

UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



**16
JULY**



**COMPLETE
COVERAGE**



**EXAM
FOCUSED**



**ANALYSIS
MADE EASY**



**STATIC + CURRENT
INTEGRATION**

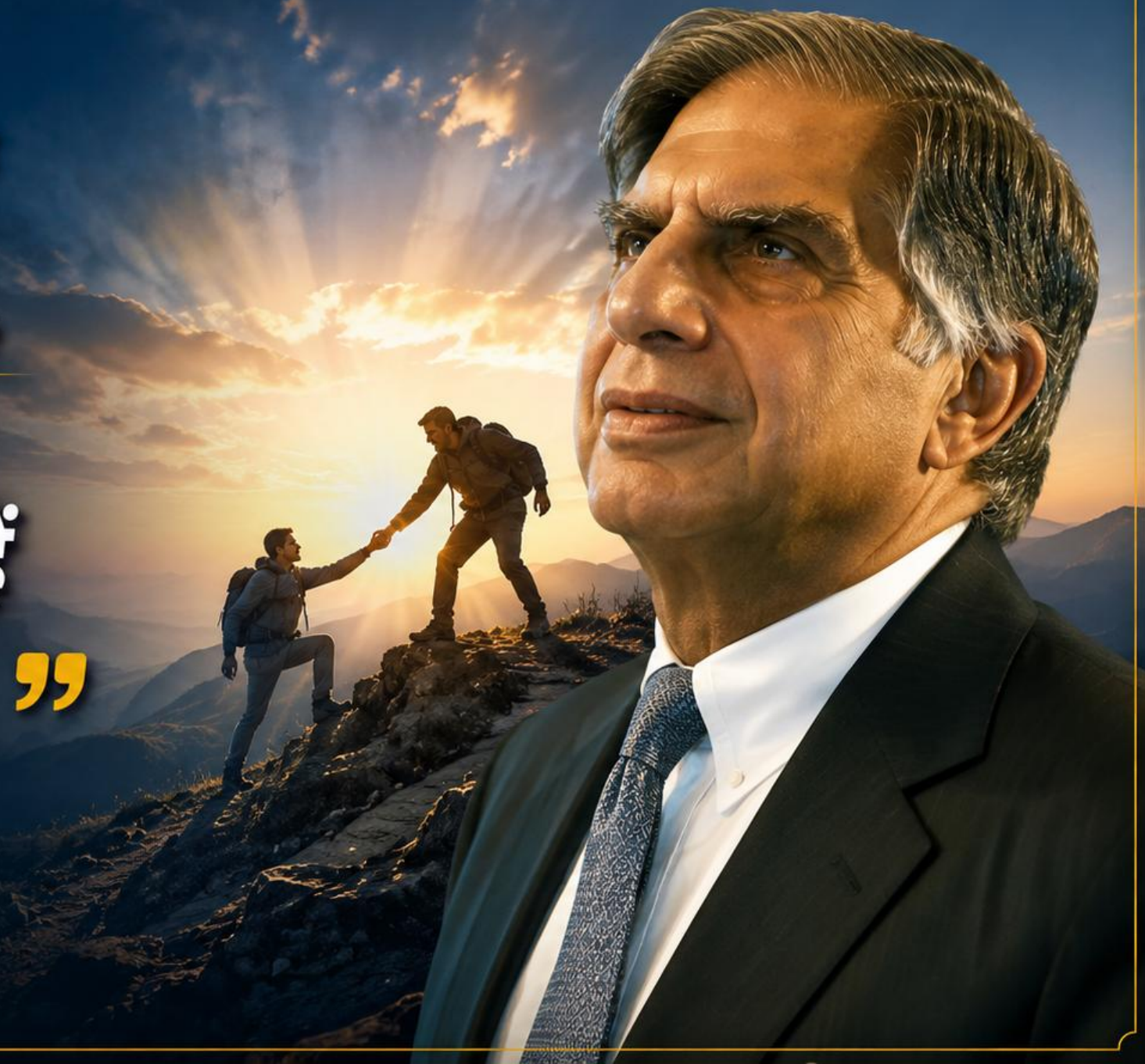


**STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED**

“ यदि आप
तेज़ चलना चाहते हैं
तो **अकेले** चलिए,
लेकिन यदि
दूर तक जाना चाहते हैं
तो **साथ** चलिए। ”

- रतन टाटा

भारतीय उद्योगपति | परोपकारी | प्रेरणास्रोत



आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

1. सेवा उत्पादन सूचकांक (ISP)
2. भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया असेैन्य परमाणु सहयोग
3. महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



भारत सरकार

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय



[हमारे बारे में](#) [प्रेस विज्ञप्ति](#) [गैलरी](#) [अनुसंधान इकाई](#) [मीडिया सुविधाएं](#) [आर्काइव](#) [तथ्यों की जांच](#) [उन्नत खोज](#)

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Economy

सेवा उत्पादन सूचकांक: भारत की सेवा अर्थव्यवस्था की नब्ज का आकलन

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 14 JUL 2026 21:01 PM



प्रस्तावना: सांख्यिकीय इकोसिस्टम का कायाकल्प

पिछले एक दशक में भारत की सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली में एक संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन आया है। जीएसटी (GST) डेटा की उच्च आवृत्ति, 'निगमित सेवा क्षेत्र उद्यम के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण' (ASISSE) का प्रारंभ और डिजिटल प्रशासनिक डेटाबेस का एकीकरण—ये कदम साक्ष्य-आधारित नीति निर्माण की आधारशिला बने हैं। इसी क्रम में, सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (MoSPI) द्वारा 'सेवा उत्पादन सूचकांक' (ISP) का शुभारंभ भारत की आर्थिक निगरानी प्रणाली में एक क्रांतिकारी सुधार है। यह भारत का पहला उच्च-आवृत्ति संकेतक है, जो सेवा क्षेत्र में अल्पकालिक गतिविधियों और उत्पादन में होने वाले बदलावों को ट्रैक करने के लिए समर्पित है।

ISP का तकनीकी फ्रेमवर्क: वैश्विक मानकों का अनुसरण

ISP का उद्देश्य आधार वर्ष 2024-25 के सापेक्ष औपचारिक सेवा क्षेत्र द्वारा उत्पादित 'मात्रा' (Volume) में हुए वास्तविक बदलावों का आकलन करना है। इसके निर्माण की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ हैं:

वैश्विक मानक

इसका कार्यप्रणालीगत फ्रेमवर्क OECD (2007) की नियमावली और यूरोस्टैट (Eurostat) की सर्वोत्तम अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रथाओं पर आधारित है।

तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति (TAC)

मई 2025 में गठित TAC-ISP ने इसके वैचारिक स्वरूप और कार्यप्रणाली को आधुनिक बनाया है।

वर्गीकरण

यह 'राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण' (NIC), 2025 पर आधारित है, जो डेटा की सटीकता और अंतरराष्ट्रीय तुलनात्मकता सुनिश्चित करता है।

'मूल्य अपस्फीतिकारक' (Price Deflator) की अनिवार्य भूमिका

सेवा क्षेत्र में प्राथमिक डेटा अक्सर 'मूल्य' (नाममात्र) के रूप में एकत्र किया जाता है, जिसमें कीमतों का प्रभाव शामिल होता है। वास्तविक 'मात्रा' को मापने के लिए ISP में एक लक्षित अपस्फीति तंत्र का उपयोग किया जाता है:

थोक व्यापार

थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (WPI) का उपयोग।

अधिकांश सेवा क्षेत्र

उप-क्षेत्र विशिष्ट अथवा प्रतिनिधि उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (CPI) का उपयोग।

मरम्मत, बैंकिंग एवं बीमा

CPI-सामान्य का उपयोग।

अन्य

जहाँ कोई विशिष्ट सूचकांक उपलब्ध नहीं है, वहाँ 'CPI-सेवाओं' का उपयोग किया जाता है।

डेटा संकलन: मिश्रित सांख्यिकीय मॉडल

ISP प्राथमिक सर्वेक्षणों के बोझ से बचते हुए एक हाइब्रिड मॉडल का उपयोग करता है:

- 1 GST डेटा**
थोक/खुदरा व्यापार, दूरसंचार, अचल संपत्ति, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी, पेशेवर सेवाएँ, मनोरंजन और परिवहन संबंधी सहायक गतिविधियों के लिए।
- 2 प्रशासनिक/द्वितीयक डेटा**
रेल, हवाई परिवहन, बैंकिंग और बीमा जैसे अत्यधिक विनियमित क्षेत्रों के लिए।
- 3 ASISSE (2026)**
स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा (निजी क्षेत्र) के लिए, जो औद्योगिक भार निर्धारण हेतु आधार प्रदान करता है।

क्षेत्रीय कवरेज और सीमाएँ

ISP सेवा क्षेत्र के लगभग 60% हिस्से को कवर करता है।

बहिष्करण

इसमें सार्वजनिक प्रशासन, रक्षा, सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली स्वास्थ्य/शिक्षा, जुआ, सट्टेबाजी, तथा गैर-बाजार/अनौपचारिक गतिविधियाँ शामिल नहीं हैं। ये क्षेत्र सरकारी कार्यों से संबंधित हैं या अनौपचारिक स्वरूप के कारण मानक सूचकांक मापन के अनुकूल नहीं हैं।

प्रदर्शन: अप्रैल 2026 की परीक्षण रिपोर्ट

प्रथम परीक्षण प्रकाशन ने सेवा क्षेत्र में व्यापक गतिशीलता प्रदर्शित की है:

- **सकारात्मक रुझान:** 19 उप-क्षेत्रों में से 14 ने वर्ष-दर-वर्ष दोहरे अंकों की वृद्धि दर्ज की।
- **शीर्ष प्रदर्शन:** आवास एवं भोजन (37.2%), खुदरा व्यापार (30.8%), प्रशासनिक एवं सहायता सेवाएँ (28.7%), और रियल एस्टेट (27.7%)।
- **चुनौतियाँ:** वायु परिवहन (-13.9%) और रेल परिवहन (-0.4%) में नकारात्मक वृद्धि देखी गई, जो इन क्षेत्रों की अल्पकालिक अस्थिरता को दर्शाती है।

ISP का रणनीतिक महत्व: 'आर्थिक नब्ज' का आकलन

आर्थिक योगदान

सेवाओं का सकल मूल्य वर्धित (GVA) में योगदान 52.9% (2024-25) है। बीते छः वर्षों में इसने लगभग 4 करोड़ रोजगार सृजित किए हैं।

निर्यात लक्ष्य

अप्रैल-जून 2026-27 में सेवा निर्यात 103.41 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर रहा। 2047 तक वैश्विक सेवाओं में 10% हिस्सेदारी का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए ISP एक 'नेविगेशन टूल' है।

सांख्यिकीय पूर्णता

औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (IIP) केवल औद्योगिक गतिविधि को मापता था; ISP इस कमी को दूर कर सेवा क्षेत्र के 'अल्पकालिक रुझानों' को पकड़ने में सक्षम है।

निष्कर्ष: भविष्य की राह

ISP प्रत्येक माह की 29 तारीख को जारी किया जाएगा। जैसे-जैसे व्यक्तिगत उप-क्षेत्रों की स्थिरता और कवरेज परिपक्व होगी, भविष्य में एक 'समग्र समेकित सेवा उत्पादन सूचकांक' प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। यह सूचकांक न केवल आर्थिक निगरानी को मजबूत करेगा, बल्कि 'विकसित भारत' के संकल्प की दिशा में नीतिगत प्रतिक्रियाओं को अधिक साक्ष्य-आधारित और सटीक बनाएगा।

अभ्यास प्रश्न

प्रश्न: 'सेवा उत्पादन सूचकांक' (ISP) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. ISP का मुख्य उद्देश्य सेवा क्षेत्र में अल्पकालिक गतिविधियों की मात्रा में होने वाले बदलावों को ट्रैक करना है।
2. इसके संकलन हेतु आधार वर्ष 2011-12 का उपयोग किया गया है, जो औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (IIP) के साथ सामंजस्य सुनिश्चित करता है।
3. इसमें सार्वजनिक प्रशासन, रक्षा और गैर-बाजार गतिविधियों को शामिल नहीं किया गया है।
4. नाममात्र राजस्व आंकड़ों से वास्तविक उत्पादन मापने हेतु इसमें थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (WPI) और उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (CPI) के विभिन्न रूपों का उपयोग किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

(A)

केवल 1 और 2

(B)

केवल 1, 3 और 4

(C)

केवल 2, 3 और 4

(D)

1, 2, 3 और 4

❓ **प्रश्न 1.** संभावित जीडीपी को परिभाषित करें और इसके निर्धारकों की व्याख्या करें। वे कौन से कारक हैं जो भारत को अपनी संभावित जीडीपी प्राप्त करने से रोक रहे हैं? (2020)



Technology

भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया असैन्य परमाणु सहयोग

प्रतिष्ठित दिनांक: 11/11/2025 10:07 PM

स्रोत : PIB

चर्चा में क्यों?

9 जुलाई 2026 को मेलबर्न में आयोजित तीसरे भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया वार्षिक शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान, दोनों देशों ने 'असैन्य परमाणु सहयोग समझौते' के तहत 'प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था' (Administrative Arrangement) को अंतिम रूप दिया। यह भारत के स्वच्छ ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों और दीर्घकालिक परमाणु ईंधन सुरक्षा के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक मील का पत्थर है।

भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया परमाणु सहयोग: प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था का महत्व

यह प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था अंतरराष्ट्रीय परमाणु ऊर्जा एजेंसी (IAEA) की निगरानी के दायरे में ऑस्ट्रेलिया से भारत को दीर्घकालिक यूरेनियम निर्यात का मार्ग प्रशस्त करती है।

रणनीतिक आधार

ऑस्ट्रेलिया विश्व के कुल यूरेनियम भंडार का एक-तिहाई से अधिक हिस्सा रखता है।

प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था: प्रक्रिया, अनुपालन और NSG समर्थन

यूरैनियम की यह सुनिश्चित उपलब्धता भारत के तेजी से बढ़ते परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के लिए एक सुरक्षित ईंधन आपूर्ति आधार प्रदान करेगी।

प्रक्रिया और अनुपालन

ऑस्ट्रेलियाई नीति के तहत, यूरैनियम का निर्यात केवल उन्हीं देशों को किया जाता है जिनके साथ उसका 'असैन्य परमाणु सहयोग समझौता' हो। भारत को आपूर्ति की जाने वाली सभी परमाणु सामग्री आईएईए के सुरक्षोपायों (Safeguards) के अधीन रहेगी।

सदस्यता का समर्थन

इस अवसर पर ऑस्ट्रेलिया ने 'परमाणु आपूर्तिकर्ता समूह' (NSG) में भारत की सदस्यता के लिए अपने निरंतर समर्थन की भी पुष्टि की।

❑ परमाणु आपूर्तिकर्ता समूह (एनएसजी)

परमाणु आपूर्तिकर्ता समूह 48 देशों का एक स्वैच्छिक समूह है, जो परमाणु सामग्री के निर्यात को नियंत्रित करके परमाणु हथियारों के प्रसार को रोकता है। इसकी स्थापना 1974 में भारत के पहले परमाणु परीक्षण के जवाब में की गई थी, और इसका स्थायी सचिवालय/मुख्यालय वियना, ऑस्ट्रिया में स्थित है।

भारत का परमाणु ऊर्जा परिदृश्य

भारत अपने निम्न-कार्बन ऊर्जा परिवर्तन के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा को एक अनिवार्य स्तंभ मानता है।

वर्तमान स्थिति

भारत वर्तमान में 8.78 गीगावाट (GW) की कुल संस्थापित क्षमता के साथ सात साइटों पर 24 परमाणु ऊर्जा रिएक्टरों का संचालन कर रहा है।

विस्तार योजना

8000 मेगावाट की संयुक्त क्षमता वाले 10 रिएक्टर निर्माणाधीन हैं और 10 अतिरिक्त रिएक्टरों के लिए परियोजना-पूर्व कार्यकलाप चल रहे हैं।

रिएक्टर प्रकार

इनमें दाबित भारी पानी रिएक्टर (PHWR), कचथनशील जल रिएक्टर (BWR) और लाइट वाटर रिएक्टर (LWR) शामिल हैं।

❑ फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर (FBR)

भारत प्लूटोनियम के कुशल उपयोग के लिए FBR पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहा है। 6 अप्रैल 2026 को कलपक्कम में 500 मेगावाट के प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर (PFBR) ने पहली 'क्रिटिकैलिटी' प्राप्त की। यह भारत के तीन-चरण परमाणु कार्यक्रम के दूसरे चरण की शुरुआत है, जो थोरियम भंडार के उपयोग की दिशा में मील का पत्थर है।

थोरियम उपयोग, SMR और 'शांति अधिनियम' 2025

थोरियम उपयोग

भारत की दीर्घकालिक रणनीति केरल, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा की तटीय रेत में पाए जाने वाले प्रचुर थोरियम भंडार का उपयोग करना है।

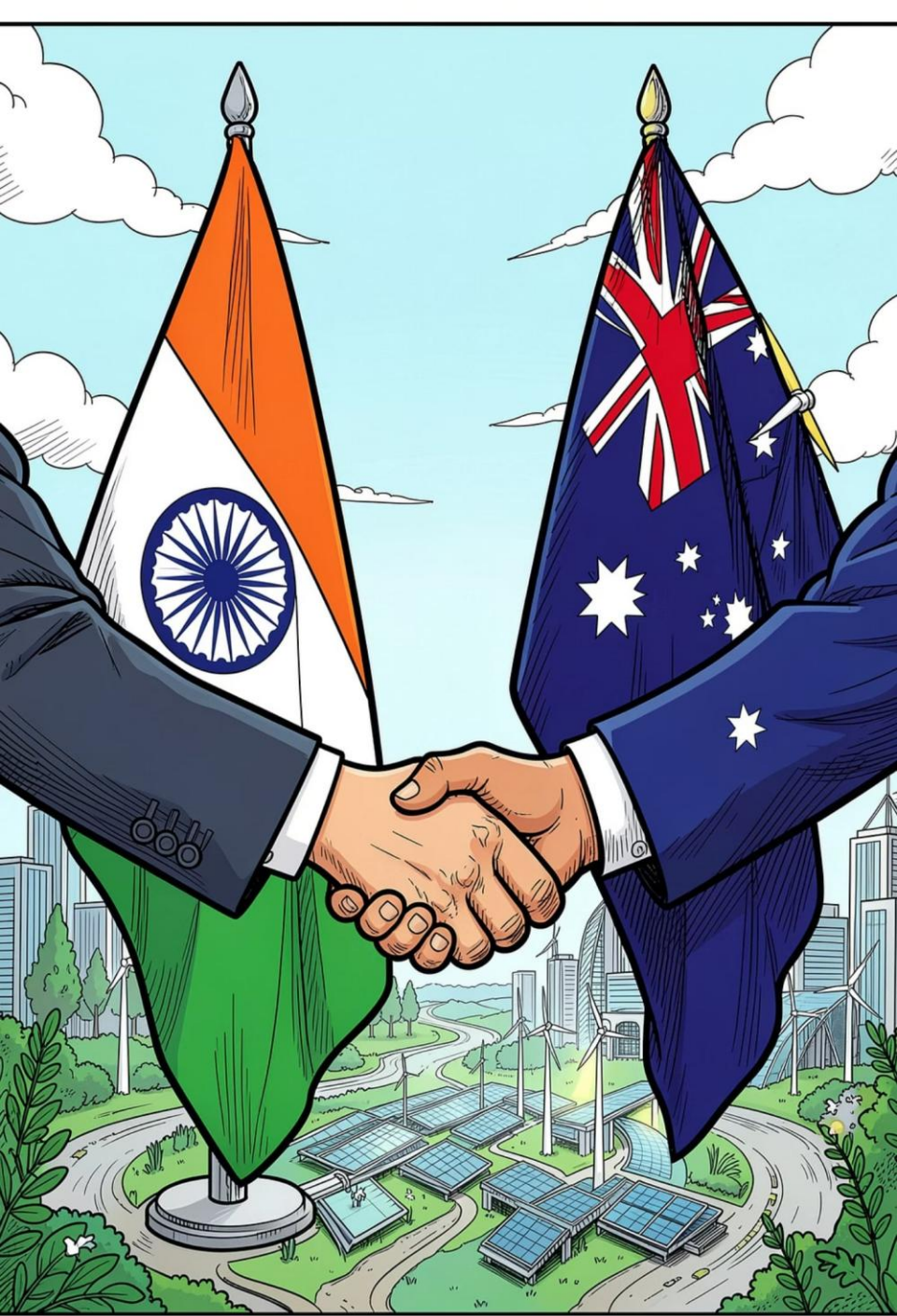
लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टर (SMR)

केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 में स्वदेशी SMR के अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं। इनका लक्ष्य 2033 तक कम से कम पांच SMR को संचालित करना है।

'शांति अधिनियम' 2025

दिसंबर 2025 में अधिनियमित 'भारत के रूपांतरण के लिए नाभिकीय ऊर्जा का संधारणीय दोहन और अभिवर्धन विधेयक, 2025 (शांति अधिनियम)' ने परमाणु क्षेत्र में निजी भागीदारी का द्वार खोल दिया है।

- **निजी क्षेत्र की भूमिका:** यह अधिनियम भारतीय निजी कंपनियों और संयुक्त उद्यमों को परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के निर्माण, स्वामित्व और प्रचालन में भागीदारी की अनुमति देता है।
- **निवेशकों का विश्वास:** सुनिश्चित दीर्घकालिक यूरेनियम आपूर्ति डेवलपर्स और निवेशकों को समय पर परियोजना कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक विश्वास प्रदान करती है।



भारत के लिए यह समझौता क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?



ऊर्जा सुरक्षा

परमाणु ऊर्जा एक भरोसेमंद 'बेसलोड' उत्पादन है, जो सौर और पवन ऊर्जा के परिवर्तनीय उत्पादन को स्थिरता प्रदान करता है।



स्वच्छ ऊर्जा और नेट-जीरो

भारत का लक्ष्य 2070 तक शुद्ध-शून्य (Net-Zero) उत्सर्जन है। परमाणु ऊर्जा कोयले पर निर्भरता को कम करने और उद्योग एवं डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था की बढ़ती ऊर्जा मांग को पूरा करने के लिए एक विश्वसनीय निम्न-कार्बन स्रोत है।



रणनीतिक विश्वास

यूरैनियम की आपूर्ति करने का ऑस्ट्रेलिया का निर्णय भारत के मजबूत परमाणु अप्रसार रिकॉर्ड और जिम्मेदार उपयोग पर उनके गहरे विश्वास को दर्शाता है।

प्रारंभिक परीक्षा हेतु अभ्यास प्रश्न

'भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह समझौता भारत को ऑस्ट्रेलिया से 'थोरियम' के दीर्घकालिक आयात की अनुमति देता है।
2. यह व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करती है कि भारत को आपूर्ति की जाने वाली परमाणु सामग्री केवल असैन्य उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग की जाएगी।
3. इस समझौते के तहत आपूर्ति की जाने वाली सभी परमाणु सामग्री अंतरराष्ट्रीय परमाणु ऊर्जा एजेंसी के सुरक्षा उपायों के अधीन रहेगी।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains) हेतु अभ्यास प्रश्न

'स्वच्छ ऊर्जा संक्रमण' (Clean Energy Transition) के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में भारत के परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि हालिया 'भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था' और 'शांति अधिनियम 2025' भारत की परमाणु महत्वाकांक्षाओं को किस प्रकार सुदृढ़ करते हैं?

शब्द सीमा

250 शब्द

अंक

15 अंक

Iran threatens 'to halt all regional oil exports'

Oil and gas 'will either be for everyone or for no one', says Iran amid 'wave of strikes' by the U.S.

Blockade by U.S. has 'dismantled' the peace MoU, says Tehran; Brent crude price nears \$85 a barrel

Unless stocks are replenished, the world will be poorly equipped for the next shock, analysts say

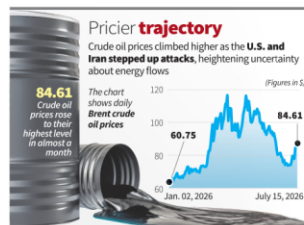
Agence France-Presse
TEHRAN/WASHINGTON

Returning to war nearly a month after signing a memorandum of understanding towards peace in West Asia, the U.S. and Iran on Wednesday launched strikes on targets across the region.

While the U.S. Central Command said it launched "a wave of strikes... designed to further degrade military capabilities Iranian forces have used to attack commercial shipping in the Strait of Hormuz", Iranian state media reported explosions near the port city of Bandar Abbas, on the island of Qeshm, and on Bandar Imam Khomeini. Iranian media later said new U.S. strikes hit the

southern port city of Bushahr, home to the country's only civilian nuclear plant.

Iran's Revolutionary Guards said they targeted the U.S. Fifth Fleet in Bahrain, where the military said it had intercepted attacks against civilian targets, while Jordan's armed forces said they had downed three missiles from Tehran. Deputy Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic, Kazem Gharibabadi, said the renewed U.S. blockade on Iranian ports "has, in a way, dismantled the Islamabad memorandum", referring to the interim deal reached last month to halt hostilities and pursue peace talks. The Guards also threatened on Wednesday to halt all energy exports from West Asia over the



U.S. blockade. "The export of oil and gas from the region will be either for everyone or for no one," it said.

The Brent crude oil, the international standard, traded close to \$85 a barrel on Wednesday – more than 15% higher than the

"As tensions flare again in the Strait of Hormuz, that room [from oil surplus] is now smaller and shrinking further as spare capacity has been deployed, demand has compressed, and inventories have been drawn down," Azim Sadikov and Jean-Marc Natal from the IMF wrote in a blog post. "Unless inventories are replenished, the world will start from a weaker position when the next shock comes."

At the heart of the resumption of hostilities has been the dispute over the Strait of Hormuz, a waterway that is crucial for global oil and gas flows.

Iran blockaded the strait after the U.S. and Israel launched their massive attack on February 28, using

it for leverage against its foes for months before briefly reopening it, and then again vowing it would be closed "until the U.S. ends its aggression".

The U.S., in turn, has reimposed its own blockade of Iran's ports, though Mr. Trump has backed down on a planned 20% levy on ships using the strait.

In Tehran, there was no sign of a return to conflict, with Iranians thronging cafes to watch the France-Spain FIFA World Cup semi-final in huge crowds on Tuesday night.

Since the war began, Iran has asserted its control over the Strait of Hormuz and opened fire on ships for taking routes it says are unauthorised.

"The retaliatory operations of the fighters will

continue, and the Strait of Hormuz will remain closed until the United States ends its acts of aggression," the Guards have said.

A Norwegian tanker was hit by an explosion caused by an unidentified device off the Omani coast early Tuesday, the crisis response company MTI Network said.

Kuwait said one of its naval vessels was struck during an Iranian missile and drone barrage, wounding four crew members.

Since last week, renewed U.S. attacks have killed at least 30 people in Iran, government spokesperson Fatemeh Mohajeri said. Separately, the military announced that seven of its personnel were killed in Wednesday's strikes on the southeast.

Trump threatens to hit Iran power plants, bridges next week if no deal

'We're going to knock out all their power plants. We're going to knock out all their bridges unless they get to the table and negotiate,' says U.S. President, adding that strikes will continue; U.S. says Iran had attacked seven ships over the past week

Agence France-Presse
WASHINGTON

President Donald Trump said on Tuesday he would expand U.S. strikes on Iran next week to target power plants and bridges if Tehran does not make a deal.

"Next week it gets really bad for them because next week comes the power plants. Next week comes the bridges," Mr. Trump said in an interview with Fox News.

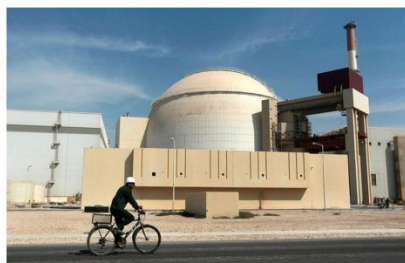
"We're going to knock out all their power plants. We're going to knock out all their bridges unless

they get to the table and negotiate." Mr. Trump's comments came as U.S. forces carried out strikes against Iran for a fourth day in a row and reimposed a naval blockade on the country's ports.

A fragile June 17 ceasefire between the two sides has effectively collapsed, with the focus on control of the crucial Strait of Hormuz.

Asked how long the U.S. strikes would carry on, Mr. Trump replied: "They'll continue until I say it's enough."

Meanwhile, Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard



Energy targets: The reactor building of the nuclear power plant, just outside the southern city of Bushehr in Iran. AP

Corps threatened to close "all other export corridors that benefit the U.S. and its allies", Iranian media re-

ported. "Regional energy exports are either shared by all, or denied to all," the IRGC said in a statement

carried by Iran's IRNA state news agency on Wednesday.

A senior Houthi official warned on Monday that the group was prepared to close the Bab el-Mandeb Strait – a move he said could send oil prices soaring to \$200 a barrel – if Saudi Arabia continued to attack Yemen, according to a report on Iran's Press TV website.

The United States said Iran had attacked seven commercial ships over the past week, leading to nearly a dozen crew members being killed, missing or injured.

YouTube Homework

- ✓ Nuclear Programme
- ✓ SOH
- ✓ GoO
- ✓ GoP
- ✓ Red Sea
- ✓ AoR
- ✓ B-A-M
- ✓ Vessel Attack
- ✓ IMO
- ✓ UNCLOS
- ✓ SOLAS

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- अमेरिका की सेना दुनिया भर में अपने ऑपरेशनों को संचालित करने के लिए 11 **Unified Combatant Commands (UCCs)** में विभाजित है। इनमें 7 **Geographic Commands** और 4 **Functional Commands** शामिल हैं।

Geographic Combatant Commands (7)

U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM)

क्षेत्र: पूरा अफ्रीका (मिस्र को छोड़कर)

U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM)

क्षेत्र: मध्य पूर्व, मध्य एशिया
भारत के दृष्टिकोण से महत्वपूर्ण: ईरान, इराक, अफगानिस्तान, खाड़ी क्षेत्र

U.S. European Command (EUCOM)

- क्षेत्र: यूरोप, रूस का अधिकांश पश्चिमी क्षेत्र

U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM)

- क्षेत्र: हिंद महासागर और प्रशांत महासागर
- भारत, चीन, जापान, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, दक्षिण चीन सागर आदि

U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM)

- क्षेत्र: अमेरिका, कनाडा, मेक्सिको और उत्तरी अमेरिका की सुरक्षा

U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM)

- क्षेत्र: लैटिन अमेरिका और कैरेबियन

U.S. Space Command (SPACECOM)

- क्षेत्र: अंतरिक्ष (Space Operations)

Functional Combatant Commands (4)

U.S. Strategic Command (STRATCOM)

- परमाणु प्रतिरोध (Nuclear Deterrence), मिसाइल रक्षा, वैश्विक स्ट्राइक

U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM)

- विशेष बल (Special Forces), आतंकवाद विरोधी अभियान

U.S. Transportation Command (TRANSCOM)

- सैनिकों और सैन्य सामग्री का वैश्विक परिवहन

U.S. Cyber Command (CYBERCOM)

- साइबर सुरक्षा और साइबर युद्ध

Fact

- कुल **Combatant Commands** = 11
- Geographic Commands** = 7
- Functional Commands** = 4
- INDOPACOM** भारत और चीन से जुड़े रणनीतिक मामलों के कारण सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कमांडों में से एक है।
- CENTCOM** मध्य पूर्व और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।
- SPACECOM** अंतरिक्ष में सैन्य अभियानों का संचालन करता है, जबकि **CYBERCOM** साइबर युद्ध और साइबर सुरक्षा का दायित्व संभालता है।

India-U.K.
social security
pact is not
retrospective

Sriram Lakshman
LONDON

The India-U.K. Double Contributions Convention (DCC), allowing temporary Indian and British workers an exemption from paying social security contributions in their host countries for 60 months, is not retrospective, i.e., it will not apply to Indians already working in the U.K. and Britons working in India before July 15. The DCC came into effect on Wednesday. Normally, temporary foreign workers are exempt from U.K. social security contributions - National Insurance (NI) - for the first 12 months.

FULL REPORT ON
» PAGE 14

India-U.K. social security pact is not retrospective

Sriram Lakshman
LONDON

The India-U.K. Double Contributions Convention (DCC), allowing temporary Indian and British workers an exemption from paying social security contributions in their host countries for 60 months, is not retrospective, i.e., it will not apply to Indians already working in the U.K. and Britons working in India before July 15.

The DCC came into effect on Wednesday alongside the India-U.K. Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA). Normally, temporary foreign workers - called "detached workers" in the U.K. - are exempt from U.K. social security contri-

Double Contributions Convention applies only to employees arriving in U.K. on or after Wednesday

butions known as National Insurance (NI) for the first 12 months. The India-U.K. DCC has increased this exemption from 12 to 60 months for detached workers.

However, guidance issued by the U.K. clarifies that individuals already working in the U.K. immediately before Wednesday are not considered "detached workers" under the DCC and are hence subject to U.K. law on social security contributions.

National Insurance con-

tribution is paid by both the employee and employer, normally. The employee could pay up to 8% of gross salary generally and the employer up to 15% of gross salary as NI contributions.

The DCC applies only to employees arriving in the U.K. on or after Wednesday and who are not expected to remain in the U.K. for more than 60 months.

His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) adds that in these cases those seeking an exemption should get a "certificate of coverage" from India's Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as evidence that they are making social security contributions in India and are exempt from U.K. NIC.

YouTube Homework

✓ **India-UK CETA**

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

India-UK DCC = Double Contribution Convention

- **Double Contribution Convention (DCC)** भारत और यूनाइटेड किंगडम के बीच हुआ एक **Social Security Agreement** है, जिसका उद्देश्य एक ही कर्मचारी और नियोक्ता से दोनों देशों में एक साथ **Social Security Contributions** (जैसे **National Insurance/PF**) लेने से बचाना है।

इसका उद्देश्य

- एक ही आय पर दोहरी **Social Security Contribution (Double Contribution)** से राहत देना।
- भारत और UK के बीच काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों तथा कंपनियों की लागत कम करना।
- प्रतिभा (Talent) और पेशेवरों की आवाजाही को आसान बनाना।

यह कैसे काम करता है?

- उदाहरण के लिए:
- यदि किसी भारतीय कंपनी का कर्मचारी **कुछ वर्षों के लिए UK में भेजा जाता है**, तो उसे एक निश्चित अवधि तक UK की **Social Security** में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। वह भारत की **Social Security** व्यवस्था में ही योगदान जारी रख सकता है (समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार)।
- इसी प्रकार, UK से भारत आने वाले पात्र कर्मचारियों को भी दोहरी **Social Security Contribution** से राहत मिल सकती है।

लाभ

- कर्मचारियों की **नेट आय** पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव।
- कंपनियों के लिए **रोजगार लागत** में कमी।
- भारत-UK व्यापार और निवेश को बढ़ावा।
- दोनों देशों के बीच पेशेवरों की गतिशीलता (Mobility) में वृद्धि।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



The reported data leak comes amid construction of four VVER reactors at the plant. FILE PHOTO

Leak of Kudankulam nuclear plant data sparks 'commotion'

P. Sudhakar
TIRUNELVELI

The leak of highly sensitive files of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP), reportedly accessed by a ransomware group from a contractor's server, has triggered "absolute commotion" in the plant, KKNPP sources said on Wednesday.

After commissioning two 1,000 Mwe VVER reactors, KKNPP is building four more such units with Russian collaboration.

Sources said the top brass of the upcoming nuclear park is "completely clueless" about the development that poses security threat as it may let an adversary map the support system and identify vulnerabilities.

According to *Reuters*, more than 19,000 files dating between 2016 and mid-2025, and linked to KKNPP's engineering blueprints on control, cooling and ventilation systems, list of vendors and suppliers, etc. had been accessed by World Leaks.

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited said the information claimed to be available in public domain pertains to "conventional balance of plant common service facilities" and does not relate to any nuclear safety or nuclear

security-related systems.

The leak originated from a server hosted by third party provider Yotta. The plant's contractor, Anil Ambani's Reliance Group, has admitted that a "partial breach" had happened and the government had been informed.

"Suspicious activity on Yotta's server was noted on May 29 last and it was reported in June-end. Investigations by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), the project proponent, and Computer Emergency Response Team are on," the sources said.

When the KKNPP encountered a similar incident in 2019, wherein a North Korean malware infection on its administrative network exposed the plant's vulnerability, NPCIL had dismissed it saying their "unbreachable standalone network" was intact and no data could be accessed by any dark web.

Neither KKNPP's site director Ashok Bhatiya nor V.P. Sunil, Station Director (1 and 2), could be reached for their comments on this sensitive issue.

Senior manager of human resources and public relations Kannan, who usually keeps in touch with the media for occasional press statements, also did not pick up repeated calls.

YouTube Homework

✓ India's Nuclear Policy

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- भारत में वर्तमान में 7 Nuclear Power Plants (परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र) हैं, जिनमें कुल 24 Nuclear Reactors संचालित हो रहे हैं।

भारत के 7 परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

क्रम	परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र	राज्य	रिएक्टर
1	Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS)	महाराष्ट्र	4
2	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS)	राजस्थान	8
3	Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS)	तमिलनाडु	2
4	Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS)	उत्तर प्रदेश	2
5	Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS)	गुजरात	4
6	Kaiga Generating Station	कर्नाटक	4
7	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP)	तमिलनाडु	4

Assam Rifles camp attacked, vehicles torched in Manipur

The Hindu Bureau
GUWAHATI

A mob threw stones, vandalised an Assam Rifles camp and damaged four vehicles of the security forces in Senapati town of Manipur around 9.30 p.m. on Tuesday.

The attack occurred after the paramilitary forces launched an area domination patrol and search operation based on “credible intelligence inputs” regarding the presence of armed cadres in Makuilongdi, about 2 km west of a designated camp of the NSCN (I-M) at Oklong.

The NSCN (I-M) refers to the Isak-Muivah faction of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland. The outfit prefers to call itself the National Socialist Council of Nagalim.

“The intelligence reports and social media posts indicated the pre-



Tensions boil over: Charred remains of a vehicle following a mob attack in Senapati district of Manipur on Wednesday. PTI

sence of armed cadres moving outside designated camps, carrying weapons and wearing uniforms, in violation of established Ceasefire Ground Rules,” the Defence spokesperson said on Wednesday.

The Ceasefire Monitoring Group, which observes, verifies, and reports on compliance with

agreed pauses in fighting, was formally informed regarding the reported violations, highlighting the security concerns, he said.

Entry stand-off

“During the course of the operation, residents, including women, obstructed the Assam Rifles columns approaching

Makuilongdi and Oklong villages. The columns exercised maximum restraint and communicated with the local representatives, adding that the operations were aimed solely at ensuring security and maintaining peace in the area, and that the columns would not enter any village without the consent of the authorities,” the spokesperson said.

As tensions escalated, a large crowd gathered in Senapati town around 9 p.m. and prepared to march towards the Assam Rifles at Naga Taphou in the district. “Despite the withdrawal of the columns, a large mob reached the camp around 9.30 p.m., hurled stones, damaging property and attempting acts of arson,” the spokesperson said.

“The mob vandalised and damaged Assam Rifles vehicles. A light vehicle

was set ablaze, while two trucks were overturned and damaged. A car of a civilian was also burnt during the violence,” an Assam Rifles official said.

Situation under control

Minimum force was applied to disperse the violent crowd in coordination with the Manipur Police and the Central Reserve Police Force, he added.

The situation in Senapati was under control, a district official said.

“Neither the local people nor the security personnel sustained any injuries,” he said.

On July 6, unidentified gunmen ambushed an Assam Rifles patrol in Ukhrul district, killing two personnel and injuring several others. Ukhrul, adjoining Senapati, is considered the political heartland of the NSCN (I-M), which is in ceasefire mode since 1997.

BSF initiates technical study to fence marshy Sundarbans

The Armed police force has been tasked to carry out the study to fence the challenging terrain along the land border with Bangladesh; exercise vital for national security, BSF chief tells locals

Vijaita Singh
NEW DELHI

In a first, the Union Home Ministry is set to fence about 90 kilometres of the Sundarbans along the India-Bangladesh border in West Bengal, a challenging terrain characterised by mangrove forests, tidal swamps, embankments, and numerous creeks.

The Border Security Force (BSF), which is deployed along the Bangladesh border, has initiated a feasibility and technical study to erect the fence along the land border with Bangladesh, a senior government official told *The Hindu*.

At present, there are no barriers on the ground and the BSF has deployed Floating Border Outposts, or FBOPs, in the riverine areas to secure the border. Plans are afoot to augment marine patrolling, the official said.

Praveen Kumar, Director-General, BSF, had visited the Sundarbans from July 11 to 14 and reviewed the progress of the fencing work. "No fencing work has ever been done in the Sundarbans till now. The locals have been coun-



BSF Director-General Praveen Kumar interacts with local people in the Sundarbans. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

selling that fencing is a requirement and that it is vital for national security. The joint inspection by the BSF and Department of Irrigation will start soon," said the official.

Protected area

As part of a public outreach, the BSF D-G met with local people and government officials in the area, a BSF statement said.

Almost 71 km of the border is contiguous with the Sundarbans Wildlife Sanctuary where no construction work is allowed as it is a protected area, the official said. "The three-day security review led by the D-G focused on time-

bound completion of fence-related work. The need for more searchlights and surveillance cameras to aid marine domination was discussed," said the official.

Another official said that people were concerned about their land being acquired for construction of the fence, adding that the project gathered pace after the change of government in West Bengal.

"The previous government did not allow any joint survey of the land in the Sundarbans. Many people fear that they will lose their land and homes. Several mid-scale hotels and lodges which operate in

the area also raised concern as they might be asked to shift. They have been assured that the government will compensate and rehabilitate them," said the official.

After the August 2024 ouster of the Sheikh Hasina government in neighbouring Bangladesh, the BSF enhanced patrolling and deployment along the border to prevent infiltration and other crimes.

"Though the Sundarbans is not a preferred route for infiltrators, it is used for trans-border crimes. After August 2024, additional security measures were taken up here," said the official.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

सुंदरवन (Sundarbans)

- सुंदरवन विश्व का सबसे बड़ा मैंग्रोव (Mangrove) वन है। यह भारत और बांग्लादेश में फैला हुआ है तथा गंगा, ब्रह्मपुत्र और मेघना नदियों के डेल्टा पर स्थित है।

मुख्य तथ्य

- स्थान:** पश्चिम बंगाल (भारत) एवं बांग्लादेश
- नदी तंत्र:** गंगा-ब्रह्मपुत्र-मेघना डेल्टा
- वन का प्रकार:** मैंग्रोव वन
- UNESCO विश्व धरोहर स्थल:** भारतीय सुंदरवन राष्ट्रीय उद्यान को 1987 में विश्व धरोहर का दर्जा मिला।
- रामसर स्थल:** सुंदरवन एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय महत्व का आर्द्रभूमि (Wetland) क्षेत्र भी है।

नाम का अर्थ

- "सुंदरवन" नाम **सुंदरी (Sundari)** नामक मैंग्रोव वृक्ष से माना जाता है, जो इस क्षेत्र में प्रमुख रूप से पाया जाता है।

प्रमुख जीव-जंतु

- Royal Bengal Tiger (सबसे प्रसिद्ध)
- खारे पानी का मगरमच्छ
- गंगा डॉल्फिन
- फिशिंग कैट
- चीतल (Spotted Deer)
- किंग कोबरा
- ऑलिव रिडले कछुआ (कुछ तटीय क्षेत्रों में)

वनस्पति

- सुंदरी
- गेवा
- केओरा
- गोरान
- निपा पाम

विशेषताएँ

- विश्व का सबसे बड़ा ज्वारीय (Tidal) मैंग्रोव पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र।
- यहाँ प्रतिदिन ज्वार-भाटा (High Tide-Low Tide) का प्रभाव पड़ता है।
- मैंग्रोव पेड़ों की **श्वसन जड़ें (Pneumatophores)** दलदली भूमि में ऑक्सीजन प्राप्त करने में सहायता करती हैं।
- यह क्षेत्र चक्रवातों और समुद्री तूफानों से तटीय इलाकों की प्राकृतिक सुरक्षा करता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Congress asks Centre to clarify on U.S. Bill seeking 100% tariffs

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Congress on Wednesday asked Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal to clarify the Centre's position after a bipartisan group of United States Senators introduced a Bill proposing 100% tariffs on imports from India and four other countries for continuing to purchase Russian oil.

The proposed legislation, initiated by Republican Senator late Lindsey Graham, seeks to impose punitive tariffs on India, China, Slovakia, Hungary and Azerbaijan.

European exemption

It exempts 15 European nations that continue to import Russian gas, arguing that such imports account for only a small share of their energy needs and that they are reducing their dependence on Moscow.

Congress media and publicity department chairman Pawan Khera questioned the Union government's response to the new development, and said Mr. Goyal should explain its implications for India.

"These are not House Democrats. These are Republican Senators, backed by President Donald Trump, demanding 100% tariffs on India and four other countries for buying Russian oil," Mr. Khera said in a post on X.

He added that India was being "humiliated" by the threat of punitive tariffs for pursuing its energy interests.

If enacted, the legislation would mark the first instance of the U.S. Congress explicitly authorising tariffs as a geopolitical instrument to penalise countries accused of allegedly financing another nation's war efforts.

YouTube Homework

- ✓ **US Trade Act 1974**
- ✓ **Section 301**

C-section complications row: kin of five Rajasthan women appeal to President for help

Press Trust of India

KOTA

The families of five women admitted to the New Medical College Hospital (NMCH), Kota, have written to the President of India seeking permission for euthanasia if they do not receive a kidney transplant. They sent a memorandum to Droupadi Murmu with the demand after the five refused dialysis and insisted on a kidney transplant or death.

The development comes after the five women underwent 32 rounds of dialysis in the past 68 days and continue to battle kidney infection suffered after their C-section delivery.

NMCH Principal Dr. Nishesh Jain said on Wednesday that the five new mothers with kidney complications were fully stable and fit to be dis-



Silent plight: One of the five women undergoing treatment at the New Medical College Hospital in Kota, Rajasthan, on Wednesday. PTI

charged. He said that the women were fit to go home and can receive dialysis on an outpatient basis.

Dr. Jain said if the patients refused dialysis, toxic waste would accumulate in the body, leading to severe health complications.

On transplants, the Principal said that a patient must be observed for three to six months for acute renal failure before being categorised as end-stage renal disease.

Mohan Lal, whose wife is undergoing treatment since May, said: "We cannot watch them suffer anymore. If they do not give us a written assurance for kidney transplants within 48 hours, we will stop bringing them for dialysis and let them die. We are living like walking corpses."

The Rajasthan government has ordered a probe into the post-delivery complications at Kota hospitals.

YouTube Homework

✓ NFHS-6

NDA renews push to muster numbers for delimitation Bill

Both the ruling alliance and Opposition INDIA bloc are firming up strategies ahead of the Monsoon Session of Parliament; NDA banks on splits in Trinamool, Sena, realignment in T.N.; Congress's parliamentary group is scheduled to meet today

Sandeep Phukan
NEW DELHI/MUMBAI

With the Monsoon Session of Parliament beginning on July 20, the ruling National Democratic Alliance and the Opposition Indian National Developmental, Inclusive Alliance are firming up strategies with regard to the Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill, which proposes to raise the number of Lok Sabha seats to 850 and initiate the delimitation process.

The issue acquired a sense of urgency on Wednesday as Maharashtra Deputy Chief Minister and Shiv Sena leader Eknath Shinde met Union Home Minister Amit Shah in New Delhi, while leaders of both factions of the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) met Maharashtra Chief Minister Devendra Fadnis in Mumbai.

Amid speculation that NCP MPs of the Sharad Pawar faction may also switch sides, the party's



Maharashtra Deputy Chief Minister Eknath Shinde reportedly met Union Minister Amit Shah in New Delhi on Wednesday. FILE PHOTO

working president, Supriya Sule, clarified that her party had not taken any decision on the Bill. Earlier in the day, she was reported to have said that if the proposed delimitation Bill was based on a uniform 50% increase in seats across all States, "there would be little reason to oppose it".

The NDA government's sustained effort to secure a two-thirds majority in the Lok Sabha to pass the Constitution amendment Bill gained momentum after 20 Lok Sabha members of the Trinamool Congress

and six MPs of the Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray) aligned themselves with the BJP-led NDA. Alliance managers claim that its strength in the Lok Sabha has risen from 298 in April to 329, though it remains short of the two-thirds majority mark of 362.

The Congress's parliamentary strategy group is scheduled to meet on Thursday morning, but sources said the party's top leadership is upset that the government is trying to secure a two-thirds majority

through the "defection route". "The Home Minister will not get the two-thirds majority he is desperate for in the Lok Sabha. After his humiliation on April 17, he will suffer a second defeat," Congress leader Jairam Ramesh told *The Hindu*.

Outreach to INDIA allies
The BJP has, meanwhile, stepped up its outreach to parties in the INDIA bloc in an effort to secure the numbers required to pass the amendment Bill, which also forms the basis for implementing women's reservation from the 2029 Lok Sabha election.

According to BJP leaders and government sources, the realignment following the recent Assembly elections in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu has opened fresh channels of communication with Opposition parties. Sources said the BJP has also reopened talks with the DMK after its break with the Congress.

Former Union Finance Minister P. Chidambaram

on Tuesday had said that the government was trying to woo both the DMK and the NCP (SP). Against this backdrop, Ms. Sule's comments that there would be "little reason to oppose" a proposal based on a uniform 50% increase in Lok Sabha seats across all States fuelled speculation that the NCP (SP) could support the Bill. "The formula for implementation should be given in writing," she said.

In the Rajya Sabha too, the BJP's numbers are set to improve after three Trinamool members joined the BJP. After July 24, the BJP's strength in the Upper House is expected to rise to 117, its highest ever. With the support of seven nominated members, three Independents and NDA allies, the ruling alliance expects to reach 153 members, still 11 short of the two-thirds majority of 164 required to amend the Constitution.

(With inputs from Nistula Hebbar and Vinaya Deshpande)

YouTube Homework

✓ **Constitutional Amendment**

✓ **Monsoon Session: 20 July – 31 August**

Panel defers final meeting on higher education Bill amid objections from A.P.

Sobhana K. Nair
NEW DELHI

The Joint Committee of Parliament reviewing the Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill, 2025, has deferred its meeting, originally scheduled for Friday to finalise its report, to July 20. According to sources, the rescheduling follows objections raised by the Andhra Pradesh government – which is ruled by the Telugu Desam Party, a Bharatiya Janata Party ally – to several provisions of the proposed legislation.

The Bill proposes a restructuring of higher education regulation in India by replacing the University Grants Commission (UGC), the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), and the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) with a single apex body, the Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan (VBSA). *The Hindu* had reported that the Andhra Pradesh government had argued that the Bill could make the State's legislative competence in higher education “a dead letter”. It



A Parliamentary panel led by BJP MP D. Purandeswari is reviewing the Bill. FILE PHOTO

has sought mandatory consultation with State governments before decisions affecting State universities are taken.

The State has also objected to Clause 11, which allows the Regulatory Council to bypass State universities in granting degrees, saying it could lead to “constitutional friction”.

The Andhra Pradesh government has further proposed a clause explicitly preventing the Centre from taking any action prejudicial to the autonomy, functioning, and governance of State institutes and universities. It has also sought mandatory consultation with the State before

any action is taken against any State institution.

TDP's reservations

It is learnt that Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan held an informal meeting on Tuesday with committee chairperson and BJP MP D. Purandeswari and a few other members to discuss the concerns raised. The TDP conveyed its reservations during the meeting, following which it was decided that the draft report would be reviewed again.

“If we find something amiss that needs attention, we will obviously flag it. We have done it in the past with the Waqf Bill and also in the ongoing consultations on the 130th Constitutional Amendment Bill. We recommended that the list of offences warranting automatic suspension of a public office holder should be specified,” a senior TDP leader said.

The TDP Parliamentary Party is scheduled to meet on Friday to finalise its strategy for the Monsoon Session of Parliament, which begins on July 20.

YouTube Homework

- ✓ UGC
- ✓ NTA
- ✓ CBSE
- ✓ NEET
- ✓ NCERT

Marginal dip in number of rural job scheme workers

The analysis finds a dip in registered and active workers coinciding with shift from MGNREGS to VB-G RAM G; govt. counters the claim saying it does not reflect the continuous verification

Sobhana K. Nair
NEW DELHI

In the fortnight following the transition from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to the Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission Gramin (VB-G RAM G), the number of registered workers fell from 27 crore to 26.33 crore, a net reduction of 67.6 lakh workers, or 2.5% of the total workforce enrolled under the rural employment programme, according to an analysis by LibTech India, a consortium of academics and activists.

The number of active workers – those who have worked at least once in the last three years under the programme – also fell from 10.84 crore to 10.57 crore, a decline of about 26.3 lakh workers (2.43%).

The VB-G RAM G 2025 came into force on July 1, 2026.

'Dynamic figure'

Rural Development Ministry officials, however, disputed the findings, saying the analysis covered only a short period and did not reflect the continuous veri-



An analysis notes that public data does not indicate the reason of removal or the gender, age or caste of the affected. ARUN KULKARNI

fication, updating and renewal of worker and job card records undertaken by States and Union Territories. The number of registered and active workers is a dynamic figure and changes as records are updated, the officials said.

The Ministry officials also put the onus on the States, arguing that they have to follow the Standard Operating Procedures prescribed by the Centre for any deletions. They added that no complaints had been received regarding denial of employment due to non-completion of e-KYC or face authentication and that about 84,000 Gramin Rozgar Guarantee Cards covering 1.91 lakh workers had already been

issued under the new law.

According to LibTech India, three States – Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and Telangana – accounted for a large portion of the net fall in registered workers and the decline in active workers. Bihar saw 5.98 lakh workers removed from the rolls, Uttar Pradesh 8.06 lakh and Telangana 7.2 lakh.

E-KYC in question

The group said that although transition guidelines provided that e-KYC-verified MGNREGA Job Cards would remain valid and workers should not be denied employment because of pending e-KYC, there was little clarity on how workers unable to com-

plete e-KYC or facial recognition-based verification would be protected from omission.

"The publicly available framework did not explain in comparable operational detail how workers unable to complete e-KYC or Face Recognition System (FRS) would be carried over, how omissions would be identified, or how prompt restoration would work," said Venkateswarlu Kuruva, researcher at LibTech India.

LibTech described the latest decline as the fourth major reduction in worker numbers in recent years to coincide with a digital compliance measure, following Aadhaar-based payments in 2022-23, mandatory e-KYC in 2025 and facial recognition-based attendance verification in 2026.

The organisation noted that publicly available data do not indicate why workers were removed, whether they had pending e-KYC or facial recognition verification, whether prior notice was issued, whether Gram Sabha verification was conducted or whether an appeal mechanism was available. It also does not reveal the gender, age or caste of those affected.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Fulfil the promise

New Delhi cannot keep stalling the restoration of Statehood to J&K

It has been over two and a half years since the Supreme Court of India recorded the Union government's solemn assurance that Statehood would be restored to Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). It set no timeline, but the expectation was that it would happen within a reasonable period and steps would be taken progressively. That the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)-led government has done nothing on this front since then can only mean that it has interpreted the lack of a timeline as a licence for the indefinite deferral of Statehood. This is despite repeated assurances from the Centre. Prime Minister Narendra Modi pledged it in the run-up to the J&K elections, and Home Minister Amit Shah reiterated it on the floor of Parliament. Unsurprisingly, the inaction has driven J&K Chief Minister Omar Abdullah to organise a series of agitations and rallies, culminating in a sit-in at Jantar Mantar on July 20. His grievance, and that of the province, is legitimate. The retention of Union Territory status even after popular elections subordinates the elected government to an unelected Lieutenant Governor who retains preponderant authority over the bureaucracy, the police and other institutions. There is no principled justification for perpetuating this arrangement once elections have been held and a government installed.

New Delhi's rationale for inaction has been trite: "security", invoked by the Solicitor-General before the Court late last year, citing the Pahalgam attack, in a hearing on a petition seeking restoration of Statehood. But this argument cuts no ice. By the government's account, the attack was orchestrated from across the border, and India responded with Operation Sindoor. A cross-border provocation can have no logical bearing on whether J&K's elected representatives are to be trusted with the powers of a full State. If anything, empowering elected leaders to address local grievances is precisely how a polity assuages concerns before they turn into resentment, which fed into cycles of militancy in the Kashmir Valley for decades. The Centre's handling of J&K, Ladakh and even Manipur reveals a troubling pattern in how border regions with substantial minority populations are treated. Secure in its dominance across the north, the west and now the east, the BJP appears to regard the concerns of citizens in these provinces as expendable. Such a view is myopic: governance that treats a border region as politically dispensable only deepens alienation, and instability soon spills over and unsettles governance overall. The BJP seems cynically content to leave the Statehood question hanging until the political arithmetic, already sought to be reworked through delimitation in J&K, tilts decisively in its favour. A promise made to the Court, to Parliament and to the people of J&K cannot be held in abeyance until political circumstances turn expedient for the BJP.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Export gains

India's trade weaknesses are becoming episodic, its strengths structural

India's trade data for June offers insights into how the country is weathering the West Asia crisis and the prospect of a deficient monsoon. The fact that the trade deficit jumped 430% in June would seem alarming. However, a deeper look at the composition of this deficit should ease a lot of that alarm. The bulk of the increase in the deficit was due to the sharp increase in merchandise imports in June. And within this, it was led by crude, gold, fertilizers and electronic goods. The value of crude oil imports rose 40% in June 2026, reflecting the skyrocketing prices of oil a few months earlier. Gold prices have also been rising as uncertainty over the West Asia situation persists. The doubling of gold import duties in May would also have pushed up prices in June. With India's natural gas supplies hit due to the West Asia constraints, it has had to import more fertilizer – 201% more by value over last June. The only one of these categories that has seen imports rise sharply due to domestic factors is the electronic goods segment. As India's electronics manufacturing and assembly grow, more parts are going to come from abroad to fuel this engine. The government is encouraging this, as seen in its decision last week to remove the basic customs duty on imported parts in the manufacture of display assemblies, lithium-ion cells and inductor coil modules. These are essential if India wants to boost its manufacturing of high-end electronics such as smartphones, laptops and smart TVs. Going ahead, the attempt should also be to manufacture as many of these inputs locally so that these supply chains can be made truly secure.

The good news is that India's merchandise exports have put on a strong showing, not only in June 2026, but throughout the first quarter of 2026-27. Merchandise exports grew 15.5% in June and by an even quicker 16% in Q1. This was not simply a buoyancy granted by costly petroleum exports, either. Non-petroleum exports grew by a robust 16.5% in June and 12.4% in Q1. This is almost precisely the duration of the West Asia crisis. The data show that India's exports to every region of the world except West Asia grew in Q1, and that a large portion of export growth was in volume terms as well as in value. Indian exporters are to be commended for diversifying so quickly. Service exports, however, grew only 2.9% in June and 6.2% in Q1. As Chief Economic Adviser V. Anantha Nageswaran has warned, success in areas such as Global Capability Centres should not be considered an end in itself – there is still far to go, and complacency will rob India of its advantage in this area.

Iran's disruptive strategy, its global consequences

Iran's recent actions over the Strait of Hormuz and its strategy of targeting its neighbours in the Gulf as retribution for the actions of the United States may seem to have been operational masterstrokes. However, in the long run, they may well prove to be strategic blunders that have antagonised the world at large and leave Iran out of the global mainstream and away from the path of sustained economic progress.

A strategy of disruption

For decades, Iran has overplayed its hand in presenting itself as standing up to what it has termed "continued Western imperialism" and in supporting the Palestinian cause through the lens of Islamic resistance – a policy that was not endorsed by most other developed and developing Islamic nations. As the Islamic regime in Iran grew in power, buoyed by its success in standing up to a powerful Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war that stretched through the 1980s, so too did its frustration at being unable to deliver telling blows against the "Big Satan-Little Satan" combination, as it referred to the U.S. and Israel, respectively.

Consequently, it engineered the second phase of its disruptive strategy in the late 1990s by developing and supporting proxies such as the Hezbollah, Hamas and Houthis, commonly known as the Axis of Resistance, and liberally endorsed their use of terrorism to cause widespread disruption in the region.

Here again, the Iranians have achieved much tactical success over the last two decades and kept West Asia on tenterhooks, but at a much larger level, it has widened the chasm that exists between itself and the rest of the world barring Russia, China and North Korea. It is this quartet which is shaping the trajectory of fundamentally disruptive resistance to the existing global order.

When you compare this with the orderly way



**Arjun
Subramaniam**

Strategic affairs
analyst

Tehran needs to
recognise the
limits of its
current
geopolitical
advantage

in which countries such as India are also challenging the existing global order with a call for greater multilateralism through dialogue and consensus, one can clearly figure out Iran's disruptive path.

Notwithstanding much assertion of civilisational and cultural linkages, India has maintained a steady transactional relationship with the Islamic Republic of Iran, revolving principally around energy flow, trade corridors and the Chabahar port. Much in tune with its foreign policy of multilateralism in a multi-polar world, it managed to navigate the sanctions regime imposed on Iran by the West and maintained some energy flow based on national interest till it found alternate means and then gradually reduced its import of Iranian crude.

India's approach

India has only modest diplomatic leverage with Iran and rightly chose not to position itself as an interlocutor during the recent conflict, preferring instead to resort to quiet back-channel diplomacy and frequent calls for restraint. India co-sponsored the UN Security Council Resolution 2817 (2026), which officially condemned Iran's military attacks and aggressive actions against the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations and Jordan. Adopted on March 11, 2026, the resolution demanded that Iran immediately cease all attacks and threats, particularly those targeting international navigation through the Strait of Hormuz.

Iran has no doubt been emboldened by its ability to withstand months of the U.S.-Israel bombing campaign. It has come out of the conflict battered and embittered but still standing. With large portions of its military capacity still intact and a regime in power that seems to be now dominated by a combination of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)

and hard line clerics, it appears that the region can expect continued acts of isolated belligerence that stay below the threshold of conflict. The frenzy of stage-managed grief and genuine hatred towards the U.S. and Israel that was on display on the streets of Tehran for the funeral of its slain leader, Ali Khamenei does not augur well for the future.

Iran's proposal to levy 'special rates' on friendly countries for transit through the Strait of Hormuz is another disruptive attempt at preventing any collective action from energy-hungry countries eager to benefit from this offer.

More recently, Iran's strikes on tankers following the Omani route through the Strait of Hormuz highlight its propensity to engage in coercive brinkmanship. Such an environment is highly unsettling for a large part of the world including India for obvious reasons – energy and trade corridors running through a volatile geopolitical arena.

The choice before Iran

It is time that collective pressure from countries other than the West starts building on Iran to desist from its varied coercive methods to keep the region on the edge. As the U.S.'s appetite to remain embroiled in the conflict waxes and wanes, and Israel strains to 'finish off the job it started', Iran needs to take a step back and not overplay the advantageous geopolitical hand it currently holds.

As a first step, it must look for windows to extract legitimate leverage accruing from the proposed de-freezing of its assets and widening energy flow from its embattled oil fields and refineries. Despite its isolation from the West, Iran is categorised as an upper-middle-income economy and has much potential for rapid growth, should it desire so for its people.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

The problem with China's 4.3% growth

It's the slowest growth since 2022, when China was still in the grips of the pandemic, and below the government's already-lowered annual target of 4.5-5%; the country is facing multiple challenges of a real estate slowdown, sluggish consumption, and serious challenges in the job market

WORLD INSIGHT
Ananth Krishnan

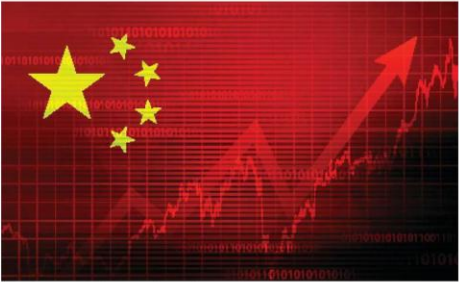
China's economy grew 4.3% in the second quarter of 2026, according to data released on Wednesday by China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). With growth falling to the lowest in more than three years and below the government's already lowered annual target of 4.5-5%, attention has turned to how the Chinese government is likely to deal with multiple challenges of a real estate slowdown, sluggish consumption, and serious challenges in the job market.

A meeting of the ruling Communist Party's Politburo slated for July-end is likely to offer some clues. China's surging exports have emerged as a bright spot for Beijing, while raising questions for India and other trade partners that are grappling with ever-widening trade imbalances.

What does the latest data show?
China's GDP expanded by 4.3% in the second quarter, down from 5% in the first quarter. This marked the slowest growth since 2022, when China was still in the grips of the pandemic. Significantly, growth fell below the annual target. In March 2026, China's National People's Congress (NPC), or Parliament, announced a 4.5-5% target for the year, which was the lowest since 1991.

Other economic indicators released on Wednesday showed a 5.7% drop in fixed-asset investment and sluggish retail sales – an important marker of consumption, which the government hopes will drive future growth for a historically investment-reliant economy.

In May, retail sales fell 0.6% from last year, another low since the pandemic. June showed a slight recovery to a 1.1% increase in retail sales of goods. Useful caveats apply about China's economic data, which China's former Premier Li Keqiang himself reportedly once advised were for “reference only” (and that other indicators, such as freight and power consumption, were arguably more revelatory about the state of the



China's GDP expanded by 4.3% in the second quarter. The numbers reveal how the government wants to portray the state of the economy and may signal potential policy changes. GETTY IMAGES

economy). At the same time, it is important to note that economists still closely study China's official data, as numbers reveal how the government wants to portray the state of the economy and may signal potential policy changes. Most economists have noted improvements in the reliability of statistics, with numbers becoming harder to fudge coinciding with the global integration of China's economy and more transparency into the performance of Chinese companies, many of which are publicly listed.

What is driving down growth?
If real estate is about “location, location, location”, China's slowdown story is in many ways about “real estate, real estate and real estate”. In the first half of the year, property investment fell 18%, a remarkable statistic for an economy once driven by real estate growth. This isn't only about the property sector. The spillover effects are hard to overstate.

An entire swathe of the economy is in a slump, from construction to every related industry that has for decades relied on a booming property sector, from lighting to furniture. Then there is the psychological impact in a country where most people's savings are locked into real estate given

the low returns from regulated interest rates that make bank deposits unappealing. Investing abroad is also not an option given the tight capital controls, although the stock market has emerged as an alternative avenue despite its volatility.

This has further dampened the willingness of Chinese consumers to spend, along with other persisting anxieties such as rising healthcare and education costs. Still, there are bright spots for the Chinese economy such as the rapid growth in China's high-tech industries and the continuing expansion of Chinese exports, from electric vehicles to most recently, an extraordinary surge in the exports of air-conditioners to Europe amid a summer heat wave. Trade still remains robust for China, growing 17% in the first half of the year. Exports grew for 11 consecutive quarters to \$2.1 trillion in the first six months of the year.

How is the government likely to respond?
All eyes are on an upcoming meeting of the Politburo, the top policy-making body of the Communist Party of China, set for late July. Mao Shengyong, deputy director of the NBS, said on Wednesday the government was likely to “introduce targeted, more proactive and effective

policies in response to changing circumstances”, without specifying. Boosting domestic consumption and minimising job losses are likely to top its concerns, especially with many graduates currently entering the workforce. Urban unemployment remained flat at 5% in June. Mr. Mao said “efforts will be stepped up to secure the steady development of employment”, with a target to create 12 million new urban jobs in 2026, despite the concerns about hiring impacted by AI. Earlier this week, China announced a first of its kind five-year plan for consumption, with a 2030 retail sales target of 60 trillion yuan (\$8.86 trillion), a 20% rise from 2025.

Addressing the property sector – the elephant in the room – is one major challenge. The government has walked a tightrope of avoiding what it calls “systemic risks” while trying to protect buyers (as it needs to, if consumption is to revive) while not bailing out many developers. This is part of an ongoing effort to reform the sector and curb speculation, after Chinese President Xi Jinping's declaration in 2016 that “houses were for living in and not speculation”.

The broader problem for Beijing is that it's not only property developers but local governments also have been hard hit by the slump, with real estate sales a major contributor of revenues. Many tier-two and tier-three cities have seen a major cash crunch, impacting spending on infrastructure and social services. The extent of the crunch remains unclear with some talking to fudging data to mask the state of their finances, as the Communist Party's own anti-corruption watchdog warned recently. It cited the example of one plot of land being sold “18 times” in the southern city of Nanjing “without ever changing hands”, reported the *South China Morning Post*, with the fudge allowing “the city government to artificially shore up its fiscal revenue by 2.83 billion yuan (US\$416 million) in 2024”.

“Captivated by quick gains,” it warned, “some authorities engaged in accounting gimmicks to reflect substantial rises in fiscal revenue, masking actual budget strains.”

बुधवार को जारी अन्य आर्थिक आंकड़ों में फिक्स-एसेट निवेश और खुदरा बिक्री में 5.7% की गिरावट दिखाई गई, जो उपभोग का एक महत्वपूर्ण संकेतक है। सरकार की उम्मीद है कि उपभोग ऐंठनात्मक रूप से निवेश-निर्भर अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद करेगा।

मई में खुदरा बिक्री पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में केवल 0.6% बढ़ी, जबकि जून में यह मामूली रूप से सुधारकर 1.1% हुई। आगू धारणा यह है कि चीन के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री ली केकियान्ग ने आर्थिक आंकड़ों के लिए “संदर्भ मात्र” शब्द का इस्तेमाल करने की सलाह दी थी, और अन्य संकेतक, जैसे मातृ दुर्घात और बिजली खराब, उपभोग की वास्तविक स्थिति को दर्शाते हैं।

THE GIST

▼ Economic indicators released on Wednesday showed a 5.7% drop in fixed-asset investment and sluggish retail sales – an important marker of consumption, which the government hopes will drive future growth for a historically investment-reliant economy.

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चीन की 4.3% वृद्धि की समस्या

यह 2022 के बाद सबसे धीमी वृद्धि है, जब चीन अभी भी महामारी की चपेट में था, और सरकार के पहले से घटाए गए 4.5-5% वार्षिक लक्ष्य से भी कम है; देश रियल एस्टेट सुस्ती, कमजोर उपभोग और नौकरी बाजार की गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है

विश्व दृष्टि

अनंत कृष्णन

चीन की अर्थव्यवस्था 2026 की दूसरी तिमाही में 4.3% बढ़ी, जैसा कि बुधवार को राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी ब्यूरो (एनबीएस) द्वारा जारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार। यह वृद्धि पिछले तीन वर्षों में सबसे कम है और सरकार के पहले से घटाए गए 4.5-5% वार्षिक लक्ष्य से भी नीचे है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि चीनी सरकार कई मोर्चों पर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है—रियल एस्टेट सुस्ती, कमजोर उपभोग और नौकरी बाजार की गंभीर समस्याएं।

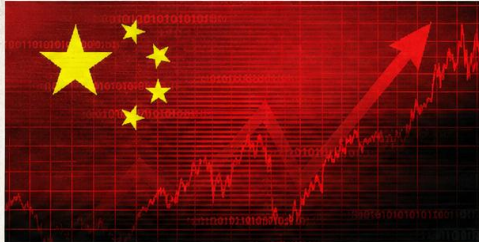
जुलाई के अंत में सप्ताहवृद्ध कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की पोलिटब्यूरो बैठक से कुछ संकेत मिल सकते हैं। चीन नियात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नया जोर दे सकता है, जबकि भारत और अन्य व्यापारिक साझेदारों के साथ व्यापार असंतुलन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

नवीनतम आंकड़े क्या कहते हैं?

दूसरी तिमाही में चीन का जीडीपी 4.3% बढ़ा, जबकि पहली तिमाही में यह 5% था। यह वृद्धि 2022 के बाद सबसे धीमी है, जब चीन अभी भी महामारी की चपेट में था। इससे यह भी स्पष्ट है कि वृद्धि सरकार के वार्षिक लक्ष्य से नीचे है। मार्च 2026 में चीन की नेशनल पीपल्स कांग्रेस (एनपीसी) या संसद ने इस वर्ष के लिए 4.5-5% वृद्धि लक्ष्य की घोषणा की जो 1991 के बाद सबसे कम है।

बुधवार को जारी अन्य आर्थिक आंकड़ों में फिक्स-एसेट निवेश और खुदरा बिक्री में 5.7% की गिरावट दिखाई गई, जो उपभोग का एक महत्वपूर्ण संकेतक है। सरकार की उम्मीद है कि उपभोग ऐंठनात्मक रूप से निवेश-निर्भर अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद करेगा।

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दूसरी तिमाही में चीन का जीडीपी 4.3% बढ़ा। ये आंकड़े दिखाते हैं कि सरकार अर्थव्यवस्था की स्थिति को कैसे प्रस्तुत करना चाहती है और संभावित नीति बदलावों का संकेत देते हैं। (फोटो: गेंटी इमेजेज)

इसके साथ ही, यह ध्यान देना जरूरी है कि अर्थशास्त्री अभी भी आधिकारिक आंकड़ों का करीब से अध्ययन कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि यहाँ आंकड़े सरकार की सोच को दर्शाते हैं और संभावित नीति बदलावों का संकेत देते हैं। अधिकांश अर्थशास्त्रियों का मानना ​​है कि आंकड़ों की विश्वसनीयता में सुधार हुआ है, और ये वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में चीन के एंजेलिक तथ्य जैसी कंपनियों के दर्शन में अधिक पारदर्शिता को बढ़ाते हैं, जिनमें से कई सार्वजनिक रूप से सूचीबद्ध हैं।

वृद्धि धीमी क्यों हो रही है?

यदि रियल एस्टेट संकेंद्र “स्थान, स्थान, स्थान” वाली कड़ी पर नज़र डालें तो चीन की सुस्ती के कई कारण “रियल एस्टेट, रियल एस्टेट और रियल एस्टेट” ही हैं। वर्ष की पहली छमाही में, ऑनर्स डॉलर से 18% गिरा, जो इस अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए एक उल्लेखनीय आंकड़ा है, जो काफी रियल एस्टेट वृद्धि पर आधारित थी। यह संकेत संकेत क्षेत्र की बात नहीं है। इसका असर अन्य उद्योगों पर भी पड़ रहा है, जिनकी दृशकों से निर्माण से लेकर संबंधित सभी क्षेत्रों तक निरन्तर रही है—फिर वह फर्नीचर हो या घरेलू उपकरण।

सरकार कैसे प्रतिक्रिया दे सकती है?
कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ चाइना की शीर्ष नीति-निर्धारण इकाई पोलिटब्यूरो की एक आगामी बैठक में सभी की निर्वाह होगी। उप प्रधानमंत्री ली केकियु, जो बुधवार को एनबीएस के निदेशन ने कहा कि सरकार “बदलती परिस्थितियों के अनुसार नीतियों को पेश करेगी और उन्हें प्रभावी बनाएगी”

घरेलू उपभोग बढ़ाने और न्यूनतम नौकरियों के नुकसान को रोकने के लिए नीतियों अपनाना शीर्ष प्राथमिकताओं में होंगे, खासकर जब बड़ी संख्या में स्नातक वर्धमान में वैश्विक कार्टबॉल में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। सहरी बेरोजगारी जून में 5% पर स्थिर रही।

“माओ ने कहा, “रोजगार के स्थिर विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास बढ़ाए जाएंगे,” जिससे 2026 में 12 मिलियन नई सहरी नौकरियों का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, हालांकि एआई के कारण भर्ती पर खिंटार पहले ही सनने आ चुकी है।

संपत्ति क्षेत्र की चुनौती बड़ी हुई है—यह एक बड़ा संकट है। सरकार खरीदारों को रियल-एस्टेट जोखिमों से बचाने और उपभोग को पुनर्जीवित करने के बीच संतुलन बनाने को कोशिश कर रही है, साथ ही अति-निर्माण को को रोकने का प्रयास भी कर रही है। यह क्षेत्र सुधार को प्रयास का हिस्सा है ताकि सड़कबाजी पर लगाम लगाई जा सके। राष्ट्रपति सी जिनपिंग ने 2016 में घोषित किया था, “पर रबके लिए होते हैं, सुटेदेवकाजी के लिए नहीं”।

बीजिंग की व्यापक समस्या यह है कि न केवल संपत्ति डेवलपर बल्कि स्थानीय सरकारों भी कर्ज में डूबी हुई हैं, और रियल एस्टेट बिक्री राज्य का एक प्रमुख स्रोत रहा है। कई द्वितीय और तृतीय लेनो के सहरी में नकदी संकट देखा गया है, जिससे बुनियादी ढांचे और सामाजिक सेवाओं पर संपर्क प्रभावित हो या लालच की गिरावट जैसी बिक्री का सफलता कम है। इन्हें ही में कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की श्रद्धांगत-विरोधी विपत्तियों इकाई ने एक भीषण घाट को “18 ब्रा” केन के उदाहरण दिया।

बीजिंग चीन मांनिंग पोस्ट के अनुसार, मांनिंग शहर ने 2024 में गिरावट पर राज्यवर्ष 2.83 अरब युआन (416 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर) जोड़ने के लिए इस तरह की कृत्रिम तरीके की अनुमोदी

“उत्तरे नेवलमी दी, “कुछ अधिकारी राजकोषीय राज्य को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर दिखाते में लगे हैं, जिससे वास्तविक बजट स्थिति छिप जाती है।”

चेन लाम की मानसिका प्रेरित करती है, “उत्तरे नेवलमी दी, “कुछ अधिकारी राजकोषीय राज्य को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर दिखाते में लगे हैं, जिससे वास्तविक बजट स्थिति छिप जाती है।”

मुख्य बातें

▼ बुधवार को जारी आर्थिक संकेतकों में फिक्स-एसेट निवेश और खुदरा बिक्री में 5.7% की गिरावट दिखाई गई— जो उपभोग का एक महत्वपूर्ण संकेतक है, जिससे सरकार की उम्मीदें प्रभावित हो सकती हैं।

▼ चीजों के लिए बड़ी चुनौती यह है कि न केवल संपत्ति डेवलपर बल्कि स्थानीय सरकारें भी कर्ज में डूबी हुई हैं, और रियल एस्टेट बिक्री राज्य का एक प्रमुख स्रोत रहा है।

▼ चीन के लिए सुधार का प्रयास जारी है और सड़कबाजी पर लगाम लगाने तथा उपभोग को पुनर्जीवित करने के बीच संतुलन बनाना चुनौती बना हुआ है।

Digitisation and efficiency in criminal justice system

The shift in approach to justice has contributed to making the criminal justice system more citizen-oriented

LETTER AND SPIRIT

C.B.P. Srivastava

Recently, the Centre has announced that India aims for full digital rollout of its criminal justice system from July 1, 2027 after which the procedures related to investigations and trials under the new criminal laws will be recorded digitally through the Interoperable Criminal Justice System. The efficiency of any criminal justice system largely depends on the procedural efficiency beginning from the registration of the first information report (FIR) to investigation, filing of chargesheet outlining specific charges levelled against the accused and presenting the evidence and witness testimonies gathered to substantiate them, trial and finally the disposal. In the

digital system the data is stored on the government's cloud platform, MeghRaj.

Understanding criminal justice system

The criminal justice system comprises the police, courts, prisons, forensics, and prosecution services, and aims at ensuring that individuals who suffer injury or loss at the hand of others can present their cases and seek justice.

Justice cannot be delivered unless the rights of the accused and the interests of the victim and the society are balanced. This has been the fundamental principle of the criminal justice system, particularly in common law countries that follow the adversarial system. These countries base their legal systems primarily on judicial precedents and uncodified case law rather than strict statutory codes. This principle also gives the accused a fair chance to present his case in accordance with the tenets of natural justice, that is,

the rule of fair hearing (*Audi alteram partem*). In other words, no person should be condemned unheard. The system seeks to ensure procedural fairness. On the other hand, the inquisitorial system is practised in civil law countries, where rules are codified into comprehensive written statutes rather than shaped by judicial precedent. Under this system, the judge plays an active role in investigating the facts and determining the outcome of the case on the basis of inquiry and investigation.

Thus, the precision of decision depends largely on the skills and prudence of the judge concerned.

Changed attitude

The reforms in the criminal law have opened a new avenue for the delivery of justice. To be more appropriate, the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) have been replaced by the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita

(BNS) and Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) with the idea of transformation. While the erstwhile penal code was implemented with an idea to punish the accused, the BNS believes in the delivery of justice through retribution. The new code has a democratic approach, placing greater emphasis on individual than on the state in matters relating to crimes. The criminal procedure code believed that trial of a 'criminal' was being conducted whereas the BNSS considers an accused as a citizen whose rights should be balanced with the interests of the victims without any prejudice. Thus, the shift in approach to justice has contributed to making the criminal justice system more democratic and citizen-oriented, while strengthening the protection of the principles of natural justice that are embedded constitutional framework of India.

Reforms in the system

It is well established that every system requires periodic reform to remain responsive to changing needs and circumstances. The judiciary plays a vital role in this process by guiding the state through its directions and rulings. Against this backdrop, it is important to note that courts have laid down procedures governing several aspects of the criminal justice system. Through their decisions, courts often seek to fill legislative gaps in

areas where the law is silent, thereby ensuring the effective administration of justice. For example, the Supreme Court in *Visakha v. State of Rajasthan (1997)* gave guidelines to prevent sexual harassment of women at workplace holding that such an act violates Articles 14, 15 and 21 of the Constitution.

The recent announcement by the Centre to enhance the efficiency of the criminal justice system through digitisation assumes considerable significance. In the field of forensics, the new criminal laws have made forensic examination of crime scenes mandatory for offences punishable with imprisonment of seven years or more. In view of this requirement, the number of forensic laboratories has increased from 129 in 2023 to 154 in 2025. However, according to the National Crime Records Bureau, only 46% of FIRs were digitally transmitted to courts. Since this accounts for less than half of all registered cases, it suggests that the digital chain of the criminal justice system remains incomplete.

Although most states have implemented various components of the criminal justice digitisation system, progress remains uneven. In this context, full digital rollout by 2027 will fill this gap and make the system more efficient.

The author is President, Centre for Applied Research in Governance, Delhi.

आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में डिजिटलकरण और दक्षता

न्याय के प्रति दृष्टिकोण में बदलाव ने आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली को अधिक नागरिक-उन्मुख बनाने में योगदान दिया है

पत्र और विचार

सी.बी.पी. श्रीवास्तव

हाल ही में, केंद्र सरकार ने 1 जुलाई, 2027 तक भारत की आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली के पूर्ण डिजिटल क्रियान्वयन की घोषणा की है, जिसके बाद जांच, आरोपपत्र दाखिल करने से लेकर आरोप तय करने, मुकदमे और अंतिम निपटारे तक की सभी प्रक्रियाएं इंटरऑपरेबल क्रिमिनल जस्टिस सिस्टम (सीजेएस) के माध्यम से पूरी तरह डिजिटल रूप में दर्ज की जाएंगी। किसी भी आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली की दक्षता का बड़ा हिस्सा प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (एफआईआर) के पंजीकरण से लेकर आरोपी के खिलाफ विशिष्ट आरोपों के निर्धारण और साक्ष्य व गवाहों के बयानों को प्रमाणित करने, मुकदमे और अंततः निपटारे तैयारी की प्रक्रियात्मक दक्षता पर निर्भर करता है। इस डिजिटल प्रणाली में सभी डेटा सरकार के क्लाउड में, मेघराज पर सुरक्षित रूप से संग्रहित होगा।

आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली को समझना

आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में पुलिस, न्यायालय, जेल, फॉरेंसिक, अभियोजन सेवाएं और अन्य संस्थान शामिल होते हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि जो व्यक्ति दूसरों को चोट पहुंचाते हैं या हानि करते हैं, उन्हें न्यायालय के समक्ष लाया जाए और न्याय मिले।

न्याय तब तक संभव नहीं है जब तक आरोपी, पीड़ित और समाज के हितों के बीच संतुलन न बनाया जाए। यह आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली का मौलिक सिद्धांत रहा है, विशेषकर उन देशों में जहां प्रतिद्वंद्वी प्रणाली प्रचलित है। ये देश अपने कानूनी ढांचे की नींव मुख्यतः न्यायिक निर्णयों और अलिखित सामान्य कानून पर रखते हैं, न कि कठोर वैधानिक संहिताओं पर। यह सिद्धांत आरोपी को उचित मौका देता है कि वह अपने मामले को प्राकृतिक न्याय के सिद्धांतों के अनुसार, अर्थात् निष्पक्ष सुनवाई (Audi alteram partem) सहित, प्रस्तुत कर सके। दूसरे शब्दों में, किसी भी व्यक्ति को बिना सुने दोषी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।

इसके विपरीत, कुछ देशों में अन्वेषक प्रणाली प्रचलित है, जहां प्रक्रियाएं लिखित विधान द्वारा संहिताबद्ध होती हैं न कि न्यायिक निर्णयों द्वारा विकसित। इस प्रणाली में न्यायाधीश तथ्यों की जांच में सक्रिय भूमिका निभाता है और पूछताछ एवं जांच के आधार पर मामले के परिणाम का निर्धारण करता है। इसलिए, निर्णय की शुद्धता मुख्यतः न्यायाधीश के कौशल और सूझ-बूझ पर निर्भर करती है।

दृष्टिकोण में बदलाव

आपराधिक कानूनों में सुधार ने न्याय वितरण के लिए एक नया मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है। अधिक उपयुक्त न्याय के लिए भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) और दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता (CrPC) को भारतीय न्याय संहिता (BNS) और भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (BNSS) से प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है, जिसके केंद्र में परिवर्तन की अवधारणा है। जहां पूर्व की दंड संहिता दोषी को दंडित करने पर केंद्रित थी, वहीं नई संहिता न्याय की प्राप्ति पर बल देती है। नई संहिता अधिक लोकतांत्रिक

प्रणाली में सुधार

यह स्थापित है कि हर प्रणाली को बदलती आवश्यकताओं और परिस्थितियों के अनुसार समय-समय पर सुधार की आवश्यकता होती है। इस प्रक्रिया में न्यायपालिका महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है, क्योंकि वह अपने निर्देशों और निर्णयों के माध्यम से राज्य का मार्गदर्शन करती है। इस पूछभूमि में यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि न्यायालय कई पहलों की नींव रखते हैं, जिनमें से कई पहलुओं पर कानूनी रिक्तताओं को भरने का प्रयास करते हैं।

आजकल न्यायालय अक्सर उन क्षेत्रों में कानूनों की विधायी खामियों को भरने का प्रयास करते हैं जहां कानून मौन है, जिससे न्याय के प्रभावी प्रशासन को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। उदाहरण के लिए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने विशाखा बनाम राजस्थान राज्य (1997) मामले में कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं के यौन उत्पीड़न की रोकथाम के लिए दिशानिर्देश दिए, क्योंकि यह अधिनियम संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14, 15 और 21 का उल्लंघन करता है।

हाल ही में, अपराध जांच की दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए केंद्र ने डिजिटलीकरण के माध्यम से आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली को सशक्त बनाने की घोषणा की है। फॉरेंसिक के क्षेत्र में नए कानूनों ने अपराध स्थलों

प्रक्रिया में न्यायपालिका महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है, क्योंकि वह अपने निर्देशों और निर्णयों के माध्यम से राज्य का मार्गदर्शन करती है। इस पूछभूमि में यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि न्यायालय कई पहलों की नींव रखते हैं, जिनमें से कई पहलुओं पर कानूनी रिक्तताओं को भरने का प्रयास करते हैं।

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Cabinet okays Semicon 2.0, mobile, urea manufacturing schemes, highways

Projects cleared by the CCEA include two major highway projects worth ₹25,400 crore to ease congestion in Varanasi; 9 new gas-based urea plants with a production capacity of 10 MT; ₹1.27 lakh crore for the second edition of India Semiconductor Mission; and 62,500 crore for MPMS

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has cleared several projects, including ₹1.27 lakh crore for the second edition of India Semiconductor Mission and ₹62,500 crore for the mobile phone manufacturing scheme (MPMS) as part of efforts to localise manufacturing amid global geopolitical uncertainties.

The Cabinet also accorded approval to two major highway projects worth ₹25,400 crore to ease congestion in Varanasi and as many as nine new gas-based urea plants nationwide with a production capacity of 10 million tonnes.

Semicon Mission 2.0

The Cabinet has accorded approval for the ₹1.27 lakh crore for the second edition of India Semiconductor Mission through which the government expects to attract investments of around ₹4 lakh crore and lead to semiconductor production of ₹2 lakh crore during the scheme period.

The new edition of the semiconductor programme – which has provisions to incentivise even suppliers of raw material in the chip manufacturing industry, including minerals and gases – has come at an appropriate time when the

world is reeling under a memory chip shortage, and companies are working on plans to enhance production capacity. It also expects to attract investment from other chip segments to meet chip requirements for artificial intelligence devices.

Highlighting that “Semicon 2.0 will have six pillars. The first pillar will be the design of chips”; Information and Broadcasting (I&B) Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw said the programme will focus on design, development and production of indigenous chips. “We will be self-reliant in the production of indigenous chips by the end of this programme,” the minister said.

The government had allocated ₹76,000 crore for the first edition, under which it had approved 12 projects with cumulative investments of around ₹1.64 lakh crore.

The majority of the investment in the sector has come from technology firm Tata Electronics and its semiconductor arm.

Mobile manufacturing

The Cabinet also approved an outlay of ₹62,500 crore for the MPMS, aimed at building Indian brands to achieve technological sovereignty and scale up local mobile production to capture the significant economic value, and create Indian patents in design and

Big ticket

NHAI project under Hybrid Annuity Model to include a **43.218-km** corridor linking NH-31 with Varanasi Ring Road for **₹10,998.32 crore**; a **46.039-km** corridor connecting NH-19 with the ring road at **₹14,447.64 crore**

New National Investment Policy for Urea (NIPU-2026) to set up **8-9 new gas-based plants** with a production capacity of 10 MT to make the country self-reliant

₹1.27 lakh crore for Semicon 2.0 through which **₹4 lakh crore** investments, production worth **₹2 lakh crore** are expected

₹62,500 crore for mobile phone manufacturing scheme, aimed at building Indian brands, scaling up local production

research and development.

“The scheme provides incentive support on eligible sales for manufacturing of mobile phones in India at differentiated rates ranging from 2.25% to 5%. Scheme also provides additional incentive of up to 1.5% linked to domestic sourcing of key components/sub-assemblies. For building Indian brands, an additional incentive at 3% on eligible sales for design and R&D of the product,” an official release said.

During the scheme tenure, the cumulative mobile phone production in the country is expected to reach about ₹39 lakh crore with significant increase in exports of mobile phones. The scheme is also expected to generate around 60,000 direct jobs thereby

contributing to economic growth, the release added.

Highways

The highway projects, to be implemented by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM), include a 43.218 kilometre (km) corridor linking NH-31 with the Varanasi Ring Road along Varuna River at a total capital cost of ₹10,998.32 crore and a 46.039 km corridor connecting NH-19 with the ring road along the Ganga River at a cost of ₹14,447.64 crore. The NH-19 project will feature a six-lane elevated carriageway, a cable-stayed bridge, an extra-dosed foot over bridge-cum-major bridge, loops, ramps, link roads and service roads. The NH-31 corridor will comprise a pre-

dominantly elevated four and six lane carriageway with flyovers, loops, ramps and service roads.

Designed for operating speeds of 80-100 kmph, the projects are expected to significantly reduce travel times across the city. The NH-19 corridor will cut travel time between NH-19 and Kashi Railway Station from around 50 minutes to 25 minutes, while the NH-31 project will halve the journey between NH-31 and Kashi Railway Station from 40 minutes to 20 minutes. The government said the corridors are part of the Varanasi Decongestion Plan and aligned with the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan.

Urea demand

The Cabinet also approved the National Investment Policy for Urea (NIPU 2026) to set up “eight-nine” new gas-based plants with a production capacity of 10 million tons to make the country self-reliant in the most widely consumed fertiliser. The new investment framework, which assumes significance as it will encourage new investments in the sector, is an extension of the 2012 New Investment Policy (NIP) with revisions.

Mr. Vaishnaw said the urea demand is rising 5% annually and the policy approved aims to create additional urea capacity of 10 million tonnes.

Key changes compared with NIP 2012 include the separation of fixed and variable costs for greater transparency, the introduction of a viable return on equity (RoE) band with a floor at 12% and a ceiling at 16%, and mitigation of foreign exchange risk through conversion of fixed costs into the rupee after four years based on prevailing exchange rates.

“These measures are estimated to result in savings of over ₹250 crore for each plant established under NIPU-2026 compared with NIP-2012,” the Fertilizers Ministry said.

The minister said the country imports 10 million tons of urea to meet the domestic shortages. The annual domestic production is around 30 million tons against the requirement of 40 million tons.

The objective of the new policy is to become self-reliant in urea amid a rise in demand due to a change in cropping patterns, increased sowing area and record production.

“The incentive under the policy will be the same for private, government and cooperative projects,” Vaishnav said.

Under the 2012 NIP, which expired in October 2019, six new urea units were set up, including four through joint venture firms of nominated public sector undertaking, and two units by private companies.

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- ✓ CC
- ✓ ML
- ✓ DML

Semaglutide: inflection point for Indian generics?

Santosh V. Perumal
CHENNAI

More than a supply chain issue and missing first-mover advantage, Semaglutide episode exposed systemic chinks and could prove costly for India's pharmaceutical industry, which supplies about 20% of the world's generic medicines by volume.

With the expiry of Novo Nordisk's primary patent in India this March, Semaglutide – the active ingredient in the Danish firm's diabetes and anti-obesity drugs Ozempic and Wegovy – emerged as one of the most commercially significant pharmaceutical molecules in the world, potentially creating a multi-billion-dollar opportunity for the Indian drug-making industry, world's third largest by volume and 11th largest by value.

Reflecting significant interest from the domestic pharmaceuticals industry in developing own generic version, more than 40 Indian firms have reportedly announced plans to launch lower-cost products.

Sun Pharma, Mankind Pharma, Dr. Reddy's, Zydus, Lupin and Alkem are among the local manufacturers that outlined plans to introduce generic versions of Semaglutide in India with an estimated more-than 10 crore adults living with diabetes, the second-highest number globally after China.

Patent expiries

Indian drug manufacturers also hope to cash in on markets of Brazil, Canada, China, South Africa and Turkey where patent expiry is imminent.

These five countries, which together account for pharmaceutical spending exceeding \$350 billion annually, constitute a major



A shocker: Dr. Reddy's suspended supply of generic semaglutide after finding impurities in the API. GETTY IMAGES/ISTOCK

catalyst representing a significant new avenue for export-led growth for complex products such as semaglutide, biosimilars and specialty generics, according to IQVIA, which utilises big data and artificial intelligence to help biotech and pharmaceutical companies accelerate drug development.

Expiry of patents has historically fuelled the growth of India's pharmaceutical industry. Following patent expiry of atorvastatin (Lipitor), developed by Pfizer, in 2011; Indian firms rapidly entered the market with lower-cost generic versions to lower bad cholesterol and triglycerides, enhancing foothold in regulated markets such as the U.S. and Europe.

The expiry of patents on clopidogrel (Plavix), an antiplatelet medicine marketed by Sanofi and Bristol Myers Squibb, in 2012 created a major opportunity for Indian firms to quickly unveil affordable alternatives that turned to be widely used in cardiovascular care.

When sildenafil (Viagra) lost patent protection in 2012, several Indian manufacturers entered the fray.

The patent dispute around imatinib, developed by Novartis, became a landmark case in India's

pharmaceutical history.

The Supreme Court's 2013 verdict allowed Indian firms to continue producing affordable generic versions for leukemia patients, reducing annual treatment costs from over \$25,000 to a small fraction of it.

The primary base patents for sofosbuvir expired in 2025, even as Gilead Sciences granted voluntary licences to several Indian companies to manufacture generic versions to treat chronic Hepatitis C virus infections.

Indian drug makers have converted the loss of patent exclusivity into opportunities for export expansion, lower medicine prices and greater access to healthcare.

Industry estimates suggest competition from generic makers could substantially cut the treatment costs by more than 65% over time due to zero patent premiums rather than cheaper manufacturing, while still leaving sustainable profit margins for efficient drug makers.

If Indian pharmaceutical companies can deliver high-quality peptide medicines, they can make greater inroads into emerging markets before the U.S. and Europe could see patent expiry in early 2030s.

The government's pro-

duction-linked incentive – a ₹15,000 crore outlay to boost domestic manufacturing of high-value medicines, complex generics, and active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) – has also been advantageous for the domestic firms.

Reputational risks

Quality failures carry an economic cost far exceeding the value of the affected product itself and India cannot afford to remain mute as stakes are high with the country contributing significantly to ensuring affordable medicines globally by supplying over 50% of Africa's requirement for generics, about 40% of generic demand in the U.S. and approximately 25% of all medicine in the U.K.

The latest incident, which, however, began as an internal issue, could have compounded India's reputation risks. The recent quality-related setbacks not only could attract global scrutiny but also make a dent in the optimism of the Indian generic drug makers, at least in the short run.

India's largest generic player in this segment, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, recently suspended supplies of its generic semaglutide, a complex peptide concoction made through sophisticated biotechnological processes, after its internal inspection detected impurities in the API during production scale-up, amid New Delhi's mission of 'Make in India' in critical APIs.

Supply of new injectable batches could be expected by late October or early November. The pecuniary loss from delayed sales may be temporary but damage to investor sentiment and export credibility can persist for years.

This vulnerability is a matter of concern as there are about 500 API manufacturers, accounting for nearly 8% of the global API industry. The estimated size of API market in India in 2025 was about ₹1,31,700 crore catering to domestic as well as export requirements of formulations.

India has always had the historical advantage of being low-cost and high-volume generic manufacturer but that is not a sufficient condition for next-generation therapies. Consistent manufacturing quality is as important as cost competitiveness.

Impurity-related fiasco not only interrupts local supplies but also affect exports, contract manufacturing arrangements and partner firms relying on the same supply chain.

Indian pharma firms have periodically faced regulatory actions from global agencies such as the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the European Medicines Agency, the UK Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency and the World Health Organization.

These cases have generally pertained to good manufacturing practice violations, data integrity issues, contamination, inadequate quality controls or failure to comply with manufacturing standards, rather than concerns on the efficacy of the medicines.

More than two years ago, cough syrup imported from India had resulted in the deaths of 66 children in Gambia. The U.S. had reported several eye drop-related fatalities and severe injuries due to contaminated product made by Global Pharma Healthcare in India.

Such incidents have attracted significant global attention because they

could delay India's entry into one of the fastest-growing segments of the global generic pharmaceutical industry.

Global regulatory scrutiny is expected to intensify as agencies increasingly focus on manufacturing practices rather than simply bioequivalence.

The reputation risks (from semaglutide issues) had briefly translated into diminishing value of the pharmaceutical sector as brokerages axed earnings estimates and price targets, reflecting concerns over delayed revenue and lost competitive advantage.

Redefining landscape

More than a temporary production disruption, which according to reports could well extend until October 2026, it marks a transition in India's pharma industry from competing primarily on low-cost manufacturing to competing on technological sophistication, process reliability and quality compliance at global standards.

In what could redefine India's pharmaceutical industry, the semaglutide issue tests the country's ability to compete in the complex peptide therapeutics as the previous successes (from patent expiries) largely involved small-molecule drugs, whose manufacturing processes were comparatively straightforward.

Scaling up production of peptide-based drugs without compromising quality remains a major technical challenge.

Consequently, success in this market depends not merely on patent expiry but also on manufacturing excellence and regulatory compliance because regulatory credibility is a strategic asset.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Semaglutide क्या है?

- **Semaglutide** एक **GLP-1 Receptor Agonist** (Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonist) दवा है। इसका उपयोग मुख्य रूप से:
- **Type-2 Diabetes** को नियंत्रित करने के लिए।
- **मोटापा (Obesity)** और **वजन कम करने** के लिए किया जाता है।

यह कैसे काम करती है?

- Semaglutide शरीर में GLP-1 हार्मोन की तरह कार्य करती है। यह:
- इंसुलिन का स्राव बढ़ाती है (जब रक्त में शुगर अधिक हो)।
- ग्लूकागॉन हार्मोन को कम करती है।
- पेट को धीरे-धीरे खाली होने देती है, जिससे लंबे समय तक पेट भरा हुआ महसूस होता है।
- भूख कम करती है, जिससे कैलोरी का सेवन घटता है।

उपयोग

- **Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus**
- **Obesity (BMI ≥ 30)** या अधिक वजन के साथ अन्य स्वास्थ्य समस्याएँ (जैसे उच्च रक्तचाप, मधुमेह)

कैसे दी जाती है?

- सप्ताह में **एक बार इंजेक्शन** के रूप में।
- कुछ देशों में इसका **माँखिक (Oral)** रूप भी उपलब्ध है।

प्रमुख ब्रांड

- **Ozempic** - मुख्यतः Type-2 Diabetes के लिए
- **Wegovy** - वजन घटाने के लिए
- **Rybelsus** - Oral (टैबलेट) रूप

संभावित दुष्प्रभाव

- मतली (Nausea)
- उल्टी
- दस्त या कब्ज
- पेट दर्द
- भूख कम लगना
- दुर्लभ लेकिन गंभीर दुष्प्रभाव:
- अग्न्याशय की सूजन (Pancreatitis)
- पित्ताशय की समस्या
- बहुत कम मामलों में एलर्जिक प्रतिक्रिया

Spain's masterclass dismantles France's star-power

Oyarzabal strokes home the opener from the spot after Digne trips up Yamal; Porro adds gloss to the scoreline; *Les Bleus'* fearsome attack is rendered toothless by the disciplined *La Roja*

FIFA WORLD CUP

Agence France-Presse
DALLAS

Spain snuffed out France's dream of a third World Cup triumph on Tuesday, taming its galaxy of forwards to win 2-0 and progress to a final against England or Argentina.

Didier Deschamps' men – hot favourites after a string of breathtaking displays – met their match against the slick European champion in the semifinals.

Emphatic penalty

Mikel Oyarzabal opened the scoring for the 2010 winner with an emphatic penalty in the first half and Pedro Porro doubled the lead in the second.

Shell-shocked France could not find a way back into the match despite its wealth of attacking riches.

The game caught fire midway through the first half when Salvadoran referee Ivan Barton pointed to the spot after a reckless challenge by France left-back Lucas Digne on Spain winger Lamine Yamal.

Oyarzabal hammered the ball past goalkeeper Mike Maignan for his fifth goal of this edition.

Saliba leaves the pitch

Minutes later France suffered another blow when centre-back William Saliba had to leave the pitch after a recurrence of his lower back injury, replaced by Crystal Palace defender Maxence Lacroix.

Agonisingly close

Spain went agonisingly close to extending its lead after some dazzling one-touch football but Dayot Upamecano's challenge denied Fabian Ruiz.

Deschamps threw on Desire Doue for Bradley



Body blow: Porro caps off an intricate team move to slot in Spain's second. REUTERS

Stat attack

3 Mbappe failed to have a single shot on target for the first time since the 2022 quarterfinal against England

0 Since joining Real Madrid, Mbappe has lost every knockout match for club or country against Yamal

0-2 France suffered its biggest defeat in a knockout game since the 1986 semifinals (0-2 vs. West Germany)

6 Spain earned the distinction of being the first to register six clean sheet victories in a campaign



6 Simon recorded the most clean sheets by a goalkeeper in a single tournament

8 Spain defeated France for the eighth time in its last 11 matches across all competitions

30 With his 30th international strike, Oyarzabal moved to sixth in Spain's goalscoring list

655 Rodri completed 655 passes, the most in a single edition

37 Spain's 37-game unbeaten streak in all competitions (28 wins, 9 draws) pulled it level with Italy (2018-21) for the longest one by a European nation

COMPILED BY ANIRUDH VELAMURI

THE RESULT

Semifinal: France 0 lost to Spain 2 (Oyarzabal 22-pen, Porro 58).

edge of the box and collected the return ball before coolly slotting past Maignan. Deschamps threw on

Theo Hernandez and Rayan Cherki after the second hydration break in a desperate bid to get back into the match.

But France could not find a way back into the game against a solid opponent who refused to yield.

How the Spanish midfield choked France

Ayon Sengupta

France had arrived in Dallas carrying the tournament's most feared attack. Kylian Mbappe, Ousmane Dembele and Michael Olise had combined for 13 goals and 10 assists in six matches as opponents struggled to contain them. By the end of the semifinal, Spain had made that frightening front three look almost anonymous.

The scoreline read 2-0, but the performance was even more emphatic.

Spain reached its first World Cup final since lifting the trophy in Johannesburg 16 years ago by producing perhaps the tournament's most complete display, suffocating Didier Deschamps' side through relentless pressing, immaculate possession and defensive organisation.

France managed only three shots on target and rarely looked capable of disturbing a Spanish side that controlled both the ball and the rhythm of the evening.

Rodri and Fabian Ruiz controlled the midfield while Pau Cubarsi and Aymeric Laporte stepped forward to nullify the threat of Mbappe, who failed to register a single shot on target for the first time in his last nine World Cup appearances.

Luis de la Fuente's side has reached the final having conceded just one goal in seven matches, becoming the first team in World Cup history to record six clean-sheet victories in a single tournament.

It has now gone 37 matches unbeaten in all competitions and stands one win away from becoming only the third reigning European champion to fol-



Bossing the turf: Spain's relentless pressing, immaculate possession and defensive organisation suffocated France. REUTERS



Spain earned the win. They played a strong game, and they have improved throughout the tournament and perhaps they are the most well-rounded team of this World Cup

LIONEL SCALONI
Argentina coach

low it up with the World Cup.

Spain reduced *Les Bleus* to just 0.30 expected goals – France's lowest attacking output at a World Cup in six decades. France attempted only 10 shots, with just one coming from inside 13 metres of the Spanish goal.

Spain's defending begins long before opponents

reach its centre-backs. Rodri and Ruiz monopolise possession, the press forces hurried decisions, passing lanes disappear and attacks are extinguished before they gather momentum.

That collective understanding has become Spain's greatest strength.

Lamine Yamal dazzles, Rodri dictates, Cubarsi defends with the assurance of a veteran, while Mikel Oyarzabal continues his habit of deciding the biggest matches.

Pedro Porro, whose first responsibility is usually to stop elite forwards, scored the second goal that put this contest to bed. The stars change from game to game because the system remains.

Spain has the most forced turnovers (303) in

the tournament, has tried the most passes (4592) with a 91 percent success rate and also had the most defensive line breaks attempted (175) with a 65 percent success rate, while topping the charts in almost all movement metrics.

For years, Spain was admired for its possession but questioned for lacking the cutting edge.

This generation has found the balance. It monopolises the ball without becoming sterile, attacks without losing structure and defends without retreating.

Only one team has found a way past Unai Simon in seven World Cup matches. With one game remaining, that may be the statistic that defines Spain's tournament.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- 2026 FIFA World Cup का फाइनल मुकाबला स्पेन (Spain) और अर्जेंटीना (Argentina) के बीच खेला जाएगा। अर्जेंटीना ने सेमीफाइनल में इंग्लैंड को 2-1 से हराकर फाइनल में जगह बनाई, जबकि स्पेन ने फ्रांस को 2-0 से हराया।

मैच विवरण:

- फाइनल: स्पेन ES VS अर्जेंटीना AR
- तारीख: 19 जुलाई 2026
- स्थान: MetLife Stadium, East Rutherford, New Jersey, USA

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय



भारत की राष्ट्रपति ने नई दिल्ली में 'सौश्रुतम् 2026' का उद्घाटन किया

राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मु ने युवा विद्यार्थियों और शोधकर्ताओं से कहा: आचार्य सुश्रुत के दिखाए हुए मार्ग पर चलते हुए चिकित्सा में नैतिकता और रोगियों के प्रति करुणामय सेवा के अपने संकल्प पर सदैव अडिग रहें

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 15 JUL 2026 2:25PM by PIB Delhi

भारत की राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मु ने आज, 15 जुलाई 2026 को सुश्रुत जयंती के अवसर पर नई दिल्ली स्थित अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान में 'सौश्रुतम् 2026' का उद्घाटन किया। इस अवसर पर उन्होंने संस्थान के एमआरआई सेक्शन का भी उद्घाटन किया।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय



ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने 'भारत टेक्स 2026' में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले ग्रामीण उद्यमों को प्रदर्शित किया

DAY-NRLM ने भारत टेक्स 2026 में महिला-नेतृत्व वाले ग्रामीण उद्यमों को वैश्विक मंच प्रदान किया

भारत टेक्स 2026 में महिला-नेतृत्व वाले ग्रामीण उद्यमों के प्रति सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता का हुआ प्रदर्शन

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 15 JUL 2026 6:09PM by PIB Delhi

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (एमओआरडी), दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना-राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन (डीएवाई-एनआरएलएम) के माध्यम से, 14 से 17 जुलाई 2026 तक नई दिल्ली स्थित भारत मंडपम में आयोजित भारत टेक्स 2026 में भाग ले रहा है। इस अवसर पर देशभर के स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एसएचजी) से जुड़ी ग्रामीण महिलाओं द्वारा संचालित उद्यमों और उनके उत्पादों का प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता मंत्रालय



विश्व युवा कौशल दिवस 2026 पर श्री जयंत चौधरी ने कहा
— भविष्य उन्हीं का है जो सीखते हैं, बदलते परिवेश में
ढलते हैं और नवाचार करते हैं

एमएसडीई ने भारत के भविष्य-उन्मुख कौशल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़
करने के लिए नई पहलों की शुरुआत की

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 15 JUL 2026 7:50PM by PIB Delhi

“भविष्य उन्हीं का है जो निरंतर सीखते, बदलते और नवाचार करते रहते हैं। भारत के युवाओं को न केवल आज की नौकरियों के लिए, बल्कि कल के अवसरों के लिए भी तैयार रहना चाहिए,” यह बात कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (एमएसडीई) द्वारा नई दिल्ली के कौशल भवन में आयोजित विश्व युवा कौशल दिवस 2026 समारोह में भारत सरकार के कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) और शिक्षा राज्य मंत्री श्री जयंत चौधरी ने कही।

कौशल विकास को जीवन भर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया बताते हुए केंद्रीय मंत्री ने कहा, “इंडियास्किल्स, उत्कृष्टता केंद्रों, अप्रेंटिसशिप और मजबूत उद्योग साझेदारी के माध्यम से हम ऐसे रास्ते बना रहे हैं जो युवाओं को भारत और विश्व भर में अवसरों से जोड़ते हैं। हमें अधिक महिलाओं को गैर-पारंपरिक क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए और प्रत्येक युवा भारतीय को यथास्थिति को चुनौती देने, बदलाव को अपनाने और विकसित भारत में योगदान देने में सक्षम बनाना चाहिए।”

Result Mitra

Thank You