



ENLITE IAS
Enlightening minds. Lightening journey

15 NOVEMBER 2025

EN-BUZZER

Daily News Analysis

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

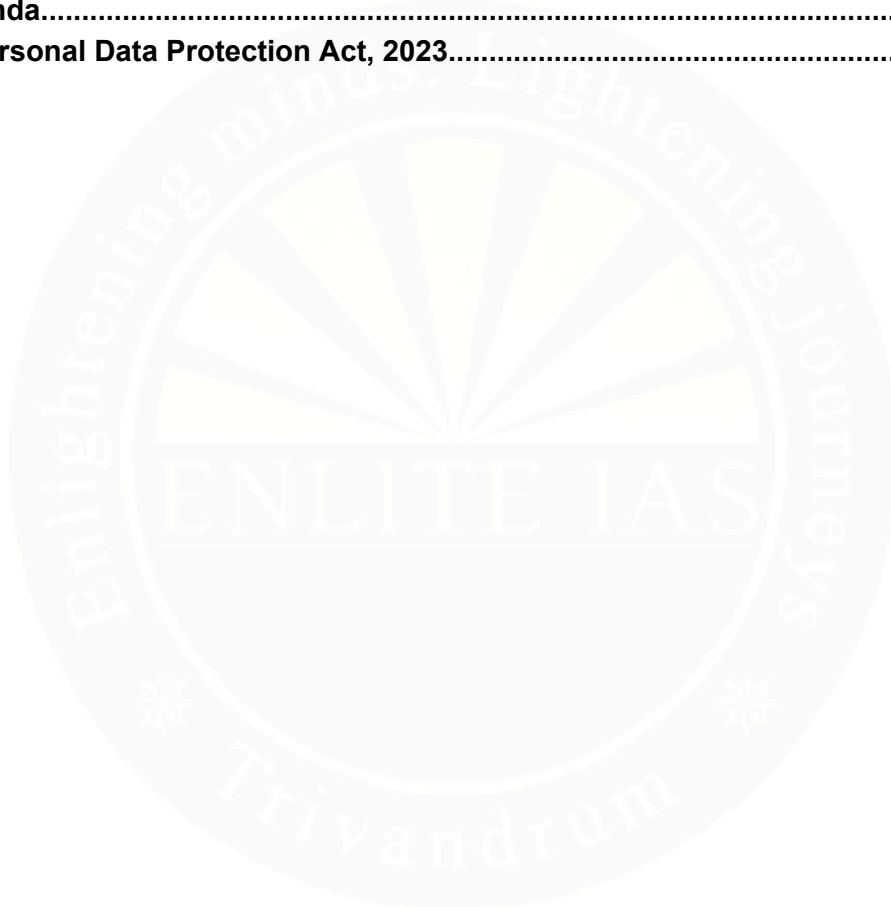
www.enliteias.com



SATURDAY, 15th NOVEMBER 2025

Table of Contents

1. G-7 Grouping.....	2
2. National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP).....	3
3. DRISHTI System.....	5
4. Oman.....	6
5. Climate Risk Index 2026 (CRI 2026).....	7
6. Birsa Munda.....	9
7. Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.....	11





1. G-7 Grouping

- Prelims - G-7 Grouping
- Mains - GS 2 - International Relations

Why in the news?

- Canada hosted the G-7 Foreign Ministers' Summit.

G-7 Grouping

- **What is it?:** The Group of Seven (G-7) is an informal bloc of advanced industrialised democracies.
- **Formation:** Formed in 1975 as G-6 and became G-7 in 1976 with Canada's entry.
- **Member Countries:** USA, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan
- **Key Features:**
 - No formal charter or headquarters.
 - Annual Summit hosted by member nations in rotation.
 - Decisions are non-binding but carry weight due to members' economic power.
 - Members represent nearly 40% of global GDP.
 - G-7 Outreach is a mechanism that aims to engage emerging economies and Global South countries.
 - The European Union (EU) participates as a non-enumerated member.
- **India and G-7:**
 - India is not a member Country, but engages with G-7 as a partnering country.
 - Engages in: Clean energy transition, Digital Public Infrastructure, Global Health and Rule based global order.
- **Russia and G-8:**
 - Russia joined the grouping in 1998 making it G-8.
 - Following Crimea annexation in 2014, Russia's membership got suspended, making the grouping G-7 again.



2. National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP)

- **Prelims** - National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP)
- **Mains** - GS 3 - Environment

Why in the news?

- The Supreme Court opined about reconsidering the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 in the wake of deteriorating air quality in the national capital.

National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP)

- **What is it?:** It is a national mission to promote adoption and manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicles in India, aiming to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and cut vehicular emissions.
- **Launch:** Launched by the Ministry of Heavy Industries in 2013.
- **Objectives:**
 - Achieve 6–7 million electric and hybrid vehicles on Indian roads by 2020.
 - Promote domestic manufacturing under Make in India.
 - Reduce oil import dependence.
 - Support R&D and innovation in clean mobility.
 - Create an ecosystem for e-mobility: charging, supply chains, batteries, and talent.
- **Key Components:**
 - **Demand Incentives:** Financial incentives for hybrid/electric vehicle buyers to reduce upfront cost.
 - **R&D Support:** Funding for advanced battery research, electric drivetrain technology, and low-cost EV components.
 - **Charging Infrastructure:** Support for setting up public charging stations, grid readiness, and pilot projects.
 - **Manufacturing Support:** Focus on building India's EV manufacturing ecosystem- batteries, motors, power electronics.
- **Funding:** Initially allocated ₹14,000 crore.
- **FAME Scheme:** To operationalise NEMMP, the government launched FAME as its implementation arm



→ **FAME India Scheme Phase I (2015-19):**

- ★ Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles.
- ★ Focus: Demand incentives, technology development, pilot projects.

→ **FAME India Phase II (2019-24):**

- ★ Expanded to e-Buses, e-Three wheelers, e-Two wheelers, Fleet Taxis and Charging Infrastructure.
- ★ Budget: ₹10,000 crore.

● **Significance:**

- Prepared India for large-scale EV adoption.
- Improved energy security (reduced oil imports).
- Boosted clean mobility & climate commitments (NDCs).
- Enabled growth of EV startups, battery manufacturing & charging networks.
- Gave India a platform to integrate into global EV supply chains.

● **Challenges:**

- High cost of EVs despite subsidies.
- Limited domestic battery manufacturing until recently.
- Slow charging infrastructure growth.
- Range anxiety & consumer awareness issues.
- Rare earth and critical minerals dependence (Li, Co, Ni).

● **Way Forward:**

- Strengthening domestic EV supply chains.
- Large-scale lithium-ion cell production under PLI.
- Fast rollout of charging infrastructure in all urban centres.
- Integrating renewable energy with EV charging networks.
- Adopting green hydrogen & battery recycling technologies.



3. DRISHTI System

- Prelims - DRISHTI System
- Mains - GS 3 - Science and Technology

Why in the news?

- Indian Railways is set to deploy AI-driven technology to strengthen security measures on freight trains.

DRISHTI System

- **What is it?:**
 - DRISHTI is an AI-Based Freight Wagon Locking Monitoring System developed for Indian Railways.
 - It aims to ensure real-time monitoring of wagon door locking mechanisms to enhance freight security and operational efficiency.
- **Developed by:** Jointly developed by Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR) and IIT Guwahati Technology Innovation and Development Foundation (IITG TIDF).
- **Purpose:** Designed to monitor freight wagons while in motion, overcoming limitations of manual checks.
- **Key Features:**
 - **AI-Based Real-Time Monitoring:** Continuously tracks door positions and locking integrity.
 - **Automatic Alert System:** Generates instant alerts when anomalies are detected and ensures timely intervention without halting train movement.
 - **Non-Intrusive Technology:** Works without disrupting train operations.
- **Significance:**
 - Enhances freight security by preventing theft and pilferage.
 - Ensures integrity of wagon sealing mechanisms.
 - Reduces dependence on manual inspection which is time-consuming and error-prone.
 - Improves operational efficiency and safety of freight logistics.



4. Oman

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

Oman



ENLITE IAS
Lightening minds. Lightning progress.

Why in the news?

- Oman has secured a seat on the International Coordinating Council of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme.

Oman

- **Location:** Oman is a West Asian country locating in the south eastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula.
- **Capital:** Muscat
- **Bordering Countries:** Yemen, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia.
- **Bordering Waterbodies:** Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman.
- **Associated Groupings:** Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), and the Arab League



7994058393
www.enliteias.com enliteias@gmail.com



5. Climate Risk Index 2026 (CRI 2026)

- **Prelims** - Climate Risk Index 2026 (CRI 2026)
- **Mains** - GS 3 - Environment

Why in the news?

- The Climate Risk Index 2026 ranked India among the top 10 worst hit countries from 1995-2024.

Climate Risk Index 2026 (CRI 2026)

- **What is it?:**
 - The CRI is an annual index published by Germanwatch since 2006 that ranks countries by the human and economic impacts of extreme weather events.
 - It is “backward-looking”, meaning it analyses realised climate risks (not future projections).
 - It examines data over two time-frames- The previous calendar year, and The long-term period- typically 30 years to show trends.
- **Key Facts and Figures of CRI 2026:**
 - CRI 2026 reveals that between 1995-2024 more than 832,000 people lost their lives due to extreme weather events globally.
 - Economic losses exceeded USD 4.5 trillion (inflation-adjusted) over the same period.
 - Over 9,700 extreme weather events were documented globally in that period.
 - For the long-term period 1995-2024, the top ten most-affected countries are all in the Global South.
- **CRI 2026 About India:**
 - India is ranked 9th among countries most affected by extreme weather in the long-term period (1995-2024).
 - Nearly 430 extreme weather events in the 30-year period were reported.
 - Economic losses of about USD 170 billion (~₹ 14-15 lakh crore depending on exchange and inflation) in that period.
 - Over 1.3 billion people were affected and 80,000+ fatalities in India in those three decades.



- The report labels India as facing “continuous climate threats” where frequent extreme events allow little time for recovery.
- **Significance of the Report:**
 - **Highlights Climate Impacts**
 - ★ By quantifying fatalities, people affected, and economic losses, CRI provides concrete measurements of climate impacts.
 - ★ Demonstrates that vulnerable countries bear disproportionate burdens of realised climate risk.
 - **Policy Relevance:**
 - ★ Provides evidence for the need of adaptation finance, loss & damage mechanisms, and resilience building especially in vulnerable nations.
 - ★ Strengthens the case for frameworks like the Paris Agreement and the global stocktake process (under Article 14) to include impact-based metrics, not just emission metrics.



6. Birsa Munda

- **Prelims** - Birsa Munda
- **Mains** - GS 1 - Modern India

Why in the news?

- November 15 marks Janjatiya Gaurav Divas, which marks Birsa Munda's 150th birth anniversary.

Birsa Munda

- **Who was he?:**
 - He was an Indian tribal freedom fighter, reformer, and religious leader in the Deccan region.
 - Other Name - 'Dharti Abba' or Father of the Earth
- **His Contributions:**
 - **Religious:**
 - ★ He renounced Christianity and protested against the conversion of Tribals by Christian missionaries.
 - ★ He created a new religion called "Birsait", which worshiped only one god and was used to spread strong anti-British feelings.
 - **Reformer:**
 - ★ He stressed the need for the tribals to study their religion and not forget their cultural roots.
 - ★ He convinced people to give up superstition, alcohol, theft, lying, murder, and begging under his new religion.
 - **Freedom Fighter:**
 - ★ As a freedom fighter, he led the Munda Rebellion against the British.
- **Death:** Birsa died of cholera in the jail in 1900 and the movement faded out.

Munda Rebellion (1899 - 1900)

- **Other Name:** Ulgulan
- **What is it?:** a powerful anti-colonial uprising by the Munda tribe against the British Raj, local landlords, and exploitative moneylenders.
- **Leader:** Birsa Munda
- **Location:** Jharkhand



- **Causes:**

- **Economic Exploitation:** The British introduced exploitative land practices, dispossessing the Mundas of their ancestral communal lands under the Khuntkatti system.
- **Land Alienation:** Tribal lands were transferred to landlords and moneylenders, causing immense distress among the Mundas.
- **Religious and Social Oppression:** Christian missionaries attempted mass conversions and suppressed tribal customs and beliefs, fueling resentment and resistance.
- **Forced Labour:** Practices like Beth Begri (forced labour) further deepened economic hardship.

- **Outcome and Impact:**

- **Military Suppression:** The uprising was brutally suppressed by the British; Birsa Munda was arrested and died in custody in 1900. Hundreds of rebels were put on trial, with executions and life sentences pronounced.
- **Legislative Reforms:** The Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (CNT Act) of 1908 was passed to prevent further tribal land alienation and recognize tribal land rights—one of the most significant legacies of the movement.
- **Tribal Consciousness:** The rebellion led to increased tribal identity, future socio-political mobilization, and remembrance of Birsa Munda as a national folk hero.



7. Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023

- **Prelims** - Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023
- **Mains** - GS 2 - Polity

Why in the news?

- The Union government notified large parts of the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023, addressing the need for a law to protect the data privacy of Indian citizens.

Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023

- **Aim:** To safeguard the digital personal data of individuals while promoting the responsible use of data for innovation and economic growth.
- **Key Features:**
 - **Applicability:** Covers digital personal data processed within India and outside if it involves Indian citizens.
 - **Rights of Individuals (Data Principals)**
 - ★ **Right to Information:** Know how their data is used.
 - ★ **Right to Correction/Erasure:** Request corrections or deletion of personal data.
 - ★ **Right to Grievance Redressal:** Access mechanisms to address data misuse.
 - **Obligations of Organizations (Data Fiduciaries)**
 - ★ Ensure transparency, purpose limitation, and data security.
 - ★ Set up grievance redressal mechanisms for complaints.
 - **Data Protection Board (DPB):** Statutory body to oversee compliance and address grievances.
 - **Penalties:** Fines up to ₹250 crore for data breaches and non-compliance.
 - **Cross-Border Data Transfers:** Allows data transfers to notified countries with adequate protections.
 - **Children's Data:**
 - ★ Requires parental consent for processing data of individuals under 18.
 - ★ Prohibits tracking or behavioral profiling of children.



- **Exemptions for Government Agencies:** Government entities can be exempt for national security, public order, and strategic interests.
- **Significant Data Fiduciaries:** Large-scale data processors are subject to additional audits and compliance measures.
- **Concerns:**
 - **Government Exemptions:** Raises surveillance and misuse concerns.
 - **Independence of DPB:** Board under Ministry of IT may affect impartiality.
 - **Vague Terms:** Terms like "reasonable safeguards" lack precise definitions.
- **Importance:**
 - ★ Aligns India's data protection with global standards like GDPR.
 - ★ The DPDP Rules, 2025 are also a significant step forward in compliance with the Supreme Court's 2017 K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India judgment affirming the right to privacy.
 - ★ Empowers individuals with control over their data.
 - ★ Balances privacy protection with economic growth.