



DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS 07-04-2026

Mapping Perspective

1. Barnawapara WLS

Prelims Perspective

2. Sadhana Saptah Initiative
3. Jiyo Parsi Scheme

Mains Perspective

4. UN Development Partnership Fund
5. Coal Gasification Incentive Scheme

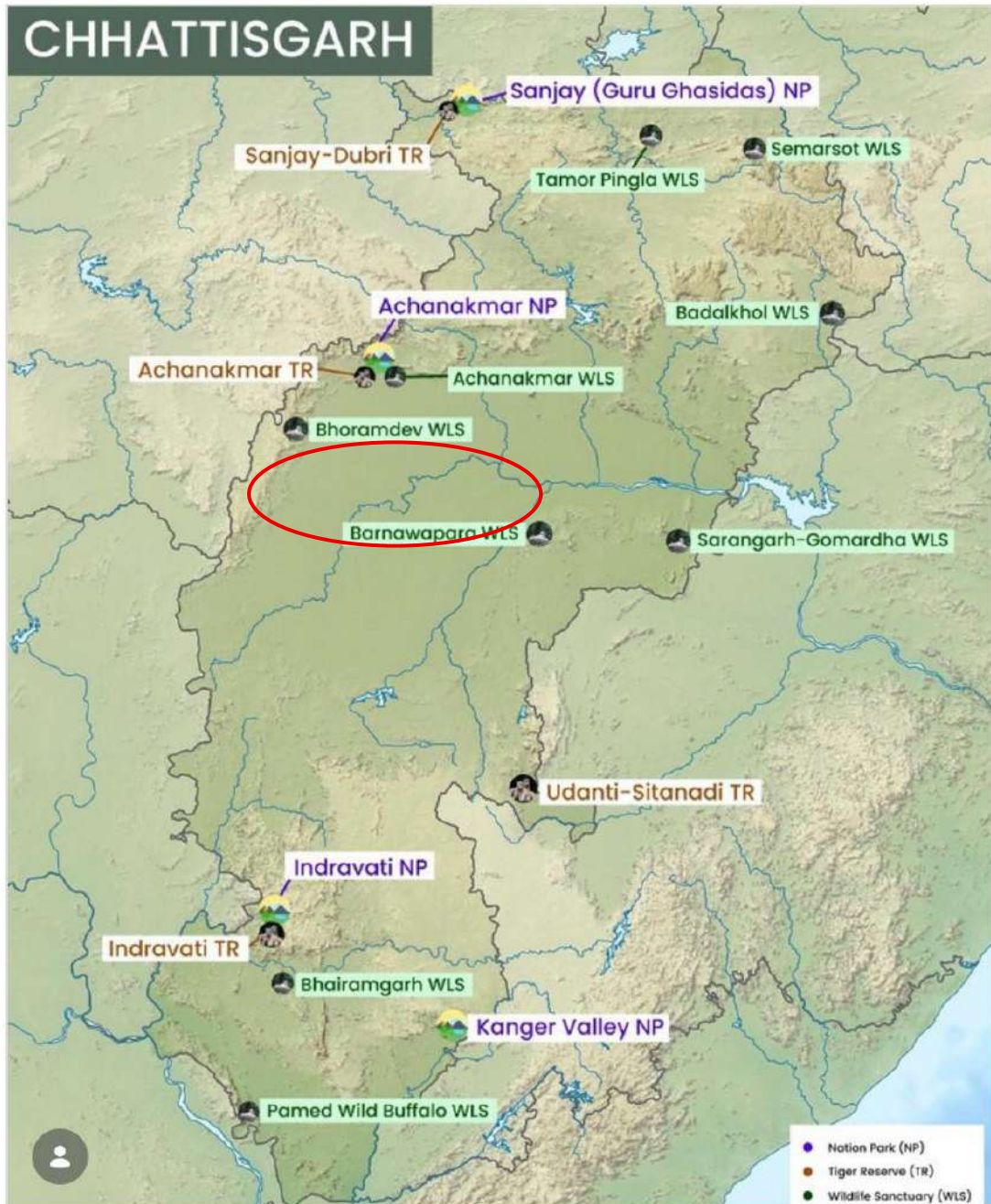
Barnawapara WLS

Syllabus: GS-3: Environment – Protected Areas.

Context:

- Recently, **Blackbucks** were reintroduced into their natural habitat at Rampur grassland in Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary.

About Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary



Location

- It is located in the **northern part of the Mahasamund district of Chhattisgarh.**
- It is named after the **Bar and Nawapara forest villages**, which are in the heart of the sanctuary.

Area

- It is spread over an **area of 245 sq. km.**

Drainage

- The **tributaries of Mahanadi are the source of water.**
- The **River Balamdehi forms the western boundary**, and the **Jonk River forms the northeastern boundary** of the sanctuary.

Vegetation

- It mainly consists of **tropical dry deciduous forest.**

Flora

- The flora chiefly comprises **Teak, Sal, Bamboo and Terminalia** being the prominent trees.
- Other major plants found in the sanctuary include **Semal, Mahua, Ber, and Tendu.**

Fauna

- It is home to **neelgai, wild boar, tigers, leopards, Indian bison, porcupines, pythons, antelopes, sambhar and cheetal.**
- Along with **150 species of birds**, including **parrots, blackbucks, herons, egrets, peafowl, etc.**

Analytical Note

- **Species Reintroduction:** Reflects conservation strategy for restoring native biodiversity and grassland ecosystems.
- **Habitat Type:** Tropical dry deciduous forests → important for questions on Indian vegetation and wildlife distribution.
- **River Boundaries:** Important for map-based prelims questions.

Sadhana Saptah Initiative

Syllabus: GS-2: Governance – Civil Service System.

Context:

- **Sādhanasaptah 2026 initiative** represents a significant step towards building a **future-ready civil services system in India**

About Sādhanasaptah Initiative

- **Initiative under Mission Karmayogi** (National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building)
- **Sādhanasaptah (Strengthening Adaptive Development and Humane Aptitude for National Advancement) Saptah** aims to foster **skills necessary for citizen-centric governance**
- **Organised by:** Department of Personnel and Training, Capacity Building Commission and Karmayogi Bharat
- **Brings together** Central Ministries, States & Union Territories, and training institutions on a **common platform** to promote **responsive and citizen-centric governance**

Core Framework (Three Sutras)

- Structured around three Sutras:
 - Technology
 - Tradition
 - Tangible Outcomes
- Focus on building skills required for achieving the vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047**

Capacity Building Mechanism

- Provides **multiple learning opportunities** through:
 - Curated courses on **iGOT Karmayogi platform**
 - SamuhikCharcha sessions
 - Thematic webinars
 - Hands-on workshops conducted by training institutions

Key Competency Areas

- Activities focus on competencies such as:
 - Leadership

- Communication
- Data analysis
- Project management
- Digital governance

Analytical Insight

- Reinforces **capacity building reforms** in civil services under Mission Karmayogi
- Emphasises shift from **rule-based to role-based governance**
- Promotes **citizen-centric, technology-driven, and outcome-oriented administration**
- Aligns with long-term national vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047**

Jiyo Parsi Scheme

Syllabus: GS-2: Social Justice – Welfare Schemes.

Context:

- The **Universal Parsi Registration Drive special facilitation camp**, organised by the **Ministry of Minority Affairs**, completed **around 300 fresh registrations** on the Jiyo Parsi portal under the **Jiyo Parsi Scheme**

About Jiyo Parsi Scheme

Nature & Objective

- Jiyo Parsi is a **flagship Central Sector Scheme of Government of India** aimed at **arresting the declining population of the Parsi community**
- **Launched in 2013-14**, it seeks to **stabilise and increase the Parsi population** through **structured interventions and scientific support**

Key Components of the Scheme

- **Medical Assistance** → fertility treatment and pregnancy-related care
- **Health of Community Support** → financial assistance for childcare and care of dependent elderly
- **Advocacy Initiatives** → counselling, awareness campaigns, and outreach programmes

Implementation Mechanism

- Implemented through **State Governments with assistance of respective Parsi Institutions**
- **Eligible Parsi couples** provided **financial assistance** under various components through **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode**
- **State Governments** ensure **necessary verification**, including **biometric authentication of beneficiaries**

Administrative Details

- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Minority Affairs

Analytical Note

- Addresses **demographic decline of a micro-minority community** → example of **targeted social policy**
- Reflects **use of DBT + biometric verification** for **efficient welfare delivery**
- Combines **medical, social, and awareness-based interventions** → holistic approach to population stabilisation

UN Development Partnership Fund

Syllabus: GS-2: International Organisations.

Context:

- Recently, the Indian Permanent Mission to New York with the Board of Directors of the United Nations Development Partnership Fund reviewed the whole gamut of the Fund's operations

About United Nations Development Partnership Fund

- Established in 2017 with \$150 million, led by the Government of India
- Supports Southern-owned and -led, demand-driven and transformational sustainable development projects across the developing world
- Focuses on Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
- Projects implemented by United Nations agencies in close collaboration with partnering Governments
- Notable example of South-South cooperation within the UN system

Objectives & Thematic Focus

- Thematic reach spans all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with several initiatives addressing more than one Goal
- Key sectors include:
 - Climate resilience and environmental sustainability
 - Renewable energy
 - Gender equality
 - Health and pandemic response
 - Education and skills
 - Livelihoods and infrastructure
 - Water and sanitation
 - Agricultural development

Commonwealth Window

- Aims to catalyze achievement of SDGs in developing countries of the Commonwealth of Nations
- Focuses on enhancing development cooperation among member states

Commonwealth of Nations

- Voluntary association of independent and equal sovereign States, mainly former territories of the British Empire, including India

Institutional Mechanism

- Managed by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)

Analytical Perspective

- Reflects India's leadership in South-South cooperation and development diplomacy
- Enhances India's soft power and global development footprint
- Aligns with SDG agenda and multilateral cooperation frameworks

Prelims Pointer

- UNDPF is India-led, UN-managed fund focusing on South-South cooperation and SDG implementation in developing countries

Coal Gasification Incentive Scheme

Syllabus: GS-3: Energy Security.

Context:

- Recently, the Union Minister unveiled India's roadmap to reduce dependency on imported petroleum, ammonia, and fertilizers, highlighting the **₹8,500 crore coal gasification incentive scheme**.

About Coal Gasification Incentive Scheme

- Approved on **January 24, 2024** for promotion of coal and lignite gasification projects for **PSUs and private sector** with an outlay of **₹8,500 crore**.
- Aims to achieve **100 million tonnes of coal gasification by 2030**, leveraging India's abundant domestic coal reserves to promote sustainable industrial development.
- Encourages participation from both **public and private sector players** to establish coal gasification projects across the country.
- This initiative is a key component of India's **clean coal transition strategy**.

Significance

- Expected to **reduce environmental impact**, enhance **energy security**, and drive **economic growth** through technological innovation and infrastructure development.

Categories of Projects

- **Category I:** PSU-led projects
- **Category II:** Private and PSU projects
- **Category III:** Demonstration and small-scale projects

What is Coal Gasification?

- A **thermo-chemical process** that converts coal into **syngas**.
- Syngas is a synthetic gas composed mainly of **carbon monoxide (CO)**, **hydrogen (H₂)**, **carbon dioxide (CO₂)**, **methane (CH₄)**, and **water vapour (H₂O)**.
- Coal is reacted at **high temperatures (1000–1400°C)** with a controlled amount of oxygen and steam, producing syngas.

Process of Coal Gasification

- **Preparation:** Coal is finely crushed to increase surface area.
- **Gasification reactor:** Powdered coal is fed into a reactor with limited oxygen/air and steam.

- **Chemical reactions:** Coal breaks down into syngas components due to partial oxidation.
- **Gas cleaning:** Impurities like tar, sulfur, and dust are removed from raw syngas.

Analytical Linkages

- Links to **energy security, Atmanirbhar Bharat, and import substitution.**
- Relevant for **clean coal technologies** vs renewable transition debate.
- Important for **Prelims (facts + scheme)** and **Mains GS-III (energy, environment, economy).**