



DATE: 6 MARCH 2026

## 1 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (Source: *The Indian Express*)

*It is an international framework under UN that focuses on safe and secure maritime activities. The Convention establishes a comprehensive legal framework to regulate all ocean space, its uses and resources.*

### Facts to Know About

- The convention give clear definition about a countries sovereign rights over the seas. To legally demarcate the seas it precisely defined territorial waters, contiguous zone and EEZ.
- Ships and aircraft of all countries are allowed "transit passage" through straits used for international navigation
- Land-locked States have the right of access to and from the sea and enjoy freedom of transit through the territory of transit States.
- The International Seabed Authority, established by the Convention, administers the resources of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.
- It lays down rules for the conservation and management of the living resources of the seas .

### Conventions Associated

- International seabed authority
- International Tribunal for the law of the seas.

### Terms to be Known

- **Territorial Sea:** State's territorial sea extends up to 12 nautical miles from its baseline.
- **Exclusive Economic Zone:** Zone which extends from the baseline to a maximum of 200 nautical miles.



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## 2 Nuclear Triad (Source: *The Indian Express*)

*It is the ability of a country to launch nuclear weapons from air, land and sea. It enables greater deterrence against enemies attacking a country with nuclear weapons in first instance as chances of retaliation is higher.*

### Facts to Know

- Nuclear Triad has three major components—the strategic bombers, Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) and Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs).
- Agni -V, Rafale, SU-30 MKI, INS Arihant, INS Arighaat are the weapon systems that act as part of India's nuclear triad.
- India's nuclear policy of 'retaliation only' necessitates the need for an effective deterrent. It will help India in effectively follow the **No First Use policy** under nuclear doctrine.
- The United States, Russia, China, and India are the four countries recognised as nuclear triads.





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## 3 Women Empowerment Schemes (Source: PIB)

NITI Aayog report states that women constitute nearly half of India's population but contribute only 18% to the GDP. Effective implementation of schemes can help in improving the role of women in society and increasing the GDP contribution.

### Highlights of newer schemes( Will be more helpful in mains)

- **Sukanya Samridhhi Yojana** - Under the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign, the Sukanya Samridhhi Yojana is a government savings scheme that helps parents and guardians save money for their girls' future needs, mainly education and marriage.
- **Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana** – National Rural Livelihoods Mission is a programme brings rural women together into Self-Help Groups.
- **NaMo Drone Didi Yojana** – It is a Central Sector initiative equipping selected Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with drones to provide rental services for precision agriculture.
- **Lakshpati Didi Scheme** -It is a SHG member whose household earns over ₹1 lakh annually, through sustainable livelihood activities.
- **Womaniya Initiative** - Programme of the Government e-Marketplace to boost the participation of women-led Micro and Small Enterprises and SHG's in public procurement.
- **SHE-Mart** - Scheme will establish community-owned retail outlets in every district for marketing products created by women.
- **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana** - Provides collateral-free institutional credit to micro-unit enterprises.
- **Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)** - Provides collateral-free working capital loans to street vendors, especially women, impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.