



ENLITE IAS
Enlightening minds. Lightening journey

30 SEPTEMBER 2025

EN-BUZZER

Daily News Analysis

For IAS/IPS/IFS Coaching - Call us at 7994058393

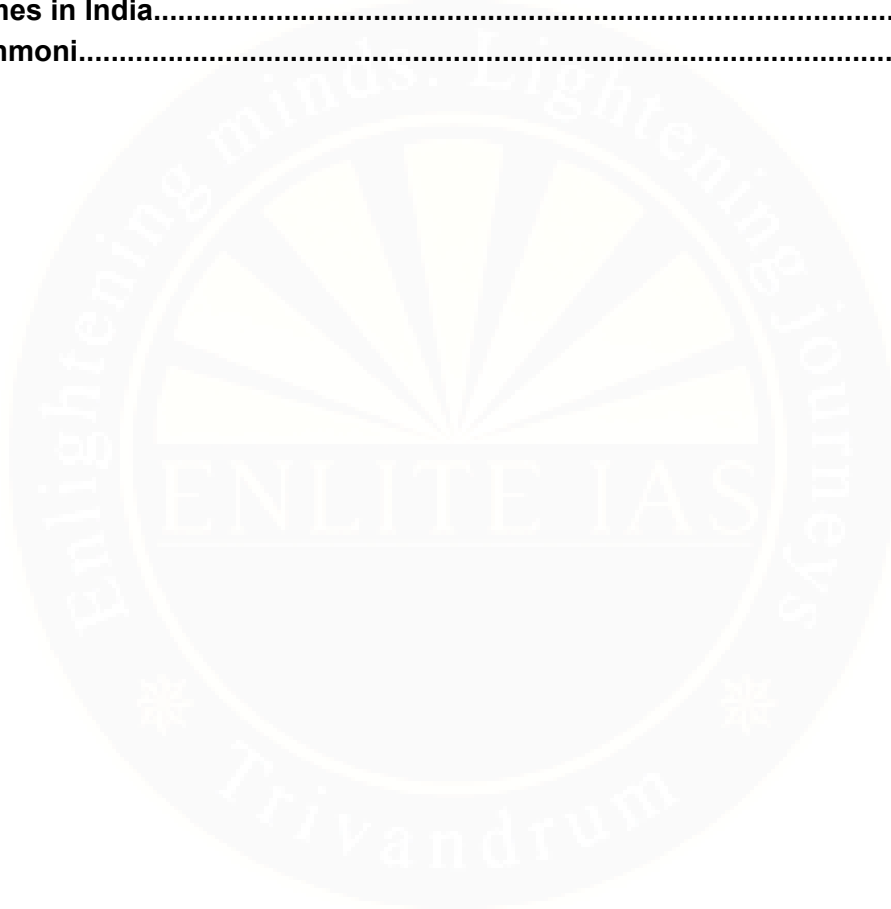
www.enliteias.com



TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER 2025

Table of Contents

1. UMEED Portal.....	2
2. PM E-DRIVE Scheme.....	3
3. Suriname.....	4
4. Indus River Dolphins.....	5
5. Green Economy.....	6
6. Cybercrimes in India.....	9
7. Rani Rashmoni.....	11





1. UMEED Portal

- Prelims - UMEED Portal
- Mains - GS 2 -Governance

Why in the news?

- Nearly four months after the centre launched the UMEED portal, only around 4,000 of the total 8.72 lakh Waqf establishments spread across 30 States and Union Territories have been registered.

UMEED Portal

- **Fullform**: Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency & Development (UMEED) Portal.
- **Ministry**: Union Ministry of Minority Affairs
- **Aim**: It aims to promote better management and enhance transparency of Waqf properties.
- **Statutory Anchor**: Waqf (Amendment) Act 2025, which makes digital registration and geo-tagging of every Waqf asset mandatory within a time-bound window.
- **Features**:
 - Under the new plan, all Waqf properties must be registered on the portal within six months of its launch.
 - Each registration must include full details such as measurements (length and width) and geotagged locations.
 - Properties that are registered under women's names will not be eligible to be classified as Waqf properties.
 - However, women, children, and people from economically weaker sections will continue to be key beneficiaries of Waqf assets.
 - Properties not registered within the stipulated timeframe due to technical or other significant reasons may be granted an extension of one to two months.
 - However, properties that remain unregistered beyond the permitted period will be considered disputed and referred to the Waqf Tribunal for resolution.



2. PM E-DRIVE Scheme

- **Prelims** - PM E-DRIVE Scheme
- **Mains** - GS 3 - Economy

Why in the news?

- The centre has issued norms offering up to 100% subsidies for setting up vehicle charging stations, battery swapping and charging stations, targeting high-density cities, satellite towns, and key national and state highways under the PM E - DRIVE scheme.

PM Electric Drive Revolution in Innovative Vehicle Enhancement (PM E-DRIVE) Scheme

- **Launch:** 2024
- **Ministry Responsible:** Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI).
- **Focus:** e-2 Wheelers (e-2Ws), e-3 Wheelers (e-3Ws), e-ambulances, e-trucks, e-buses, charging infra, EV testing (Category-wise Incentives)
- **Objective:** Accelerate adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs), Develop EV charging infrastructure, Strengthen domestic EV manufacturing ecosystem, Promote sustainable, clean, and efficient public transport.
- **Expected Outcome:**
 - Boost EV adoption across commercial and public transport sectors.
 - Support India's net-zero goals by 2070.
 - Reduce urban air pollution & fossil fuel dependency.
 - Enhance domestic EV manufacturing capacity.



3. Suriname

- **Prelims** - Location of Suriname
- **Mains** - GS 1 - Geography

Suriname

ENLITE IAS
Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

Why in news?

- Suriname's government has pledged to permanently protect 90% of its tropical forests.

Suriname

- **Location:** Suriname is located on the north eastern coast of South America.
- **Capital:** Paramaribo
- **Border Countries:** French Guiana, Brazil, Guyana.
- **Bordering Waterbodies:** North - Atlantic Ocean.
- **Associated River:** Suriname River
- **Vegetation:** It is one of country through which Amazon forest spread.

📞 **7994058393**
🌐 www.enliteias.com ✉ enliteias@gmail.com



4. Indus River Dolphins

- Prelims - Indus River Dolphins
- Mains - GS 3 - Environment

Why in the news?

- A recent study on five deceased Indus River dolphins found hundreds of microplastic particles in each individual dolphin.

Indus River Dolphins

- **Distribution:**
 - Historically spread across the **Indus River and its tributaries**.
 - In India, a small remnant population exists in the **Beas River (Punjab)**, protected as the **state aquatic animal of Punjab**.
- **Features:**
 - It is an **endangered freshwater cetacean**, found mainly in the Indus River system of Pakistan, with a small population in Punjab, India.
 - It is a subspecies of the South Asian river dolphin.
 - Locally known as “**Bhulan**” in Pakistan and sometimes called the **blind dolphin** due to its extremely poor eyesight.
 - Due to the poor vision, it relies on **echolocation**.
 - Well-suited for turbid, silt-laden waters.
- **Significance:**
 - **Ecological Indicator:** Health of freshwater ecosystems.
 - **Cultural Value:** Featured in folklore of Indus communities.
 - **Conservation Symbol:** Helps mobilize action for river biodiversity.
- **Conservation Status:**
 - **IUCN Red List:** Endangered.
 - **CITES:** Appendix I.
 - **WPA, 1972:** Schedule I.
- **Threats:**
 - **Habitat Fragmentation:** Barrages and dams divide river stretches, blocking migration.
 - **Water Extraction:** For irrigation and agriculture reduces flow.
 - **Pollution:** Industrial waste, agricultural runoff, and plastic pollution.
 - **Poaching & Bycatch:** Sometimes caught accidentally in fishing nets.
 - **Noise Pollution:** Interferes with echolocation.



- **Conservation Efforts:**

- **International Efforts:**

- ★ Transboundary cooperation under CMS (Convention on Migratory Species).
 - ★ Recognized under the Global Freshwater Dolphin Initiative.

- **Indian Efforts:**

- ★ Beas Conservation Reserve (2017) for dolphin protection.
 - ★ Community participation through awareness campaigns.
 - ★ Punjab declared it the state aquatic animal (2019).



5. Green Economy

- Prelims - Green Economy
- Mains - GS 3 - Economy & Environment

Why in the news?

- There exists an Urban-rural divide in terms of Green economy adoption where rural India stands behind the urban India in attraction of Green investments and infrastructure.

Green Economy

- What it is?:
 - The **Green Economy** is an economic model that results in **improved human well-being and social equity**, while significantly **reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities**.
 - It is **low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive**, ensuring sustainability and resilience.
 - The concept gained prominence after the **2008 financial crisis** and was mainstreamed in the **Rio+20 Conference (2012)**.
- Key Features:
 - **Low Carbon:** Reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
 - **Resource Efficient:** Optimum use of natural resources.
 - **Socially Inclusive:** Equitable access to jobs, energy, and resources.
 - **Sustainable Development:** Long-term ecological balance.
 - **Green Jobs:** Employment in sectors contributing to preserving or restoring the environment (e.g., renewable energy, waste management).
- Sectors Driving Green Economy:
 - **Renewable Energy** (Solar, Wind, Hydro, Bioenergy).
 - **Energy Efficiency** (Green buildings, smart grids).
 - **Sustainable Agriculture** (Organic farming, soil conservation).
 - **Green Transport** (EVs, public transit, hydrogen mobility).
 - **Waste Management & Circular Economy**.
 - **Forestry & Blue Economy** (ecosystem restoration, mangroves, oceans).
- Pillars of Green Economy:
 - **Economic:** Green growth, sustainable consumption & production.
 - **Environmental:** Protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, climate resilience.
 - **Social:** Poverty eradication, inclusiveness, equity, livelihood security.



- **Institutional:** Governance reforms, green finance, policies & regulations.
- **India's Initiatives towards Green Economy:**
 - **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC):** Missions on solar, energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, green India.
 - **Renewable Energy push:** 500 GW capacity target by 2030.
 - **Green Hydrogen Mission (2023):** Making India a hub of hydrogen economy.
 - **Perform, Achieve, Trade (PAT) Scheme & Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs).**
 - **Green Credit Programme under LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment).**
 - **National Electric Mobility Mission (FAME scheme for EVs).**
 - **Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) 2023.**
 - **India Green Finance Facility (IGFF) launched with GCF (2024).**
- **Challenges:**
 - High initial investment cost.
 - Lack of awareness & skilled manpower.
 - Resistance from fossil-fuel dependent industries.
 - Weak policy enforcement and green finance gaps.
 - Social equity concerns (job losses in traditional sectors).
 - Urban-Rural divide in adoption and development.
- **Way Forward:**
 - Strengthen **Green Finance** (Green Bonds, Carbon Markets).
 - Promote **Research & Development** in clean technologies.
 - Build **capacity & skills** for green jobs.
 - Foster **public-private partnerships**.
 - Integrate **circular economy principles** in production.
 - International cooperation on **technology transfer & climate finance**.



6. Cybercrimes in India

- Prelims - Cybercrimes in India
- Mains - GS 3 - Internal Security

Why in the news?

- According to the report, 'Crime in India', published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the number of cases registered under the cybercrimes category rose to 86,420 in 2023 from 65,893 cases recorded in 2022

Cybercrimes in India

- **Definition:** Cybercrime is any unlawful act where a computer, network, or digital device is used as a tool, target, or medium of crime.
- **Types of Cybercrimes:**
 - **Against Individuals**
 - ★ Identity theft, phishing, cyberstalking, cyberbullying
 - ★ Financial frauds (UPI scams, fake apps)
 - ★ Data breaches and privacy violations
 - **Against Property**
 - ★ Hacking, ransomware, malware, denial-of-service (DoS) attacks
 - ★ Intellectual property theft and software piracy
 - **Against Government / National Security**
 - ★ Cyberterrorism, espionage, defacement of govt. websites
 - ★ Attacks on critical infrastructure (power grids, banking, telecom)
- **Magnitude of Problem:**
 - **Sharp Surge:** Cybercrime cases increased by 31.2% in 2023.
 - **Total cases:** 86,420 in 2023 vs 65,893 in 2022.
 - **Crime rate:** Rose from 4.8% (2022) to 6.2% (2023).
 - **Categories of Cybercrime (2023)**
 - ★ **Fraud:** 68.9% (59,526 cases) – phishing, UPI frauds, impersonation.
 - ★ **Sexual exploitation:** 4.9% (4,199 cases) – circulation of obscene content.
 - ★ **Extortion:** 3.8% (3,326 cases).
 - ★ **Other motives:** Data theft, cyberstalking, online radicalisation, etc.



- **Government Initiatives:**

- Information Technology Act, 2000 (amended 2008): Defines offences like hacking, identity theft, cyberterrorism.
- CERT-In (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team): Nodal agency for cyber incident response.
- National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal: Citizen complaint system.
- Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C): Launched in 2020 under MHA to handle the cybercrime ecosystem.

- **Challenges:**

- **Low digital literacy among citizens:** easy targets of fraud.
- **Jurisdictional issues:** crimes cross international borders.
- **Under-reporting** due to stigma, fear, or lack of awareness.
- Shortage of skilled cyber forensic experts.
- **Rapidly evolving technology:** AI-deepfakes, crypto crimes, darknet markets.

- **Way Forward:**

- **Stronger legislation:** Update IT Act to cover AI-deepfakes, crypto crimes.
- **Capacity building:** More cyber police stations, training forensic experts.
- **Awareness campaigns:** “Cyber Surakshit Bharat Abhiyan,” digital hygiene in schools.
- **Public-private partnerships:** Banking, telecom, fintech to work with govt.
- **International treaties:** Join Budapest Convention on Cybercrime.
- AI & Big Data use for early detection of fraud patterns.



7. Rani Rashmoni

- **Prelims** - Rani Rashmoni
- **Mains** - GS 1 - Modern Indian History

Why in the news?

- The Prime Minister paid tribute to Rani Rashmoni on her Birth Anniversary.

Rani Rashmoni

- **Early Life:**
 - Born in 1793 in a poor Kaivarta (fishing community) family in Bengal.
 - After her husband's death, she assumed charge of the vast zamindari estate.
- **Social Welfare Measures:**
 - Opened her wealth for **public welfare projects**:
 - ★ Construction of **ghats (riverfront steps)** along Hooghly for pilgrims.
 - ★ Funded **roads, causeways, and bridges** for public use.
 - ★ Dug large tanks/ponds for drinking water and fishing communities.
- **Social Reform:**
 - Opposed **East India Company's oppressive policies** like high levies on fishing in the Hooghly.
 - Known for **pro-poor measures** and for challenging colonial exploitation.
 - Extended support to reformist ideas during **Bengal Renaissance**.
- **Legacy:**
 - Remembered as a "**Mother of the Poor**" for her charity and compassion.
 - Associated indirectly with the **Ramakrishna-Vivekananda movement**, which later influenced India's social and spiritual reform.
 - A Kolkata metro station and many institutions are named after her.