

UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



**COMPLETE
COVERAGE**



**EXAM
FOCUSED**



**ANALYSIS
MADE EASY**



**STATIC + CURRENT
INTEGRATION**



**STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED**

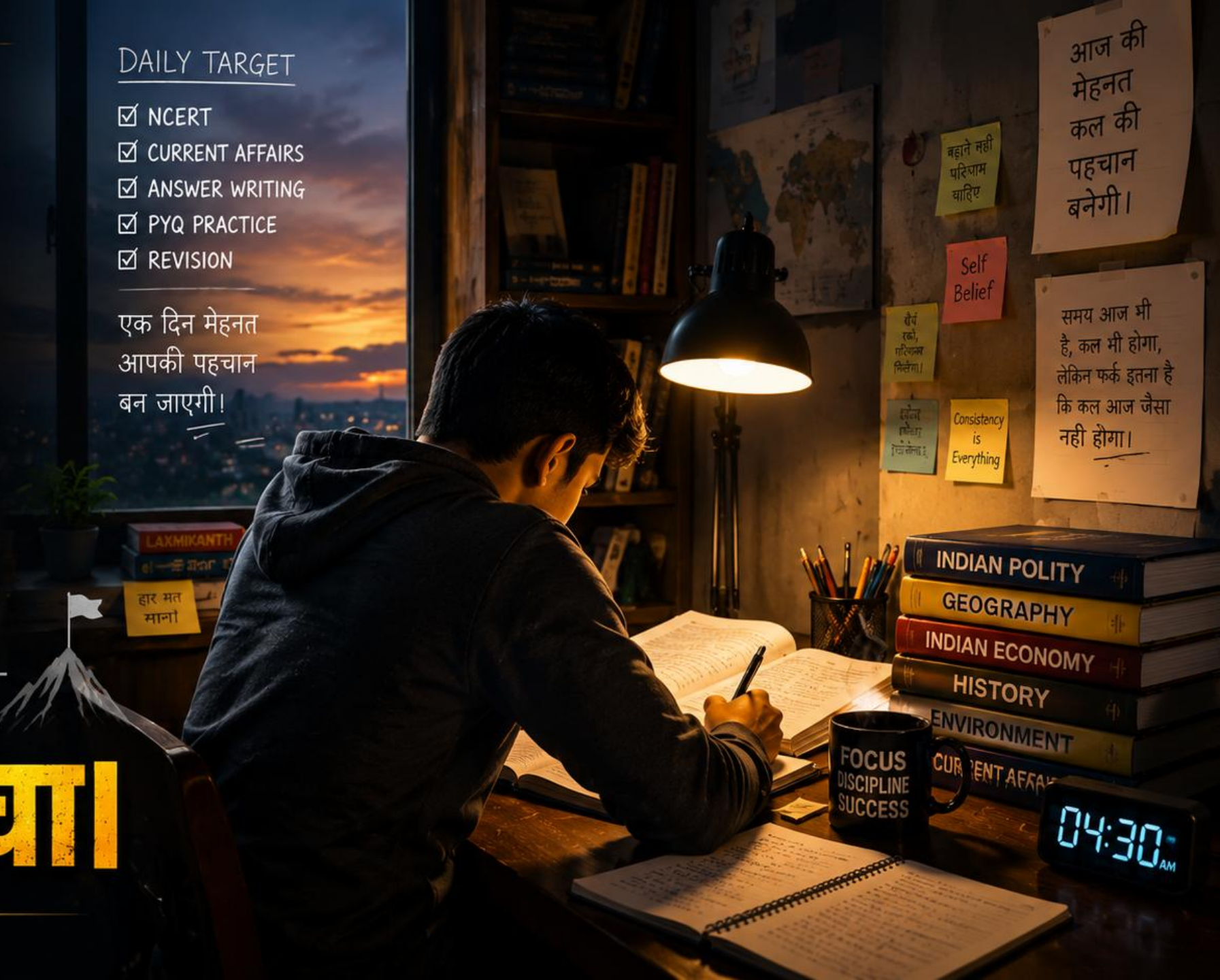


संघर्ष
जितना
बड़ा,
मुकाम
उतना ऊँचा।

DAILY TARGET

- ✓ NCERT
- ✓ CURRENT AFFAIRS
- ✓ ANSWER WRITING
- ✓ PYQ PRACTICE
- ✓ REVISION

एक दिन मेहनत
आपकी पहचान
बन जाएगी!



आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

1. नाटो का अंकारा शिखर सम्मेलन
2. भारत की आतंकवाद-विरोधी नीति—एक व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य (2014-2026)
3. महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

[News](#) / [Explained](#) / [Explained Global](#) / [Expert Explains](#) | How Turkey emerged as a winner from a fractious NATO summit

Expert Explains | How Turkey emerged as a winner from a fractious NATO summit

Trump said he will lift sanctions on Turkey over its 2019 purchase of Russian S-400 defence systems, and signalled a willingness to sell the F-35s blocked by those sanctions and other US laws. This will mark a dramatic turnaround for US-Turkey ties.



नाटो का अंकारा शिखर सम्मेलन—
तुर्की का उदय और भू-राजनीतिक
समीकरणों में बदलाव

चर्चा में क्यों ? पृष्ठभूमि

अंकारा में आयोजित नाटो (NATO) शिखर सम्मेलन एक ऐसे संवेदनशील समय में संपन्न हुआ, जब ट्रांसअटलांटिक गठबंधन आंतरिक मतभेदों, रणनीतिक दुविधाओं और नेतृत्व की चुनौतियों से जूझ रहा है। राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प की उपस्थिति और उनके 'अमेरिका फर्स्ट' दृष्टिकोण के कारण गठबंधन के भीतर अविश्वास व्याप्त था, लेकिन शिखर सम्मेलन के परिणामों ने तुर्की को गठबंधन के भीतर एक महत्वपूर्ण 'रणनीतिक विजेता' के रूप में स्थापित किया है।

नाटो के समक्ष उपस्थित त्रिआयामी चुनौतियां

वर्तमान में नाटो तीन प्रमुख मोर्चों पर संकट का सामना कर रहा है:

सैद्धांतिक और वित्तीय संकट

सदस्य देशों के बीच रक्षा खर्च (GDP का 2% लक्ष्य) को लेकर असमानता।

रणनीतिक अविश्वास

यूक्रेन, गाजा और ग्रीनलैंड जैसे मुद्दों पर ट्रम्प के दृष्टिकोण ने यूरोप और अमेरिका के बीच एकजुटता को प्रभावित किया है।

तकनीकी अंतराल

नवाचार (Innovation) में पिछड़ना और रक्षा खर्च बढ़ाने के प्रति यूरोपीय देशों की अनिच्छा।

तुर्की की कूटनैतिक और रक्षा विजय

तुर्की ने अंकारा शिखर सम्मेलन में अपनी स्थिति को एक अपरिहार्य शक्ति के रूप में दर्ज कराया है:

ट्रम्प-एर्दोगन तालमेल

राष्ट्रपति ट्रम्प ने एर्दोगन के साथ अपने व्यक्तिगत संबंधों को प्रमुखता दी। उन्होंने न केवल एर्दोगन का बचाव किया, बल्कि इजरायली प्रधानमंत्री नेतन्याहू की चेतावनियों को दरकिनार करते हुए तुर्की की प्रशंसा की।

रक्षा संबंधों का कायाकल्प

ट्रम्प ने CAATSA प्रतिबंधों को हटाने और तुर्की को F-35 फाइटर जेट कार्यक्रम में पुनः शामिल करने का संकेत दिया है। इसके बदले में, तुर्की रूसी S-400 वायु रक्षा प्रणाली का परित्याग कर सकता है। यह कदम अमेरिका-तुर्की संबंधों में दशकों का सबसे बड़ा 'यू-टर्न' होगा।

बहुआयामी जुड़ाव

तुर्की अब केवल यूरोपीय संघ पर निर्भर नहीं है; उसने अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन और पश्चिम एशिया के साथ अपने रक्षा संबंधों को व्यापक बनाया है। जर्मनी, इटली, फ्रांस और स्पेन जैसे प्रमुख यूरोपीय देश तुर्की के साथ रक्षा सहयोग को फिर से सक्रिय कर रहे हैं।

नाटो में विभाजन: 'SAFE' और बोझ साझा करने का विवाद

गठबंधन के भीतर एक नया आर्थिक-सैन्य विभाजन उभर रहा है:

यूरोपीय रक्षा कोष (SAFE)

इस कोष के तहत 150 अरब डॉलर की परियोजनाओं में 65% खरीद यूरोपीय मूल की अनिवार्य है। इसमें अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन और तुर्की को 'विदेशी' माना गया है, जिससे गठबंधन के भीतर नई दरारें पैदा हुई हैं।

यूक्रेन सहायता

नाटो ने यूक्रेन को 70 अरब यूरो की सहायता का वादा किया है, जिसे 'ट्रम्प बाय-बैक' योजना के तहत अमेरिकी हथियारों की खरीद से पूरा किया जाएगा।

राजनीतिक वीटो

तुर्की का SAFE में प्रवेश ग्रीस और साइप्रस के वीटो पर निर्भर है, जिसे जर्मनी और इटली सुलझाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

भारत-तुर्की संबंधों का परिप्रेक्ष्य

भारत और तुर्की के संबंधों में ऐतिहासिक चुनौतियां रही हैं। हालांकि, बदलते वैश्विक परिदृश्य में तुर्की का नाटो के भीतर बढ़ता प्रभाव और उसकी स्वतंत्र विदेश नीति भारत के लिए क्षेत्रीय और रक्षा साझेदारी के नए अवसर खोल सकती है।

दोनों देशों का 'रणनीतिक पुनर्मूल्यांकन' उनके द्विपक्षीय हितों के लिए लाभकारी होगा।

निष्कर्ष: एक नए युग की शुरुआत

अंकारा शिखर सम्मेलन ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि नाटो का भविष्य अब केवल 'एकल ब्लॉक' में नहीं, बल्कि द्विपक्षीय समझौतों (Deal-making) में निहित है। तुर्की ने अपनी भौगोलिक स्थिति और सैन्य क्षमता का चतुराई से उपयोग करते हुए पश्चिम के साथ अपने संबंधों को पुनः परिभाषित किया है। यदि S-400 विवाद हल होता है और F-35 की वापसी सुनिश्चित होती है, तो यह वैश्विक सुरक्षा ढांचे में एक बड़ा रणनीतिक बदलाव होगा।

नाटो क्या है ?

नाटो (NATO) का पूरा नाम 'नॉर्थ अटलांटिक ट्रीटी ऑर्गनाइज़ेशन' (उत्तर अटलांटिक संधि संगठन) है। यह एक अंतर-सरकारी सैन्य गठबंधन है, जिसके बारे में संक्षिप्त जानकारी निम्नलिखित है:

स्थापना और उद्देश्य

स्थापना

इसकी स्थापना 4 अप्रैल 1949 को 'वाशिंगटन संधि' के तहत हुई थी।

मुख्यालय

ब्रुसेल्स, बेल्जियम।

मूल उद्देश्य

इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य अपने सदस्य देशों की सुरक्षा और स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करना है। यह 'सामूहिक रक्षा' (Collective Defence) के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है, जिसका अर्थ है — "एक सदस्य देश पर हमला, सभी सदस्य देशों पर हमला माना जाएगा" (संधि का अनुच्छेद 5)।

सदस्य देश

शुरुआत में इसमें 12 संस्थापक सदस्य थे। वर्तमान में इसमें 32 सदस्य देश शामिल हैं। हाल ही में फिनलैंड (2023) और स्वीडन (2024) इसमें शामिल हुए हैं, जिसने गठबंधन की भौगोलिक पहुंच को और मजबूत किया है।

कार्यप्रणाली

यह एक राजनीतिक और सैन्य गठबंधन है। राजनीतिक रूप से, यह लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को बढ़ावा देता है और समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए परामर्श करता है। सैन्य रूप से, यह विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान में विफल रहने पर बल प्रयोग करने की शक्ति रखता है।

इसमें निर्णय सर्वसम्मति (Consensus) के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं।

नाटो का महत्व



सबसे शक्तिशाली सैन्य गठबंधन

यह दुनिया का सबसे शक्तिशाली सैन्य गठबंधन माना जाता है।



ट्रांसअटलांटिक सुरक्षा

यह ट्रांसअटलांटिक (उत्तरी अमेरिका और यूरोप) सुरक्षा का मुख्य आधार है।



सैन्य सहयोग का मंच

यह संकट के समय सदस्य देशों के बीच सैन्य सहयोग, खुफिया जानकारी साझा करने और संयुक्त अभ्यास करने का मंच प्रदान करता है।

प्रश्न: निम्नलिखित देशों पर विचार करें: (UPSC 2025)

I. फिनलैंड II. रोमानिया III. मॉन्टेनीग्रो IV. स्विट्जरलैंड V. अल्बानिया VI. आयरलैंड

इनमें से कितने देश उत्तरी अटलांटिक संधि संगठन (NATO) के सदस्य हैं?

[A] केवल तीन

[B] केवल चार

[C] केवल पाँच

[D] सभी छह

मुख्य परीक्षा प्रश्न UPSC 2023

प्रश्न: 'नाटो का विस्तार और सुदृढ़ीकरण तथा अमेरिका-यूरोप की मजबूत रणनीतिक साझेदारी भारत के लिए लाभकारी है।' इस कथन के बारे में आपकी क्या राय है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण और उदाहरण दीजिए।





राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा

आतंकवाद के खिलाफ भारत की शून्य सहिष्णुता के 12 वर्ष

Posted On: 19 JUN 2026 10:35AM

पिछले 12 वर्षों में, भारत के व्यापक आतंकवाद-विरोधी बदलाव, आतंकवाद के प्रति शून्य-सहिष्णुता के दृढ़ दृष्टिकोण को दिखाते हैं। मजबूत कानूनी ढाँचे, संस्थागत सुधार और खुफिया जानकारी के एकीकरण ने केंद्रीय और राज्य एजेंसियों के बीच इंटर-एजेंसी समन्वय को उल्लेखनीय रूप से बढ़ाया है। सीमा पार आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध लक्षित कार्रवाई, आतंकवाद के फंडिंग नेटवर्क का खात्मा और पुलिस एवं सुरक्षा बलों के आधुनिकीकरण ने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना को सुदृढ़ किया है। साइबर सुरक्षा क्षमताओं के विस्तार ने उभरते डिजिटल खतरों के विरुद्ध तैयारियों को और मजबूत किया है। इन निरंतर प्रयासों ने आंतरिक सुरक्षा **संकेतकों** में उल्लेखनीय सुधार लाने में योगदान दिया है, जिनमें आतंकी घटनाओं में कमी, नागरिकों और सुरक्षा बलों के बीच मृत्यु संख्या में कमी और सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा, विकास परिणामों और राष्ट्रीय **लचीलेपन** में सुधार शामिल हैं।



भारत की आतंकवाद-विरोधी नीति— एक व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य (2014-2026)

परिचय और ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

पिछले 12 वर्षों (2014-2026) में, भारत ने अपनी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन किए हैं। 2014 से पूर्व, भारत की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था 'प्रतिक्रियात्मक' (**Reactive**) थी, जो संस्थागत खामियों और स्पष्ट निवारक सिद्धांत (Deterrence) के अभाव से जूझ रही थी। वर्ष 2004-2014 के बीच **7,217 आतंकी घटनाओं** का होना और लगभग **92,000 नागरिकों की हानि** ने एक व्यवस्थागत बदलाव की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित किया। सरकार ने आतंकवाद के प्रति '**शून्य सहिष्णुता**' (**Zero Tolerance**) की नीति को अपनाते हुए एक सक्रिय, समग्र और प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित मॉडल विकसित किया है। यह लेख उन सुधारों का विश्लेषण करता है जिन्होंने भारत को '**आतंकवाद का प्रबंधन**' करने वाले राष्ट्र से '**आतंकवाद को समाप्त करने वाले**' राष्ट्र में बदल दिया है।

'प्रहार' नीति: एक व्यवस्थित ढांचा

पिछले एक दशक के अनुभवों को संहिताबद्ध करते हुए भारत ने 'प्रहार' (PRAHAR) नीति को औपचारिक रूप दिया है। यह नीति केवल सैन्य जवाबी कार्रवाई तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि चार परस्पर जुड़े स्तंभों पर टिकी है: विधायी सशक्तीकरण, संस्थागत सुदृढीकरण, रणनीतिक निवारण और कूटनीतिक सक्रियता।

01

स्तंभ 1 - विधायी सशक्तीकरण

(UAPA, BNS, Arms Act, PMLA)

02

स्तंभ 2 - संस्थागत आधुनिकीकरण

(NIA, Intelligence Integration,
NATGRID, CCTNS)

03

स्तंभ 3 - रणनीतिक सक्रिय प्रतिरोध

(Surgical Strike, Balakot,
Operation Sindoor)

04

स्तंभ 4 - बहुपक्षीय और कूटनीतिक प्रतिरक्षा-आतंकवाद

(FATF, NMFT, UNSC,
Delhi Declaration)

स्तंभ I: विधायी सशक्तीकरण (Legislative Empowerment)

एक मजबूत कानूनी आधार के बिना आतंकवाद का मुकाबला संभव नहीं है, जिसे भारत ने निम्नलिखित सुधारों से प्राप्त किया:

UAPA (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019

इस ऐतिहासिक सुधार ने केंद्र सरकार को केवल संगठनों को ही नहीं, बल्कि **व्यक्तियों को भी 'आतंकवादी' घोषित** करने का अधिकार दिया। इससे उन तत्वों पर शिकंजा कसा गया जो पर्दे के पीछे से आतंकी तंत्र का संचालन कर रहे थे।

भारतीय न्याय संहिता (BNS), 2023

1 जुलाई 2024 से प्रभावी, इस संहिता ने पहली बार 'आतंकवाद' और 'संगठित अपराध' को स्पष्ट कानूनी परिभाषा प्रदान की। इसमें मृत्युदंड और आजीवन कारावास के कठोर प्रावधान हैं, जो षड्यंत्र, भरती, प्रशिक्षण और वित्तपोषण को दंडनीय बनाते हैं।

शस्त्र (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2019

इसने अवैध शस्त्रों की तस्करी को राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए एक बड़ा खतरा माना और इसके लिए कठोर दंड का प्रावधान किया, जिससे आतंकवादियों की '**आपूर्ति श्रृंखला**' (Supply Chain) बाधित हुई।

PMLA की मजबूती

प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ED) को अब हवाला चैनलों और क्रिप्टोकॉरेसी-आधारित फंडिंग के विरुद्ध संपत्ति ज़बती के असिमित अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, जिससे आतंकी नेटवर्क की आर्थिक रीढ़ टूट गई है।

स्तंभ II: संस्थागत आधुनिकीकरण (Institutional Modernization)

एक प्रभावी आतंकवाद-विरोधी (CT) ढांचा केवल कानूनों तक सीमित नहीं रहता, बल्कि उसके लिए मजबूत और तकनीक-सक्षम संस्थाओं की आवश्यकता होती है। पिछले 12 वर्षों में भारत ने अपनी जाँच और खुफिया एजेंसियों को एक आधुनिक और एकीकृत इकोसिस्टम में बदला है:

राष्ट्रीय जांच एजेंसी (NIA) की क्षमता संवर्धन

2008 में स्थापित यह एजेंसी आज भारत की आतंकवाद-विरोधी सुरक्षा की रीढ़ है। सरकार ने इसके जनादेश और बुनियादी ढांचे को अभूतपूर्व रूप से सुदृढ़ किया है।

- बजटीय वृद्धि:** 2014-15 में 91.32 करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन से बढ़कर 2024-25 में यह **394.66 करोड़ रुपये** हो गया है, जो संस्थागत महत्व को दर्शाता है।
- दोषसिद्धि दर (Conviction Rate):** आधुनिक फोरेंसिक और साक्ष्य संग्रहण के कारण NIA की दोषसिद्धि दर **92.70%** तक पहुँच गई है, जो विश्व की किसी भी प्रमुख आतंकवाद-विरोधी एजेंसी के लिए एक मानक है।
- विस्तार:** देशभर में 21 शाखाओं और विशेष NIA न्यायालयों के राष्ट्रव्यापी नेटवर्क ने त्वरित न्याय सुनिश्चित किया है।

खुफिया एकीकरण (Intelligence Integration)

आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने के लिए 'सूचना' सबसे बड़ी शक्ति है।

बहु-एजेंसी केंद्र (MAC) और SMAC

खुफिया ब्यूरो (IB) के अधीन यह प्लेटफॉर्म 28 केंद्रीय और राज्य एजेंसियों को वास्तविक समय में खुफिया जानकारी साझा करने के लिए जोड़ता है।

CyMAC (2025)

साइबर सुरक्षा खतरों और डिजिटल जासूसी के बढ़ते खतरों को देखते हुए गृह मंत्रालय ने साइबर बहु-एजेंसी केंद्र की स्थापना की, जो डिजिटल सुरक्षा की एक नई परत है।

NATGRID और CCTNS 2.0

NATGRID ने यात्रा, बैंकिंग और दूरसंचार डेटा को एकीकृत कर संदिग्ध गतिविधियों का तत्काल पता लगाने में सफलता हासिल की है, जबकि CCTNS 2.0 ने भारत के सभी **17,798 पुलिस स्टेशनों** को एक AI-संचालित प्लेटफॉर्म पर लाकर सूचनाओं के अंतर-राज्यीय अवरोधों (Silos) को समाप्त कर दिया है।

स्तंभ III: रणनीतिक सैन्य सिद्धांत—सक्रिय निवारण (Proactive Deterrence)

भारत ने अपनी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा नीति में 'रणनीतिक संयम' (Strategic Restraint) के पारंपरिक सिद्धांत से हटकर 'सक्रिय निवारण' के नए युग में प्रवेश किया है:

सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक (2016)

उरी हमले के जवाब में LoC के पार जाकर आतंकवादी लॉन्च पैड्स को नष्ट करना भारत के बढ़ते रक्षा आत्मविश्वास और 'शून्य सहिष्णुता' का पहला बड़ा प्रदर्शन था।

ऑपरेशन सिंदूर (2025)

पहलगाम हमले के बाद आतंकवादी ढांचे के स्रोत पर ही प्रहार करने की नीति को और अधिक मजबूत किया गया। इन अभियानों ने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि भारत अब आतंकी हमलों के बाद केवल प्रतिक्रिया नहीं देता, बल्कि अपराधी को उसकी माँद में ही जवाबदेही तय करने का सिद्धांत अपना चुका है।

1

2

3

बालाकोट हवाई हमला (2019)

पुलवामा आतंकी हमले के बाद भारत ने सीमा के भीतर प्रवेश करके आतंकवादी प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों पर सटीक हवाई हमले किए। इसने दुनिया को यह संदेश दिया कि भारत अपने नागरिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए किसी भी सीमा को पार करने में सक्षम है।

स्तंभ IV: बहुपक्षीय और कूटनीतिक आतंक-विरोधी संरचना

आतंकवाद एक वैश्विक खतरा है, जिसे केवल सीमाओं के भीतर रहकर नहीं हराया जा सकता। भारत ने अपनी कूटनीति को 'सुरक्षा एजेंडा' के साथ जोड़कर एक वैश्विक नेतृत्वकर्ता की भूमिका निभाई है:



FATF का प्रभावी उपयोग

भारत ने फाइनेंशियल एक्शन टास्क फोर्स (FATF) के मंच का उपयोग कर आतंकवाद को वित्तपोषित करने वाले देशों की जवाबदेही तय की। भारत ने पाकिस्तान जैसे देशों को ग्रे-लिस्ट में डलवाने और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उनके वित्तपोषण नेटवर्क की निगरानी सुनिश्चित करने में अग्रणी भूमिका निभाई है।



'नो मनी फॉर टेरर' (NMFT) सम्मेलन

2022 में नई दिल्ली में आयोजित सम्मेलन में भारत ने अपनी 'छह-स्तंभ वाली आतंकवाद-वित्तपोषण विरोधी रणनीति' प्रस्तुत की। इसमें सुदृढ़ कानून, निगरानी, खुफिया जानकारी साझा करना और नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के दुरुपयोग पर अंकुश लगाने पर वैश्विक सहमति बनाई गई।



वैश्विक जवाबदेही और प्रत्यर्पण

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (UNSC) में कूटनीतिक दबाव बनाकर जैश-ए-मोहम्मद के प्रमुख मसूद अजहर को 'वैश्विक आतंकवादी' घोषित करवाना एक ऐतिहासिक जीत थी। इसके अलावा, 2025 में 26/11 मुंबई हमले के मुख्य आरोपी तहव्वुर राणा का अमेरिका से प्रत्यर्पण, भारत की दृढ़ कूटनीति का प्रमाण है।



तकनीकी कूटनीति (दिल्ली घोषणा, 2022)

भारत की अध्यक्षता में संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आतंकवाद-विरोधी समिति ने 'ड्रोन', 'एन्क्रिप्टेड मैसेजिंग' और 'डिजिटल भुगतान' के आतंकी दुरुपयोग के खिलाफ ऐतिहासिक 'दिल्ली घोषणा' को अपनाया, जिसने वैश्विक सुरक्षा मानकों को नई दिशा दी है।

परिणाम: बारह वर्षों का लेखा-जोखा (2014-2026)

सुरक्षा सुधारों का सकारात्मक प्रभाव आंकड़ों में स्पष्ट झलकता है:

जम्मू-कश्मीर में शांति का युग

- आतंकी घटनाओं में कमी:** 2004-2014 की अवधि (7,217 घटनाएँ) की तुलना में 2014-2024 के बीच घटनाएँ घटकर **2,242** रह गई हैं। वर्ष 2018 में जहाँ 228 आतंकी हमले हुए थे, वहीं 2025 तक यह संख्या घटकर मात्र **12** रह गई।
- पत्थरबाजी का अंत:** 2010-2014 के बीच औसत 2,654 वार्षिक पत्थरबाजी की घटनाएँ अब **शून्य** हैं।
- सुरक्षा बलों की सुरक्षा:** सुरक्षाकर्मियों की मृत्यु दर में **82%** से अधिक की कमी आई है।

आर्थिक विकास और पर्यटन

- निवेश का प्रवाह:** जेएंडके में पिछले 7 दशकों में मात्र 8,000 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश आया था, जबकि 2016-2026 के बीच ही **18,000 करोड़ रुपये** का निवेश प्राप्त हुआ।
- पर्यटन रिकॉर्ड:** वर्ष 2024 में **2.3 करोड़ पर्यटकों** का आगमन, क्षेत्र के सुरक्षा माहौल में जन-विश्वास का सबसे बड़ा संकेत है।

शहरी सुरक्षा

2013 के बाद से, भारत के भीतरी इलाकों में बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाले आतंकी हमलों में अभूतपूर्व कमी आई है, जो 'प्रतिक्रियात्मक सुरक्षा' से 'निवारक सुरक्षा' की ओर संक्रमण को दर्शाता है।

2,242

आतंकी घटनाएँ

2014-2024 की अवधि में (पहले 7,217 थीं)

82%

मृत्यु दर में कमी

सुरक्षाकर्मियों की मृत्यु दर में

12

हमले 2025 में

2018 में 228 थे, अब मात्र 12

2.3Cr

पर्यटक 2024

जम्मू-कश्मीर में वार्षिक आगमन

UPSC परीक्षा प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1

भारतीय सेना के अधिकारियों और निम्नलिखित में से किस देश की सेना के अधिकारियों द्वारा संयुक्त आतंकवाद-रोधी सैन्य प्रशिक्षण 'हैंड- इन-हैंड 2007' आयोजित किया गया था? (2008)

- (a) चीन
- (b) जापान
- (c) रूस
- (d) अमेरिका

मुख्य परीक्षा प्रश्न UPSC 2023

प्रश्न

आतंकवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में लोगों का विश्वास जीतना और उनका भरोसा हासिल करना जनमानस का भरोसा बहाल करने का एक अनिवार्य कदम है। जम्मू और कश्मीर में संघर्ष समाधान के अंतर्गत सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अपनाए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

HC halts byelections in 5 T.N. constituencies

- PIL says notifying bypolls before pending election pleas are cleared may create anomalous situation
- The elected representatives resigned, but their victories are under challenge before the court
- Court grants the respondents time till July 31 to file their counteraffidavits to the main case

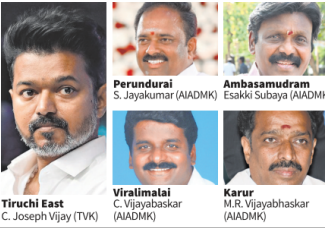
Mohamed Imranullah S.
CHENNAI

The Madras High Court on Friday restrained the Election Commission (EC) from notifying byelections to the Tiruchi East, Perundurai, Ambasamudram, Viralimalai, and Karur Assembly constituencies until July 31. The elected representatives have resigned, but their victories are under challenge before the court. Chief Justice Sushrut Arvind Dharmadhikari and Justice G. Arul Murugan passed the interim order following a public interest litigation (PIL) petition filed by K. Venkatachala-
pathy of Tirunelveli. He had contended that the conduct of byelections before the disposal of the election petitions could lead to an anomalous situa-

tion of the constituencies being represented by two individuals if the petitions were allowed. The court passed the interim orders after hearing the preliminary submissions made by senior counsel G. Maslamani for Chief Minister C. Joseph Vijay; Advocate-General Vijay Narayan for the Legislative Assembly Secretary; advocate V.R. Shanmuganathan for the PIL petitioner; and EC counsel Niranjan Rajagopalan. The judges granted the respondents time till July 31 to file their counteraffidavits to the main case. The PIL petitioner had contended that the EC could not treat the vacancies that had arisen due to the resignation of five legislators as a 'clear vacancy' under Section 151A of the Representation of the Peo-

Five seats in limbo

MLAs who resigned after winning the 2026 Assembly election; the election results are under challenge before the Madras High Court



ple Act, 1951, since such vacancies would be subject to the result of the election petitions. He claimed that the conduct of byelections to these constituencies would run contrary to three Supreme Court decisions on the matter. His counsel Mr. Shanmuganathan, argued that the top court had in *Sanjeevayya vs Election Commission of India* (1967), *Election Commission of India vs Telangana Rashtra Samithi* (2011), and *Pramod Laxman Gudadhe vs Election*

Commission of India (2018), had held that byelections could not be conducted if election petitions related to those constituencies were pending adjudication. He said that all five election petitioners who were the candidates in Tiruchi East, Perundurai, Ambasamudram, Viralimalai, and Karur in the election held this year, had not only challenged the victory of the returned candidates but also sought a consequential prayer to declare those election petitioners as the winning candidates. sentatives, he said. On the other hand, the A-G said, there must be a distinction between those who had resigned before the filing of the election petitions and those who had resigned after they were filed. He said the Chief Minister had resigned from Tiruchi (East) on May 10 itself, but his rival candidate S. Inigo Irudayaraj had filed the election petition much later. Pointing out that a few others, too, had resigned much before the filing of the election petitions challenging their victory, the A-G sought time to file a detailed counter-affidavit to the PIL petition. On his part, Mr. Masilamani, representing Mr. Vijay, questioned the *locus standi* of the PIL petitioner to dictate what the EC must do or what it must not do. The senior counsel said the

PIL petition was premature since the EC had not taken any decision so far on conducting byelections to the five constituencies, and no notification to that effect had been issued. After hearing all of them, the Chief Justice's Bench said that in matters touching upon the purity of the democratic process, a narrow and pedantic interpretation of *locus standi* could not be applied. The judges, however, agreed that the A-G's nuanced arguments concerning the date on which the vacancy had arisen compared with the dates on which the election petitions had been filed required a deeper examination. It decided to pass final orders on the PIL petition after issuance of notice to all the respondents and filing of counter-affidavits by them.

YouTube Homework

- ECI
- RPA-1950
- RPA-1951

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

General Election (सामान्य चुनाव)

- **अर्थ:** पूरे देश में लोकसभा के सदस्यों को चुनने के लिए कराया जाने वाला चुनाव।
- **आयोजन:** प्रत्येक 5 वर्ष में या लोकसभा भंग होने पर।
- **संवैधानिक आधार:** अनुच्छेद 324 - चुनावों का अधीक्षण, निर्देशन और नियंत्रण Election Commission of India के पास होता है।
- **मतदान आयु:** 18 वर्ष (61वाँ संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1988)।
- **मतदान प्रणाली:** First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) - जिस उम्मीदवार को सबसे अधिक वोट मिलते हैं, वही विजेता होता है।
- **लोकसभा सीटें:** 543 निर्वाचित सदस्य।
- **योग्यता:** भारतीय नागरिक, 25 वर्ष या अधिक आयु (लोकसभा चुनाव लड़ने के लिए)।
- **महत्व:** लोकतंत्र, प्रतिनिधिक सरकार और शांतिपूर्ण सत्ता परिवर्तन का आधार।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

By-Election (उपचुनाव)

- **अर्थ:** जब किसी लोकसभा, राज्यसभा, विधानसभा या विधान परिषद की सीट कार्यकाल पूरा होने से पहले खाली हो जाती है, तो उस सीट को भरने के लिए कराया जाने वाला चुनाव **उपचुनाव (By-Election)** कहलाता है।
- **सीट खाली होने के कारण:**
 - सदस्य का निधन
 - इस्तीफा
 - अयोग्यता (Disqualification)
 - सदस्यता रद्द होना
- **कौन कराता है?**
Election Commission of India
- **उद्देश्य:** खाली हुई सीट पर नए प्रतिनिधि का चुनाव करना।

RPA, 1951 – Section 151A

- **Section 151A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951** के अनुसार:
- यदि लोकसभा या राज्य विधानसभा की कोई सीट खाली हो जाती है, तो उस रिक्ति को भरने के लिए **6 महीने के भीतर उपचुनाव (By-Election)** कराया जाना चाहिए।

अपवाद (Exceptions)

- 6 महीने के भीतर उपचुनाव कराना आवश्यक नहीं होगा यदि:
- **सदन का शेष कार्यकाल 1 वर्ष से कम बचा हो, या**
- Election Commission of India यह प्रमाणित करे कि विशेष परिस्थितियों (जैसे प्राकृतिक आपदा, कानून-व्यवस्था की गंभीर समस्या आदि) के कारण समय पर चुनाव कराना संभव नहीं है।

Govt. defends E20, admits mileage may drop by 3-5%

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

While admitting that E20-blended fuel could result in a 3%-5% reduction in the fuel economy of “some vehicles”, the government has sought to explain why the blended fuel is not currently cheaper than pure petrol or fuel with lower ethanol levels.

The core reason, it said, was that the government is seeking to compensate farmers adequately, and so E20 fuel becomes relatively more expensive to produce than pure petrol whenever oil prices fall to around \$70 a barrel.

This statement, issued on Friday as an FAQ document by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, comes at a time when critics are questioning why fuel with 20% ethanol is not cheaper than pure petrol or fuel with 10%

ethanol. The document added that E20 fuel has a higher-octane rating and provides several other vehicular and emission-related advantages over unblended fuel.

“It is true that in some vehicles there may be a 3-5% reduction in fuel economy,” the Ministry said. “But mileage is only one parameter. E20 offers a significantly higher-octane rating, superior anti-knock characteristics, faster combustion, better pickup, smoother acceleration and cleaner engine operation.”

“It produces negligible particulate emissions and substantially reduces life-cycle carbon emissions by around 40%,” it added.

“Today, the government purchases ethanol at remunerative prices so that Indian farmers are fairly compensated,” it said. “Take maize-based ethanol. We have progressively



Youth Congress workers protest in Delhi on Friday against the Centre's E20 fuel policy. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

increased its procurement price and today it is around ₹71.86 per litre, even before GST, transportation, storage and depot handling costs.” “Therefore, if international crude oil is trading at around \$70 per

barrel, E20 is actually costlier to produce than pure petrol,” the government explained.

However, it added that the price advantage of ethanol kicks in when crude oil prices reach \$120-130

per barrel, as the economics naturally reverse and ethanol becomes even cheaper.

The fact that 20% of the fuel sold in India is ethanol has also insulated the Indian market against global

oil price volatility and allowed the Indian government to pass on much lower fuel price hikes than in comparable nations.

Overall, the government also sought to assure the public that the decision to move to ethanol-blended fuel was not a “rushed” one.

“This has been a journey spanning over two decades from pilot projects in 2001, policy notification in 2013, institutional reforms after 2018, massive investments beginning in 2021, and then a carefully calibrated, phased increase in blending levels,” the document said.

The document added that all stakeholders, including automobile manufacturing companies, testing agencies, oil marketing companies, and the Department of Food and Public Distribution, were consulted before rollout.

नवीनतम विश्लेषक

- इथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल कार्यक्रम
- कृषि यांत्रिकीकरण पर सब-मिशन
- पोषण ट्रेकर

बुनियादी ढांचा

- भारत में हाई-स्पीड रेल का भविष्य: विस्तार के लिए मानकीकृत मार्ग का...
- अष्टलक्ष्मी – भारत की विकास गाथा के केंद्र में स्थित पूर्वोत्तर

प्रौद्योगिकी

- मानस : मादक पदार्थों के विरुद्ध एक डिजिटल कवच
- गगन: भारत के आसमान में सटीकता के साथ मार्ग-निर्देशन
- डिजिटल इंडिया

ऊर्जा और पर्यावरण

- इथेनॉल मिश्रित पेट्रोल कार्यक्रम
- भारत में एथेनॉल सम्मिश्रण
- विश्व वायु दिवस 2026

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

इथेनॉल एक सस्ता ईंधन होना चाहिए। तो फिर ई 20 की कीमत शुद्ध पेट्रोल से कम क्यों नहीं है?

- सरकार यह पक्का करती है कि किसानों को इस प्रोग्राम के तहत सप्लाई किए गए इथेनॉल के लिए सही कीमत मिले। उदाहरण के लिए, मक्के से बनने वाले इथेनॉल को लगभग 71.86 रुपये प्रति लीटर की दर से खरीदा जाता है, और इसमें जीएसटी, परिवहन और भंडारण का खर्च अभी जोड़ा भी नहीं गया होता है।
- जब दुनिया भर में कच्चे तेल की कीमत लगभग 70 डॉलर प्रति बैरल होती है, तो ई20 बनाने का खर्च शुद्ध पेट्रोल के बराबर या उससे भी ज्यादा हो सकता है। इथेनॉल तभी सस्ता विकल्प बनता है जब कच्चे तेल की कीमतें तेजी से बढ़ती हैं, आमतौर पर 120 से 130 डॉलर प्रति बैरल या उससे ज्यादा।
- भले ही ई20 की कीमत शुद्ध पेट्रोल के बराबर हो, फिर भी ग्राहकों को फायदा होता है। भारत में बिकने वाले हर लीटर पेट्रोल में अब लगभग 20 प्रतिशत हिस्सा देश में बने इथेनॉल का होता है। कच्चे तेल के उलट, इथेनॉल की कीमतें ब्रेट कूड की कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव, युद्ध या ग्लोबल शिपिंग में रुकावटों से प्रभावित नहीं होती हैं।
- इसका मतलब है कि हर फ़्यूल टैंक का पांचवां हिस्सा देश में ही स्थिर सप्लाई से आता है। इससे भारत पर ग्लोबल तेल की कीमतों में उतार-चढ़ाव का असर कम होता है और एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी मज़बूत होती है।

IITs, IIMs, Central varsities push back against VBSA norms

Abhinav Lakshman
NEW DELHI

Institutes of National Importance (INIs), including IITs and IIMs, have pushed back against the Centre's Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025, asking to be exempted from many provisions of the Bill that intends to overhaul India's higher education regulatory framework.

These institutes, along with Central Universities, have cited the need to protect institutional autonomy, flagging contradictions in the Bill and criticising aspects such as the provisions for centralisation.

The Bill is under review by a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) headed by BJP MP D. Purandeswari. Submissions to the JPC show that the NDA-ruled States of Andhra Pradesh,



The Bill seeks to repeal statutory Acts governing the UGC, AICTE, and NCTE, and replace them with a single apex body. FILE PHOTO

Meghalaya, and Madhya Pradesh have objected to the provisions, as reported by *The Hindu* on Friday.

Structural overhaul

The Bill proposes a structural overhaul of higher education in the country by repealing the statutory Acts governing the University Grants Commission, the All India Council for

Technical Education, and the National Council for Teacher Education and replacing them with a single apex body called the Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan, with regulatory, accreditation, and standards councils under it.

The government has defended the Bill by citing Clause 49, which promises to protect the autonomy of

INIs and Institutes of Eminence.

The IITs, IIMs, along with institutes such as the Indian Institutes of Information Technology and IISERs, called for the Bill to explicitly include language exempting these institutes from the scope of the new regulatory structure.

While IIT-Kanpur, IIT-Hyderabad, IIM-Sambalpur, and IISER, Mohali, sought total exemption, IIT Madras said the IITs should be excluded from certain clauses on regulatory approvals for online programmes, opening new colleges, and the applicability of the Bill's penalty provisions.

Several other IITs, IIMs, and IISERs have expressed the need to ensure complete institutional autonomy for research, curriculum, and academic

activities. The IIT-Dhanbad, IISER, Kolkata, and the University of Hyderabad have pointed out that there are other provisions in the Bill which imply that the new Bill will take precedence over the laws under which the IITs, IIMs, and IISERs were set up.

Graded penalty system

The IIT Bombay has questioned the logic of leaving law and medicine out of the Bill's scope.

Several institutes have criticised the proposed penalty structure. The Bill introduces a graded penalty system that could go up to ₹75 lakh in fines and/or closure of the institution.

While IIT Madras submitted that IITs should be left out of the clause, the University of Hyderabad suggested that penalties of a particular amount and

above should be imposed only after the decision of an “independent adjudicator”.

The Central Tribal University (CTU) of Andhra Pradesh, however, cautioned that the penalty clause could have “differential and unintended” consequences for small and rural institutions serving tribal or underserved areas. It said these institutes may fall short on indicators such as availability of faculty but “not due to institutional negligence, but because of structural and regional constraints”.

IIT Madras said the idea of the envisioned single, unified, and institutional accreditation body may not be adequate to deal with the performance of different types of higher educational institutions in the country.

YouTube Homework

➤ UGC

➤ NTA

➤ CBSE

➤ NEET

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

VBSA Bill, 2025

क्या है?

- उच्च शिक्षा (Higher Education) के लिए एक **एकल शीर्ष नियामक (Single Apex Regulator)** बनाने का प्रस्तावित विधेयक।

उद्देश्य:

- **UGC, AICTE और NCTE** के स्थान पर एक एकीकृत नियामक ढांचा स्थापित करना।
- **NEP 2020** के अनुरूप उच्च शिक्षा में सुधार लाना।

VBSA के अंतर्गत 3 परिषदें:

- **Viksit Bharat Shiksha Vinayaman Parishad – Regulation**
- **Viksit Bharat Shiksha Gunvatta Parishad – Accreditation**
- **Viksit Bharat Shiksha Manak Parishad – Standards**

मुख्य उद्देश्य:

- उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाना
- एक समान मानक (Uniform Standards)
- संस्थानों को अधिक स्वायत्तता के साथ जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना

विवाद/आलोचना:

- अत्यधिक **केंद्रीकरण (Centralisation)** की आशंका
- राज्यों और विश्वविद्यालयों की **स्वायत्तता (Autonomy)** पर प्रभाव को लेकर चिंता

Hasina plans return to Bangladesh in Dec.

Reuters

NEW DELHI

Ousted Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, facing a death sentence back home where her party is banned, said she and senior party colleagues plan to return from exile in India around December and surrender.

The South Asian nation's longest-serving leader said she and members of her Awami League aim to return voluntarily to the country they left two years ago and present themselves in court, testing the current government's handling of its most

prominent political opponent.

"They may arrest me on my return, they may even kill me," Ms. Hasina, 78, said in the nearly hour-long telephone interview late on Thursday and into Friday.

"Still, I have to go," she said. "My party leaders and workers are being subjected to tremendous repression. If death comes, I want it to come on my own soil, where my parents are buried and where their blood was shed."

Ms. Hasina left Bangladesh in 2024 after protests ended her 20 years as Prime Minister across multiple terms.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Protests over Ken-Betwa river link project resume in M.P.

Mehul Malpani
BHOPAL

Residents of several villages, mostly tribals, who are allegedly being impacted by the Ken-Betwa river linking project, have resumed their agitation in Chhatarpur district after talks with officials failed to reach a consensus.

Protesters have launched a symbolic agitation by placing hanging noose around their necks. The protest that has been going on the banks of the Barana river near Kupi village has entered its fifth day on Friday.

Earlier in April, the protesters demonstrated for days by lying on symbolic pyres over water, which had gained national attention.

The protesters complained of inadequate reha-



Tribal woman during a symbolic "hanging satyagraha" against the Ken-Betwa project in Chhatarpur on Friday. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

bilitation package. Several villagers have also been left out of the rehabilitation plan of the Ken-Betwa project, and Majhgaon and Runjh irrigation projects. They are demanding that their rehabilitation package be increased from ₹12.5 lakh to ₹25 lakh.

Chhatarpur Collector Parth Jaiswal, however, told *The Hindu* that the people protesting "are not be-

ing impacted by the Ken-Betwa project".

"There are about 100 people protesting now and all of them are from Panna. None of them are impacted by Ken-Betwa, but by the other two irrigation projects. They are demanding that their rehabilitation package should be like the Ken-Betwa. We have sent teams of officials from both districts to talk to them," he

said.

Mr. Jaiswal said after the April protest, a fresh survey was conducted and about 750 families were added to the rehabilitation plan of Majhgaon and Runjh projects.

"The State Cabinet this week has also passed a resolution to increase the amount of rehabilitation package [for Majhgaon and Runjh projects] by about ₹300 crore. Their compensation has been increased from ₹5 lakh to ₹12.5 lakh. We have communicated it to them," he said.

Mr. Jaiswal also said that the villagers are "being misled" by some local activists who are using the site of Ken-Betwa project for the protests. "The demands that are being raised now are not valid," he added.

Flagged off by Prime Mi-

nister Narendra Modi on December 25, 2024, the Ken-Betwa link project is the first of 30 such link projects under a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for water resources development and interlinking of rivers with 'surplus water' to those with 'deficit water'.

However, residents of several villages in Chhatarpur and Panna districts have long been protesting the projects over fears of displacement and demanding better rehabilitation and improved compensation. Various environmentalists, including Former Union Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh, have also expressed concerns over its potential impact on environment, local ecology and wildlife as a large part of the project falls inside the Panna National Park and Tiger Reserve.

YouTube Homework

➤ Ken River

➤ Betwa River

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Ken-Betwa River Link Project (KBLP)

क्या है?

- **Ken-Betwa River Link Project (KBLP)** भारत की पहली नदी जोड़ो (Interlinking of Rivers) परियोजना है।
- इसका उद्देश्य केन नदी के अतिरिक्त जल को बेतवा नदी में स्थानांतरित करना है।

राज्य

- मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश

नदियाँ

- **Ken River:** Ken River (यमुना की सहायक नदी)
- **Betwa River:** Betwa River (यमुना की सहायक नदी)

मुख्य उद्देश्य

- बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में सिंचाई बढ़ाना।
- पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना।
- जलविद्युत (Hydropower) उत्पादन।
- सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में जल संकट कम करना।

मुख्य अवसंरचना

- दौधन (Daudhan) बांध
- लिंक नहर (Link Canal)
- पावर हाउस

लाभ

- लाखों हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिंचाई।
- लाखों लोगों को पेयजल।
- जलविद्युत उत्पादन।
- बुंदेलखंड के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा।

चुनौतियाँ

- Panna Tiger Reserve के वन क्षेत्र और वन्यजीवों पर प्रभाव।
- पर्यावरणीय एवं जैव विविधता संबंधी चिंताएँ।
- पुनर्वास एवं विस्थापन के मुद्दे।

The unfulfilled solar promise of India and Germany

Three years after both countries signed a landmark agreement to facilitate the migration of Indian solar technicians to Germany, not a single such technician has made the journey; the experience exposes a wider disconnect between ambitious labour mobility agreements and the realities of skill development, labour market demand and the aspirations of India's emerging green workforce

Nimish Sawant
Safina Nabi
BERLIN

Mehreen Amin is studying in the fourth semester at the Government Degree College for Women in Zakura, Srinagar. Ms. Amin recently completed an intensive solar technical programme through a Kashmir-based training institute registered with the Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ). When the institute was initially mobilising students in her community, she felt an instinctive urge to enrol.

"I wasn't thinking about career benefits or the future of solar energy back then; my only interest was a hands-on desire to learn how to install the panels," Ms. Amin recalls. "But now, I realise we will all need these skills in the future. I want to know exactly how to handle and operate this equipment myself."

Ms. Amin's training is part of the training of thousands of students and professionals to become "Suryamitras," or certified solar photovoltaic (PV) technicians. This is a three-month long programme from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, conducted by the National Institute of Solar Energy, to promote job creation in India's solar industry.

Back in 2023, some of the Suryamitras were also considered potential candidates for working in the German solar industry.

Within a month of form-

er German Chancellor Olaf Scholz's visit to India in February 2023, the Bundesverband Solarwirtschaft (BSW), or the German Solar Industry Association, and the SCGJ signed a Memorandum of Understanding to promote skilled worker migration in the solar sector between India and Germany.

BSW is a trade body representing over 1,000 companies in the solar energy and battery storage sector in Germany. The SCGJ is a non-profit, autonomous, industry-led organisation associated with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

As per the MoU, the promise was to place at least 20 Indian Suryamitra electricians in Germany's solar sector. Another objective was to promote skilled workers exchange to help address and accelerate skilled worker migration in solar between the two countries. By conservative estimates, Germany is facing a shortage of over 1,00,000 workers in the solar sector.

Three years since that MoU was signed, not a single Indian Suryamitra has migrated to Germany.

This is not the first time an official Indo-German agreement promising the transfer of skilled labour has failed to materialise. Two years earlier, the State of Maharashtra and the German State of Baden-Württemberg had signed an agreement on the transfer of skilled labour, promising to send 10,000



In limbo: The agreement promised to place at least 20 Indian Suryamitra electricians in Germany's solar sector, but no technician has migrated under the partnership. REUTERS

skilled workers in 34 trades from the Indian State to Germany. By December 2025, reports confirmed that not a single professional had migrated under the agreement.

Big promises

The BSW-Solar and SCGJ agreement repeats a pattern where not a single skilled professional migrated from India to Germany. It was during Chancellor Scholz's 2023 visit to India that Germany increased its cap on professional visas for Indian professionals from 20,000 to 90,000.

According to a 2025 study by the German Economic Institute (IW), around 32,800 Indian professionals work in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) fields, a nine-fold increase since 2012.

A third of full-time Indian workers aged 25 to 44 are employed in the STEM

sector. But the picture isn't as rosy for non-STEM sectors, especially in areas where vocational training is a must – such as the solar industry.

"Our understanding is that the primary objective of this initiative was to support domestic workforce training and skills development within India to meet the needs of its booming local market, rather than facilitating international placements," noted David Wedepohl, managing director of International Affairs at BSW Solar and also a signatory of the MoU.

As per BSW Solar, they were not operationally involved in the training programme.

The signatory from the SCGJ, Arpit Sharma, noted that the Suryamitras were already trained under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy scheme, and that the idea of the partnership was to upskill

vocational fields, German companies are strict about on-the-job practical knowledge.

As per Mr. Wedepohl, "The aim was to identify the already trained Suryamitras, which were supported by the National Institute of Solar Energy and if needed, upskill them to German standards."

Jana Fingerhut, Senior Project Manager (Sustainable Social Market Economy) at Bertelsmann Foundation, notes that German companies are strict about the accreditation of certain professions in addition to language proficiency.

"The accreditation process can cause delays. The government is also cutting down on language and integration courses, which makes it even harder for many qualified people to enter the German job market. We hope that changes in the future," noted Ms. Fingerhut.

According to Mr. Wedepohl, throughout the entire solar value chain, there is a particular demand for skilled workers in building electrical systems, such as DC assembly, AC installation, PV planning and construction management for the PV sector.

According to a 2024 study by the Bertelsmann Foundation, only 18% of companies were actively recruiting workers from abroad, even though 70% were facing a worker shortage.

The reason – language and bureaucratic hurdles such as recognition of professional qualifications. In

ment targets but receive little guidance on how to identify or recruit candidates genuinely interested in green-sector jobs. As a result, the emphasis often shifts from attracting motivated trainees to simply filling seats.

Structural roadblocks

One thing both sides agree on is the changes to migration frameworks on the German side that further complicated matters.

"When the partnership was originally formed, labour shortages and market conditions in Germany differed from today. The German market grew by roughly 100% between 2022 and 2023. The cooperation provided a valuable opportunity to better understand the Indian solar sector and to explore whether labour mobility between the two countries could be feasible in the future," said Mr. Wedepohl.

According to a 2026 report from the Bertelsmann Foundation, the number of people employed in Germany's renewable energy sector reached a record high of 4,36,000 in 2025, a sub-4% increase over 2023.

The report notes that the current federal government's energy policy changes could put thousands of jobs in the sector at risk.

"The previous government placed a strong emphasis on expanding renewable energy and implemented this through new, ambitious expansion targets and faster approval procedures for renewable

energy installations. Under the current federal government, a political shift appears to be emerging that could slow down the expansion of renewable energy. However, this is not yet 100% certain, as four energy-sector laws are currently being developed. The initial draft laws, however, suggest that they could lead to lower investment in renewable energy and, as a result, a reduction in jobs," said Ms. Fingerhut.

In March 2026, Germany's Economy Minister, Katherina Reiche, discontinued state subsidies for rooftop solar installations up to 25 kW, citing a drop in photovoltaic prices.

"This cut would mean that fewer people have an incentive to install solar panels, which could have a negative impact on investment and, in turn, on employment in the solar industry," noted Ms. Fingerhut.

At the moment, the BSW and SCGJ partnership focuses on ongoing discussions around skill development for manufacturing and industrial workers across the solar value chain.

"Continued cooperation between governments, industry stakeholders, and training institutions remains important to align qualifications with actual labour market needs," said Mr. Wedepohl.

(This article is part of the India-Germany Climate and Energy Journalism Programme organised by Clean Energy Wire, supported by Heinrich Böll Stiftung)

YouTube Homework

- International Solar alliance
- Net-Zero Emission
- Renewable Energy

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Surya Mitra Yojana

क्या है?

- **Surya Mitra Yojana** सौर ऊर्जा (Solar Energy) क्षेत्र में **तकनीकी कौशल (Skill Development)** प्रदान करने की एक प्रशिक्षण योजना है।
- इसका उद्देश्य **Solar PV सिस्टम की स्थापना, संचालन और रखरखाव (Installation, Operation & Maintenance)** के लिए प्रशिक्षित मानव संसाधन तैयार करना है।

किसके द्वारा?

- National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE)
- **नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (MNRE)** के तहत संचालित।

मुख्य उद्देश्य

- युवाओं को सौर ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में रोजगार योग्य बनाना।
- हरित रोजगार (Green Jobs) को बढ़ावा देना।
- भारत के नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को समर्थन देना।

प्रशिक्षण

- Solar PV Installation
- Operation & Maintenance
- System Testing
- Safety Practices
- Entrepreneurship Skills

महत्व

- सौर ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कुशल तकनीशियनों की उपलब्धता।
- रोजगार सृजन।
- स्वच्छ ऊर्जा (Clean Energy) और **Net Zero** लक्ष्यों को समर्थन।

Suspend, not remove, high functionaries after 30 days in jail: parliamentary panel

Draft report backs objective of preventing 'governance from jail', but seeks to dilute the Bill's arrest-based trigger, which can unseat a PM, CM or Minister; panel records concern that mechanism could be misused against Opposition leaders; most BJP rivals have boycotted the joint committee

Sobhana K. Nair
NEW DELHI

A Joint Parliamentary Committee examining the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill has recommended replacing the provision for automatic "removal" of a Prime Minister, Chief Minister or Minister after 30 consecutive days in judicial custody with "suspension", though the immediate consequence in both cases would be that the public functionary demits office.

Most Opposition parties, arguing that the Bill was driven by "malicious intent", had declined to join the panel headed by BJP MP Aparajita Sarangi.

The proposed constitutional amendment seeks to address what the government describes as a vacuum in cases where public functionaries continue in office during prolonged incarceration.

The panel has made five recommendations. These include replacing the Bill's provisions for a Minister's "removal" or requirement to "cease to be a Minister"

with "suspension". The recommendation follows submissions from stakeholders that terms such as "removed" and "shall cease to be a Minister" carried "an unwarranted air of finality and stigma". By contrast, suspension is seen as a reversible measure, akin to service rules that place government employees under suspension after prolonged detention without presuming guilt.

Constitution silent

The committee has also recommended defining "serious criminal offences" as offences punishable with imprisonment of five years or more. It proposed an automatic reversal clause under which suspension would lapse upon discharge, acquittal, or failure of the prosecution to proceed within a specified period.

The panel called for fast-track courts to hear cases involving high constitutional functionaries and for a separate schedule listing offences that would attract the proposed provisions.

According to the com-



Joint Parliamentary Committee chairperson Aparajita Sarangi (centre) addressing a press conference in New Delhi in June. PTI

mittee's draft report, there was broad agreement among stakeholders that the Constitution and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, are presently silent on the consequences of a sitting Prime Minister, Chief Minister, or Minister being arrested and held in custody on serious criminal charges.

However, the report notes that the sharpest disagreements centred on the mechanism chosen by the Bill rather than its objective. "Notably, even within the supportive cluster, no stakeholder defended the Bill's present formulation

without qualification; and even within the critical cluster, no stakeholder rejected the legislative objective itself," the report says. "The disagreement lies overwhelmingly in the design of the trigger mechanism and the safeguards attending it, not in the underlying policy goal."

The Union Home Ministry, the Ministry of Law and Justice, the 23rd Law Commission, and the State governments of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh have broadly supported the Bill, treating it as a legi-

timate and overdue constitutional response to "governance from jail" and as an extension of constitutional morality.

Problematic clause

The most contested provision was the Bill's trigger mechanism, under which a public functionary would automatically lose office after spending 30 continuous days in custody in connection with offences punishable with five years' imprisonment or more.

The report says that "an overwhelming majority of stakeholders", including institutions otherwise supportive of the legislation, found the trigger constitutionally problematic because it was not linked to any judicial finding of guilt.

It notes that law universities, civil society organisations, and political parties repeatedly argued that arrest is "an executive/procedural device" and "is not a judicial determination of guilt". Consequently, attaching constitutional consequences to custody rather than conviction or even trial "risks treating an unproven accusation as a

de facto disqualification".

Several institutions, including NALSAR, Hyderabad; National Law University, Delhi; West Bengal National University of Juridical Science, Kolkata; and the Association for Democratic Reforms proposed shifting the trigger to the stage of framing of charges by a court.

Several stakeholders argued that the five-year threshold was "poorly calibrated" and inconsistent with other laws that use a seven-year threshold for serious offences. Some pointed out that the provision could cover more than 140 offences, many of which have no direct connection with probity in public life.

The committee rejected the demand to raise the threshold to seven years but recommended a separate schedule of offences punishable with five years or more in prison.

The panel also recorded concerns that the mechanism could be misused against non-BJP-ruled States through the actions of Central investigative agencies.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Fix the house

Governments should regulate social media platforms, not users

The more wicked the problem, the more the people yearn for a simpler solution. This tendency has complicated the public debate on how and how much social media harm teenagers. While the idea that these platforms were stoking a mental health crisis prevailed in several countries for long, researchers have now adopted a more cautious stance. Social media use and mental health are clearly associated – more so among girls – but how much of that is actually causal and in what circumstances is still being debated. Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi spoke favourably of Australia's decision, in 2024, to ban social media access for those aged 16 and below. His words augur a similar ban in India, one that Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have publicly mulled as well. However, Australian psychologists, digital health researchers, child-rights scholars, and online safety experts have criticised the ban because, while there is a credible body of evidence linking social media use and harm among children, evidence of a link between an age-based access ban and better mental health has been lacking. In the absence of a real-world precedent, Australia has effectively been conducting a natural experiment. And research has estimated that around 85% of 12-16-year-olds still use social media platforms.

While some psychologists and advocacy groups have argued that waiting for perfect evidence to act would recreate the mistake governments made with tobacco, many experts believe that the state should drop the ban and instead adopt a stronger duty of care, include digital literacy in school education, restrict addictive user interfaces/experiences, mandate a chronological feed for minors, enforce stronger content moderation, improve privacy protections, and introduce effective parental controls. Most studies of adolescent harm due to social media have also been observational and thus susceptible to reverse causation (depressed teenagers may spend more time online) and smaller average effects; experts have also noted that hours per day is less explanatory than passive versus active engagement, participation in supportive versus hostile communities, and so on. Indeed, while social media use can disrupt sleep and increase exposure to cyber-bullying, addictive recommendation patterns, and content about self-harm and eating disorders, it can also help maintain friendships and explore one's identity, offer peer support, and increase access to LGBTQIA+ communities and mental health information. The overall picture is mixed and the solutions are not simple. However, the first step could be: rather than regulate 'who may enter', governments should change how platforms operate.

Change 'addictive design' of Facebook, Instagram, says EU

Agence France-Presse
BRUSSELS

Meta must change Facebook's and Instagram's "addictive design" or face a heavy fine, the EU warned on Friday.

Brussels accused the U.S. tech giant of failing to limit the risks the platforms posed to users, especially children and vulnerable adults, because of features designed to keep them on Facebook and Instagram.

Of particular concern are those like endless scroll, highly personalised feeds and the automatic playback of videos.

"Protecting the physical and mental health of Europeans must be a priority for social media plat-



Of particular concern are those like endless scroll, and highly personalised feeds. REUTERS

forms," EU tech chief Henna Virkkunen said in a statement.

The European Union has in recent months stepped up its efforts to force Big Tech to better protect users online, especially children.

In a preliminary view on Friday, the European Commission said it "considers

that Meta needs to implement design changes to both Instagram and Facebook" after concluding the platforms broke EU content rules.

Changes could include "disabling key addictive features such as 'autoplay' and 'infinite scroll' by default, implementing effective 'screen time breaks', and adapting its recommender system to make it less engagement-oriented", it added.

Meta said it disagreed with findings but would continue to "engage constructively" with the EU.

If the regulator's views on Meta are confirmed, the EU can slap a fine of up to 6% of the company's total worldwide annual turnover.

YouTube Homework

➤ **IT Act-2000**

➤ **Section 69A**

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Over and above

Women must find support to stay in jobs that match their degrees

With more Indian women entering university campuses, the gender gap in college classrooms has narrowed. The latest All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) data for 2023-24 reveal that absolute female enrolment rose by 42% over the past decade, climbing from 1.57 crore in 2014-15 to 2.24 crore. In comparison, male enrolment grew from 1.85 crore to 2.26 crore during the same period. Women have comfortably surpassed the male growth rate of 22.16%, pushing total higher education enrolment to a record 4.5 crore. They now account for nearly half (49.7%) of all students in Indian universities and colleges. With a Gender Parity Index of 1.08, 108 young women now enter higher education for every 100 men. This marks a hard-won victory, especially for marginalised communities, where female enrolment among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes rose by 51.4% and 75.7%, respectively. Yet, a deeper look at the data demands caution. High enrolment numbers are a superficial veneer if the pipeline of employment opportunities beyond the college gate remains broken. While women make up 44% of STEM students, this number is heavily skewed toward the "S" (general sciences such as biology and chemistry), where they hold a 54.6% majority. In contrast, engineering and technology remain male-dominated, with women making up just 31.1% of enrolment. By clustering in traditional sciences, women are isolated from the future-proof economic drivers of artificial intelligence and software engineering.

Educational institutions remain largely patriarchal. While the student body reflects a 50-50 split, there are only 82 female teachers for every 100 male teachers. Women remain absent from top-tier leadership roles. Further, the influx of students has coincided with an explosion of private and low-tier colleges, which face acute faculty shortages and poor infrastructure. India also faces a disconnect between higher education and the formal job market. The Female Labor Force Participation Rate remains low due to societal expectations, domestic responsibilities, and safety barriers. According to the 2025 PLFS report, men dominate the regular salaried workforce (26.5% versus 18.2%) and earn more. Average monthly earnings stand at ₹24,217 for men, compared with ₹18,353 for women. While 64.2% of women are classified as self-employed, this categorisation is vague and the statistic often includes unpaid household or farm labour, failing to show where women students go after they exit lecture halls. As 2.24 crore young women claim their place on campuses, the burden shifts to policy-makers, institutional heads, and industry leaders to ensure that these women stay on in fruitful paid employment aligned with their degrees.

• AISHE (All India Survey on Higher Education)

1. AISHE 2022-23 और 2023-24 रिपोर्ट जारी

- शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने AISHE 2022-23 और 2023-24 रिपोर्ट जारी की हैं।

2. उच्च शिक्षा में नामांकन (Enrollment) रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर

- कुल नामांकन 4.5 करोड़ (45 मिलियन) तक पहुंच गया।
- 2014-15 की तुलना में लगभग 31.5% वृद्धि हुई।

3. महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ी

- Female GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio): 31.2%
- Male GER: 28.9%
- पहली बार महिला GER पुरुषों से अधिक दर्ज किया गया।

4. STEM शिक्षा में वृद्धि

- Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics (STEM) में नामांकन 1 करोड़ से अधिक हो गया।

5. NEP 2020 का पहला AISHE Stocktake

- रिपोर्ट के अनुसार:
- 56% विश्वविद्यालयों ने 4-Year UG Programme लागू किया।
- 49% ने Multiple Entry-Exit व्यवस्था अपनाई।
- 55% संस्थान NIRF में शामिल हुए।
- केवल 7% विश्वविद्यालयों में Apprenticeship Cell हैं।

Terrorism’s data retreat hides emerging global threats

At first glance, the macroeconomic indicators of global security offer a rare moment of statistical comfort. Recent reports suggest that global terrorism experienced a noteworthy decline in 2025, with fatalities around the world falling to 5,582 across 2,944 recorded incidents – representing a 28% drop in deaths and a 22% reduction in overall attacks. With as many as 81 nations registering measurable improvements in their domestic security landscapes, a superficial reading of the data might suggest that the international community is finally turning the tide against terror, or as the strategists prefer to call it, asymmetric warfare.

Beyond statistical comfort

Yet, there lies a far more unsettling reality: the world is not necessarily becoming safer; it is becoming unevenly unsafe. The aggregate reduction in violence masks a profound structural mutation in how terror operates, where it thrives, and how we, as a global society, perceive it.

It raises a haunting philosophical and strategic question: have we begun to subconsciously accept terrorism not as a horrific aberration to be entirely eradicated, but as a “normal” tax on modern civilisation?

There is an insidious trap in treating aggregate declines as a triumph. When violence becomes highly concentrated, it risks becoming invisible to the global conscience. The data show that nearly 70% of all terrorism-related deaths are now compressed into five countries: Pakistan, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Niger, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly the volatile Sahel region, alone accounts for over half of all global fatalities.

Because the vast majority of this devastation occurs within these specific, vulnerable geographies, the wealthier and more stable quarters of the world are prone to a dangerous complacency. When terrorism is confined to nations already beset by chronic systemic fragility, the international community tends to relegate it to background noise – a tragic feature of post-colonial states.

This regional containment fosters a false sense of security. Not every terror incident is a Pahalgam: organised, ruthlessly planned and flawlessly executed. The rise of decentralised, transnational, and rapid digital recruitment has facilitated lone-actor attacks in many countries. When the methodology of terror shifts from massive, complex operations to low-tech, high-impact individual strikes incited on online echo-chambers, the threat becomes an



Shashi Tharoor

Fourth-term Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) for Thiruvananthapuram (Congress party), the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs and the Sahitya Akademi Award-winning author of 29 books, including ‘Pax Indica: India and the World of the 21st Century’

While the world may be recording fewer terrorist attacks, it is simultaneously confronting a far more resilient and adaptive adversary

internalised, ambient hazard of modern pluralistic societies. By treating these as an unavoidable operational hazard of the 21st century, we risk normalising the unacceptable.

Reaction to prevention

To prevent terrorism from metastasising further, counter-terrorism strategy must move away from reactive responses and toward addressing the structural ecology of extremist violence. There are two critical arenas where this intervention must take place: the blurring line between state conflict and terrorism, and the specific vulnerability of international frontiers.

First, the data establishes an overwhelming correlation between political instability and violent extremism: an estimated 99% of all terrorism-related deaths occur in nations already entangled in armed conflict. Terrorism is rarely an isolated phenomenon generated in a vacuum; it is the ultimate by-product of institutional or diplomatic collapse. Where state capacity is hollowed out, extremist groups swiftly step into the vacuum, offering alternative forms of primitive security, or ideological certainty to disillusioned populations.

Second, the geography of modern terror has become distinctly granular. Over 60% of attacks now take place within 100 kilometres of international borders. These frontier zones, frequently neglected (or weaponised) by central governments, offer ideal operational sanctuaries. In these porous margins, terrorist syndicates manage cross-border movements, establish illicit supply lines, and conduct recruitment enabled or unhindered by state authority.

Curbing this threat requires an intentional re-investment in state capacity, development and border sovereignty. If central authorities continue to treat borderlands as secondary priorities, they leave the door open for non-state actors to entrench themselves. Furthermore, development assistance must be strategically aligned with security imperatives, treating the reinforcement of judicial systems, localised policing, and basic administrative services as the primary bulwarks against extremist encroachment.

Whether the statistical downward trend recorded in 2025 will endure remains an open and highly precarious question. The contemporary security landscape is caught in a tug-of-war between institutional stabilisation efforts and powerful destabilising catalysts.

The constriction of violent extremism to a smaller pool of actors – specifically the five dominant networks (Islamic State, Jama’at Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM), Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Lashkar-e-Taiba and al-Shabaab)

– means that counter-terrorism forces can achieve maximum impact through highly focused intelligence and interdiction efforts. As the threat becomes more localised and frontier-centric, multinational intelligence apparatuses must become equally agile, disrupting cross-border logistics before they can scale into wider insurgencies. Tech platforms and state regulatory bodies must continue to refine their capabilities to detect and dismantle decentralised digital radicalisation pipelines before they can catalyse lone-actor violence.

However, the headwinds militating against a sustained decline are formidable. The ongoing conflicts in West Asia threaten to completely reverse recent global gains. Prolonged warfare, mass displacement, and the systematic erosion of state institutions create a uniquely fertile breeding ground for extremist resurgence in 2026 and beyond. The persistence of major geopolitical conflicts, including India-Pakistan, lowers the barriers to entry for new, fragmented radical actors, further complicating the global threat matrix.

Furthermore, even within the current downward trend, the stark resilience and adaptability of organisations such as the TTP – which bucked the general decline by increasing its attacks – serve as a potent warning. Modern terrorist organisations are highly adaptive entities. When squeezed globally, they fragment, localise, and embed themselves within pre-existing domestic ethnic or political grievances, making them extraordinarily difficult to curb.

The complacency trap

The ultimate lesson of the contemporary security paradigm is that terrorism is not receding; it is simply reorganising. The international community cannot afford to be lulled into a state of complacency by declining aggregates; it is simultaneously confronting a far more complex, resilient, and adaptive adversary.

For nations such as India, navigating an immediate strategic environment surrounded by highly volatile neighbourhoods and cross-border security challenges, these transformations require a continuous, sophisticated recalibration of both domestic and regional counter-terrorism doctrines. We must not surrender the moral and strategic clarity required to defeat it. The numbers may be falling, but the structural risks are not. True security will not be achieved by celebrating statistical hulls, but by relentlessly dismantling the fault lines of conflict, governance failures, and digital radicalisation that allow the ideology of terror to survive.

Equity MF inflows see 26.5% surge in June

Net inflows of ₹28,973 crore in June come after easing geopolitical tensions, expectations of supportive domestic macroeconomic conditions, strong retail participation; outstanding SIP accounts increase to 10.5 crore for the first time after four months of staying around the territory of 10.4 crore

Ashokamithran T.
MUMBAI

Equity-oriented mutual fund schemes attracted ₹28,973 crore in June, a sharp surge of 26.5% from the previous month, driven by easing geopolitical tensions, expectations of supportive domestic macroeconomic conditions, and strong retail participation, data from the Association of Mutual Funds of India (AMFI) showed.

The net inflows in June came after a 40.4% decline in the previous month. Investors had contributed

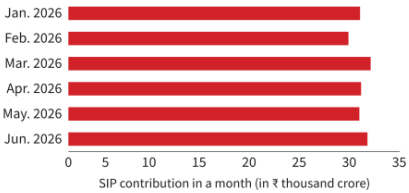
more than the median investment of ₹27,476 crore in 2026 so far.

The number of outstanding systematic investment plan (SIP) accounts increased to 10.5 crore for the first time after four months of staying around the territory of 10.4 crore accounts. The increase came in a fall in discontinued accounts to 50.6 lakh, from over 51 lakh accounts in May 2026.

The contributing SIPs increased to 9.7 crore, constituting 93% of the outstanding SIP accounts in June. In May 2026, just about 9.6 crore accounts

Slow and steady

Indians invested ₹28,973 crore into equity based mutual fund schemes in June 2026, a 26.5% increase from ₹22,907 crore in the previous month



Source: Association of Mutual Funds of India (AMFI)

contributed for their SIPs, making them a slightly lower share of 92% of all out-

standing accounts. Investors contributed ₹31,781 crore into SIPs in June

2026, up from ₹30,954 crore in the month earlier. Within the equity category, mid-cap funds attracted the highest inflows at ₹6,090 crore, followed by small-cap funds at ₹5,602 crore and flexi cap funds at ₹5,231 crore. Large cap funds received an inflow of ₹2,067 crore.

On the other hand, dividend yield funds and equity-linked savings schemes saw net outflows during the month. Also, gold ETFs recorded a net inflow of ₹3,443 crore in June against a net outflow of ₹725 crore in May. The renewed enthusiasm in mu-

tual funds comes in the backdrop of increasing campaigns by fund managers and personal finance experts. “The rebound indicates that investor confidence remains resilient despite ongoing global uncertainties and periodic market volatility. Improved market sentiment, expectations of supportive domestic macroeconomic conditions, and continued strength in retail participation helped support flows during the month,” said Nehal Meshram, senior analyst, Morningstar Investment Research India.

(With PTI inputs)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Equity-Oriented Mutual Fund Scheme

क्या है?

- **Equity-Oriented Mutual Fund Scheme** वह म्यूचुअल फंड योजना है जो अपने निवेश का **कम-से-कम 65%** हिस्सा घरेलू सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों (**Domestic Listed Companies**) के इक्विटी शेयरों या इक्विटी-संबंधित साधनों में निवेश करती है।

नियामक (Regulator)

- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

मुख्य विशेषताएँ

- दीर्घकाल (Long Term) में **पूंजी वृद्धि (Capital Appreciation)** इसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य होता है।
- इसमें जोखिम (Risk) अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होता है, लेकिन संभावित रिटर्न भी अधिक हो सकता है।
- यह मुख्यतः शेयर बाजार (Equity Market) में निवेश करता है।

प्रमुख प्रकार

- Large Cap Fund
- Mid Cap Fund
- Small Cap Fund
- Multi Cap Fund
- Flexi Cap Fund
- ELSS (Equity Linked Savings Scheme)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Mysterious strikes target Iran after U.S. air attacks

Associated Press
DUBAI

A series of mysterious, unclaimed air strikes that hit Iran after the U.S. said it finished its attacks have again raised questions of who else may be targeting the Islamic Republic.

The strikes on Thursday, just as Iran prepared to bury the late Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, hit areas across southern Iran. The country's theocracy hasn't directly blamed anyone for the strikes, though one lawmaker issued a warning to the United Arab Emirates over allegedly providing support to the United States in its campaign against Iran.

Gulf Arab states, which repeatedly have been targeted by Iran since the war



A makeshift memorial in Tehran to the schoolchildren who were killed in a strike on a girls' primary school in Minab, Iran. REUTERS

began February 28, did not immediately respond to requests for comment on Friday over the strikes. The attacks come as they and the U.S. insist the Strait of Hormuz must be open and free to ships to transit.

Israel, which under Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has engaged in an intense campaign

against Iran, has not attacked the Islamic Republic since June. Israel also broadly immediately claims its attacks on Iran.

On Friday, Iranian state media quoted Esmail Kousari, a former commander in IRGC, as warning the UAE would "pay the price for its cooperation with the United States".

YouTube Homework

➤ Iran Geographical Location

Ukrainian drones hit southern Russian refineries and Azov port

Firefighters working to extinguish burning petroleum products at the seaport, say Russian officials; Moscow's Defence Ministry says it downed more than 370 Ukrainian drones; Kyiv's army chief says war not yet at decisive 'turning point'

Agence France-Presse
MOSCOW

Ukrainian drone strikes on Friday hit southern Russian oil refineries and the port of Taganrog on the Azov Sea, where authorities declared an emergency and evacuated some residents, officials said.

Kyiv has beefed up its efforts in recent months to hinder Moscow's financial capabilities in its war against Ukraine, targeting energy infrastructure in retaliatory strikes and causing a nationwide fuel shortage.

Russia's Defence Ministry said its forces downed

over 370 Ukrainian drones, including over the Moscow region.

In the port of Taganrog, near occupied Ukraine, social media videos showed plumes of smoke rising over the city. Local governor Yuri Slyusar said he visited the port after "massive" night-time strikes. "Efforts to extinguish the fire of petroleum products at the seaport are ongoing."

In the neighbouring Krasnodar region, authorities said drones caused a fire at the Ilsky oil refinery. Authorities reported no casualties.

Russian leader Vladimir Putin has acknowledged that the Ukrainian strikes



People queue to refuel their cars at a petrol station in Moscow on Friday as Ukrainian strikes on refineries crimp domestic supply. AFP

are causing a fuel shortage and said they are aimed at dividing Russians.

Meanwhile, Ukraine's commander-in-chief Oleksandr Syrsky said that a

turning point in the war with Russia was "still a long way off", despite hailing a string of recent successes for his troops.

Kyiv's army has halted

the Russian advance across much of the front line in recent months, and delivered a string of major long-range attacks on Russian oil refineries. Many in Ukraine and among their backers abroad are saying Kyiv's troops are on the front foot in the more than four-year war.

In a social media post summarising the first half of the year, Mr. Syrsky noted a decrease in the number of "active offensive fronts", and said Russia's assaults had dropped by half.

"At the same time, we are still far from a turning point in the war," he added.

Burnham on the verge of becoming U.K. PM

Sriram Lakshman
LONDON

Former Greater Manchester Mayor Andy Burnham is all but certain to be U.K. Prime Minister Keir Starmer's successor after he secured the support of 322 of 403 Labour MPs to become the next occupant of No. 10 Downing Street and Labour Party leader.

The support of 81 MPs is needed to contest any internal election; Mr. Burnham was officially one MP short, as of Friday afternoon, of ensuring that he would be the only candidate in the fray. Four other MPs had declared support for the former Mayor but had not officially nominated him, as per Labour List, a website that tracks news from the party. Mr. Burnham is expected to be ap-



Andy Burnham being greeted as he arrives to deliver a speech at the People's History Museum in Manchester, Britain. REUTERS

pointed Labour leader by the end of next week and Prime Minister on July 20.

Mr. Burnham, who is from Labour's 'soft left' and was elected three times to run Manchester, won a byelection in Makerfield on June 18 in order to return to Westminster, as support for Mr. Starmer within his party continued

to evaporate. Mr. Burnham thanked MPs for their support, saying it was indicative of a desire for a new approach to politics.

"That is the circuit breaker I am offering: power out of Westminster, an economy rewired for ordinary people, and good growth in every postcode," he said in a statement on

Thursday. Mr. Burnham also released a video message on Gaza on the same day. "The unbearable suffering in Gaza is a scar on our collective conscience," Mr. Burnham said, noting there was still a humanitarian crisis under way. He condemned Israel's military for expanding the area it controls in Gaza. He also "strongly" condemned Hamas for the attack on Israel on October 7, 2023, as well as condemning the increase in antisemitic attacks in the U.K.

"Labour's initial response to the treatment of Gaza caused huge hurt. We got it wrong and I am sorry for that," he said.

Mr. Burnham acknowledged that the Labour government had taken important steps such as recognising the Palestinian

state, sanctioning some Israeli ministers and violent Israeli settlers, and had placed restrictions on arms exports. However, the U.K. was too slow to call for a ceasefire, he said.

The government of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu was "clearly attempting to make a 'two-state solution' impossible", Mr. Burnham said, calling for further responses from the U.K.

There is increasing evidence that war crimes were committed in Gaza, he said, adding that the international courts – and not politicians – should make a determination on this. "There is no contradiction between a zero tolerance approach to antisemitism and holding the Netanyahu government to account."

YouTube Homework

➤ India-UK Free Trade Agreement

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत एवं पेंशन मंत्रालय



भारत की विविधता शासन-व्यवस्था में भी झलकती है, इसके लिए निरंतर सीखने और सर्वोत्तम कार्यप्रणालियों के आदान-प्रदान की जरूरत है: डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह

राज्यों के बीच आपसी सीख के जरिए शासन-व्यवस्था को भारत की क्षेत्रीय विविधता के अनुरूप बनाना होगा: डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह

डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह ने एलबीएसएनएए में आईएस अधिकारियों के फेज-IV मिड-करियर ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम के 21वें दौर के समापन सत्र को संबोधित किया

केन्द्रीय मंत्री डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह ने बेहतर शासन-व्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने हेतु पदानुक्रम की बाधाओं को तोड़ने की हिमायत की

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 10 JUL 2026 6:53PM by PIB Delhi

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय



'नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए)' की छठी वर्षगांठ पर 18 अगस्त, 2026 को नशीली दवाओं के दुरुपयोग के खिलाफ देशव्यापी संकल्प दिलाया जाएगा, 12 करोड़ से अधिक नागरिकों के संकल्प लेने की संभावना

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 10 JUL 2026 5:56PM by PIB Delhi

सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय ने 'नशा मुक्त भारत अभियान (एनएमबीए)' की छठी वर्षगांठ पर 18 अगस्त, 2026 को नशीली दवाओं के दुरुपयोग के खिलाफ देशव्यापी सामूहिक संकल्प दिलाने करने की घोषणा की है। मंत्रालय का लक्ष्य स्वयं उपस्थित होकर तथा ऑनलाइन माध्यमों से **12 करोड़ से अधिक नागरिकों** की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना है जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के संकल्प का नेतृत्व करने की संभावना है।