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CULTURAL CONNECT AS A FOUNDATION FOR GLOBAL PEACE

Context

- PM Modi addressed the **first SCO Civilisational Dialogue Forum** at Purana Qila, New Delhi, emphasising that cultural connections are a strong foundation for global peace.

About the SCO Civilisational Dialogue Forum

- **Origin:** The initiative builds upon India's proposal at the **2025 SCO Summit** in **Tianjin, China**, to establish a dedicated platform for civilisational dialogue under the SCO framework.
- **Institutional support:** The proposal received recognition in the Bishkek Declaration of the SCO.
- **Objective:** To strengthen mutual understanding, cultural exchanges and cooperation among SCO member countries through their shared historical and civilisational connections.

Key proposals highlighted by India

- **Joint digitisation and translation** of ancient manuscripts, historical documents and artefacts preserved in museums, libraries and archives of SCO countries.
- **Showcasing shared heritage:** The forum featured the ASTITVA – The Essence of Our Existence exhibition, which highlighted India's archaeological, artistic and literary heritage.
- **Developing cultural routes and heritage circuits** connecting historical sites associated with the ancient Silk Route and Buddhist heritage.

About Purana Qila

- **Purana Qilla, the 16th-century fort**, was built by **Sher Shah Suri** and the second Mughal emperor **Humayun.**
  - **In 1533 CE**, Humayun began constructing a fortified complex as part of his new capital city**, Dinpanah, in Delhi.**
  - After defeating Humayun, Sher Shah captured the fort, strengthened its fortifications and added several structures.
  - **In 1555 CE**, Humayun regained control of Delhi and the fort after defeating the **Sur dynasty.**

Monuments within the Fort

- **Qila-i-Kuhna Mosque:** Built by **Sher Shah Suri** in **1541 CE.**
- **Sher Mandal:** An octagonal, two-storeyed tower built during Sher Shah Suri's period. It is traditionally associated with Humayun's library and the place where he suffered a fatal fall in **1556.**
- **Bara Darwaza:** The principal western gateway of the fort, reflecting its imposing defensive architecture.

What is cultural connection?

- Cultural connection refers to the **exchange of ideas, values, traditions, languages, art, literature, knowledge and beliefs** among different societies.
- It is an important **instrument of soft power** promoting mutual understanding and respect for cultural diversity through people-to-people interactions, educational exchanges, cultural diplomacy and preservation of shared heritage.

Indian Initiatives Promoting Cultural Diplomacy

- **Buddhist diplomacy:** India promotes its shared Buddhist heritage through international Buddhist conferences, the dissemination of Buddhist teachings and the development of Buddhist pilgrimage circuits.
- **International Day of Yoga:** India's initiative led to the UN declaration of June 21 as the International Day of Yoga in 2014, promoting global health and cultural exchange.
- **Project Mausam:** An initiative of the Ministry of Culture to reconnect countries across the Indian Ocean through historical maritime trade routes and cultural linkages.
- **Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR):** Promotes India's cultural relations through scholarships, cultural exchanges, academic collaborations and the establishment of cultural centres abroad.
- **Know India Programme:** Provides young individuals of Indian origin an opportunity to understand India's history, culture, economic development and contemporary society.

Challenges to Cultural Diplomacy

- **Geopolitical uncertainities: Political** tensions and security disputes can undermine cultural cooperation, as seen in strained relations between countries.
- **Cultural and religious intolerance:** Prejudice, extremism and identity-based conflicts can obstruct intercultural understanding.

- **Cultural homogenisation:** Globalisation and the dominance of major languages threaten indigenous cultures, local languages and traditional knowledge.
- **Digital divide:** Unequal access to technology and digital infrastructure limit collaborative preservation and dissemination of cultural heritage.

Concluding remarks

- Cultural connections **cannot eliminate geopolitical conflicts** by themselves, but they can create an environment of trust, mutual respect and dialogue in which conflicts are less likely to escalate.
- As reflected in India's philosophy of **Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (the world is one family)**, cultural diplomacy can complement traditional diplomacy in building a more peaceful, inclusive and cooperative international order.

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

- **Shanghai Five** emerged in **1996** from a series of border demarcation and demilitarization talks between **4 former USSR republics and China.**
  - **Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan** were members of the **Shanghai Five.**
  - With the accession of **Uzbekistan** to the group in **2001**, the Shanghai Five was renamed the SCO.
- **Objective:** To enhance regional cooperation for efforts to curb terrorism, separatism, and extremism in the Central Asian region.
- **Members (10):** China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Iran, Belarus and the four Central Asian countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.
  - India became a full member in **2017** and assumed the rotating **chairmanship in 2023.**
- **Observer status:** Afghanistan and Mongolia.
- **Language:** The SCO's official languages are Russian and Chinese.
- **Structure: The supreme decision-making body** of the SCO is the **Council of Heads of States (CHS)** which meets once a year.
  - **The Organization has 2 standing bodies** — the **Secretariat in Beijing** and the Executive Committee of the **Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS)** in Tashkent.

Source: TH

STATE OF WORLD POPULATION REPORT 2026

In News

- The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has released its flagship **State of World Population (SOWP) Report 2026**, titled **"Succeeding Generations: Empowering young people to chart the future"**.

About the Report

- The SOWP is **UNFPA's annual flagship publication, published since 1978**. It covers population trends, human rights, and sexual and reproductive health.
- The 2026 edition draws on **UNFPA's Demographic Futures Survey**, which covered more than 108,000 internet-connected adults aged 18-39 in 73 countries, including 1,722 people in India.
- It builds on the **2025 edition, "The Real Fertility Crisis",** which argues that the real problem is not too many or too few people, but people being unable to have the number of children they want.

India's Demographic Picture

- **Population:** About 147.66 crore in 2026 (146 crore in 2025). India remains the most populous country. China is at about 141.29 crore.
- **Doubling time:** 81 years, against 84 years for the world.
- **Peak:** India's population is expected to reach about 170 crore in roughly 40 years, and then begin to fall.
- **Fertility:** The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is 1.9, below the replacement level of 2.1. (NFHS-5, 2019-21, had put it at about 2.0.)
- **Age structure:** 24% of Indians are aged 0-14, 26% are aged 10-24 (more than one in four), 69% are of working age (15-64), and 8% are 65 or older.
- **Life expectancy:** About 71 years for men and 74 years for women.

Key Findings

Global:

- Most young adults still see **marriage as ideal and want children**. But money and housing push back independent living and partnership.
- About **72% cite economic and housing constraints** as a major barrier to having children.

- One in **five young people is NEET** (not in employment, education or training). The share rises to 27% for young women and 49% for youth with disabilities.
- People aged 18-30 are about 19% of the world's population but hold only **2.8% of parliamentary seats.**
- Official development assistance from DAC countries fell by a record 23% in 2025, which threatens health and education programmes in poorer countries.

India:

- **Hopeful but worried:** 83% of Indian respondents feel positive about the future. At the same time, many worry about conflict, economic insecurity and inequality.
- **Wish vs reality:** Women aged 18-39 describe an ideal family size of 2.1 children. Yet nearly 85% of childless respondents aged 35-39 say they would still like to become parents.
- **Health gains:** Maternal mortality has fallen to 87 per lakh live births, and about 91% of births are attended by skilled personnel.
- **Contraception concerns:** Use of modern methods has dipped while traditional methods have risen, which points to gaps in counselling and access.
- **Digital gap:** Only about 64% of women own a mobile phone, with a wide urban-rural difference.

Why This Matters for India

- **The demographic dividend is time-bound:** A large working-age population helps growth only if people have jobs and skills. If they do not, the same numbers become a burden.
- **Debate is moving from numbers to choices:** With fertility below replacement, the older "population control" thinking no longer fits. The better question is whether people can have the number of children they want, and when they want them. That depends on jobs, housing, health services and the freedom to decide.
- **Young women face a double gap.** Girls and young women are more likely to be NEET and are more exposed to online abuse. Many families also restrict their online presence. Unless these are fixed, the dividend will be shared unequally.
- **Regional differences are wide.** Fertility, contraceptive access and health outcomes vary sharply between states, with some southern states far below replacement and some northern states above it. One national policy cannot fit all.

Key Challenges

- **Education-to-work mismatch:** Degrees no longer guarantee secure jobs. Many young people end up in informal or gig work without sick pay, insurance or social security, and many of these jobs are vulnerable to automation and AI.
- **Tech-facilitated gender-based violence:** Deepfakes, harassment and AI-generated abuse are growing faster than the rules that govern them.
- **Limited bodily autonomy and poor counselling:** When counselling is weak, women lean on less effective methods, and unintended pregnancies follow.
- **Mental health:** It makes up about 19% of the adolescent disease burden globally, yet services for young people are thin.
- **Token youth participation:** Young people are often praised in public but left out of real decisions in legislatures, boards and policy forums.
- **Falling aid and funding:** Cuts in development aid hurt health and education programmes, especially for girls and youth with disabilities.

Government Initiatives

- **Education and skills:** National Education Policy 2020, Skill India Mission and PMKVY, and apprenticeship promotion.
- **Health:** Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) for adolescent health, Mission Parivar Vikas for family planning in high-fertility districts, Janani Suraksha Yojana and Ayushman Bharat.
- **Labour and social security:** The Code on Social Security, 2020 recognises gig and platform workers, and the e-Shram portal registers unorganised workers.
- **Digital safety:** The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, and the IT Act and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita for online offences.

Way Forward

- **Link education to work.** Expand paid internships and apprenticeships, and teach AI, digital and green-economy skills.
- **Extend social security to gig and informal workers.** Make benefits portable, so they follow the worker from one platform to another.

- **Make health services youth-friendly.** Offer confidential, non-judgmental care covering mental health, menstrual hygiene, sexuality education and a wider choice of contraceptives, as part of primary care and Universal Health Coverage.
- **Give young people real power.** Use participatory budgeting, youth representation in decision-making bodies, and "intergenerational equity" checks on major policies.
- **Make digital spaces safer.** Hold platforms accountable for abuse, protect personal data, and engage men and boys in tackling online harassment.
- **Invest in states that lag behind.** Target the states and districts with high unmet need and weak health systems.
- **Fund youth-led groups.** Give them steady, multi-year funding, with priority to girls and youth with disabilities.

Source: TOI

BEYOND FARM FIRE COUNTS IN MEASURING STUBBLE BURNING

Context

- Satellite data recorded 16,070 farm-fire incidents across northern India during the 2026 Kharif harvesting season.

About

- **Stubble burning** is the process of **burning crop residue**, the bottom sections of plants that are left after harvesting.
- This practice is popular in northwestern India from the beginning of **October to the end of November.**
  - **Punjab, Haryana and parts of Uttar Pradesh** are the worst affected states.
- Stubble burning **emits a lot of particulate matter, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and other carcinogenic elements** which combine to form a dense smog that may have adverse effects on the health of people.
  - It also leads to soil fertility loss due to the **depletion of nitrogen, sulphur, potash, phosphorus and other micronutrients.**
- The heat created from stubble burning contributes to the **loss of soil moisture and organic matter,** which in turn results in the higher usage of fertilisers in the subsequent crop cycle.

Why Stubble Burning Persists?

- The **Punjab Preservation of Sub-Soil Water Act, 2009**, delayed paddy transplantation to conserve groundwater, pushing harvesting into late October and November and leaving only **10–15 days** for wheat sowing.
- **Mechanised harvesting:** Combine harvesters leave substantial crop residue, while manual removal is both labour-intensive and costly.
- **High management costs:** Crop-residue management machinery is expensive, while access to rental services and residue-processing industries remains uneven.
- **Cropping pattern:** The paddy-wheat cropping cycle, supported by assured procurement and irrigation, contributes to concentrated residue generation.

Challenges in Monitoring Stubble Burning

- **Limited observation windows:** Polar-orbiting satellites capture images only during specific overpass timings, leaving fires occurring in the late afternoon and evening undetected.
- **Short-duration fires:** Many agricultural fires last less than 30 minutes and may start and extinguish between two satellite observations.
- **Small-scale burning:** Small and low-intensity fires may not generate sufficiently strong thermal signals for satellite detection.
- **Partial burning:** Incomplete burning of crop residue produces weaker thermal signatures, making detection difficult.
- **Cloud cover:** Clouds and haze obstruct satellite observations, resulting in fewer recorded fire incidents.

Government Initiatives to Address Stubble Burning

- **The Crop Residue Management (CRM) Scheme** provides financial assistance and promotes farm mechanisation to curb stubble burning in states such as **Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and the NCT of Delhi.**
  - **Since 2023–24**, it has been integrated with the **Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM)** under **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) on a 60:40 Centre–State funding pattern.**

- **Crop Residue Management (CRM)** initiatives in India focus on curbing agricultural stubble burning—a major driver of winter air pollution in northern states and Delhi—through subsidised machinery, biomass supply chains, and regulatory enforcement.
- **Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM):** Coordinates measures to prevent crop-residue burning in **Delhi-NCR and adjoining areas.**
  - **Issues directions to concerned state governments and district administrations** for monitoring, enforcement and crop-residue management.
- **Stubble Protection Force:** The Centre has emphasised active monitoring through Stubble Protection Forces in **70 tehsils across 14 districts in the NCR.**
  - **For 2026–27, ₹544.15 crore** has been provided, with a target of distributing more than **46,000 machines** and developing **141** stubble supply chain projects.
- **State-Level Initiatives: Haryana** has also introduced the **Parali Protsahan Yojana** to incentivise farmers to manage crop residue without burning.

Way Ahead

- **Provide targeted financial assistance** to small and marginal farmers for machinery, residue collection and transportation.
- **Expand the use of Happy Seeders**, Super Seeders and mulching techniques to incorporate crop residues into the soil.
- **Develop ex-situ utilisation markets:** Promote biomass-based power generation, compressed biogas, bioethanol, biochar, and paper and packaging industries to create commercial demand for agricultural residues.
- **Burnt-area mapping:** Institutionalise satellite-based burnt-area assessments alongside active-fire counts to estimate the actual extent of land affected by stubble burning.

Source: IE

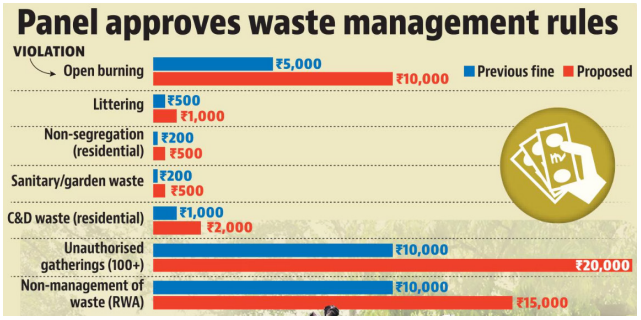
DELHI'S SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BYE-LAWS, 2026

Context

- The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) Standing Committee has approved the revised **Solid Waste Management Bye-Laws, 2026.**

Key Provisions of the Revised Bye-Laws

- **Higher and Graded Penalties:** Penalties have increased by approximately 50% to 150% for several existing violations.



- **Regulation of Large Gatherings:** Organisers of gatherings involving more than 100 people at unlicensed venues are required to inform the MCD and obtain the prescribed permissions. Organisers must ensure;
  - Segregation of waste generated during the event.
  - Provision of colour-coded waste bins.
  - Arrangements for collection and proper disposal of waste.
- **Monthly Garbage User Charges:** The revised bye-laws provide for monthly user charges to recover the costs associated with garbage collection, transportation, processing and disposal.
  - Charges will vary according to property size, category and type of establishment.
- **Annual Escalation and Repeat Violation Penalties:** Both penalties and garbage user charges will increase automatically by **5%** from January 1 of every succeeding year.
- **Late payment surcharge:** A 10% surcharge will apply if dues are not paid within 30 days of the demand being raised.

Solid Waste Generation in India

- **In FY 2021–22,** India generated **170,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste per day,** about 156,000 tonnes were collected, of which nearly **54% was treated, and 24% was deposited in landfills.**
  - The **remaining 22% was unaccounted** for due to leakages in the waste supply chain.
- Indian cities will generate **approximately 435 million tonnes of solid waste by 2050 (MoHUA 2021).**
- There are **only 645 landfills in operation** and the total number of existing dumpsites in the country is 2,452.

What are the difficulties in managing waste?

- **Changing patterns of consumption:** The rising penetration of packaged food, beverages, personal-care products and multi-layered plastics has increased non-biodegradable waste in villages.
- **High collection costs:** Collection and transportation are costly because of dispersed settlements, difficult terrain, poor roads and long distances to recyclers.
- **Open dumping:** In the absence of formal systems, waste is dumped in fields, water bodies or openly burnt, leading to soil, water and air pollution.
- **Poor segregation at source:** Wet, dry, sanitary and hazardous wastes are often mixed at the household level, making recycling, composting and scientific treatment difficult.

Regulatory Framework for Solid Waste Management in India

- **Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016:** Notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, these rules provide the national framework for segregation, collection, transportation, processing and scientific disposal of solid waste.
- **The Polluter Pays Principle** requires waste generators and polluters to bear the costs associated with preventing and managing environmental damage.
- **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** places responsibility on producers, importers and brand owners for managing the waste generated by their products and packaging.
- **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM): SBM-Urban** focuses on 100% door-to-door waste collection and encourages source segregation.
    - **SBM-Rural** promotes biodegradable waste composting and bio-gas plants in villages.

Way Ahead

- **Source segregation:** Ensure segregation of wet, dry, sanitary and domestic hazardous waste at the household level, supported by separate collection and transportation systems.
- **Conduct public awareness campaigns** on waste segregation, responsible consumption and the 3Rs — Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
- **Use GPS-enabled collection vehicles,** digital tracking and regular audits to prevent waste mixing, illegal dumping and open burning.

Source: IE

NEWS IN BRIEF

RANI LAKSHMIBAI

In News

- PM Modi paid tribute to Rani Lakshmibai on her 198th birth anniversary (19 November).

Early life

- Born in 1828 in Varanasi as Manikarnika Tambe, to Moropant Tambe and Bhagirathi Sapre.
- She grew up at Bithoor in the circle of **Peshwa Baji Rao II**, **alongside Nana Sahib and Tatya Tope.** She trained in horse riding, swordsmanship and archery, which was unusual for girls at the time.
- She **married Raja Gangadhar Rao of Jhansi in 1842** and took the name Lakshmibai.

Why the British took Jhansi

- Their infant son died in 1851. Shortly before his death in November 1853, the Raja adopted Damodar Rao.
- **Lord Dalhousie** refused to recognise the adopted heir. **Jhansi was annexed in 1854 under the Doctrine of Lapse.**
- She reportedly responded, **"Main apni Jhansi nahin doongi" (I will not give up my Jhansi).**

Role in Revolt of 1857

- **Taking charge:** When the revolt spread to Bundelkhand, she took control of Jhansi, raised an army and strengthened its defences.
- **Women's unit:** She organised the Durga Dal, a women's military unit linked with figures such as Jhalkari Bai. It is often seen as an inspiration for the INA's Rani of Jhansi Regiment.
- **Siege of Jhansi (March-April 1858):** She resisted forces led by Sir Hugh Rose, then escaped with Damodar Rao.
- **Gwalior:** She joined Tatya Tope at Kalpi, and together they captured Gwalior in June 1858.
- She was killed fighting British forces at Kotah-ki-Serai near Gwalior, on 17 or 18 June 1858. Even Hugh Rose reportedly praised her courage and leadership.

Source: TH

PICHWAI PAINTING

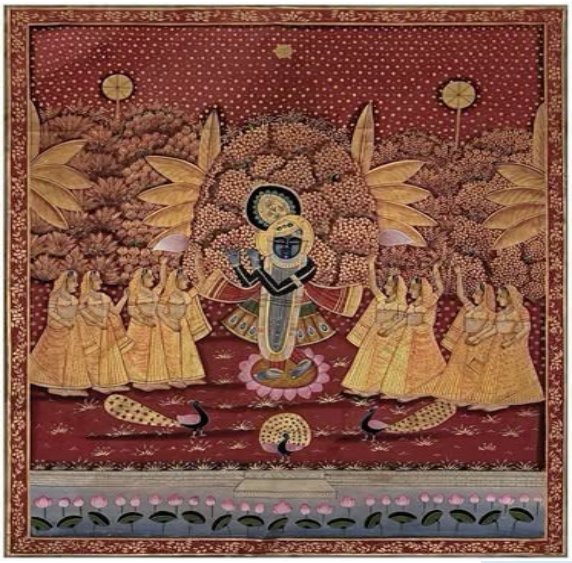
Context

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi gifted US President Donald Trump a **Golden Pichwai painting**,

showcasing India's rich artistic heritage during his visit to the Philippines.

About Pichwai Painting

- Originating in **Nathdwara, Rajasthan**, this traditional cloth-painting art is known for its intricate detailing, vibrant colours and exquisite gold work.
- Featuring motifs such as **lotuses, cows and trees,** the artwork reflects centuries-old craftsmanship and the skill of traditional artisans.
- Its **golden finish** adds a regal appeal, making it a symbol of India's cultural legacy and artistic excellence.



Source: BT

JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT

In News

- Kerala Home Minister has urged the Centre to amend the Juvenile Justice Act, citing a rise in violent crimes involving minors.

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act

- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, replaced, 2000 Act , and came into force on January 15, 2016.
- It is the primary legislation for ensuring safety, security, dignity and well-being of children.
- It is administered by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- It strengthened the legal protection available to children accused of crimes by treating them primarily as children requiring correction, rehabilitation and reintegration into society, rather than as adult criminals.

Features

- It provided that adolescents in the age group of 16 – 18 years, who were suspected of committing heinous acts could be tried as adults, after examination by the Juvenile Justice Board.
  - It further said that juveniles can be tried as adults for only egregious acts where the punishment for the offence is a minimum of seven years in jail, ensuring that children accused of lesser infractions are safeguarded from the adult criminal justice system.
- It also simplified the adoption procedures for the orphans, abandoned and surrendered children and gave a legislative status to the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA).

Source :IE

INDIA'S TELEVISION BROADCASTING SHIFT

In News

- World Television Day is observed to recognise the medium's global role.

World Television Day

- It is observed globally on **21 November each year,** following the proclamation of the United Nations General Assembly through a Resolution adopted in 1996.
- It recognizes **television as a vital medium in informing, educating, and influencing public opinion**, and in fostering communication and global understanding.

Broadcasting

- Broadcasting is the s**ystematic transmission of audio and video content** to a large audience through electronic communication networks.
- Television broadcasting combines sound and moving images to deliver news, information, education and entertainment.
- Over the decades, technological advancements have expanded its reach through terrestrial, satellite, cable and internet-based platforms. This has made television an important medium of mass communication.



Achievements

- The mid 1970s was a turning moment in the history of Indian Television. Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE), 1975-76, employed satellite technology to transmit instructional programs to villages in six States, encouraging education and socio-economic development.
- The countrywide broadcasting was further extended with the advent of the **INSAT system.**
  - INSAT-1A was launched in April 1982 and INSAT-1B became fully operational in October 1983.
- **Doordarshan** meanwhile began colour broadcasting on 15 August, 1982, which became famous with the live telecast of Asian Games in November 1982.
- **Direct-to-Mobile (D2M) broadcasting** uses terrestrial infrastructure to transmit video, audio and data directly to compatible mobile devices. Reception does not require a SIM card or mobile data connection.

Do you know?

- Satellite-based television services use specific portions of the radio frequency spectrum to transmit signals between satellites and Earth.
- The Ku-band is one such frequency band, commonly used for Direct-to-Home (DTH) broadcasting.
- It generally operates in the frequency range of 12–18 GHz.
  - DTH services commonly use frequencies around 10.7–12.75 GHz for downlink transmission, depending on the system and regional allocation.
- Its relatively high frequencies allow the use of smaller dish antennas at subscriber premises. However, Ku-band signals can be affected by heavy rainfall, which may temporarily interrupt reception.

Source :PIB

NATIONAL GOPAL RATNA AWARDS (NGRA) 2026

Context

- The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has announced the winners of the National Gopal Ratna Awards (NGRA) 2026.
  - The Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying Minister will present the awards on November 26, on the occasion of National Milk Day 2026, in Patna, Bihar.

About

- The NGRA is one of the **highest national honours** in the **livestock and dairy sector.**
- Under the **Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)**, the Department has been conferring the **National Gopal Ratna Awards (NGRA)** annually since **2021** on the occasion of **National Milk Day**.
  - Launched in **2014**, the RGM focuses on the **scientific conservation and development of indigenous bovine breeds**.
- The awards are given in **three categories:**
  - Best Dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle/ buffalo breeds.
  - Best Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS)/Milk Producer Company (MPC)/Dairy Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO).
  - Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT).
- A **Special Award** for the **North Eastern Region (NER) and Himalayan States** is also provided in each category.
- For the **Best Dairy Farmer** and **Best DCS/MPC/ FPO** categories, the prize money is **₹5 lakh, ₹3 lakh and ₹2 lakh** for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranks, respectively. The Special Award carries **₹2 lakh**.
- In the **AIT category**, awardees receive a **certificate of merit and a memento**, with **no cash prize**.

Source: PIB

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