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INDIA UNVEILED SOVEREIGN AI MODELS

Context

- Bengaluru-based startup **Sarvam AI** has unveiled two advanced large language models (LLMs), collectively named **"Vikram,"** at the AI Impact Summit.
  - At the same time global firms such as **Nvidia** and **OpenAI** announced partnerships with Indian industry and academic institutions to expand the country's artificial intelligence ecosystem.

What is Sarvam AI?

- Sarvam AI is an Indian artificial intelligence startup **founded in 2023** with the objective of developing advanced **large language models (LLMs)** rooted in Indian languages and contexts.
- It seeks to **build foundational AI systems comparable to global models** but optimised for India's multilingual environment.

Key Features of the Sarvam AI Model

- **India-Specific Problem Solving:** The system is tailored for Indian administrative, social, and economic contexts.
  - It has demonstrated **strong performance** in tasks such as **document processing and speech recognition** involving Indian scripts.
- **Multimodal Capabilities:** Sarvam AI is developing models that **integrate text, speech, and visual understanding.**
  - These capabilities enable applications in governance, education, healthcare, and digital services.
- **Offline and Edge AI Potential:** The company has introduced edge models capable of running on devices without internet connectivity.
  - Such systems support translation, speech-to-text, and other AI functions locally, reducing dependence on cloud infrastructure.

Sovereign AI

- It refers to creating AI technologies using locally controlled infrastructure, data, and expertise, spanning the full lifecycle from data collection and model training to deployment and governance.
- This "India-first" approach counters reliance on global giants like US/China platforms, ensuring data privacy, cultural relevance, and national security.

Large Language Models (LLMs)

- A large language model (LLM) is a type of artificial intelligence (AI) algorithm that uses **deep learning techniques** and massively large data sets to understand, summarize, generate and predict new content.
- Deep learning involves the probabilistic analysis of unstructured data, which eventually enables the deep learning model to recognize distinctions between pieces of content without human intervention.
- It helps to understand how characters, words, and sentences function together.

Benefits of Sovereign AI Development

- **Technological and Economic Impact:** Indigenous AI development stimulates innovation, strengthens the startup ecosystem, and creates high-skill employment opportunities.
  - AI adoption across sectors may enhance productivity and long-term economic growth.
- **Human Capital Formation:** Integration of AI tools into educational institutions and training platforms equips India's large youth population with future-ready skills, strengthening the demographic dividend.
- **Strategic Autonomy:** Domestic AI models reduce reliance on foreign digital platforms and infrastructure, enhancing control over data and critical technologies.
- **Governance Applications:** Multilingual AI could improve public service delivery, healthcare diagnostics, agricultural advisory systems, climate modelling, and urban planning, thereby enhancing administrative efficiency.
- **Digital Inclusion:** Language-centric AI systems bridge barriers faced by non-English speakers, enabling broader participation in the digital economy and e-governance platforms.

Challenges Ahead

- Sustained access to advanced semiconductors and computing infrastructure
- Availability of large, high-quality multilingual datasets
- Need for skilled AI researchers and engineers
- Ethical concerns related to bias, misinformation, and data privacy
- Competition from established global AI leaders

Concluding remarks

- The Vikram models represent a concrete step toward India developing its own foundational AI capabilities tailored to local languages and needs.

- Their successful deployment at scale will determine whether India can achieve technological self-reliance in artificial intelligence rather than remaining dependent on foreign platforms.

Source: TH

SC ASKS GOVT. TO CONSIDER PLEA TO TREAT 'RACIAL SLUR' AS A HATE CRIME

Context

- **The Chief Justice of India** was hearing a petition seeking comprehensive guidelines to recognise **'racial slur' as a separate category of hate crime.**
  - The court asked Attorney General R. Venkataramani to consider the petition and refer it to an appropriate authority.

What are Hate Crimes?

- **Hate crimes** are any crimes that are **targeted at a person** because of **hostility or prejudice** towards that person's disability, race or ethnicity, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender identity etc.
- **In India, the term "hate crime"** is not separately defined in law, but such acts are punishable under various provisions of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and now the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023.

Impact of Hate Crimes

- **Social issues:** It deepens divisions between communities and disrupts long-standing social cohesion. Repeated hateful narratives escalate into mob violence, riots, and targeted attacks.
- **Erosion of Constitutional Values:** It challenges the principles of equality, fraternity, and dignity enshrined in the Constitution.
  - It undermines secularism, a core pillar of India's constitutional morality.
- **Fear and Marginalisation:** Communities subjected to repeated hate incidents experience fear, exclusion, and reduced access to opportunities, harming social harmony.

Constitutional Provisions

- **Article 14 Equality Before Law:** Guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws to all persons.
- **Article 15 Prohibition of Discrimination:** Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
- **Article 19(2)** of the Indian Constitution deals with the reasonable restrictions that can be placed on the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a).
  - **Conditions under which speech can be restricted by the state:** Security of the State, Public Order, Decency or Morality, Contempt of Court, Defamation, Incitement to Offense.
- **Article 21 Right to Life and Personal Liberty:** Guarantees the right to live with dignity, safety, and security.
- **Article 25 Freedom of Religion:** Ensures freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion.

Challenges in Addressing Hate speech

- **Rapid Digital Amplification:** Social media platforms enable hate speech to spread rapidly and reach large audiences without fact-checking.
  - Encrypted messaging services complicate monitoring and evidence collection.
- **Difficulty in Proving Intent:** Many hate speech offences require proving intent, which is hard to establish.
  - Establishing a direct link between speech and subsequent violence is legally complex.
- **Absence of a Legal Definition:** India lacks a precise statutory definition of hate speech and crime, resulting in broad interpretation and inconsistent enforcement across states.

Steps taken to Address Hate Crimes

- **Indian Penal Code (IPC) / Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023:** Specific sections like Section 153A, Section 295A, etc in penal codes criminalize promoting enmity between groups (religion, race, language), outraging religious feelings, or inciting public fear/disorder.
- **Representation of the People Act, 1951 Sec. 123(3), 123(3A):** Prohibit political speech that promotes hatred or appeals to religion, caste, community during elections.
- **The Supreme Court, in the case of Pravasi Bhalai Sangathan v. Union of India (2014),** acknowledged the lack of specific legislation on hate speech and recommended that the Parliament enact a comprehensive law to address this issue
- **In the case of Amish Devgan v. Union of India (2020) the Supreme Court of India** addressed the balance between freedom of speech and expression (Article 19) and the need to restrict hate speech to maintain public order and communal harmony.

Way Ahead

- India should adopt a clear and comprehensive legal definition of hate speech and crime to ensure uniform and objective enforcement, supported by stronger accountability mechanisms for digital platforms to swiftly remove harmful content.
- An independent oversight mechanism for online harms, combined with better data collection and research, can help design evidence-based interventions and strengthen India's commitment to equality, dignity, and social cohesion.

Source: TH

MILITARY AI AND THE URGENCY OF GUARDRAILS

Context

- India abstained from signing a pledge to govern the **deployment of artificial intelligence (AI) in warfare** at the third global summit on Responsible Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain (REAIM).

About

- About a third of the participating countries signed the 'Pathways to Action' declaration.
- **The United States, India, and China were among those that did not.**
- The previous summit saw 60 countries sign a document outlining a blueprint for action.
  - This year, that number decreased considerably, with only 35 of 85 countries signing the declaration.
  - **The drop indicates some of the challenges in governing military AI that affect states' commitments.**

Arguments in Favour of Deploying AI in Warfare

- **Enhanced Precision and Reduced Collateral Damage:** AI-enabled systems (e.g., autonomous drones, smart missiles) use real-time data analytics and image recognition to improve target identification, thereby reducing civilian casualties and unintended destruction.
- **Faster Decision-Making in Modern Battlefields:** AI can process vast volumes of battlefield data (satellite feeds, sensors, cyber inputs) in seconds, enabling quicker tactical decisions in high-speed warfare environments.
- **Reduced Risk to Soldiers:** Deployment of AI-powered unmanned systems minimizes direct human exposure in high-risk operations.
- **Cyber and Information Warfare Capabilities:** AI strengthens cyber defence mechanisms by detecting malware and cyber threats in real time and can also enhance offensive cyber capabilities.
- **Strategic Deterrence:** Advanced AI-enabled weapon systems can enhance deterrence credibility, similar to how technological superiority influenced strategic balances during the Cold War.
- **Adaptation to New-Age Warfare:** Modern conflicts increasingly involve hybrid warfare, AI enables militaries to stay technologically competitive in evolving security environments.

Arguments Against

- **Ethical and Moral Concerns:** Autonomous weapons may violate principles of humanity and dignity under international humanitarian law (IHL).
- **Accountability:** In case of wrongful deaths or war crimes, it is unclear who should be held responsible, existing frameworks like the United Nations and the Geneva Conventions were designed primarily for human decision-makers.
- **Risk of Civilian Casualties Due to Algorithmic Errors:** AI systems may misidentify targets due to biased data, flawed algorithms, or technical glitches, leading to unintended harm.
- **Vulnerability to Cyber Attacks and Hacking:** AI-driven systems can be hacked, manipulated, or spoofed, turning advanced weapons against their own operators.
- **Technological Dependence and System Failures:** Over-reliance on AI can create systemic vulnerabilities if systems malfunction, face power disruptions, or encounter unexpected scenarios.

Way Ahead

- **Support for Responsible Use:** India supports the responsible and ethical deployment of AI in warfare, emphasizing compliance with International Humanitarian Law and meaningful human control under discussions at the United Nations.
- **Opposition to Immediate Legally Binding Ban on LAWS:** India considers a legally binding treaty on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) as "premature," citing lack of definitional clarity and the rapidly evolving nature of AI technologies.
  - With growing investments in AI R&D, India seeks regulatory flexibility to ensure that global rules do not hinder indigenous technological development.
- **Preference for a Non-Binding Normative Framework:** India favours a principle-based, non-binding global framework focused on

accountability, transparency, and state responsibility before moving towards a binding regime.

Source: TH

INDIA'S DRONE ECOSYSTEM

In News

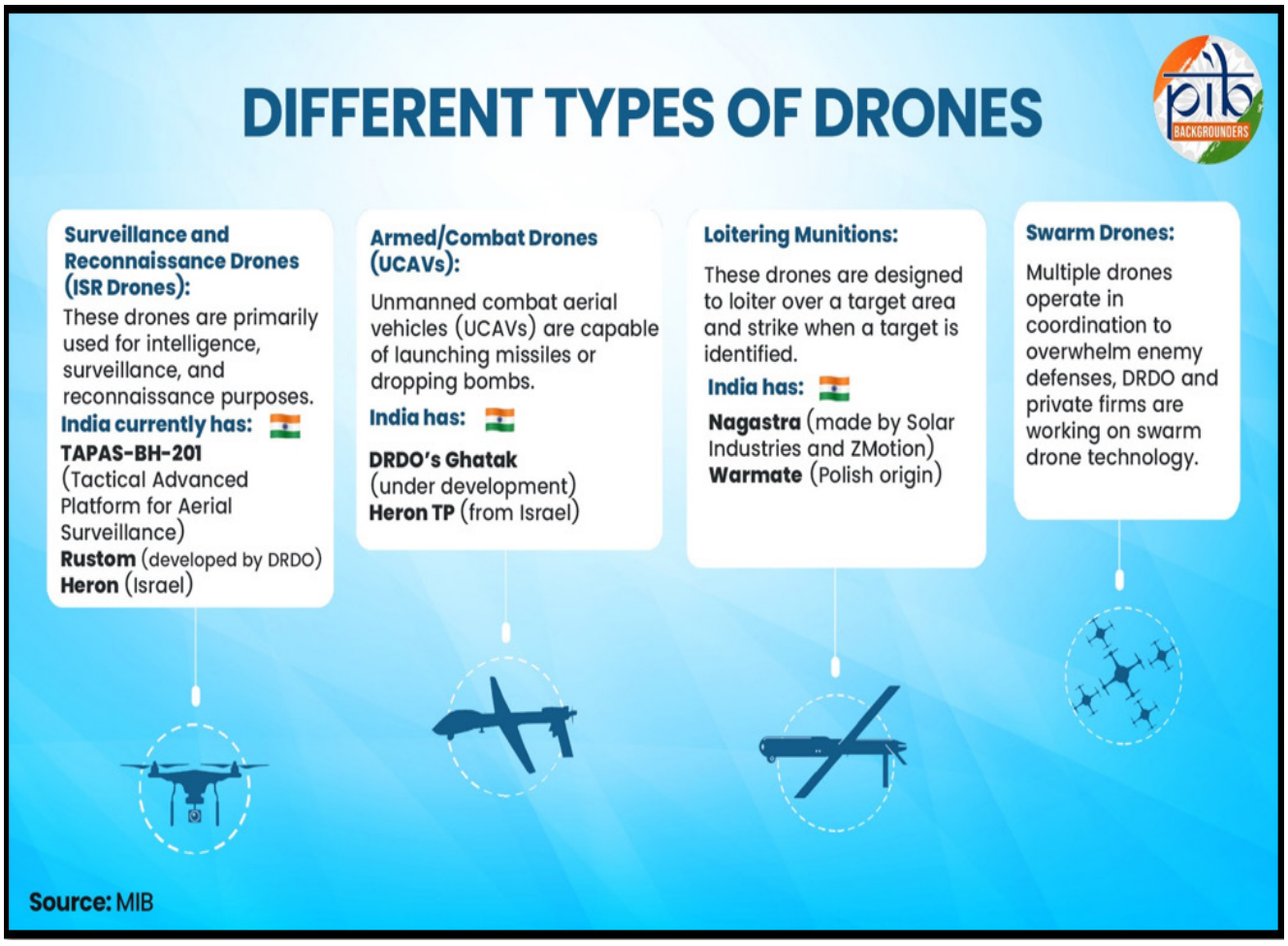
- India has evolved from experimental drone pilots to a robust regulated ecosystem, with over 38,500 drones registered via Unique Identification Numbers (UIN) as of February 2026.

Evolution of Drone Ecosystem

- Over the past two decades, drone technology has evolved from experimental use to a structured ecosystem in India, transforming public service delivery, infrastructure management, agriculture, and national security.
- Drone technology has become a key enabler of efficient and responsive public service delivery in India.
- They are enhancing agility, precision, and transparency in governance.

India's Approach

- The Government of India has accelerated adoption through progressive policies, including the Liberalised Drone Rules, the Digital Sky platform, skill development programs, and manufacturing incentives, making drones integral to government schemes and public services.
- Drones are Integrated into flagship government schemes such as Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).



Applications

- **Agriculture and Farmer Services:** Drones are used in land surveys, precision agriculture, infrastructure inspection, disaster management, transportation monitoring, and defence.
  - The Namo Drone Didi Scheme, launched in November 2023, is a flagship initiative of the Government of India. The scheme aims to provide drones to Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) to support modern farming practices.

- **Land Mapping**: Drone technology is central to the Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) Scheme. The scheme was launched in April 2020, and implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, State Governments, and the Survey of India.
  - The scheme is intended for drone-based mapping for survey of rural abadi areas to settle land dispute cases and to improve access to bank credit.
- **Aerial Mapping for Highway Development:** The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) mandates monthly drone-video recordings for all highway projects.
- **Use of Drones in Disaster Management and Emergency Response:** Drones are helping India respond better during natural disasters. The North East Centre for Technology Application and Reach (NECTAR) has developed a special drone system for disaster situations.
- **Railway Drone Monitoring:** The Ministry of Railways has directed all its zones and divisions to deploy UAVs/drones for enhanced monitoring and maintenance of railway tracks, bridges, and other infrastructure.
  - The Railway Protection Force (RPF) has adopted drones for security surveillance in rail yards, station premises, and along railway tracks.
- **Drones in Defence:** Drones play a key role in India's defence, helping the armed forces watch borders, gather intelligence, and carry out precise strikes.
  - During Operation SINDOOR, Indian drones and loitering munitions destroyed enemy targets safely and accurately.
  - Drones work together with air defence systems, radar networks, and command centres to protect critical infrastructure and respond quickly to threats.
- **Benefits for Governance:** They enhance agility, precision, and transparency in public service delivery.

Governments steps and Policies

- The Government of India has simplified and liberalised drone regulations through the **Drone Rules, 2021** and subsequent 2022–2023 amendments.
  - Key amendments include reducing approval forms from 25 to 5, rationalising fees, designating 90% of airspace as Green Zones, replacing pilot licences with Remote Pilot Certificates, and removing passport requirements.
  - Civilian drone operations were permitted for drones weighing up to 500 kg, thereby expanding commercial and industrial applications.
- **Production Linked Incentive (PLI):** PLI scheme for drones and drone components has an approved outlay of 120 crore. It aims to promote high-value domestic manufacturing by encouraging local production.
- **GST on drones:** GST on drones was reduced to a uniform 5% in September 2025. Earlier tax rates of 18% and 28% were removed. This simplified taxation supports wider commercial and personal use of drones.
  - The NextGen GST reform also applies to flight and motion simulators used for drone pilot training.
- **Digital Sky, 2018 and eGCA:** The regulatory services such as drone registration, remote pilot certification, Type certification and RPTO authorisation have been migrated from Digital Sky platform to eGCA.
  - Further, the operational services such as flight plan and airspace map continue to be integrated with the Digital Sky Platform.
- **Platforms** such as Bharat Drone Shakti, Bharat Drone Mahotsav and the Drone International Expo promote Drone-as-a-Service (DaaS) start-ups and new business models.
  - They showcase indigenous technologies and encourage collaboration among start-ups, MSMEs, industry, and research institutions.
- **DGCA-approved training programmes & Remote Pilot Training Organisations (RPTOs)** are also expanding the national pool of certified drone pilots.
- **SwaYaan** is a Capacity Building programme for Human Resource Development in Unmanned Aircraft Systems supports training and talent creation.
- **National Innovation Challenge for Drone Application and Research (NIDAR)** engages students and researchers. It promotes autonomous drones for disaster management and precision agriculture.
  - The programme offers a 40 lakh prize pool and supports start-up incubation.

Conclusion and Way Forward

- Drones in India are driving socio-economic development across agriculture, infrastructure, disaster management, and national security by improving efficiency, transparency, and resilience.

- Supported by progressive policies, financial incentives, and skill development initiatives, the sector is expanding rapidly.
- Emphasis on indigenous manufacturing and government integration positions India as a future global leader in unmanned aerial systems.

Source :PIB

NEWS IN SHORT

SNOWBALL EARTH

Context

- Recently scientists studied rocks on the Garvellach Islands in Scotland to understand the **Snowball Earth period.**

What is Snowball Earth?

- Snowball Earth refers to **episodes when Earth's surface was almost entirely covered by ice**, including oceans and tropical regions. It occurred mainly during the **Cryogenian Period (720-635 million years ago).**
- **It was triggered by** feedback mechanisms such as **increased ice cover raising Earth's albedo (reflectivity)** and **reduced solar heat absorption,** causing further cooling.
- **The possible causes include** continental configurations near the equator, reduced greenhouse gases, and volcanic activity patterns.

Source: TH

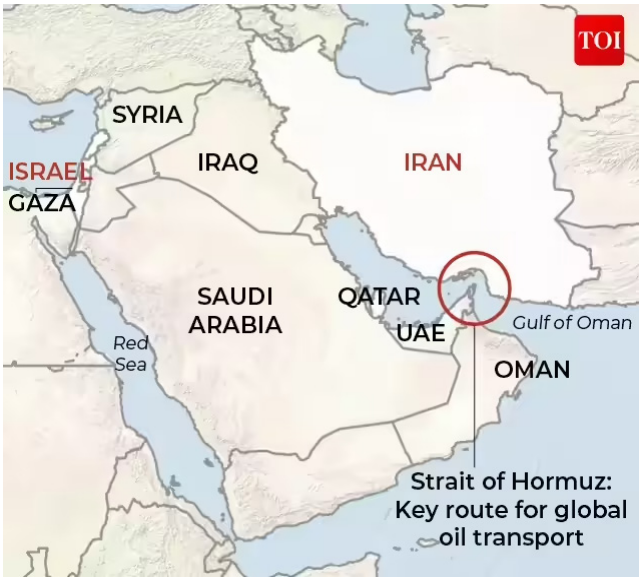
IRAN SHUTS STRAIT OF HORMUZ

In News

- Iran temporarily closed parts of the Strait of Hormuz, through which about **20% of the world's oil passes**, during live-fire drills as tensions with the US escalated amid nuclear talks in Geneva.

About the Strait of Hormuz

- The Strait of Hormuz lies between **Iran to the north and Oman and the United Arab Emirates to the south**, linking the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea.
- At its narrowest point it is about **33 kilometres** wide, with shipping lanes just a few kilometres across in either direction.
- Nearly half of India's crude oil and around 60 per cent of its natural gas imports pass through the strait.



Do you know?

- Iran has previously threatened to close the Strait — during the **Iran-Iraq "Tanker War" (1980s)** and in response to **sanctions in 2012** — but has never fully implemented a complete shutdown.
- Although Saudi Arabia and the UAE have developed pipelines bypassing the strait, these routes can carry only a limited portion of the total oil volume transiting Hormuz.

Source: TOI

CLOSURE OF FRA CELLS IN ODISHA TRIGGERS CENTRAL SCRUTINY

Context

- The Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs has initiated inquiries into the directives given by the State government of Odisha to shutdown of Forest Rights Act (FRA) Cells at multiple administrative levels.

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006

- The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 legally **recognizes the rights of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs)** to manage, conserve, and use forest resources sustainably.
- It recognizes and vests **individual and community forest rights (CFRs)** in Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other traditional forest dwellers (OTFDs) who have lived in forests for generations but whose rights were never formally recorded.
- The Act also empowers **Gram Sabhas** to:
  - Identify and verify claims over forest land and resources.

- Manage and protect forest resources sustainably.
- Regulate access to **Minor Forest Produce (MFP)** such as bamboo, tendu leaves, lac, honey, and wax.

- **Role of FRA Cells:** These are special administrative units created to accelerate FRA implementation. Its functions includes;
  - Assisting claim filing and verification.
  - Maintaining records and digitisation of titles.
  - Providing technical and field support to local authorities.

Source: TH

VOICERA LAUNCHED ON BHASHINI NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In News

- The Digital India BHASHINI Division (DIBD), under the Digital India Corporation (DIC), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) launched VoicERA**.**

VoicERA

- It is an open source, end to end Voice AI stack which is deployed on the **BHASHINI National Language Infrastructure.**
- It establishes a **national execution layer for multilingual Voice and Language AI.**
- It is designed to be **open, pluggable, interoperable, cloud deployable, and on premise ready.**
- It enables secure and scalable deployment of voice systems across government, research institutions, and innovation ecosystems.
- It reduces **duplication of effort and eliminates vendor lock** in by modularising the voice stack.

Importance

- The integration of **VoicERA with BHASHINI transforms India's national language infrastructure** into a voice-enabled Digital Public Infrastructure, supporting real-time speech, conversational AI, and multilingual telephony at population scale.
- It enables government departments to **quickly deploy voice-based citizen services across sectors** like agriculture, education, livelihoods, grievance redressal, and scheme discovery, promoting inclusive, secure, and interoperable public service delivery.

Source :PIB

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA (FCI) AND THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

In News

- The **Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the World Food Programme (WFP)** have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the supply of rice in support of global humanitarian **operations aimed at combating hunger.**
  - The World Food Programme was **established in 1961**, serves as the United Nations' primary food-assistance branch and the world's largest humanitarian organization focused on combating hunger and enhancing global food security.

About Food Corporation of India (FCI)

- FCI is a **statutory body** established under the Food Corporations Act, 1964 and functioning under **India's Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.**
- Its core genesis stems from the need to manage food shortages, particularly wheat, by implementing effective price support for farmers through **Minimum Support Prices (MSP).**
- It ensures national food security via procurement, storage, distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS), and buffer stock management for contingencies like droughts or floods.
- **Headquartered** in New Delhi.

Source: PIB

MUNICIPAL BONDS

In News

- The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) recently organized a high-level consultation to **deepen India's municipal bond market**, aligning with efforts to boost urban infrastructure financing.

About Municipal Bonds

- Municipal bonds are **marketable debt instruments issued by ULBs**, either directly or via intermediaries like corporate municipal entities or special purpose vehicles.
- **First issued by Bengaluru in 1997**, they finance capital projects (e.g., water supply, sewerage), refinance loans, and cover working capital needs.
- **Regulated by SEBI's Issue and Listing of Municipal Debt Securities Regulations, 2015**, they offer tax-free interest, attracting investors while supporting fiscal decentralization.

Source: AIR

PROJECT VAULT

Context

- The United States unveiled **Project Vault,** an independently governed and operated public-private partnership.

About

- It is aimed at **establishing a strategic domestic reserve** of **critical minerals** in the **United States.**
- The partnership is backed by **$10 billion** in financing by the **Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM)** and an additional **$2 billion in private funds.**
- This stockpile build-up represents a **whole-of-government transformative approach** to reduce dependence on foreign-controlled supply chains.
- Project Vault is intended to function as a **long-term insurance for domestic manufacturers,** who could procure minerals without geographic restrictions, based on supply availability and commercial considerations, and store them.

What are Critical Minerals?

- Critical minerals are elements that are the **building blocks of essential modern-day technologies,** and are at risk of supply chain disruptions.
  - The lack of availability of these minerals or the concentration of extraction or processing in a few geographical locations could potentially lead to "**supply chain vulnerabilities and even disruption of supplies".**

Applications of Critical Minerals

- **Clean technologies initiatives** such as zero-emission vehicles, wind turbines, solar panels etc.
  - Critical minerals such as Cadmium, Cobalt, Gallium, Indium, Selenium and Vanadium and have uses in **batteries, semiconductors, solar panels**, etc.
- **Advanced manufacturing inputs and materials** such as defense applications, permanent magnets, ceramics.
  - Minerals like Beryllium, Titanium, Tungsten, Tantalum, etc. have usage in new technologies, electronics and defense equipment.
- **Platinum Group Metals (PGMs)** are used in medical devices, cancer treatment drugs, and dental materials.

List of Critical Minerals

- **Different countries have their own unique lists** of critical minerals based on their specific circumstances and priorities.
- **A total of 30 minerals were found to be most critical for India**: Antimony, Beryllium, Bismuth, Cobalt, Copper, Gallium, Germanium, Graphite, Hafnium, Indium, Lithium, Molybdenum, Niobium, Nickel, PGE, Phosphorous, Potash, REE, Rhenium, Silicon, Strontium, Tantalum, Tellurium, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zirconium, Selenium and Cadmium.

Source: TH

BHIRRANA SITE

Context

- The research suggests the Indus Valley Civilisation could be far older than previously believed, not just by a few centuries, but by thousands of years.

About

- Experts studying **pottery and animal remains at Bhirrana in northern India** suggest that the Indus Valley Civilization may stretch **back around 8,000 years.**
- If confirmed, that would place its earliest beginnings well before the era of Egypt's first pharaohs.
  - For decades, historians have placed the great civilisations of the ancient world in an order from first Mesopotamia, then Egypt with its pyramids and pharaohs, and alongside them, the Indus Valley Civilisation.

Indus Valley Civilization

- The Harappan civilization is believed to be **one of the oldest world civilizations** that flourished roughly between 2600 and 1900 BC.
- It was developed along the **river Indus** and for that reason it is also known as the **Indus Valley Civilization.**
- At its height, it covered vast areas of what is now Pakistan and north-west India.
- It is identified as a **Bronze-age civilization** because many objects have been found that are made up of **copper based alloys.**

Major Harappan Sites

Site	Present Day
• Harappa	• Punjab, Pakistan
• Mohenjo-Daro	• Sindh, Pakistan
• Dholavira	• Kutch district of Gujarat,
• Kalibangan	• Rajasthan
• Lothal	• Gujarat

• Rakhigarhi	• Haryana
• Chanhudaro	• Sindh, Pakistan
• Ganweriwala	• Punjab, Pakistan
• Sutkagendor	• Baluchistan Province, Pakistan
• Alamgirpur	• Uttar Pradesh

Source: TOI

KERALA CABINET GIVES NOD FOR BILL TO ISSUE NATIVITY CARDS

In News

- Kerala Cabinet approves **Nativity Card Bill** to provide residents with an official document for government services and social purposes.

Kerala Nativity Card Bill

- It allows the State government to issue Nativity Cards as authoritative documents for accessing government services and other social purposes.
- The card, modeled on the existing Nativity Certificate, will be photo-affixed and permanent.
- The Bill defines a native as someone born in Kerala who has not taken foreign citizenship, or someone with a Kerala-born ancestor who retained Indian citizenship.
  - People born outside Kerala to Keralite parents for livelihood reasons are also eligible.
  - Those who relinquish citizenship after receiving the card will have it nullified.

Source :TH

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