Chhattisgarh. Their numbers had dwindled significantly, but continued efforts led to increased conservation. Today, they are once again seen roaming the open fields. This marks the return of our lost heritage. Similar hope is visible in the conservation of the Great Indian Bustard, the Godavan. This bird used to be a hallmark of our desert regions. However, at one point, its numbers had dwindled to a trickle. The situation was such that this bird was on the verge

of extinction. But now a major campaign is underway for its conservation. Scientific methods are being adopted. Breeding centers have been established, and now the blossoming of life anew is visible.

Friends, Nature and humans are not separate. We are each other's partners. When we understand nature, respect it, and live in harmony with it, change is clearly visible. Today, this change is emerging as new hope from every nook & corner of the country.

**My dear countrymen, The North-east is like Ashtalakshmi for all of us.** There is immense talent here and the natural beauty of the North-east also draws everyone's attention. **In 'Mann ki Baat' too, we have often discussed the achievements of the people of the North-east.**

**Today, I will discuss another such achievement with you and**





**that is the success of the North-east in the Bamboo sector.**

Friends, What was once viewed as a burden is now giving new impetus to employment, business, and innovation. Our mothers and sisters are its biggest beneficiaries. You will be surprised to know how much change has come about by changing the definition of bamboo.

Friends, According to the law made by the British, bamboo was defined as a tree, and the rules associated with it were very strict. It was very difficult to transport bamboo anywhere. As a result, people here started moving away from bamboo-related businesses.

Friends, By changing the law in 2017, we removed bamboo from the tree category. The results

of which are visible to everyone. Today, the bamboo sector is flourishing throughout the North-east. People are continuously innovating and adding value to it.

Friends, Let's talk about Bijoy Sutradhar of Gomati district of Tripura and Pradeep Chakraborty of South Tripura. They saw the new laws as a huge opportunity for themselves. Then they integrated their work with technology. Today, they are producing better and more bamboo products than ever before.

In Dimapur and surrounding areas of Nagaland, there are several Self-Help Groups that have lent value addition to bamboo-based food products. There are also teams like Khorolo Creative Crafts, which are working on bamboo furniture

and handicrafts.

Friends, In Mamit district of Mizoram, there are teams working on bamboo tissue culture and poly-house management. I also learned about the Lagastal Bamboo Enterprise Team near Gangtok in Sikkim. It makes handicrafts, incense sticks, furniture, and interior decor items from bamboo.

Friends, I have cited just a few examples here. The list of success stories of the bamboo sector in the country is quite long. I'll urge all of you to positively purchase one bamboo product or the other from the North-east. You can even present it as a gift. Your efforts will encourage those who toil hard to make bamboo products.

My dear countrymen, In

these rapidly changing times, technology has become a huge part of our lives. Today, we are witnessing the wonders of technology in connecting our past with the present. A recent development in this direction has delighted those involved in education and history. **Friends, just a few days ago, the National Archives of India shared a unique database on a dedicated portal. This organisation has digitised and made public over 20 crore invaluable documents.** Some of these are very interesting – 7<sup>th</sup> century Gilgit manuscripts written on Bhoj Patra. Here, you will also find an interesting 8<sup>th</sup>-century text, Shri Bhuvalay. This text, based on numbers, is in the form of a grid. You can also view some significant letters related





सत्यमेव जयते

# ABHILEKH PATAL

to Rani Lakshmi Bai. These reveal some of the decisions she made in 1857, displaying her valour.

For those who are great admirers of Netaji Subhash, there are many documents related to Netaji's life, the Azad Hind Fauj, and his speeches. You will also find many documents related to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ji. These include important information related to the establishment of BHU and the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. Many unique documents related to our Constituent Assembly are also available here. I urge all of you to visit [www.abhilekh-patal.in](http://www.abhilekh-patal.in). It will give you a wonderful experience of our history.

Friends, Just imagine: you are among the most talented people

in the world, facing extremely difficult mathematical problems. You have only four and a half hours to solve them. This means that time is very limited, and the competition is international and very tough. It is natural to feel nervous in such a situation. But under these very circumstances, our daughters performed brilliantly. **Earlier this month, the European Girls Mathematical Olympiad was held in Bordeaux, France. This was a major competition for schoolgirls with a keen interest in mathematics. It is one of the most prestigious competitions in the world. Our daughters performed their best ever in this Olympiad.** I am very proud of this talented team. It included Shreya Mundhra from

**A HISTORIC RISE OF INDIA'S DAUGHTERS IN THE WORLD OF MATHEMATICS**

$\sin(\theta) = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$

$V = \frac{1}{2} bhl$

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

Mumbai, Sanjana Chacko from Thiruvananthapuram, Shivani Bharat Kumar from Chennai and Shrimoyee Bera from Kolkata.

Our team ranked sixth in the world. Shreya created history by winning the Gold Medal. Sanjana secured for herself the Silver Medal, and Shivani, the Bronze Medal.

Friends, The selection process for this Olympiad in India is very tough in itself. It is a multi-stage selection process. In this, tough challenges have to be overcome at the Regional, State and National level. After that, the best performing students participate in a one-month Mathematics Training Camp. This camp is organised at the Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. At the end of this camp, a team selection test is conducted. The Indian team is selected on the basis of performance in this test.

Friends, Every year around 6 lakh students from across the country participate in this Mathematical Olympiad Programme. This number is continuously increasing with time, which means that this culture of Olympiad is becoming increasingly popular among the daughters of the country. I appreciate their parents as well for supporting these gifted daughters.

**My dear countrymen, A very important campaign is currently underway in our country, which every Indian must be aware of. This is the Census campaign, the world's largest census.**

Friends, Those who have already undergone such a process will have a different experience this time.

**Census 2027 has been made digital.** All information is being recorded directly in digital form. The enumerators going door-to-door have a mobile app. They will



## CENSUS 2027

India's First Digital Census





enter the information in it after talking to you.

Friends, This time your participation in the census has also been made easier; you can enter your information yourself. This facility will open for you 15 days before the enumerator's arrival. You can enter the information as per your convenience. When you complete the process, you receive a special ID. This ID is received on your mobile or email. Later, when the enumerator visits your home, you can verify the information by showing this ID. This eliminates the need to give information again. This saves time and simplifies the process.

Friends, In states where self-enumeration has been completed, census staff have also begun enumerating households. House listing for approximately One crore, twenty lakh families

has been completed so far.

Friends, The national census isn't just a government task. It's the responsibility of all of us. Your participation is crucial. The information you provide is completely secure, kept confidential, and protected with digital security. Come, let's all participate in this process. Let's make Census 2027 a success.

**Friends, In our country, food traditions have never been confined, merely to taste. Indian cheese is an interesting part of this tradition. A few days ago, I shared information via a tweet.**

Two Indian cheese brands received prestigious awards at an international cheese competition held in Brazil. This achievement was widely discussed on social media. Many people have said to me that the diversity of cheese in India should also be discussed.



Friends, A major change is taking place in India's dairy sector. Value addition in this sector has given our traditional flavors a new identity. Today, Indian cheese is making its mark globally. Be it breakfast, lunch, or dinner, the taste of India is reaching the world's plates. Take Jammu and Kashmir's Kalari cheese – it's known as the "Mozzarella of Kashmir." The Gujjar-Bakarwal community has been making and eating it for generations. Meanwhile, "Chhurpi" is very popular in Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and Ladakh. The simplicity and softness of the mountains are felt in its taste. The special feature of this cheese is that it's made from yak milk.

Friends, "Topli Nu Paneer," also known as "Surti Cheese," in Maharashtra & Gujarat also holds

a unique identity. I've mentioned only a few, but this world of flavors is vast in our country. Today, this tradition is gaining new strength. Many Indian companies are investing in this field. Modern technology is emerging, packaging is improving, and our products are meeting world standards. As a result, Indian cheese is now transcending the country's borders and reaching global markets and restaurants.

Today, as we talk about local to global, the example of Indian cheese shows us the way forward. I am confident that India's taste, Indian tradition, and Indian quality will provide a new experience to the people of the world and create a new connection with India.

**My dear countrymen,  
This month, many festivals,**

including New Year, were celebrated in many parts of the country. In a few days, on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May, on the occasion of 'Pochishe Boishakh', we will celebrate Gurudev Tagore's birth anniversary. Gurudev was a multifaceted personality. He was not only a great writer and thinker; he also shaped many renowned institutions. Gurudev Tagore advocated for industries that provided sustainable employment and benefited villages. The influence of Rabindra Sangeet continues worldwide even today. My visits to Shantiniketan will remain unforgettable for me. This is the very institution that he nurtured and shaped with unwavering

dedication. My humble tribute to him once again.

Friends, The month of May also reminds us of the First War of Independence of 1857. I salute all the brave children of Maa Bharati who awakened the spirit of patriotism among the people. This is also vacation time for school children. I urge them to enjoy their holidays to the fullest and try to learn something new. During this summer season, all of you should also take full care of your health. We will meet again next month. With some new topics, with some new achievements of our countrymen. Thank you very much.

Scan the QR code to listen to 'Mann ki Baat'.



# MANNIKI BAAT

*Special Mentions by Prime Minister*







**Dr. Ajit Kumar Mohanty**  
Secretary, Department of Atomic  
Energy & Chairman, Atomic  
Energy Commission

# CRITICALITY ACHIEVED

## The Fast Breeder Reactor and India's Civil Nuclear Journey

India's civil nuclear journey is driven by a long-term vision that integrates scientific innovation with national development and sustainability. This vision, first propounded by Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha, the father of India's nuclear power programme, has steadily shaped a robust framework to ensure energy security, sustainability, and technological self-reliance. The recent attainment of the first criticality of the 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) of BHAVINI at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu marks a defining moment in this journey.

The milestone builds upon the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji's visit to Kalpakkam in March 2024, when he witnessed the start of core-loading of PFBR, an important step preceding criticality. The achievement of first criticality in April 2026 reflects steady progress of India's civil nuclear programme.

A Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) represents a significant advancement over conventional nuclear reactors. While traditional reactors primarily consume fuel to generate energy, a breeder reactor is designed to do more, it produces more fuel than it consumes. Using fast neutrons and a carefully engineered configuration, FBR not only generates electricity but also converts fertile material into additional fissile fuel. This unique capability makes it a vital technology for India, where optimal utilisation of available nuclear resources

is essential for sustainable development.

The attainment of 'criticality' is a key milestone in the life of any nuclear reactor. It signifies the moment when a controlled and self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction is established for the first time. Technically, it marks the transition of the reactor from construction and commissioning to the operational phase. Strategically, for India, it represents the culmination of decades of research, design, and engineering effort, demonstrating the country's capability to master complex, frontier nuclear technologies.

This moment is historic not only for its technological significance, but also for its place in India's long-term nuclear strategy. With PFBR achieving criticality, India has entered the second stage of its three-stage nuclear power programme. The

first stage, based on pressurised heavy water and light water reactors, utilises natural and slightly enriched uranium, respectively, and produces small amounts of plutonium. The second stage, now operationalised through PFBR, uses this plutonium along with uranium to generate additional fissile material. The third stage will harness India's vast thorium reserves, enabling long-term, sustainable energy security.

At the core of this technology lies the 'breeding' process. Fast breeder reactors work in a fast neutron spectrum, where excess neutrons available in the reactor convert fertile material such as uranium-238 and thorium-232 into plutonium-239 and uranium-233, which are fissile materials, effectively breeding new fuel while the reactor operates. This closed fuel cycle enables reuse of nuclear



*Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu*

material, significantly enhancing fuel efficiency. For India, with modest uranium resources but abundant thorium reserves, this capability is crucial for securing a sustainable and long-term energy future.

Safety remains paramount in the design and operation of such advanced systems. FBR uses liquid sodium as coolant because of its excellent neutronic and thermal properties. PFBR has safety features such as a passive decay heat removal system which does not require power supply for residual heat removal. The neutronic properties are such that feedback coefficients are negative, leading to a reduction in reactor power in case of overheating. Advanced safety features are provided in the reactor to minimise the possibility of coolant leakage. Precision-engineered robust materials and carefully designed operational protocols ensure safe and reliable functioning

under all conditions, reflecting the maturity of India's nuclear engineering and regulatory frameworks.

The attainment of criticality marks the beginning of the next phase. The engineering and physics tests will now be conducted to ensure that the reactor parameters measured during the tests are the same as, or more conservative than, those assumed in the reactor design. Based on this, stage-wise clearance will be obtained from the regulatory body and reactor power will be raised to generate electricity. These steps are essential to validate performance, ensure stability, and prepare for sustained electricity generation.

Beyond its technical dimensions, this achievement has significant global implications. The successful development and commissioning of a Fast Breeder Reactor place India among a select group of nations possessing this advanced capability. It reinforces India's standing as a nation capable of designing, building, and operating complex nuclear systems using predominantly indigenous expertise.





PFBR also embodies the spirit of AtmaNirbhar Bharat. Designed by the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research and constructed by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, with strong participation from Indian industry, it reflects the strength of a collaborative national ecosystem. It stands as a testament to the capabilities of India's scientists, engineers, and institutions working together towards a shared national goal.

As India's energy demand continues to grow, nuclear power offers a reliable, clean, and low-carbon source of base-load electricity. The breeder reactor programme, by enabling efficient resource utilisation and supporting a closed fuel cycle, strengthens India's long-term energy strategy. It also contributes to the country's commitment to achieving net-

zero emissions while ensuring energy independence.

The attainment of first criticality at PFBR is therefore not merely a scientific milestone, it is a symbol of confidence in India's technological capabilities and its vision for the future. It marks a transition from aspiration to realisation, from potential to performance.

As India moves forward, this achievement will catalyse further advancements in nuclear science and technology, opening new pathways for innovation and strengthening the nation's strategic capabilities. In many ways, the first criticality of PFBR represents more than the start of a nuclear reaction, it signals the dawn of a new phase in India's development journey, firmly aligned with the vision of a Viksit Bharat.



**Dr. Rajesh Katyal**  
Director General,  
National Institute of Wind Energy

# INDIA'S WIND ENERGY SURGE POWERING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

India's wind energy sector has emerged as a cornerstone of the nation's clean energy ambitions, positioning the country as a global leader in sustainable power. With cumulative installed capacity crossing 56 GW by March 2026—following a record addition of approximately 6 GW in FY 2025–26—India now ranks fourth globally after China, the United States, and Germany. This milestone underscores the sector's robust evolution and its vital role in advancing both national development and international climate goals.

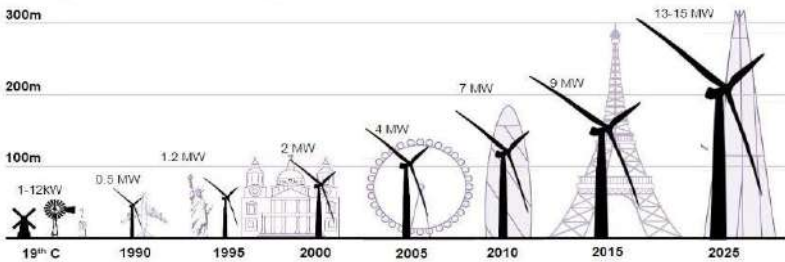
## Technological Evolution and Innovations

The wind energy sector in India has undergone significant technological transformation. Early deployments have given way to modern Mega-Watt-class turbines featuring advanced drivetrain designs specifically optimised for India's lower wind speed regimes. This has unlocked substantial potential in areas previously considered less viable. Turbine heights have increased, rotor diameters now often exceed 100 meters, and blade materials are evolving from traditional glass fibre composites to lighter, stronger carbon fibre options. Recyclable blade designs further enhance long-term sustainability.

Wind turbine technology has undergone a significant transformation, with rotor diameter and hub heights increasing from approximately 30 m to 180 m, while rated capacities have advanced from 55 kW to 15 MW.

Innovations in efficiency and digital monitoring are particularly noteworthy. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning have become integral, enabling aerodynamically optimised blade designs through rapid simulations, predictive maintenance to anticipate issues before

# Evolution of wind turbine heights and output



Sources: Various; Bloomberg New Energy Finance

32 September 19, 2017

Bloomberg  
New Energy Finance

## Evolution of Wind Turbine Hub Size

they arise, and real-time fault detection via SCADA data. The Digital twins—virtual replicas of turbines and entire wind farms allow operators to simulate conditions, optimize pitch and yaw settings, and test scenarios for improved performance and cost efficiency. Automated control systems even support safe operations during extreme weather events like cyclones.

Complementing these advances are wind-solar hybrid systems, paired with battery storage, which deliver round-the-clock renewable power and effectively address intermittency. The Offshore wind represents the next frontier, supported by initiatives such as the Viability



Wind Turbine Digital Twins

Gap Funding scheme for initial projects in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. These developments are making wind assets smarter, more efficient, and increasingly competitive.

## Driving Factors and Domestic Manufacturing

The recent capacity addition has been propelled by a supportive policy framework and strong industry capabilities. Measures including Inter-State Transmission System charge waivers, Wind Renewable Consumption Obligations, competitive tariff-based bidding, and the National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy have fostered a stable and investor-friendly environment.



Different types of control systems

Domestic manufacturing plays a pivotal role in strengthening India's renewable energy ecosystem. The sector boasts an annual production capacity exceeding 24 GW, with indigenisation levels of 70–80 per cent. This robust base not only meets domestic demand, but also supports exports to markets in Europe, Australia, the Americas, and beyond. By reducing reliance on imports and building supply chain resilience, local manufacturing enhances cost competitiveness, creates employment opportunities, and positions India as a key global player, particularly as nations diversify away from concentrated supply sources.

### **Global Contribution and Milestone Significance**

India's progress in wind energy makes a meaningful contribution to the global clean energy transition. In 2025, the country added around 6.3 GW, ranking as the third-largest market for new installations worldwide. The top five markets,

including India, accounted for 86 per cent of global new wind capacity last year.

Achieving over 50 per cent non-fossil fuel installed capacity five years ahead of the Paris Agreement target, along with instances where renewables met more than 50 per cent of daily electricity demand, highlights India's ability to pursue rapid economic growth alongside decarbonisation. This serves as an inspiring model for other developing economies, demonstrating that ambitious climate action and development can go hand in hand.

### **Leading States and Regional Advantages**

Leadership in wind energy is geographically distributed, with states like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan at the forefront, each leveraging distinct natural and policy advantages. Gujarat benefits from its extensive 1,600 km coastline and consistent winds, bolstered by efficient approval processes and large-scale





*Wind Farm at Muppandal, Tamil Nadu*

projects such as the Khavda Renewable Energy Park. The State of Tamil Nadu being a pioneer in the sector, harnesses strong monsoon winds through the Western Ghats, exemplified by the iconic Muppandal Wind Farm. Maharashtra's Deccan Plateau offers reliable inland wind corridors, while Rajasthan's vast arid landscapes hold immense potential (estimated at 284 GW at 150m hub height) and excellent complementarity for hybrid projects.

### **Strengthening Energy Security**

Wind energy significantly bolsters India's energy security. By generating domestic power independent of global fuel price volatility, it reduces exposure to international shocks. Wind's generation profile, contributing substantially during evening peak hours and monsoon months when solar output dips, complements solar energy, supporting a more stable and reliable grid. This diversification is especially valuable given the country's import dependence on

fossil fuels.

### **Addressing Remaining Opportunities**

While the trajectory is strongly positive, continued focus on areas such as transmission infrastructure enhancement, streamlined land and right-of-way processes, power purchase agreements, and accelerated energy storage deployment will further unlock potential. These efforts, combined with ongoing policy and technological advancements, will support India's broader goals, including 100 GW of wind capacity by 2030 and 500 GW of Non-fossil fuel capacity overall.

India's wind energy surge represents far more than a capacity milestone. It embodies strategic commitment to sustainable development, technological leadership, and global climate responsibility. As the sector continues to mature, it will power not only a cleaner energy future for India but also contribute meaningfully to worldwide efforts toward a resilient, low-carbon economy.



# WIND POWER PLANTS IN INDIA

THE WAY TO SELF  
RELIANCE IN  
ENERGY & GREEN  
DEVELOPMENT

India's energy security and in its fight against climate changes, wind energy has emerged as a mandatory pillar. India stands at number four with wind energy production of more than 56\* Giga watts. This increase is not just restricted to data collection. This is a story of the rural areas of our country wherein we need to generate employment opportunities, to also check carbon emission and to make our power grids more resilient.

## Vital Facts

- **Global Ranking** : Presently India is the fourth largest producer of wind energy in the world so far as installed capacity is concerned.
- **Record Growth** : India attained the highest annual growth in the year 2025-26 which touched 6.05 Giga Watts.
- **Leading State** : Gujarat with 15.19 Giga watts production stood at number one and Tamil Nadu stood second with a production of 12.10 Giga watts.
- **Muppandal Wind Farm** : This 1,500 Megawatts capacity plant in Tamil Nadu is the biggest On-Shore Wind Energy Centre in India.
- **Jaisalmer Wind Park** : This 1,064 Megawatt capacity park in Rajasthan is the second largest wind power cluster in the country.
- **Kawada Hybrid Park** : Being built in Kutch in Gujarat state, this will be the World's largest renewable energy park with a planned total capacity of 30 Giga watts.
- **Indigenous Production** : India's total annual production capacity stands at 24 Giga Watts and we have attained 70 to 80 percent of indigenisation level.

- **Digital Technique** : Presently, to detect the defects in Wind Farms and for their maintenance, Digital Twins and AI/ Machine Learning are being employed.
- **Off-Shore Wind** : In Gujarat and Tamil Nadu new possibilities are being explored in coastal areas through 'Viability Gap Funding'.
- **Future Target** : The government has set an ambitious target of attaining 100 Giga watts Wind Energy production by the year 2030.

*Wind energy is not just a means of environment protection; this actually is a strong base for India's energy security and for its becoming self-reliant in the coming future. Being developed under 'Make in India' Mission, this technology will ensure a green, secured and prosperous country for the coming generations.*

# Buddha Purnima

## The Significance of Buddha's Ideals for Global Peace and Balance



That full moon of the month of Vaishakh when the moon shines in the sky in all its resplendence is not merely an astronomical phenomenon. It is a day to commemorate that great soul who, two and a half thousand years ago, bestowed upon the world, the mantra of ‘Appa Deepo Bhava’ (Be a light unto yourself). Today, as the world stands at a crossroads grappling with wars, climate change, and mental stress—Gautam Buddha’s teachings of compassion and peace feel less like mere religious sermons and more like a ‘survival kit.’

In his ‘Mann ki Baat’ address, Honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi stated that Buddha’s message is not just important for the past, but is equally necessary for the future. He cited examples spanning from Chile in South America to Karnataka in India—instances demonstrating how Buddha’s ideals transcend boundaries to guide humanity towards a new path. Let us explore the contemporary relevance of Buddha through the lives of two individuals whom the Prime Minister highlighted in the context of global peace and ecological balance.

### **The serenity of Ladakh amidst the valleys of Chile: Drubpon Otzer Rinpoche**

Imagine a person hailing from Ladakh nestled in the lap of the Himalayas traveling thousands of miles away to Chile in South America



to teach the local people the significance of 'meditation.' This is precisely what 'Drubpon Otzer Rinpoche' has accomplished. For him, Buddha's teachings are not confined merely to the pages of books; rather, they serve as a healing balm, capable of mending the wounds of individuals from any culture. When asked about this remarkable journey of his, he

remarked:

*"When the opportunity arose to travel to Chile, I felt it was the right time to share that benefit of Buddha's teachings with others. We live in a time where, despite all progress, many people face stress, sadness, and loneliness. I deeply believe that the teachings of Buddha can transform that suffering into peace, compassion, and wisdom."*

The stupa built in Chile's Cochiguaz Valley has today become a symbol of peace in the region. How are the local people, whose culture and language are entirely distinct from those of India, embracing the teachings of the Buddha? Rinpoche explains:

*"They respond with great openness and joy. The human heart is the same everywhere. People are deeply touched by meditation because they can directly experience how their minds begin to change through practices like Shamatha (to calm the mind) and mindfulness. Many come to see these practices not only as teachings, but as a medicine, a blessing, and a genuine source of happiness."*



Rinpoche believes that this spiritual heritage of India can play a pivotal role in global dialogue and peace. In his words:

*"India's spiritual traditions have immense potential to bring peace not only to one nation, but to the whole world. In a time when there are so many conflicts, divisions, and misunderstandings between people and nations, these values of Patience, love and non-violence are more important than ever. If more people connect with this wisdom, the world can become a more peaceful place."*

**Nature and the Buddha:  
Karnataka's 'Eco-Nalanda'**

Another significant aspect of Buddha Purnima is our relationship with nature. The Buddha attained enlightenment beneath a tree; his birth and his 'Mahaparinirvana' (final liberation) also took place under the shade of trees. In Karnataka, Shri Karma Samtenlingpa Rinpoche is bringing this very philosophy into practice. Through the Bodhisattva Trust, he manages the 'Karma Monastery', an institution he refers to as 'Eco-Nalanda.'



Spanning across 100 acres, this monastery is not merely a place of prayer, but a vibrant forest home to over 700 indigenous trees. Recalling the harrowing period of the COVID-19 pandemic, Shri Karma shares how the teachings of the Buddha, combined with the balance of nature, kept him safe:

*"While society was going through widespread panic, we experienced a deep sense of calm and resilience here. The*





*biodiversity of our forest and the pure oxygen it provides proved immensely helpful for everyone here. It was literally a 'Zero-COVID' organisation. This is the impact of biodiversity; this forest serves as the lungs of our entire taluk."*

For them, protecting ecology is the religion of modern times. They view this in the context of future generations:

*"Many of the young monks here are pursuing their studies while also serving ecology they consider it 'Dharma' for 21<sup>st</sup> century and the Kali Yug. This is a new hope for humanity. Ecology restoration is among the most important responsibilities of our time."*

Inspired by Prime Minister Modi's call for 'One Tree in Mother's Name' and environmental conservation, Shri Karma is pursuing a major goal:

*"Our vision is to establish this as a 'net-zero emission' NGO organisation under the Central Government of India. By 2030 and certainly by 2035, we are making tremendous efforts to plant 1,500 ancient species of plants, including Ayurvedic medicinal plants. It will be a self-*

*sustaining and replicable social model."*

### **From Inner peace to outer peace:**

Buddha Purnima is not merely a day for lighting lamps or offering prayers. The stories of Drubpon Otzer Rinpoche and Shri Karma Samtenlingpa Rinpoche demonstrate that the teachings of the Buddha remain just as relevant today as they were 2,500 years ago.

On one hand, a practitioner seated in Chile is alleviating people's mental stress through the Buddha's practice of 'Shamatha'; on the other, amidst the forests of Karnataka, a harmonious balance with nature is being fostered through the 'Eco-Nalanda' initiative. Both of these endeavours serve to validate the Buddha's 'Middle Path.'

The Buddha's message teaches us that *"Victory over oneself is the greatest victory."* In this modern era of struggle, Buddha Purnima serves as a reminder that peace begins within us. Until we quell the 'war' raging within ourselves, we cannot hope to discover 'Buddha' in the world outside.



**Rajesh Ranjan**  
Vice Chancellor,  
Central Institute of Buddhist  
Studies

# CELEBRATING BUDDHA PURNIMA

## Relevance of Buddha's Teachings in Modern Age

Every year we celebrate Vesak Purnima, also known as Buddha Purnima, which commemorates three sacred events of life of the Buddha – Birth, Enlightenment, and Mahaparinirvāna. Commonly on the occasion, the devotees visit Gonpas/Monasteries, offer prayers, flowers, candles, and incense, chant religious scriptures, practice meditation and do charity to the needy besides reflecting on the Buddha's core teachings: compassion, non-violence, wisdom and mindfulness, middle Path, Four Noble Truths and Noble Eightfold Path. But this year celebrating Buddha Purnima in Ladakh was quite different as the celebration started with the display of the holy relic of the Buddha. Relics were brought to Ladakh by the UT administration for the veneration of the people after a gap of 75 years.

As mentioned above, the Buddha Purnima is a day not only to reflect upon the eternal teaching of the Buddha and its relevance today, but also to practice in our daily life in this conflict-ridden world. The often-quoted teaching of the Buddha *"Hatred is, indeed, never appeased by hatred in this world. It is appeased only by loving-kindness. This is an ancient law"* and many more such teachings are more relevant than it was during the Buddha's time. The practice of Brahmavihāra. i.e., the Sublime Attitudes or Divine Abodes preached by the Buddha are four fundamental virtues – Loving-kindness (Mettā), Compassion (Karunā),

Empathetic Joy (Muditā), and Equanimity (Upekkhā), also known as the 'Four Immeasurables' (Appamaññā), cultivated through the practice of meditation to develop boundless positive emotions. These habits can improve mental peace, emotional well-being, and harmonious relationships.

Practice of four immeasurables also provide ways and means to get rid of anxieties, stress, and conflicts prevalent in modern day society. It explains that suffering arises from craving, attachment, fear, and ignorance. In modern society, anxiety is frequently linked to material and social competition, fear of failure and insecurity. The antidote to these is the practice of mindfulness (Samādhi Bhāwana). Meditation as practice of mindfulness reduces

stress and anxiety, improves emotional stability and increases concentration. Individuals can incorporate mindfulness, compassion, and balance into their everyday routines through small but consistent practices inspired by the teachings of Gautama Buddha.

The Middle Path (Majjhimā Patipadā), taught by Buddha, is not less relevant in the modern world as it advocates balance, moderation, and sustainable living in an era dominated by extreme consumption, rapid technological shifts, and high stress. There was a time when the Middle Path, taught by the Buddha, was meant to avoid the extremes of sensory indulgence (Kāmesukāmsukhallikānuyoga) and harsh self-mortification (Attakilamathānuyoga) and by practicing it one can get



enlightenment. If the same teaching one applies in his daily life, it may help in bringing balance in life that avoids polarities in thought, action, and lifestyle, fostering both psychological well-being and practical wisdom.

Buddhism establishes a deep connection between humans and nature by teaching interdependence, compassion for all sentient beings and non-violence. Nature is not viewed as separate from human life, but as an interconnected existence. This understanding promotes responsibility towards biodiversity, environment and ecological balance. The Doctrine of Dependent Origination (Paticcasamuppāda) is the foundational Buddhist doctrine

explaining that all phenomena arise in dependence on conditions, emphasising interconnectedness, causality, and the cessation of suffering.

Keeping in view the modern-day relevance of Buddha's teachings for today's generation, it is important to present them in practical, inclusive, and modern ways that connect with contemporary life and challenges. Out of several ways like making the Buddha's teachings available in mother tongue, relating teachings to daily life situations and using real-life examples and stories which must be devoid of overly technical or ritualistic explanations, integrating Buddhist principles into educational curriculum, etc., the most important method



*Mahabodhi Temple, Bodhi Gaya, India*



of disseminating the practical aspects of Buddha's teachings could be the use of Digital Media and technology like social media platforms, podcasts and YouTube, mobile apps, online lectures and interactive discussions, Google Meet etc.

Finally, it is prudent to conclude the discussion with the admonition given by the Buddha contained in the Kalama Sutta. It is the story about the people of Kalama village who were confused by different teachers



claiming different truths, but Buddha did not tell the people of Kalama to believe him. Instead, he said something revolutionary: "Do not accept anything simply because you heard; not because it's tradition; not because it's scripture; not because it's spoken by someone wise; not even because I said it." Contrary to these, he taught:- Observe, reflect, experience, understand through your own wisdom. If something leads to greed, anger, hatred, or harm – reject it. If something leads to kindness, compassion, clarity, and peace – embrace it." This teaching is more relevant today than ever. As we all live in a world full of opinions, noise, beliefs and misinformation, the Kalama Sutta reminds us - "don't follow blindly; don't worship ideas without questioning; don't inherit beliefs. Investigate them; Trust your own experience and inner wisdom."

# The Beating Retreat

## From Ceremonial Grounds to Digital Platform

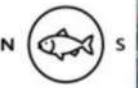
Every year, the Beating Retreat ceremony marks a grand and an emotional culmination to the Republic Day celebrations, reflecting India's rich military traditions, discipline, and cultural spirit. This ceremony has evolved into a vibrant showcase of India's military musical heritage and patriotic pride. This year's Beating Retreat stood out for its captivating formations, stirring performances by the Army, Navy, Air Force and CAPF bands. Formations by the forces included Operation Sindoor, Matsya Yantra, 150 years of 'Vande Mataram' and more. The ceremony beautifully blended history, creativity and national sentiment. Now, with the music & visuals of Beating Retreat becoming available on WAVES OTT, this iconic experience has moved beyond the ceremonial grounds of Kartavya Path into the digital space, allowing citizens across the country to relive and celebrate the spirit of India's Armed Forces anytime, anywhere.

Watch on





**GAGANYAN**



**MATSYA  
YANTRA**

**सिंदूर**





# From Conflict to Co-existence

## India's Nature Conservation Model



India's conservation story is no longer confined to protected areas and government directives alone. Across the country, communities and local institutions are reshaping the relationship between human settlements and the natural world. As Prime Minister Narendra Modi observed in the 133<sup>rd</sup> episode of 'Mann ki Baat' *"Nature and humans are not separate. We are each other's partners. When we understand nature, respect it, and live in harmony with it, change is clearly visible."* This conviction is now visible in conservation efforts stretching from the saline wetlands of Gujarat to the grasslands of Chhattisgarh.

### **The Flamingos of Kutch: A Community's Pride**

The Rann of Kutch in Gujarat is one of India's most ecologically distinctive landscapes. As the monsoons recede each year, the salt flats transform into wetlands attracting over ten lakh flamingos, turning the terrain a vivid shade of pink – the origin of the name "Flamingo City." The Kutch Desert Wildlife Sanctuary, established in February 1986 and spanning 7,506.22 sq km, is India's largest wildlife sanctuary and among the very few sites in Asia where both Greater and Lesser Flamingos breed. It was designated a 'Biosphere Reserve' in

2008, recognising its biodiversity value alongside the traditional communities that inhabit it.

The local population's affectionate name for the flamingos 'Lakhha Ji Ke Baaraati' reflects a bond of cultural stewardship that has persisted for generations. This community ownership is not incidental; it exemplifies how cultural connection to wildlife can underpin long-term, ground-level conservation. Community-led conservation is now a recognised pillar of the government's biodiversity strategy.

**Managing Human-Elephant Conflict : The Gaj Mitra Model**

In the Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh, elephant herds have historically descended upon agricultural land during harvest season, creating serious risks

for both human lives and the animals. The Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has addressed this structurally under 'Project Elephant' 150 elephant corridors have been ground-validated across 15 states. In 2022, Uttar Pradesh saw the notification of India's 33<sup>rd</sup> Elephant Reserve. The Terai Elephant Reserve at Dudhwa-Pilibhit, covering 3,049 sq km, alongside the release of a Field Manual for managing Human-Elephant Conflict.

Complementing this, community-level initiatives such as "Gaj Mitra" have emerged, under which, villagers form vigilance teams to monitor elephant movement and issue timely alerts. A structurally similar model was formally





approved in July 2025 when the Assam Cabinet sanctioned the “Gaja Mitra Scheme,” deploying community-based rapid response teams in 80 conflict-prone villages during peak paddy season. The underlying principle is clear : local communities, when equipped and organised, are the most effective first line of human-wildlife coexistence.

### **The Return of the Blackbuck in Chhattisgarh**

Among the more striking ecological recoveries in recent years is the return of the Blackbuck (*Antilope cervicapra*) to Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary in Chhattisgarh. Declared locally extinct in 2017 due to poaching, habitat degradation, and land-use changes, the species was



the subject of a structured five-year revival plan approved by the Chhattisgarh State Wildlife Board (2021–2026). A total of 77 blackbucks were translocated – 50 from the National Zoological Park, New Delhi, and 27 from the Kanan Pendari Zoological Garden in Bilaspur – with habitat interventions, including native grass cultivation and veterinary surveillance. The breeding population now exceeds 190 animals.

### **Project Great Indian Bustard: Science in the Field**

The Great Indian Bustard (GIB), locally known as Godavan, is listed as Critically Endangered by the IUCN, with fewer than 300 individuals surviving in the wild. The MoEFCC sanctioned ₹33.85 crore under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for the programme '*Habitat Improvement and Conservation Breeding of GIB*' – An Integrated Approach, establishing breeding facilities at Sam and Ramdeora, Jaisalmer, with support from the Wildlife Institute of India and the International Fund for Houbara Conservation, Abu Dhabi. In 2024, CAMPA approved a further ₹77.05 crore for a five-year Conservation Action Plan.

Results are now visible. In March 2026, the Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change announced that Project GIB had entered its fourth year of captive breeding,



with the total captive population reaching 70 birds. That same month, a captive-bred egg was transported 770 kilometres by road from Jaisalmer to Kutch, Gujarat, where it was successfully hatched – the first inter-state GIB conservation initiative of its kind in India.

### **Conclusion**

From Flamingos in Kutch to Bustards in Rajasthan, India's conservation successes share a common foundation: the integration of community participation with scientific rigour and state support. The Union Budget 2025–26 allocated ₹3,412.82 crore to MoEFCC – a 9% increase over the previous year – with ₹450 crore earmarked for Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats. These resources, when channelled through community-anchored frameworks, translate into measurable ecological recovery.

# Bamboo Rising in the North-east

Stories of Innovation, Enterprise and Empowerment



In India's North-east, bamboo has always been more than a plant. It has been a companion of daily life shaping homes, baskets, bridges, musical instruments etc. For generations, communities across the region lived with bamboo as an inseparable part of their culture. Today, this traditional resource is emerging as a powerful driver of economic growth, sustainability and innovation.

The transformation accelerated after the 2017 amendment to the Indian Forest Act which removed bamboo from the category of trees, easing restrictions on harvesting and transportation. Supported by initiatives under the National Bamboo Mission, the sector is now generating employment, empowering women and creating new entrepreneurial opportunities across the region.

From artisans in Tripura to designers in Sikkim, and from heritage craftsmen in Nagaland to scientists in Mizoram developing improved bamboo varieties through tissue culture, the bamboo sector in the North-east is scripting a remarkable chapter of entrepreneurship and self-reliance. Government support for training, research centres and market linkages have further strengthened the region's emergence as India's 'green gold' hub.

### Crafting Change in Tripura

Supported through training programmes and assistance under the Bamboo Mission, traditional craftsmanship in Tripura is increasingly reaching the wider markets. Bijoy Sutradhar from Gomti District of Tripura, who has been working with bamboo for nearly 25 years, now creates around 80 bamboo products ranging from water bottles and tea cups to decorative items. The easing of restrictions after 2017 significantly improved his work and market reach. As Bijoy Sutradhar explains, *“Earlier, we faced difficulties in transporting our items and accessing bamboo because it came under the forest department. Now we get it easily, and we are very happy. I want to express gratitude to the Government for helping us”*

His enterprise now employs women and supplies products to Delhi, Mumbai, Kerala and even international markets through wholesalers.



Another artisan from South Tripura, Pradip Chakraborty, reflects how technology is reshaping traditional bamboo industries. His enterprise manufactures nearly 150 types of products including bags, file covers and jewellery boxes. Speaking about the growth of his enterprise, he says, *“Earlier, I used to make everything by hand. Now, I use machines, and people working with me earn a steady monthly income. As of now, my items are sold locally, and some items out of Tripura also, for example, Kerala, Assam, Bangalore, Delhi, Jabalpur etc. ”*





### **Sikkim's Sustainable Journey through Bamboo Innovation**

Chemi Bhutia, founder of Lagastal Bamboo Enterprise in Gangtok, shifted from fashion studies to bamboo-based interior and product design with a vision rooted in sustainability and local resources. Her enterprise manufactures furniture, lighting solutions, decor products and utility items while ensuring minimal wastage through innovative recycling practices.

Reflecting on the impact of policy support, Chemi Bhutia says, *"When the bamboo policy was changed by the Central Government, it benefited many people like us in the North-east. I am one of the beneficiaries of that policy change."* Speaking



about the philosophy behind her work, she explains, *"We use traditional ideas and knowledge and convert them into modern products based on market demand."*

Her enterprise has generated livelihood opportunities for nearly two hundred people through training and employment.

### **Nagaland's Heritage Crafts Finding New Markets and Opportunities**

Nagaland's bamboo sector beautifully reflects the mix of cultural heritage and entrepreneurship. Khrolo Naro of Khrolo Creative Craft inherited bamboo craftsmanship from his father and transformed it into a modern enterprise inspired by the abundance of bamboo in Nagaland. His products combine indigenous techniques with contemporary finishing and



designs. Explaining the process, he says, *“Extraction of raw bamboo is done in the jungle during the month of September, October or November which are then taken to the bamboo treatment plant and are stored in the stock for further processing. The treated bamboo is then cut into suitable shapes of our preference in accordance to our design. The final piece of the design undergoes through fitting, smoothing followed by colouring, which gives a final product.”*

### **Mizoram’s Scientific Push Strengthening the Bamboo Economy**

Scientific innovation is also playing a critical role in strengthening the bamboo economy in the North-east. In Mizoram, the Bamboo and Rattan Centre under the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) is promoting bamboo tissue culture technology to improve productivity and sustainability.

Scientist-D and Head of the Centre Sandeep Yadav says, *“Bamboo tissue culture helps produce seedlings of economically important bamboo*



*species under sterile laboratory conditions. Using this technique, farmers can get improved varieties in large numbers and raise plantations that can cater to industries.”* He further adds, *“Our centre conducts multiple training programmes every year for farmers and other stakeholders related to bamboo tissue culture and bamboo management.”*

The landmark 2017 amendment to the Indian Forest Act opened new opportunities for farmers, artisans and entrepreneurs across North-east India. Today, bamboo is no longer just a traditional resource; it has become a source of innovation,

employment and self-reliance. From artisans and entrepreneurs to scientists, people across the region are giving bamboo a new identity through creativity and hard work turning North-east’s ‘green gold’ into a symbol of sustainable growth and a brighter future.





**Sanjay Rastogi**  
Director General  
National Archives of India

## ARCHIVAL HERITAGE

### From Bhojpatra to Digital Preservation

The tradition of knowledge in India has been unique. For centuries, manuscripts have been written and preserved. In ancient times, knowledge was passed from generation to generation through memory. Subsequently, this knowledge was recorded and preserved on 'Bhojpatra' (Birch bark), palm leaves, copper plates, and, later, on paper. With the passage of time, the methods and nature of its preservation also changed and now it has moved beyond microfilm, and entered the digital era.

Advancing the Prime Minister's vision of 'Virasat Bhi, Vikas Bhi', the National Archives has undertaken the world's largest digitisation program. To date, approximately 200 million pages have been digitised and made available on the Archives' portal, 'abhilekh-patal.in', which can be accessed from anywhere in the world.

This digitisation symbolises the reorganisation of Indian knowledge resources. The collection encompasses everything from the 7<sup>th</sup>-century Gilgit Manuscripts to documents pertaining to the Revolution of 1857 and the Freedom Struggle. The work being done by the Archives to preserve this vast historical tradition of India and ensure its availability, is not only accelerating the research but also providing the new generation with an opportunity to connect with their roots.

This initiative aligns with the broader vision of 'Digital India', which aims to make services and information accessible through technology. 'Abhilekh Patal' stands as a powerful example of the democratisation of knowledge, wherein historical information is no longer confined to specific institutions but is now available to all citizens. It promotes digital inclusion and gives new direction to education, research, and innovation.



*Gilgit Manuscripts*

The interface of the 'Abhilekh Patal' is simple and user-friendly. Even a lay user can navigate it with ease. It features functionalities such as keyword search, category-based browsing, and digital viewing of documents. It is useful for everyone, whether they are researchers, students, or history enthusiasts. For this initiative, the digitisation process is carried out using overhead scanners; the documents are converted into TIFF, JPG, and PDF formats and subsequently archived in the cloud. Not only it is easy to use, but it is also accessible from anywhere in the world. As a result, researchers no longer need to physically visit the National Archives. This has brought great convenience to the users.

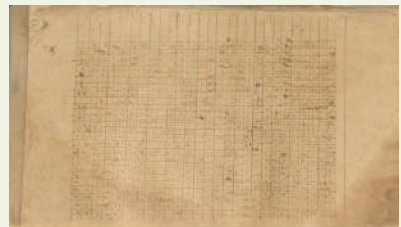
Undoubtedly, this undertaking presents numerous challenges. The documents being in a dilapidated condition and writing being illegible, making it a difficult task to make them readable. Furthermore, server management poses a significant challenge. Accepting these challenges head-on, the National Archives has enhanced the server's capabilities while simultaneously employing scientific methodologies for the handling and preservation of the

documents.

The records preserved at the National Archives reflect India's rich cultural and historical heritage, and it seems pertinent to make mention of a few of them here.

**Gilgit Manuscripts (7<sup>th</sup> Century)** – This Indian World Heritage treasure is inscribed on Bhojpatra and has been preserved in its original form. These manuscripts reflect the philosophical tenets of Buddhism, and the cultural ties between ancient India and Central Asia. Furthermore, these manuscripts illustrate the evolution of the Sanskrit, Chinese, Korean, Mongolian, Manchu, and Tibetan languages. Here, these copies are not only preserved in their original form, but have also been published.

**Shri Bhuvalaya (8<sup>th</sup> Century)** – This scripture, pertaining to Jainism and Jain philosophy, is written in a numerical code. This numerical code is structured as



*Shri Bhuvalaya*

a grid comprising 729 (27×27) squares. This literary marvel is a collection of 600,000 verses. Composed in Kannada by Kumudendu Muni, this scripture remains, to this day, a subject of mysterious and challenging study for researchers.

**Rani Lakshmbai** – Rani Lakshmbai holds an exceptionally illustrious position in India's



struggle for independence. These documents provide authentic accounts of her conflict with British rule, her correspondence, her administrative decisions, and the events that unfolded during the War of Independence of 1857. It is noteworthy that Rani Lakshmbai rejected Dalhousie's "Doctrine of Lapse," declaring, "The people of Jhansi will not accept this." These records historically validate her courage and leadership.

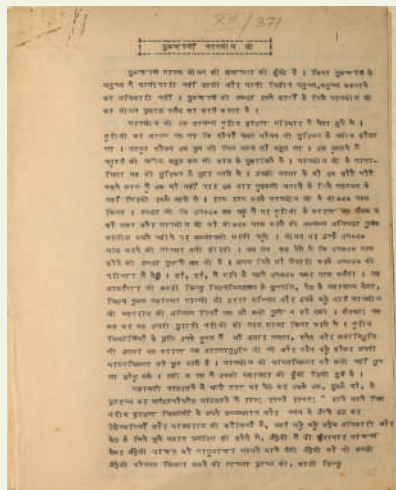
**Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose** – The documents related to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, preserved at the National Archives, include records concerning the 'Azad Hind Fauj' (Indian National Army), his interactions with foreign nations, and his

The enclosed schedule shows below in order of merit, together with their positions of origin, preference as to position and the local Government, which they asked for them —

Name	Position of origin	Personal preference	Local Government by which asked for.
1. P. Subrahmanyam	Orissa	P. Subrah, Bihar and Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal and Assam, Bombay.	Bihar.
2. A. P. Sankar	(Bengal)	(Not indicated)	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces.
3. A. N. Das	Banda State	P. Subrah, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam.	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (as a preference).
4. S. C. Das	Orissa	P. Subrah, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, Bihar.	...
5. M. S. Das	Buckley	Buckley, Uttar Pradesh	...
6. D. V. Das	Tejgaon (Bihar)	P. Subrah, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, Bihar, Bengal and Assam, Bihar.	Bihar and Orissa.

strategies. Beyond that, his life's lesser-known aspects, such as Janakinath Bose's mentions of him in his diary, his selection and resignation from the Civil Services, and his leadership of the Azad Hind Fauj, are truly remarkable.

**Madan Mohan Malaviya**  
– Madan Mohan Malaviya



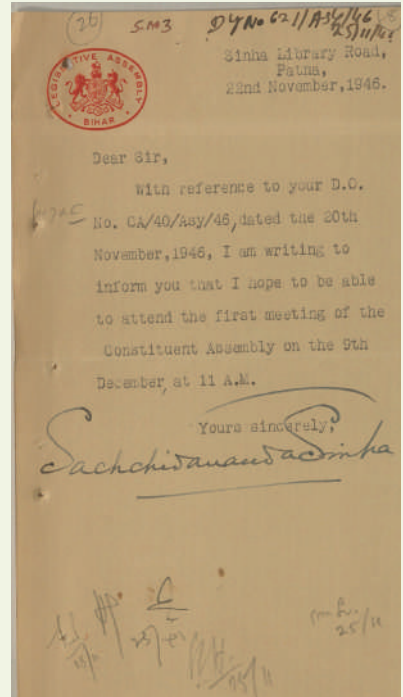


*Shri Bhagwat Gita Mala*

was one of those heroes of the freedom struggle who not only played a pivotal role in securing independence, but also remained at the forefront of education and social reform. These documents provide a detailed account of his efforts toward educational reform, the establishment of Banaras Hindu University, and his pivotal role in the creation of institutions such as the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

**The Constituent Assembly-**

India's Constitution is unique in the world, and its creation is the result of extensive and profound deliberations held within the Constituent Assembly. These records constitute the most significant evidence of the foundations of India's democracy; they contain detailed accounts of the diverse perspectives, discussions, and historic decisions made during the drafting of the Constitution—elements that serve as the foundation stone of India's contemporary governance structure.



These archives are not merely historical documents; they are the nation's memory, consciousness, and a living source of inspiration for future generations. The need of the hour is that not just the National Archives, but every citizen of India becomes a part of the mission to preserve them.

# Daughters of India Shine at

## The European Girls' Mathematical Olympiad



A limited window of just a few hours, complex mathematical puzzles, and a competition against the best talent from across the world! The challenge was truly as massive as the Himalayas. However, at the 'European Girls' Mathematical Olympiad' (EGMO) held in Bordeaux, France, four brilliant daughters of India showcased their talent in a spectacular and historic manner. On this global stage, India achieved its best-ever performance, securing the 6<sup>th</sup> rank in the world.

The team created history by winning one **Gold**, one **Silver**, and one **Bronze** medal. Honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in 'Mann ki Baat', described the success of these daughters as a moment of pride for the entire nation. This journey, from rigorous training camps to the international stage, is a story of hard work, concentration, and unwavering passion.





"Even though I won this gold medal, I want to emphasise that it is a team effort. Our sixth rank and medals were achieved by all of us together. Before leaving for the competition, we solved difficult problems together and helped each other in the training camp. The classes and group activities prepared us as a single unit. The credit for this medal goes to everyone who supported us in this preparation."



— Shreya Mundhada (Mumbai) *Gold Medallist*



"When I first encountered Math Olympiad problems, it was initially difficult for me to understand how to think of the solutions. But at the camps, interacting with mentors and senior students changed my perspective. The mentors always made it a point to conduct classes that catered to the needs of each and every student. It was really exciting to interact with students from different countries and learn about their methods of training. During the competition itself, I just focused on the 'beauty of math' and not on the competitive aspect. I knew that my dedication would pay off. I feel that seeing girls go out onto the international stage and achieve success will inspire a lot of girls to follow their passion."



— Sanjana Philo Chacko (Trivandrum) — *Silver Medallist*



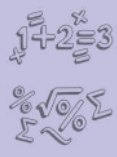
"Pressure for me is only up to the start of the exam, but once a Math Olympiad starts, the love of math just takes over. For those four and a half hours, it is just me admiring the beautiful structures in the problem and having fun with it. I had zero expectations of getting into the team; I just went there to learn math and make some friends. Our mentors helped us stay grounded and calm during the whole process. This year, India's sixth rank did not happen overnight; it is the cumulative effort of people participating in this Olympiad for so many years. Every time we improved a little bit more, and today we are here. I am hopeful that this result will motivate more students to participate."



— Shivani Bharat Kumar (Chennai) — *Bronze Medallist*



"These stages not only taught me math, but also perseverance, patience, and learning to accept failure. Representing India is a very big honour. The Homi Bhabha Centre and our mentors gave us the best training. The competition taught me that success and failure are parts of the same journey. Earlier, I used to think that global representation was impossible, but this win broke that preconceived notion. This victory proves that this stage is not just for any specific class or gender, but for everyone who is ready to work hard. Now, girls can also dream big."



— Shrimoyee Bera (Kolkata) — *Team Member*



**Mritunjay Kumar Narayan**  
Registrar General & Census  
Commissioner of India

# DIGITAL CENSUS 2027

**Faster, Smarter,  
Inclusive**

In India, Census 2027 has begun with publication of Central Government's Notification in official Gazette on 16<sup>th</sup> of June, 2025, to conduct Census. This is the 16<sup>th</sup> Census in modern times and the 8<sup>th</sup> after independence. This Census is indeed a transformative milestone in the country's administrative and data governance history. It will make extensive use of digital technology—mobile applications on smart phones for collection of data and portal for management of the entire process of Census taking.

Unlike previous censuses conducted since 1872, this will be India's **first Census conducted by digital means**, marking a paradigm shift from paper-based enumeration to a technology-driven system of data collection. This transition is not merely procedural, it fundamentally redefines the way the Census is conducted with speed, accuracy and utility of Census data in shaping public policy and governance.

One of the most defining features of Census 2027 is its end-to-end digitisation. In earlier Censuses, enumerators collected data on paper schedules, which were later digitised through a lengthy process prone to errors and delays. This often resulted in a time lag of several years between data collection and dissemination. In contrast, in Census 2027, the use of mobile applications enables enumerators to directly collect data using their smartphones in the field itself. This eliminates the intermediate digitisation stage, significantly enhancing efficiency and reliability.

The scale of the Census can be assessed with the fact that conducting a Census in a country of over 140 Crore people is an enormous Administrative and Statistical exercise. More than

30 Lakh Enumerators and Supervisors are deployed in the Census. The digital data collection ensures uniformity across diverse geographic and socio-economic conditions of the country. The digitisation has further enhanced the scope of Census Operations.

Since timeliness is critical in a rapidly changing socio-economic scenario, the speed of data processing would be a major advantage. With real-time or near real-time data transmission to central servers, availability of datasets would be much faster than before. Earlier, Census results used to take years to compile and release. In contrast, digital data collection ensures that information can be processed, validated, and analysed much faster.

Digital data collection and built-in validation checks minimises human error. For instance, mandatory fields, logical consistency checks and automated alerts prevent

incomplete or inconsistent entries. These features collectively ensure cleaner, more reliable datasets of Census 2027. Further, the use of digital mapping for creation of enumeration blocks precisely reduces the chances of duplication or omission and thereby adding to enhanced accuracy and data quality.

The limitations of traditional Census methods such as delays, high costs, handwriting interpretation issues and data inaccuracies necessitated the need for this reform. A robust digital infrastructure, increased technological familiarity among citizens and government officials has also been an additional inspirational factor for this shift from paper mode to digital mode.

Census 2027 is based on the use of advanced technologies. The Census Management and Monitoring System (CMMS) acts as the central platform for coordinating





Data Centres and encryption protocols are being deployed to safeguard sensitive information, ensuring confidentiality and compliance with data protection standards.

Census 2027 is being conducted in two phases. The 1<sup>st</sup> phase of Census i.e. Houselisting & Housing Census is being conducted between April-September, 2026 in 30 days period as per the convenience of States/UTs preceded by SE period of 15 days. The States/UTs where work is underway, have successfully adapted and implemented the digital collection of data in their respective States/UTs. Phase-II, that is Population Enumeration, which will also include enumeration of caste of all members of households.

Implementing a Census of this magnitude through digital means presents numerous challenges, particularly in remote areas where internet connectivity and digital literacy are limited. Also, ensuring that enumerators are adequately trained to use digital tools is another critical task, given the scale of the workforce involved. Data privacy and cyber security risks also pose serious challenges, as the Census involves the collection of sensitive personal information. Robust safeguards, including encryption and strict access controls, are essential to maintain public trust.

The technical scalability



of the system in handling vast volumes of data requires resilient infrastructure and necessity planning. Additionally, India's linguistic and cultural diversity adds complexity to standardise digital interfaces and ensure accurate data capture across regions. Addressing these challenges requires meticulous planning, strong institutional coordination and continuous monitoring.

By integrating digital technologies into every stage of the Census process, it promises Census 2027 to be faster, more accurate, and more inclusive than ever before. In essence, Census 2027 represents a significant leap towards an integrated digital data system that will result in a data-driven governance framework. While challenges remain, the successful implementation of Census by digital means, resulting in faster data availability will ultimately be the basis of India's more targeted development and evidence-based policy making.



**Dr Meenesh Shah**

Chairman

National Dairy Development Board

# INDIA'S CHEESE STORY

## Tradition, Taste and Global Triumph

India's dairy sector is the backbone of rural livelihoods, sustaining 8 crore rural households across the country. With 248 million tonnes of milk production in 2024-25, India is the world's largest producer contributing approximately 25 per cent of global milk production. India also enjoys the highest per capita milk availability at 485 grams per day. India's milk production is just adequate to meet its domestic demand and hence, India is not a significant exporter or importer of milk.

For decades, staples such as milk, ghee, butter, curd, paneer, khoa, and traditional *mithai* (sweets) have shaped the nation's dairy landscape. This was followed with the sector witnessing a wave of transformation through value addition, with processed cheese, yogurts, flavoured milks, ice-cream and other value added products such as probiotic dairy drinks, high-protein products etc. redefining both consumer preferences and market opportunities. The traditional Indian artisanal cheeses have been manufactured in India for centuries, but their production and consumption have remained largely concentrated in the area of origins, with little or no presence in modern markets. Western type cheeses are also being manufactured and consumed in India for over two decades. These include Mozzarella, Cheddar, Emmental (also known as Swiss cheese), Feta, Ricotta cheese etc. These are largely used in salads, pizzas, pastas, sandwiches, burgers, wraps, cakes etc. and are now gaining attention. The Indian cheese market size is valued at Rs 12889 Crore in 2025. Looking forward, it is estimated that the market will reach Rs 61988 Crore

by 2034, with a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of about 20 per cent. (Source: IMARC)

Indian traditional cheese tells a fascinating story of tradition and community as well as modern approaches. Paneer is a fresh, non-meltable acid-set cheese which is used across India in various culinary preparations. India is also home to several lesser-known cheeses that reflect the diversity of its food culture. In Jammu, *Kalari* is a ripened cheese closely tied to Dogra traditions and the Gujjar-Bakarwal community, often fried and enjoyed as a delicacy. Originating out of need, the Gujjar-Bakarwal community has preserved these traditions for many centuries. Another cheese of the same geographical region, *Qudam*, is a hard cheese made from goat milk. In the Himalayan belt, *Churpi* is a hard, smoky cheese that pastoral communities have relied on for centuries, prized for its long shelf life. Known as the hardest cheese in the world, *Churpi* is claimed to possess a shelf-life of up to 20 years at room temperature. Traditionally made from yak milk, *Churpi* is now also produced using mixed milks. In Bengal, *Bandel* cheese

offers a dry, crumbly texture with a salty taste. *Kalimpong* Cheese, another cheese variety in Bengal, is a semi-hard, mildly sharp cheese that matures in the mountain air, developing a slightly acidic, nutty flavour. Equally distinctive is *Surti* Cheese, popularly known as *Topli nu Paneer*, a Parsi speciality in Gujarat and Maharashtra. This soft, velvety cheese is coagulated with rennet and set in small wicker baskets (*toplis*), which gives it a characteristic textured surface. Each of these cheeses is more than just food; they embody cultural heritage, local practices, and community identity. Their uniqueness lies in the way they represent India's diversity while offering flavours distinct from Western cheese traditions.

The Indian dairy products are now finding recognition





competition in Brazil, in 2025, DAHD and NDDDB had organised the First Indian Cheese Festival at Anand, the Milk Capital of India – bringing together the Indian dairy industry and consumers in a vibrant celebration of India’s cheese culture.

abroad. At the 4<sup>o</sup> *Mundial do Queijo do Brasil* (4<sup>th</sup> World Cheese Championship Brazil) 2026, several Indian artisanal cheeses, Gir cow ghee and camel milk products were celebrated for their originality, novelty and quality. India brought home four prestigious awards from the cheese competition at Brazil, where participants from 30 countries competed and over 2,700 cheese samples were evaluated by 350 international judges. Nomadic Farm’s Churpi won Gold while Eleftheria’s *Gulmarg* (Brie style cheese) won Super Gold, Brunost (Whey cheese) won Gold and *Kaali Miri* (Belper Knolle style cheese) won Silver. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Government of India and National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) played a pivotal role in enabling Indian participants to attend, ensuring that Indian cheeses were represented on this international stage. As a precursor to India’s participation at the cheese

The festival created a platform for dialogue, discovery, and networking.

India’s dairy industry has invested extensively in modern technologies across the value chain to ensure quality and consistency. Cold chain logistics safeguard freshness and prevent spoilage, automated testing systems uphold hygiene and safety, and smart packaging solutions provide improved shelf-life, traceability and transparency. In cheese production, innovations are transforming every stage, from the choice of milk to



fermentation, ripening, and packaging. Producers are able to preserve authentic traditional styles while also experimenting with new varieties to meet diverse consumer preferences. These advancements elevate product quality, reduce costs, and make value-added dairy products more accessible to a wider audience. With the growing popularity of digital platforms, traditional cheese makers now have access to pan-India markets, enabling their products to gain recognition and acceptance far beyond the regions of their origin. These changes have directly connected product manufacturers with consumers, opening new avenues of opportunity that extend well beyond the boundaries of conventional markets and trade. Conformance to national and international standards is a prerequisite for such transition with focus on quality at the core. Meeting these standards is essential not only for meeting the expectations of consumers but also for gaining acceptance in global markets.

The global dairy market is evolving rapidly, with increasing demand for artisanal and speciality products wherein start-ups are playing a pivotal role. Start-ups, often led by young entrepreneurs, are known to be experimenting with artisanal and fusion varieties



that blend traditional Indian flavours with global techniques. Indian cheese is no longer confined to local kitchens and communities. It is emerging as a product of global recognition, celebrated for its uniqueness and quality. With Government's enabling policies, DAHD's developmental schemes and NDDB's technical support, adherence to international standards, and the dynamism of start-ups and cooperatives, India's dairy sector is poised for a new chapter which will include both domestic as well as overseas markets. From tradition to global recognition, Indian cheese embodies the spirit of 'local to global,' showcasing how heritage and entrepreneurship can evolve into a source of pride and prosperity.

# Rabindranath Tagore

## A Visionary of Culture and Nation-Building

The enduring legacy of Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941) continues to inspire generations through his contributions to literature, education, and rural development. As India observes *Pochishe Boishakh*, the birth anniversary of Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, Prime Minister

Narendra Modi paid tribute to Gurudev in the 133<sup>rd</sup> episode of 'Mann ki Baat', describing him as a multifaceted personality who shaped lasting institutions and championed industries that sustained village livelihoods.

### GITANJALI

(SONG OFFERINGS)

BY

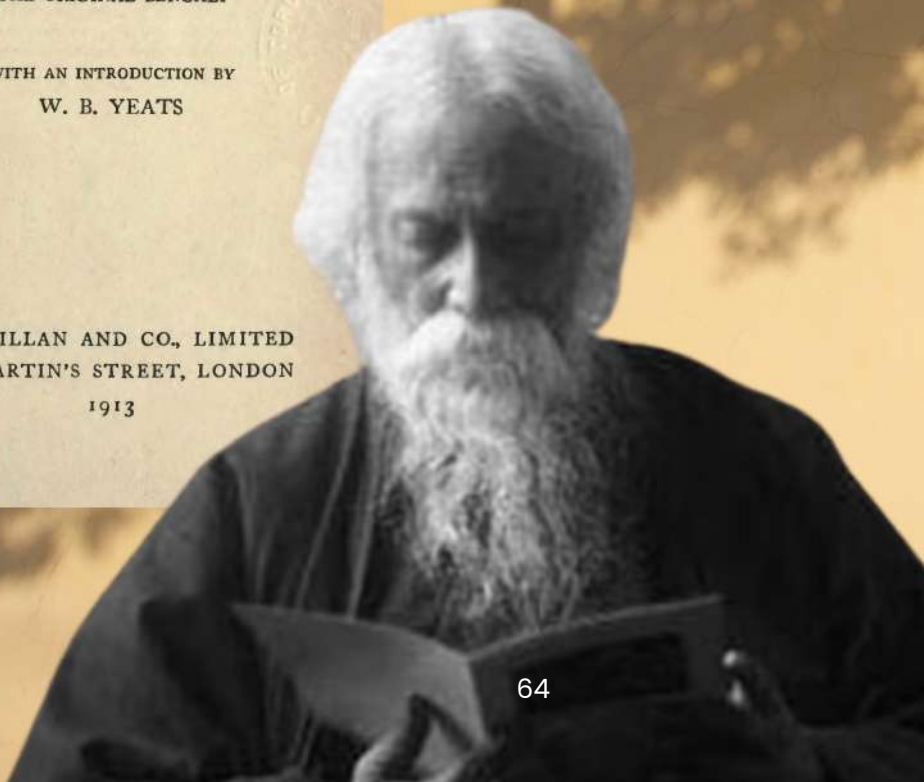
RABINDRANATH TAGORE

A COLLECTION OF PROSE TRANSLATIONS  
MADE BY THE AUTHOR FROM  
THE ORIGINAL BENGALI

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY  
W. B. YEATS

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED  
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON

1913



## A Literary and Cultural Luminary

Tagore was the first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature — awarded in 1913 for *Gitanjali*. His pen gave India its national anthem 'Jana Gana Mana'. As Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Om Birla observed on *Rabindra Jayanti* in 2025, "His works instilled a sense of patriotism in the Indian populace". The influence of Rabindra Sangeet endures worldwide — a living testament to a genius who left his mark across poetry, music, painting, and drama.



### Shantiniketan: Education as Liberation

In 1901, Tagore founded a school at **Shantiniketan** rooted in the ancient Gurukul tradition, built around his philosophy of human unity — Visva Bharati. In 2023, Shantiniketan was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, described by Prime Minister Modi as "an embodiment of Gurudev's vision and India's rich cultural heritage."

### A Legacy Institutionalised

Tagore invested his Nobel Prize money in establishing a cooperative bank for his ancestral village, a reflection of his lifelong commitment to rural self-reliance. The Government of India institutionalised his ideals through **the Tagore Award for Cultural Harmony**, to recognise contributions to the values he embodied.





Media Scan

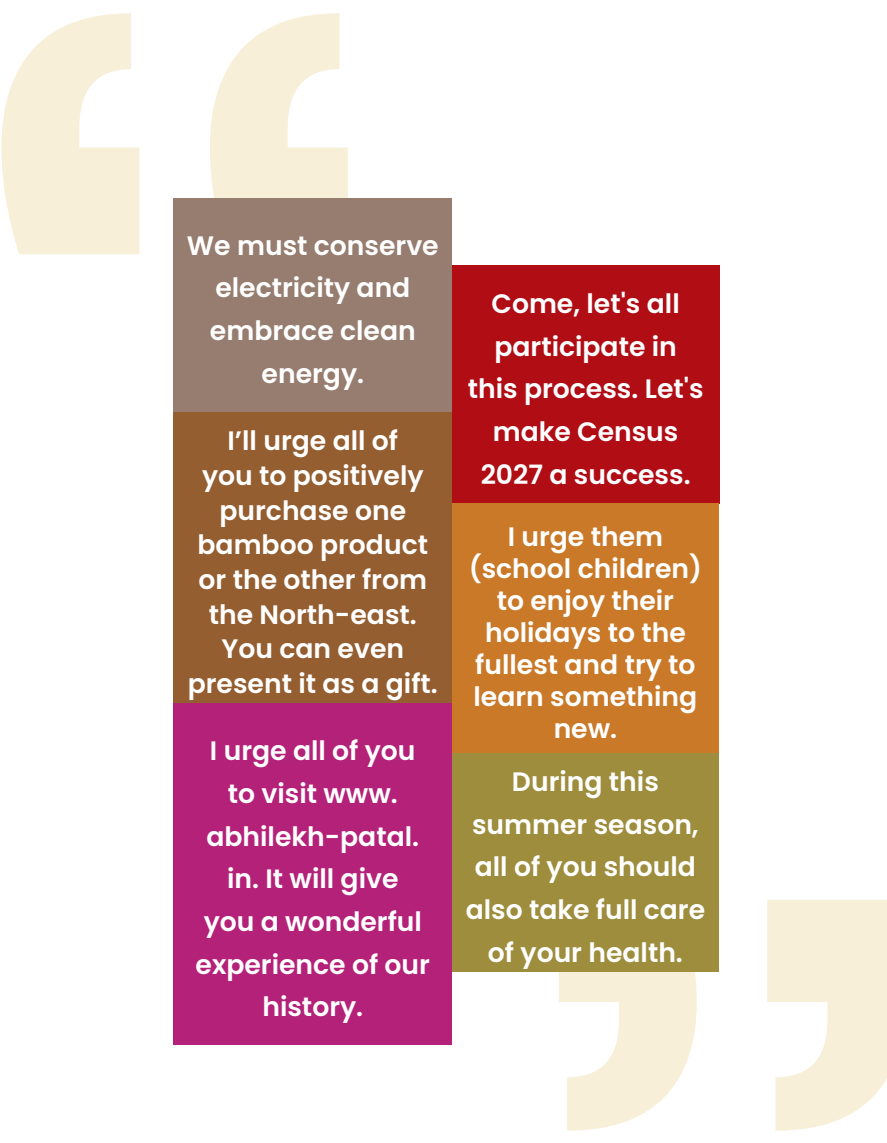
# MAANNI KI BAAAT

**CALL  
FOR  
ACTION!**

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**133<sup>rd</sup> Edition**

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**We must conserve electricity and embrace clean energy.**

**I'll urge all of you to positively purchase one bamboo product or the other from the North-east. You can even present it as a gift.**

**I urge all of you to visit [www.abhilekh-patal.in](http://www.abhilekh-patal.in). It will give you a wonderful experience of our history.**

**Come, let's all participate in this process. Let's make Census 2027 a success.**

**I urge them (school children) to enjoy their holidays to the fullest and try to learn something new.**

**During this summer season, all of you should also take full care of your health.**

**Bhajanlal Sharma** @BhajanlalSg

Show translation

अदरणीय प्रदानमंत्री श्री @Narendramodi जी ने आज #MannKiBaat कार्यक्रम में 'पवन ऊर्जा' के महत्व पर प्रकाश डाला। यह गर्व का विषय है कि राजस्थान आज इस क्षेत्र में देश का नेतृत्व कर रहा है।

हमारी सरकार प्रदेश में नाभिकरणीय ऊर्जा के बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत करने और युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर पैदा करने के लिए पूरी तरह सक्रिय है।

आइए, हम सब मिलकर स्वच्छ और हरित भविष्य की दिशा में अपना योगदान दें।



**Kapil Mishra** @KapilMishra\_JHD

Show translation

हमें अपने उन वैज्ञानिकों पर गर्व है जो विगत न्यूक्लियर प्रोग्राम के खरप देश की प्रगति के पथ को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं

: प्रधानमंत्री श्री @Narendramodi जी #MannKiBaat



**Gajendra Singh Shekhawat** @gsjshpwr

Show translation

सीएम रिट्रीट में अब भारतीय संगीत भी शामिल है और इस पहल को देखकर मैं काफी परसंद किया गया है।

आज 'मन की बात' में मोदी जी ने बताया कि इस संगीत को अब ओपेटीव प्लेटफॉर्म वेब्स में सुना जा सकता है और यह जल्द ही अन्य प्लेटफॉर्मों पर भी उपलब्ध होगा।



**Shivali Singh Chauhan** @shivalisichauhan

Show translation

हमारे देश में इस समय एक बहुत अहम जनगणना का अधिगान चल रहा है। यह दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी जनगणना है।

जनगणना 2027 को digital बनाया गया है। जो जानकारी सीधे digital माध्यम में दर्ज हो रही है।

- आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री @Narendramodi जी



**DI PARVEEN YOGIARI** @di\_yogiari

KALARI: THE TALE "MOZZARELLA OF JAMMU" — A DOGRA DELICACY FINDS GLOBAL VOICE?

In the 423rd episode of Mann Ki Baat aired on 26 April 2025, Prime Minister @Narendramodi highlighted India's rich dairy heritage and praised Kalari cheese, referring to it as the "Mozzarella of Kashmir". While the sentiment celebrates a proud regional product, it's important to set the geographical and cultural record straight. Kalari's, in essence, the "Mozzarella of Jammu" — not Kashmir. This traditional cheese originates from the Jammu region, particularly the areas of Ramnagar, Chenani, and Uchamarg, where it has been prepared for generations. Deeply rooted in the #DograCulture - Kalari is staple in the Dogri-speaking belt and is widely consumed by the Dogra community, forming an integral part of their culinary identity. While the Gujar and Bakaar communities have also preserved and contributed to its legacy, Kalari's everyday prominence in Dogra households makes it a defining food of Jammu's plains and foothills. Unlike mozzarella, Kalari's unique elastic texture and mild, milky flavor. When sautéed, it develops a crispy outer layer while remaining soft and stretchy inside—much like Mozzarella—hence the popular comparison. Served hot, often with bread or kulcha, it is both comfort food and cultural symbol.

As India's indigenous cheeses gain global recognition—especially at platforms like the #NurAlHoQueso do Brasil—Kalari stands out as a shining example of how local traditions can travel far. In the journey from "local to global," let's also ensure accuracy: Kalari belongs to Jammu, thrives in Dogra kitchens, and proudly represents the region's culinary soul.

#Kalari #MozzarellaOfJammu #DograCuisine #JammuPride #LocalToGlobal #IndianCheese #CulinaryHeritage #VoiceForLocal #Bakayara #Bakara #Dogra #Kashmir #ShivaniVaid #Thakurandaniwal2



**Himanta Bhowa Sarma** @himantabhowa

Show translation

पूर्व भारत के जंगलों में जिसे कभी बोंझ माना जाता था, वहाँ Bamboo आज Innovation का प्रतीक है।

आदरणीय @Narendramodi जी का यह observation 100% सही है, जिसका उदाहरण गुवाहाटी का नया एयरपोर्ट है।



**Sambit Patra** @sambitpatra

Show translation

साल 2017 में कानून में बदलाव करके हमने Bamboo को पेड़ की Category से बाहर किया। जिसके नतीजे सबके सामने हैं।

आज पूरे Northeast में Bamboo Sector फूल-फूल रहा है। लोग लगातार Innovation करके इसमें Value Addition कर रहे हैं।

- प्रधानमंत्री श्री @Narendramodi जी



**Dr Jitendra Singh** @DrJitendraSingh

It is very encouraging that in today's #MannKiBaat, while highlighting the transformation in India's dairy sector, PM Shri @narendramodi ji mentioned #JamnuAndKashmir's GI-tagged "Kalari Cheese", which has been designated under "One District One Product" as a district #Uttaranchal product.

Glad to share that "Central Food Technological Research Institute" (CFTRI) Mysuru is working on a "Kalari" project to develop its different recipes for food outlets. Earlier the same institute had worked on Millet recipes which are now being served at McDonald's outlets as well.



**K. Anandmalai** @anandmalai

In the 133rd episode of #MannKiBaat, our Hon PM Shri @narendramodi ji shared some incredible milestones that define the 'New India' we are building together.

Proud moment for TN as our Hon PM lauded the Kalkpakkam Fast Reactor, a major milestone in India's civil nuclear program.

Our PM also shared his happiness about India's unprecedented growth in Wind Energy, 56 GW of Wind Energy (4th globally) with 6GW added in one year alone. (1/4)



**Bhupender Yadav** @bhupendoyadav

Blackbuck और Great Indian Bustard के संरक्षण प्रयासों में उत्साहजनक परिणाम दिए हैं।



**Tejash Sarya** @TejashSarya

In today's #MannKiBaat, PM Shri @narendramodi ji highlighted the importance of Bhagwan Gautama Buddha's principles in the current global conflicts.

PM Modi Ji also spoke about the Karma Monastery in Karnataka, a "Living Forest" spread over 100 acres where more than 700 native trees are being preserved, a great example of how nature is an important part of our lives.



**Piyush Goyal** @PiyushGoyal

कुछ ही दिन बाद ७ मई को 'पोखरी बोंबाख' के अवसर पर हम गुरुदेव देगौर की जन्म-जयंती मनाएंगे।

गुरुदेव देगौर लोगों के लिए ऐसे पक्षधर थे जिनमें स्वाधीनता संग्राम के साथ ही गांधी का भी करनाम हो।



**Pradip Kumar Varma** @PKVarmaRanchi

आज Mann Ki Baat में देशभर से सामने आ रहे प्रकृति संरक्षण की ये कहानियाँ न सिर्फ जगजगत्का बढ़ा रही हैं, बल्कि लोगों को खुदकर बदलाव लाने के लिए भी प्रेरित कर रही हैं।

ऐसे प्रयास दिखाते हैं कि जब जनभागीदारी बढ़ती है, तब पर्यावरण संरक्षण एक जन आंदोलन बन जाता है। 🇮🇳



**Dr. S. Jaishankar** @DrSJaishankar

In the 133rd edition of #MannKiBaat aired today, PM @narendramodi shared 🇮🇳's success stories across diverse domains:

- ✓ Commended the efforts of our scientists in advancing the Civil Nuclear Program, which has immensely benefited India's industrial growth, energy, agriculture, healthcare sectors, & modern innovators.
- ✓ Highlighted an organization in Chile, South America which is promoting the teachings of Bhagwan Buddha, bringing a sense of peace to people's lives through meditation and compassion.
- ✓ Praised the best ever performance of Indian daughters at the European Girls Mathematical Olympiad held in Bordeaux, France this month.
- ✓ Shared that two Indian cheese brands have received prestigious awards at an international cheese competition held in Brazil, creating a lot of interest globally.



# मन की बात में पीएम मोदी ने गिनाएँ सविल न्यूक्लियर प्रोग्राम के फायदे

## भारत ने विज्ञान को हमेशा राष्ट्र निर्माण और प्रगति से जोड़ा

नई दिल्ली। मोदी ने कहा कि भारत को वैश्विक शक्ति के रूप में स्थापित करने के लिए विज्ञान और प्रगति को हमेशा साथ में चलाना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत ने विज्ञान को हमेशा राष्ट्र निर्माण और प्रगति से जोड़ा है। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत ने विज्ञान को हमेशा राष्ट्र निर्माण और प्रगति से जोड़ा है।



भारत को वैश्विक शक्ति के रूप में स्थापित करने के लिए विज्ञान और प्रगति को हमेशा साथ में चलाना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत ने विज्ञान को हमेशा राष्ट्र निर्माण और प्रगति से जोड़ा है। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत ने विज्ञान को हमेशा राष्ट्र निर्माण और प्रगति से जोड़ा है।

# नर के बाहुल्य घुआनवाहा

## आरतन विकाग घाळ घौररु र्कु वुळुवुर्षु

आरतन विकाग घाळ घौररु र्कु वुळुवुर्षु... नर के बाहुल्य घुआनवाहा... आरतन विकाग घाळ घौररु र्कु वुळुवुर्षु... नर के बाहुल्य घुआनवाहा...



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# वैश्विक मंच पर लहशया भारतीय चीज का परचम, मोदी ने 'मन की बात' में की तारीफ

नई दिल्ली। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने वैश्विक मंच पर लहशया भारतीय चीज का परचम उठाया। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत की चीजों का परचम उठाना हमारा कर्तव्य है।



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# मन की बात: पीएम ने कहा, कम से कम एक बड़ा उत्पाद जरूर खरीदें

भारत न्यूज। नई दिल्ली। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने वैश्विक मंच पर लहशया भारतीय चीज का परचम उठाया। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत की चीजों का परचम उठाना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

# प्रधामनत्री करेड मोदीते 'मन की बात' मा सविलकु लेगावळ बरु उअम न घुर्षुको रेरे प्रसंसा

प्रधामनत्री करेड मोदीते 'मन की बात' मा सविलकु लेगावळ बरु उअम न घुर्षुको रेरे प्रसंसा... नर के बाहुल्य घुआनवाहा...

# अणु ऊर्जा का वापस आता श्रेती, आरोग्यासाठी

अणु ऊर्जा का वापस आता श्रेती, आरोग्यासाठी... नर के बाहुल्य घुआनवाहा...

# PMअे मन की बातमां 'इलेभिंको सिटी' अने 'घोरा' ना संरक्षणांनी करी सराडना

भारत न्यूज। नई दिल्ली। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने वैश्विक मंच पर लहशया भारतीय चीज का परचम उठाया। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत की चीजों का परचम उठाना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

# मन की बात से मैन्सू तक ऊधमपुर की कलाड़ी खाई

मन की बात से मैन्सू तक ऊधमपुर की कलाड़ी खाई... नर के बाहुल्य घुआनवाहा...



# 'मन की बात' रेंडियो कार्यक्रम में प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने कहा जनगणना में नागरिकों की जानकारी गोपनीय रहेगी

नवम्बर 2017  
रविवार, 26 अक्टूबर

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने रेंडियो की एक किशोरी से वार्ता करवाकर जनगणना के बारे में जानकारी दी। उन्होंने कहा कि जनगणना के माध्यम से हमें अपने नागरिकों की जानकारी प्राप्त करनी है। उन्होंने कहा कि जनगणना के माध्यम से हमें अपने नागरिकों की जानकारी प्राप्त करनी है। उन्होंने कहा कि जनगणना के माध्यम से हमें अपने नागरिकों की जानकारी प्राप्त करनी है।



मोदी ने कहा, 'मन की बात' कार्यक्रम में उन्होंने कहा कि जनगणना के माध्यम से हमें अपने नागरिकों की जानकारी प्राप्त करनी है। उन्होंने कहा कि जनगणना के माध्यम से हमें अपने नागरिकों की जानकारी प्राप्त करनी है।

## भारतीय चीज की वैश्विक लोकप्रियता बढ़ी, डेयरी क्षेत्र में हो रहा बड़ा बदलाव

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नवम्बर 2017  
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## PM Modi lauds Sikkim's Lagastal Bamboo Enterprise and Chhurpi in Mann Ki Baat

नवम्बर 2017  
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# ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಖಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನೇರವೆಂದ ಮೇಡಿ. ಭೈಲುಕುಪ್ಪೆಯ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಬೌದ್ಧವಿಹಾರ ಮನ್ಮಥ ಕಿ ಬಾತ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಟಿಪಿಟಿಯನ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪ್ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ

ನವೆಂಬರ್ 26, 2017



ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ ಅವರ 'ಮನ ಕಿ ಬಾತ್' ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಭೈಲುಕುಪ್ಪೆಯ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಬೌದ್ಧವಿಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಮನ್ಮಥ ಕಿ ಬಾತ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಟಿಪಿಟಿಯನ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ಭೈಲುಕುಪ್ಪೆಯ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಬೌದ್ಧವಿಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಮನ್ಮಥ ಕಿ ಬಾತ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಟಿಪಿಟಿಯನ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

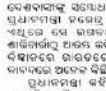
## ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ



ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ. ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ. ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ. ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ. ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ. ಅಭಿಮಾನಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ.

# ಗೋಡಾ ರೂಷ್‌ಕಾ ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ

ನವೆಂಬರ್ 26, 2017



ಗೋಡಾ ರೂಷ್‌ಕಾ ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ. ಗೋಡಾ ರೂಷ್‌ಕಾ ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ. ಗೋಡಾ ರೂಷ್‌ಕಾ ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ. ಗೋಡಾ ರೂಷ್‌ಕಾ ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ.

## ಪ್ರಜಾಸಭಾ ಪರಿಷತ್



ಪ್ರಜಾಸಭಾ ಪರಿಷತ್. ಪ್ರಜಾಸಭಾ ಪರಿಷತ್. ಪ್ರಜಾಸಭಾ ಪರಿಷತ್. ಪ್ರಜಾಸಭಾ ಪರಿಷತ್. ಪ್ರಜಾಸಭಾ ಪರಿಷತ್. ಪ್ರಜಾಸಭಾ ಪರಿಷತ್.





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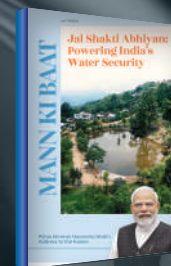
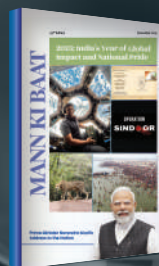
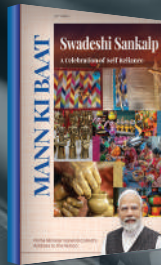
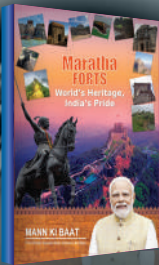
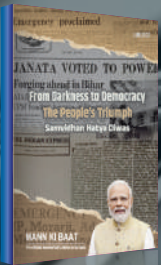
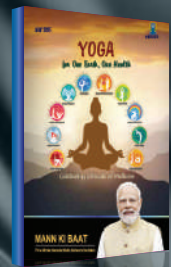
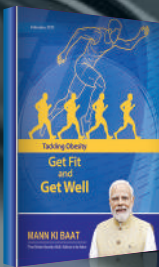
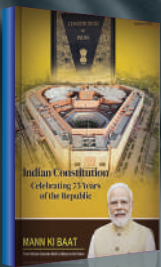
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“

We must conserve electricity and embrace clean energy. Such efforts are essential at every level in the country, because they are the very ones which bring about profound change.

– Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

”



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