




# STATE PCS CA CONSOLIDATION


## BIHAR



**JUNE  
2025**


  
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## Bihar Cabinet Approves Rural Welfare Initiatives

The Bihar Cabinet approved village infrastructure, social pensions, women's entrepreneurship, subsidised meals, and strengthened local governance and welfare measures.

### Key Points

- 💡 **Operationalisation of Jeevika Didi Ki Rasoi:** The Cabinet has sanctioned the operationalisation of Jeevika Didi Ki Rasoi units at **block-level offices**, as well as at **sub-divisional** and **district headquarters**, to provide **affordable meals**.
  - ✦ The **Didi Ki Rasoi** initiative will be extended to **government medical colleges** and **hospitals**, with **subsidised meals** priced, under a projected budget of **₹5 crore**.
- 💡 **Financial Assistance:** A committee headed by the **Development Commissioner** has been formed to set criteria for disbursing **₹2 lakh** financial assistance to **women entrepreneurs** from 94 lakh economically disadvantaged families identified in the recent caste-based survey.
- 💡 **Increase in Pensions:** The Cabinet has approved an **increase in social security pensions** under schemes for the **elderly**, **persons with disabilities**, and **widows**, raising the monthly pension from **₹400** to **₹1,100**.
- 💡 **Expenditure Ceiling for MGNREGA:** The expenditure ceiling for **gram panchayat-approved works** under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been raised from **₹5 lakh** to **₹10 lakh**.
- 💡 **Allowances for Panchayati Raj Representatives:** **Allowances** for elected representatives in the **three-tier Panchayati Raj institutions** and members of the **Gram Kutchery** have been enhanced by **1.5 times**.
  - ✦ An ex gratia of **₹5 lakh** will be provided to the next of kin in case of the natural death of panchayat or **Gram Kutchery** members during their term.
- 💡 **Marriage Hall Construction:** Each **marriage hall** will be constructed at a cost of **₹50 lakh** and implemented in a **phased manner** over a period of **five years**, starting from the current financial year.

### Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project

#### 💡 JEEViKA:

- ✦ **JEEVIKA** is the **Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project** aimed at the **social and economic empowerment** of rural poor in Bihar.
- ✦ Managed by the **Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS)**, an autonomous body under the **Department of Rural Development**, Government of Bihar.
- ✦ Initially supported by the World Bank and later expanded to include the **Livelihoods Restoration component** of the Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project (BKFRP).
- ✦ The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has designated BRLPS as the **State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM)** for Bihar to implement NRLM's strategies for poverty alleviation.

#### 💡 Didi Ki Rasoi Initiative:

- ✦ Launched in **2018**, inspired by the **Kerala Kudumbashree model**, with the goal to provide **affordable meals** in Bihar.
- ✦ Supported by the **World Bank** under the **Bihar Transformative Development Project** and implemented by BRLPS (JEEViKA).
- ✦ The first center was set up in **Vaishali**, and now there are **83+ centers** operating across **38 districts** in Bihar, including in **hospitals**, **medical colleges**, and **schools**.
- ✦ The initiative has employed **1,200+ women entrepreneurs** and **150 full-time staff**, supported by **hotel management** and **catering experts**.
- ✦ Women entrepreneurs are trained in **cleanliness**, **accounting**, and **customer service** through a **7-day training program** provided by JEEViKA.

## Bihar's First Nuclear Power Plant

### Why in News?

Bihar will be among the **first six states in India** to receive its first atomic power plant under the country's new Nuclear Energy Mission.

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## Key Points

### About First Nuclear Power Plant

- ✦ **Announcement and Approval:** During the 5<sup>th</sup> Eastern Region Power Ministers' meeting in Patna, the Union Power Minister announced the Centre's approval for Bihar to set up a nuclear power plant based on **Small Modular Reactor (SMR) technology**.

The meeting, attended by representatives from Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, marked a key step towards **advancing nuclear energy in the eastern region**.

- ✦ **Significance for Bihar:** The project is expected to ensure a **stable electricity supply**, attract industrial investment, generate employment, and drive technological advancement in the state.

Given Bihar's historical challenges with power deficits and limited infrastructure, the initiative marks a **transformative shift** in its energy landscape.

### Nuclear Energy Mission

- ✦ **Ambitious Capacity Expansion:** It aims to increase India's nuclear power capacity from the **current 8,180 MW** (as of January 30, 2025) to **100 GW by 2047**, positioning nuclear energy as a **major pillar in India's energy mix** and supporting long-term energy security and sustainability.

- ✦ **Focus on Indigenous Technology:** The mission prioritizes the research and development of indigenous technologies, especially Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), with an allocation of ₹20,000 crore.

The goal is to **develop and operationalize at least five indigenously designed SMRs by 2033**, leveraging India's expertise in **Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs)**.

It also seeks to **set up one nuclear power plant in each state** to enhance India's energy security.

- ✦ **Private Sector Participation:** Legislative changes are planned to amend the **Atomic Energy Act, 1962**, and the **Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010**, to encourage private sector investment and collaboration.

This will facilitate **faster deployment of nuclear projects**, innovation, and economic growth, with private entities contributing land, capital, and funding, while **NPCIL** manages reactor operations.

### Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)

- ✦ SMRs are **advanced nuclear reactors** with a capacity of **up to 300 MW(e)**, about one-third of traditional reactors.
- ✦ SMRs represent an **advanced, cost-effective, and safer nuclear technology** suitable for regions with moderate power demands, especially where **large-scale plants are not feasible**.

- ✦ **Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)** is working on SMRs for repurposing retiring coal-based power plants and meeting the energy needs of remote areas.

The **Department of Atomic Energy (DAE)** is also focusing on developing reactors such as **high-temperature gas-cooled reactors** for hydrogen generation and molten salt reactors to utilize India's vast thorium resources.

### Other Recent Developments in Power Sector

- ✦ **Battery Energy Storage Projects:** In addition to the nuclear plant, the Central Government has approved a 1,000 MW battery storage capacity project in Bihar.

- ✦ This project will support **renewable energy integration** and enhance **grid stability**, with **viability gap funding** of ₹18 lakh per megawatt.

- ✦ The Prime Minister had also laid the foundation stone for a **500 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)** project in Siwan on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2025.

- ✦ **Additional Support to Bihar:** To support peak summer demand, the Centre has also agreed to supply an **additional 500 MW of electricity to Bihar** for the next three to six months.

- ✦ The state was also **commended for installing eight million smart meters** and achieving a substantial reduction in technical and commercial losses, indicating significant progress in the power sector.

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# SMALL MODULAR REACTORS

Small modular reactors (SMRs) are one of the latest innovations in producing nuclear energy. With a simplified, compact design and relative low-cost production methods, innovators hope to deploy them more readily.

## SMALL:

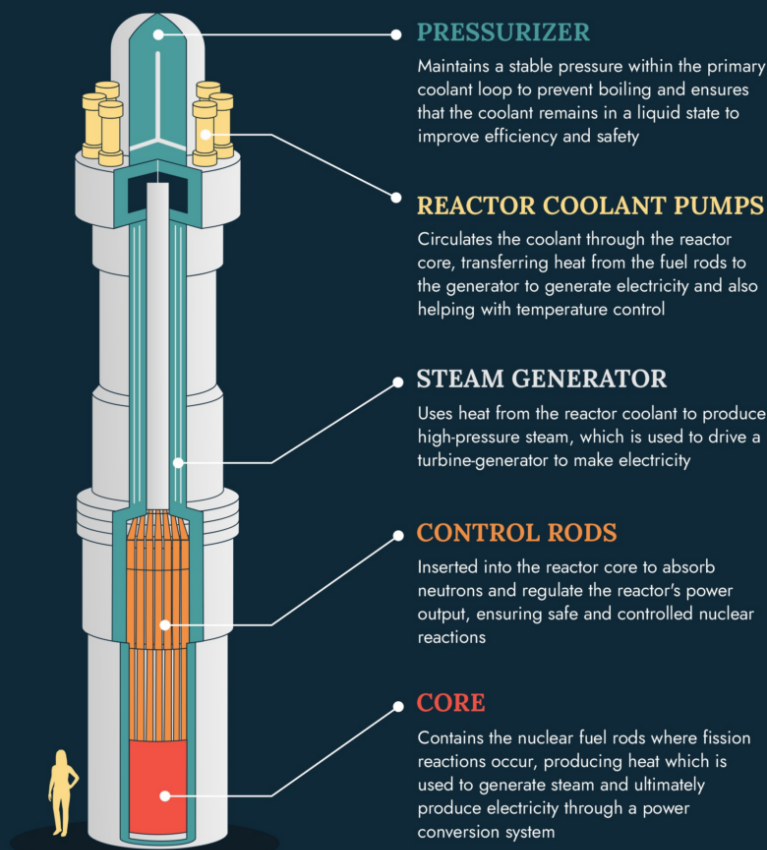
SMRs are designed to be in the range of 1 to 300 megawatts, roughly one third of the gigawatt scale of traditional nuclear reactors

## MODULAR:

SMRs can be manufactured in a factory and transported to the site, making them easier to deploy and potentially reducing construction costs

## REACTOR:

Like all nuclear reactors today, SMRs harness nuclear fission to generate heat to produce energy



Source: U.S. Department of Energy

## The Main SMR Types



Light Water Reactors



High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactors



Molten Salt Reactors



Fast Neutron Reactors

By using smaller, mass manufactured designs, SMRs can provide additional benefits in terms of **safety**, **cost**, and **flexibility** in nuclear power generation.

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## Bihar First State to Introduce e-Voting

### Why in News?

Bihar has become the first state in India to introduce an **e-voting system** for **urban local body elections**.

- ⚡ The Bihar **State Election Commission (SEC)** will implement this digital voting method through two mobile applications “**e-Voting SECBHR**” developed by C-DAC and another app developed by the Bihar State Election Commission.

### Key Points

- ⚡ **E-Voting System:**
  - ✦ Electronic voting systems can involve using e-voting machines or kiosks at polling stations, which record votes instantly and provide receipts without internet connectivity.
- ⚡ **First-of-its-Kind in India:**
  - ✦ Bihar is the country's first state to adopt an e-voting system for municipal and urban body elections.
  - ✦ **Estonia** was the first country in the world to use online voting in 2005.
- ⚡ **Technological Features:**
  - ✦ The system ensures **tamper-proof voting** through blockchain security and biometric authentication like liveness detection and face matching.
  - ✦ Bihar's SEC has also introduced digital innovations like the **Face Recognition System** for voter verification, OCR for vote counting and results, and digital locks for **Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)** strong rooms.
- ⚡ **Significance:**
  - ✦ **Inclusive Voting:** E-voting enables migrants, remote voters, disabled, pregnant women, seniors, and the seriously ill to vote from anywhere.
  - ✦ **Increased Turnout:** The initiative will raise voter participation by making voting more accessible and convenient.

### History of Electronic Voting Machines in India

- ⚡ **1977:** Chief Election Commissioner S.L. Shakhdar proposes the idea of EVMs.
- ⚡ **1980–81:** EVMs are developed and demonstrated by Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) and Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL).
- ⚡ **1982–83:** EVMs are used for the first time in 50 polling stations in Parur constituency, Kerala, and later in 11 Assembly constituencies across 8 states and 1 Union Territory.
- ⚡ **1984:** The Supreme Court halts EVM usage, citing the need for amendments to the Representation of the People (RP) Act 1951.
- ⚡ **1988:** The RP Act is amended, legally enabling EVM use from 15th March 1989.
- ⚡ **2018:** The Supreme Court rejects a petition demanding a return to ballot papers.
- ⚡ **2013:** Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 amended to introduce Voter **Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT)** for greater transparency.
  - ✦ VVPATs were first deployed in the by-election for 51-Noksen Assembly Constituency in Nagaland.

## Sahitya Akademi Yuva and Bal Puraskar 2025

### Why in News?

The **Sahitya Akademi**, India's National Academy of Letters, has announced the winners of its prestigious **Yuva Puraskar** and **Bal Sahitya Puraskar** for 2025.

- ⚡ **For Maithili, Neha Jha Mani** has won the **Sahitya Akademi Yuva Puraskar 2025** for her poetry collection “**Banaras Aa Hum**”.

### Key Points:

- ⚡ **Notable Awardees:**
  - ✦ **Sahitya Akademi Yuva Puraskar 2025:**
    - 📄 **English:** Advait Kottary for *Siddhartha: The Boy Who Became the Buddha* (Novel)
    - 📄 **Hindi:** Parvati Tirkey for *Phir Ugna* (Poetry)
    - 📄 **Urdu:** Neha Rubab for *Mazharul Haque: Thareek-e-Azadi-e-Hind : Hind Ka Faramosh Kardah Qaaed* (Novel)

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✦ **Bal Sahitya Puraskar:**

- ✎ **English:** Nitin Kushalappa MP for *Dakshin South Indian Myths and Fables Retold*
- ✎ **Hindi:** Sushil Shukla for the *Ek Batey Bara*
- ✎ **Maithili:** Munni Kamat for collection of short stories for children- **Chukka**.
- ✎ **Urdu:** Ghazanfar Iqbal for Quami Sitare (Articles)

**About Sahitya Akademi**

- 💡 **Established:** Formally inaugurated on 12 March 1954 by the Government of India as the **National Academy of Letters**.
- 💡 **Purpose:** Promotes Indian literature, sets high literary standards, encourages dialogue across languages, and fosters cultural unity.
- 💡 **Languages:** Works in **24 Indian languages**, including all 22 constitutional languages plus English and Rajasthani.
- 💡 **Activities:**
  - ✦ Publishes books, journals, dictionaries, and encyclopedias — over **6000 books** so far; about one new book every **19 hours**.
  - ✦ Organises **seminars, workshops, literary meets** — nearly **300 events per year** across India and abroad.
  - ✦ Runs translation centres and archives; promotes tribal and oral literature.
  - ✦ Awards **24 annual literary awards, 24 translation awards, Bhasha Samman**, fellowships, and cultural exchange programs.

**Sahitya Akademi Bal Sahitya Puraskar**

- 💡 **Established:** 2010 to honor outstanding children's literature for readers aged 9-16.
- 💡 **Languages:** Awarded in 24 Indian languages recognized by Sahitya Akademi.
- 💡 **Award Components:** ₹50,000 cash prize, an engraved plaque, a shawl, and a citation.
- 💡 **Eligibility:**
  - ✦ Original, creative work published within the last five years.
  - ✦ At least three eligible books in the language that year.
  - ✦ Myth adaptations and **posthumous works (within five years) allowed**.
- 💡 **Ineligible:** Translations, anthologies, abridgements, theses, and works by Board members, Fellows, or Bhasha Samman awardees.

**Sahitya Akademi Yuva Puraskar**

- 💡 It was **started in 2011** to honour young Indian writers (aged **35 or below**) for **original literary works** in **recognised languages**.
- 💡 **Only Akademi awards** are open for self-nomination and publisher nomination.
- 💡 Includes a **₹50,000 cash prize, a plaque, shawl, and citation**.
- 💡 **Eligibility:**
  - ✦ The author must be an **Indian national**, aged **35 or less** on **1st January** of the award year.
  - ✦ Work must be **original**, not a translation, abridgement, thesis, or prior awarded work.
  - ✦ **Posthumous works** are **not** allowed.
  - ✦ Minimum **three eligible books** must be available in the language.

**Bihar Biofuels Production Promotion (Amendment) Policy, 2025****Why in News?**

The Bihar government has introduced the **Bihar Biofuels Production Promotion (Amendment) Policy, 2025**, modifying its **Biofuels Production Promotion Policy 2023** to encourage greater private sector involvement.

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- ⚡ The amended policy aims to **increase bioenergy output** and **accelerate the state's progress towards renewable energy goals**.

### Key Points

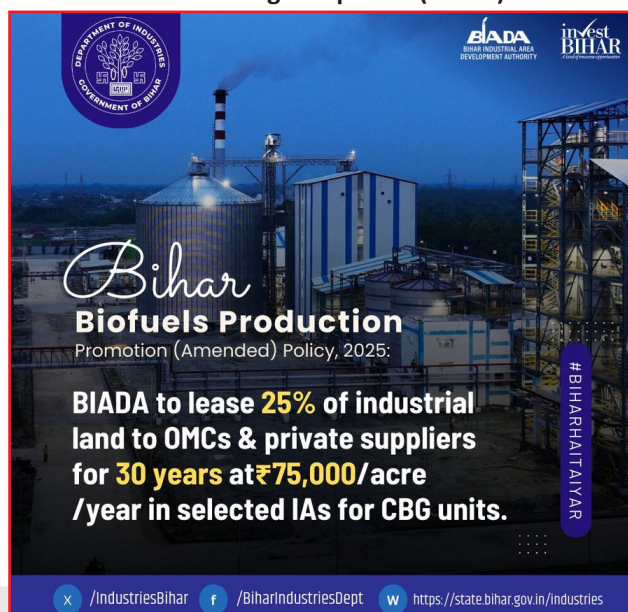
#### ⚡ Bihar Biofuels Production Promotion Policy, 2023:

- ✦ **About:** The Bihar government launched the Bihar Biofuels Production Promotion Policy, 2023, by broadening its earlier **Ethanol Production Promotion Policy, 2021**, to expand the scope beyond ethanol to include **Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG)/bio-CNG** units.
  - 📌 The policy promotes **biofuel production** using **agricultural residues, animal dung, and waste**, aiming to **boost farmers' incomes, create jobs**, and align with the **National Policy on Biofuels, 2018**.
- ✦ **Objectives:** The policy aims to **enable production of 100% fuel-grade ethanol and CBG/bio-CNG** from all permitted feedstocks under the **National Policy on Biofuels, 2018**, and to **promote greenfield standalone units** for these biofuels in Bihar.
- ✦ **Coverage:** Greenfield standalone distilleries producing **100% fuel-grade ethanol** (single or dual feed) and for **units producing Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG)/bio-CNG**.
- ✦ **Incentives:** The policy offers a **capital subsidy of 15% of plant and machinery cost or Rs 5 crore (whichever is lower)**, while for SC, ST, EBC, women, differently-abled, war widows, acid attack victims, and third gender entrepreneurs, the subsidy is **15.75% or Rs 5.25 crore (whichever is lower)**.

#### ⚡ Key Changes in Bihar Biofuels Production Promotion (Amendment) Policy, 2025:

- ✦ **Land Lease:** Up to **25% of BIADA-managed industrial land** can now be leased for **CBG units**, with a **30-year lease at Rs 75,000 per acre annually**.
- ✦ **Date Extension:** **Stage-1 clearance deadline** for compressed biogas (CBG) units extended to **31<sup>st</sup> March, 2027** via the Single Window Clearance Portal.
  - 📌 **Financial approval deadline** for CBG projects extended to **31<sup>st</sup> March, 2028**;

applicable to **private players** and **oil marketing companies (OMCs)**.



## Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)

### Why in News?

Bihar has emerged as the **top-performing state in India** under the **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)** by achieving a **92% online OPD registration rate** using the **Scan-and-Share QR code facility**.

- ⚡ Out of **11.38 crore** OPD registrations under the ABDM since 2021, **Bihar alone accounts for 2.94 crore registrations**.
- ⚡ It is followed by **Uttar Pradesh (2.25 crore)** and **Andhra Pradesh (1.70 crore)**.

### Key Points

- ⚡ About the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM):
  - ✦ **Launched:** It was launched In 2021 by the Government of India.
  - ✦ **Objective:** To build a robust digital health ecosystem that ensures secure, efficient, and inclusive exchange of health data, while improving accessibility, equity, and the overall quality of healthcare services across the country.
  - ✦ **Budget Allocation:** It was launched with a five-year outlay of **₹1,600 crore** from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

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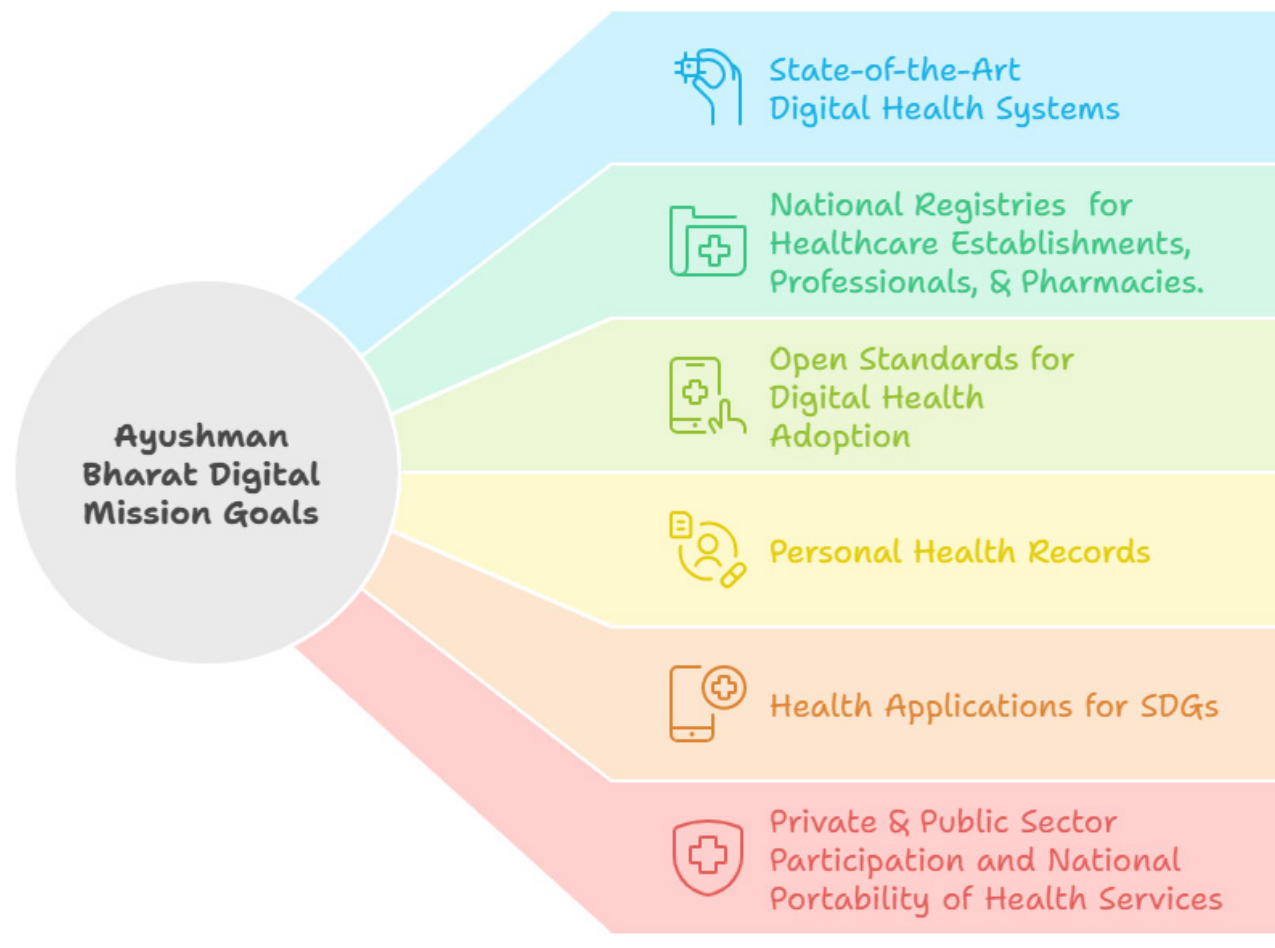


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## Core Goals of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)



### Major Components of ABDM:

- ✦ **ABHA Number (Ayushman Bharat Health Account):** The ABHA app allows users to generate an ABHA address, link their health records, and control consent for sharing personal health data.
- ✦ **ABHA Mobile App (Personal Health Record - PHR):**
  - ✎ It facilitates creation of **ABHA** addresses and linking of health records.
  - ✎ It allows users to manage their consent for data sharing.
- ✦ **Healthcare Professionals Registry (HPR):**

- ✎ It is a national digital platform of verified healthcare professionals.
- ✎ It enables easy access to qualified service providers.
- ✦ **Health Facility Registry (HFR):** It is a comprehensive database of public and private healthcare facilities.
  - ✎ It improves service coordination and system integration.

### Benefits of the Digital Health Ecosystem:

- ✦ Patients' health records are stored digitally, eliminating the need for physical documents and reducing paperwork.

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- ✦ Real-time access to prescriptions, diagnostic results, and treatment history ensures quicker hospital processes and continuity of care during future visits with patient consent.

## Canal Bank Solar Power Project

### Why in News?

Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar inaugurated the **Bikram Lock Canal Bank solar power project** in Patna district.

- 💡 This initiative is a part of the state's '**Jal-Jeevan-Hariyali**' campaign, which promotes **renewable and**

**green energy** to reduce environmental damage from traditional energy sources.

### Key Points

- 💡 **About the Project:** The solar power project is located along a **2-kilometer stretch** of the main canal at Bikram in Patna.
- ✦ It has an installed capacity of **2 megawatts** and is built on **5.7 acres of land** provided by the Water Resources Department.
- ✦ The project was developed under the **RESCO (Renewable Energy Service Company) model**, where a private firm (third party) installs, operates, and maintains the system.

### Jal-Jeevan-Hariyali Mission (JJHM)

#### 💡 About:

- ✦ **JJHM** is an **autonomous body** registered under the **Societies Registration Act, 1860**, functioning under the **Rural Development Department**, Government of Bihar.
- ✦ Launched in **2019**, it functions under the State Government's control as a multi-stakeholder initiative for climate sustainability and resource conservation.
- ✦ The **Rural Development Department** acts as the **nodal department** for implementing the mission in coordination with multiple government departments.
- ✦ Its motto is "**Water, Life and Greenery — only then will be Prosperity**".

#### 💡 Objectives and Focus Areas:

- ✦ The mission promotes climate sustainability, water conservation, pollution-free ecosystems, and climate-resilient agriculture.
- ✦ It encourages renewable energy use, energy conservation, and public climate awareness.
- ✦ JJHM empowers citizens to build a greener future through targeted, time-bound actions for lasting ecological impact.

#### 💡 Key Components (11-Point Agenda):

- ✦ Repair public water structures
- ✦ Survey and restore ponds/lakes/wells/steps
- ✦ Restore public wells
- ✦ Build wells/check dams near canals/streams
- ✦ Build check dams in small rivers/hilly areas
- ✦ Transfer water from surplus to deficit areas
- ✦ Build rainwater harvesting structures
- ✦ Improve animal drinking water
- ✦ Promote alternative crops and modern techniques
- ✦ Promote solar energy and conservation
- ✦ Water-Life-Greenery awareness campaign.

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## 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Sampoorna Kranti

### Why in News?

The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of **Jayaprakash Narayan's** call for **Sampoorna Kranti (Total Revolution)** was observed recently in **Patna**.

### Key Points

💡 About Sampoorna Kranti:

- ✦ **Launch:** On **5<sup>th</sup> June 1974**, Jayaprakash Narayan called for a **Total Revolution** at **Gandhi Maidan**, Patna.

- ✦ **Objective:** The 1974 movement sought **societal reforms** to address hunger, corruption, injustice, economic hardship and political oppression.
- ✦ **Impact:** United diverse opposition groups in the 1970s to challenge the ruling establishment.
  - 📌 **Non-electoral focus** and mass movements shaped future political strategies and actions.
  - 📌 The **Total Revolution** inspired political change, spreading to Delhi and influencing national politics.
  - 📌 Growing unrest from the movement contributed to the declaration of the **Emergency in 1975**.

### Jayaprakash Narayan

- 💡 He is popularly known as **Loknayak**, was a revolutionary, political philosopher, and mass leader.
- 💡 He was born in **Sitabdiara, Bihar** on **October 11, 1902**, and became a prominent leader in India's **freedom struggle** and post-independence democratic revival.
- 💡 Initially influenced by **Marxism**, he later embraced **Gandhian Sarvodaya**, focusing on **non-violence, village self-reliance (Gram Swaraj)**, and social reforms.
- 💡 He actively participated in the Indian freedom struggle and later helped form socialist organizations like the **Congress Socialist Party** and the **Praja Socialist Party**.
- 💡 In **March 1943**, JP, along with leaders like **Ram Manohar Lohia, Phoolena Prasad Verma, Suraj Narayan Singh**, and **Yogendra Shukla**, formed the **Azad Dasta** in the **Rajvilas forest** (Terai region of **Nepal**).
  - ✦ The **Azad Dasta** was a **revolutionary guerrilla group** with the goal of:
    - 📌 **Sabotaging British administrative operations** to weaken their control.
    - 📌 **Destroying communication lines** such as **telegraphs** and **railways** to disrupt British infrastructure.
    - 📌 **Spreading anti-British propaganda** to inspire resistance against colonial rule.
- 💡 He played a key role in forming the **Janata Party** in 1977, advocated for **civil liberties and ethical politics**, leaving a lasting impact on India's democratic movements.



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## Key Points

## Details

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## Summary

**Summary**



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