

UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



**18
JULY**



**COMPLETE
COVERAGE**



**EXAM
FOCUSED**



**ANALYSIS
MADE EASY**



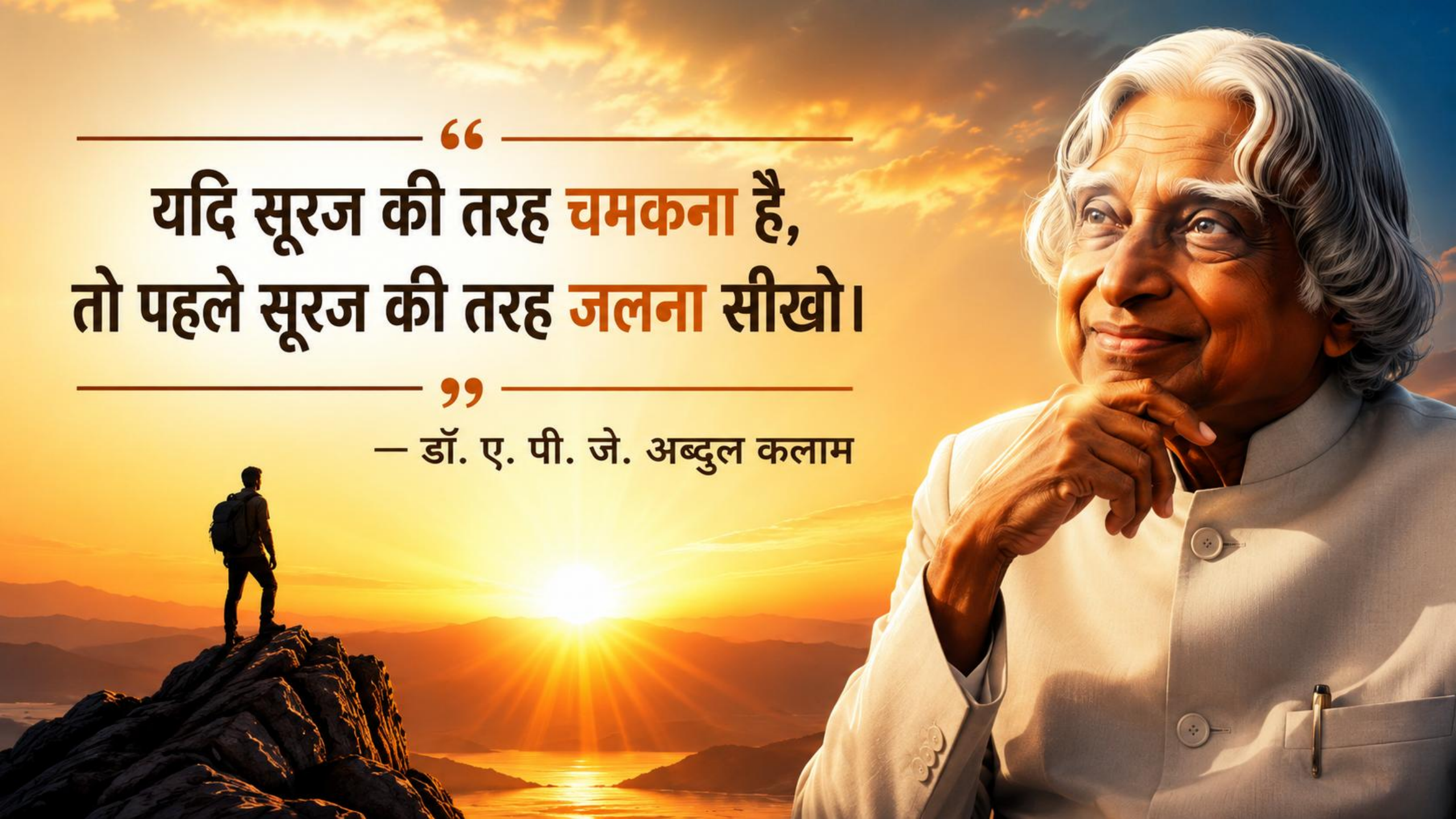
**STATIC + CURRENT
INTEGRATION**



**STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED**

“
यदि सूरज की तरह चमकना है,
तो पहले सूरज की तरह जलना सीखो।
”

— डॉ. ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम



आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

1. भारत में समावेशी विकास हेतु ग्रामीण ऋण प्रणाली
2. भारत की पहली हाइड्रोजन Train और भविष्योन्मुखी परिवहन क्रांति
3. महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



भारत सरकार
पत्र सूचना कार्यालय



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

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Economy

भारत में समावेशी विकास के लिए ग्रामीण ऋण को मजबूत करना

चर्चा में क्यों?

भारत का ग्रामीण ऋण परिदृश्य वर्तमान में कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास का मुख्य आधार बना हुआ है। हाल ही में 'नाबार्ड रूरल इकनॉमिक कंडिशनस एंड सेंटिमेंट्स सर्वे (मई 2026)' के निष्कर्षों और 'विकसित भारत 2047' के लक्ष्यों के आलोक में, यह प्रणाली अपनी पारंपरिक सीमाओं से निकलकर एक अत्याधुनिक, प्रौद्योगिकी-समर्थित और समावेशी ईकोसिस्टम में बदल गई है। औपचारिक ऋण तक पहुँच बढ़ने से ग्रामीण आजीविका और आर्थिक लचीलेपन को अभूतपूर्व मजबूती मिली है।

भारत का ग्रामीण ऋण परिदृश्य

भारत का ग्रामीण ऋण ईकोसिस्टम अब अत्यधिक विस्तृत है, जो कृषि, संबद्ध क्षेत्रों और ग्रामीण उद्यमों की अल्पकालिक एवं दीर्घकालिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है।

संस्थागत मजबूती

नाबार्ड के सर्वे के अनुसार, लगभग **77.2%** ग्रामीण परिवारों में उच्च उपभोग स्तर दर्ज किया गया है।

औपचारिक निर्भरता

51% से अधिक ग्रामीण परिवार अब पूरी तरह से संस्थागत (औपचारिक) स्रोतों पर निर्भर हैं, जो अनौपचारिक साहूकारों पर निर्भरता को कम करता है।

लक्ष्य

भारत सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष के लिए **₹32.50 लाख करोड़** का रिकॉर्ड कृषि ऋण लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है।

ग्रामीण ऋण प्रणाली का क्रमिक विकास

आज़ादी के बाद से ग्रामीण ऋण प्रणाली दो चरणों में विकसित हुई है—अनौपचारिक (साहूकार, रिश्तेदार) से संस्थागत व्यवस्था की ओर।

प्रारंभिक चरण (1950s)

1955 में स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (SBI) की स्थापना और 'नेशनल एग्रिकल्चरल क्रेडिट फंड' का गठन हुआ, जिससे कृषि वित्त में संस्थागत दखल की शुरुआत हुई।

1

संरचनात्मक सुदृढीकरण (1980s)

1982 में नाबार्ड (12 जुलाई 2026 को अपना 45वां स्थापना दिवस मनाया) के गठन ने ग्रामीण ऋण के पर्यवेक्षण, वित्त और विकास कार्यों को एक छत के नीचे लाकर एक क्रांतिकारी बदलाव किया।

2

3

राष्ट्रीयकरण का युग (1969-1975)

1969 में 14 बड़े बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ, जिससे बैंकिंग नीति 'क्लास बैंकिंग' से 'मास बैंकिंग' की ओर मुड़ी और कृषि ऋण का प्रवाह बढ़ा। 1975 में RRBs की स्थापना की गई ताकि ग्रामीण इलाकों में विशिष्ट बैंकिंग सुविधाएँ मिल सकें।

उदारीकरण और वित्तीय समावेशन (1990s)

1992 में SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम ने ग्रामीण महिलाओं को बैंकिंग तंत्र से जोड़ा। 1998 में 'किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड' (KCC) के आने से किसानों को 'समय पर और किफायती ऋण' की सुविधा मिली।

डिजिटल क्रांति और पहुँच का दौर (2014-वर्तमान)

2014 में 'प्रधानमंत्री जन धन योजना' ने बैंकिंग पहुँच को सार्वभौमिक बनाया। 2015 की MUDRA योजना ने गैर-कृषि सूक्ष्म उद्यमों को ऋण का नया मार्ग दिया। 2022 के बाद से 'जन समर्थ पोर्टल' और 'ई-केसीसी' जैसे डिजिटल समाधानों ने ऋण प्रक्रियाओं का पूर्ण डिजिटलीकरण कर दिया है।

ग्रामीण ऋण की संस्थागत संरचना

ग्रामीण वित्त प्रणाली में संस्थागत स्रोतों को बहु-स्तरीय ढांचे में विभाजित किया गया है:

नाबार्ड (NABARD)

यह कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सर्वोच्च विकास वित्तीय संस्थान है। यह पुनर्वित्त सहायता, ग्रामीण अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण, संस्थागत विकास और बैंकों के पर्यवेक्षण के माध्यम से ग्रामीण ऋण संरचना को मजबूत करता है। मई 2026 के सर्वे के अनुसार, **77.2%** ग्रामीण परिवारों में उच्च उपभोग स्तर देखा गया है, जो बढ़ती क्रय शक्ति को दर्शाता है।

अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक (SCBs)

ये बैंक अपनी शाखाओं, बिजनेस प्रतिनिधि और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से वित्तीय समावेशन को मजबूत कर रहे हैं। जुलाई 2025 तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इनकी शाखाओं की संख्या बढ़कर **56,193** हो गई है।

ग्रामीण ऋण की संस्थागत संरचना (जारी)

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (RRBs)

इनका गठन विशेष रूप से छोटे और सीमांत किसानों, कृषि श्रमिकों और कारीगरों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए किया गया था।
वर्तमान में **28 RRBs** का नेटवर्क **700 जिलों** में **22,000** से अधिक शाखाओं के माध्यम से कार्य कर रहा है।

सहकारी बैंक

यह ग्रामीण सहकारी ऋण प्रणाली का आधार हैं। इसमें **34 राज्य सहकारी बैंक** और **352 जिला केंद्रीय सहकारी बैंक (DCCBs)** शामिल हैं, जो जमीनी स्तर तक पहुँच सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

लघु वित्त बैंक (SFBs)

देश में कार्यरत **11 SFBs** बैंकिंग सेवाओं से वंचित वर्गों को प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित और कम लागत वाली वित्तीय सेवाएँ प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

ग्रामीण ऋण प्रणाली की प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ (जारी)

छोटे और सीमांत किसानों का अपवर्जन

यद्यपि छोटे और सीमांत किसान भारत के कुल किसानों का **85% से अधिक** हैं, फिर भी कोलेटरल (गारंटी) की कमी, जटिल कागजी कार्यवाई और ऋण पात्रता साबित न कर पाने के कारण वे बैंकिंग प्रणाली से दूर रह जाते हैं। आज भी वे आंशिक रूप से साहूकारों पर निर्भर हैं।

राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप और ऋण माफी

बार-बार चुनावी लाभ के लिए की जाने वाली कृषि ऋण माफी की घोषणाओं से 'क्रेडिट संस्कृति' खराब होती है। किसान जानबूझकर ऋण नहीं चुकाते, जिससे बैंकों की गैर-निष्पादित आस्तियाँ (NPA) बढ़ती हैं और ऋण देने की क्षमता प्रभावित होती है।

अल्पकालिक ऋण बनाम दीर्घकालिक पूंजी निर्माण

ग्रामीण ऋण का बड़ा हिस्सा (लगभग **75%**) अल्पकालिक फसल ऋणों के रूप में दिया जाता है। कृषि क्षेत्र में स्थायी विकास के लिए आवश्यक दीर्घकालिक ऋण (जैसे- ट्रैक्टर, सिंचाई अवसंरचना, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, प्रसंस्करण इकाइयाँ) की भारी कमी है, जिससे कृषि में पूंजी निर्माण अवरुद्ध होता है।

सहकारी बैंकों की कमजोर वित्तीय स्थिति

अधिकांश PACS और DCCBs कुप्रबंधन, राजनीतिकरण और आधुनिक तकनीक की कमी के कारण घाटे में चल रहे हैं।

ग्रामीण ऋण के लिए नीतिगत फ्रेमवर्क और प्रमुख पहलें

सरकार ने निरंतर ऋण प्रवाह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं:



प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण (PSL)

बैंकों के लिए कुल ऋण का **18%** कृषि हेतु अनिवार्य, जिसमें छोटे किसानों के लिए **10%** उप-लक्ष्य है।



स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHG)

19.83 लाख से अधिक SHGs कार्यरत हैं, जिन्हें **13.28 लाख करोड़ रुपये** का ऋण वितरण किया गया है।



डिजिटल पहल

'जन समर्थ पोर्टल' और 'ई-केसीसी' के माध्यम से आवेदन प्रक्रिया का **2 दिनों के भीतर** त्वरित निष्पादन।



जमीनी स्तर पर ऋण (GLC)

2025-26 के लिए **32.50 लाख करोड़ रुपये** का लक्ष्य, जिसमें पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन के लिए **5.0 लाख करोड़ रुपये** का उप-लक्ष्य शामिल है।



संशोधित ब्याज सबवैशन योजना (MISS)

समय पर भुगतान करने वाले किसानों को **4% प्रभावी ब्याज दर** पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराना।



PM-DDKY

100 कम प्रदर्शन वाले जिलों (जैसे बांका, महोबा, चराईदेव, आदि) में केंद्रित विकास।

आगे की राह

भारत की ग्रामीण ऋण प्रणाली अब एक नीति-संचालित और प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम ढांचा बन चुकी है। भविष्य में समावेशी विकास हेतु निम्नलिखित कदम महत्वपूर्ण हैं:

1 डिजिटल निरंतरता

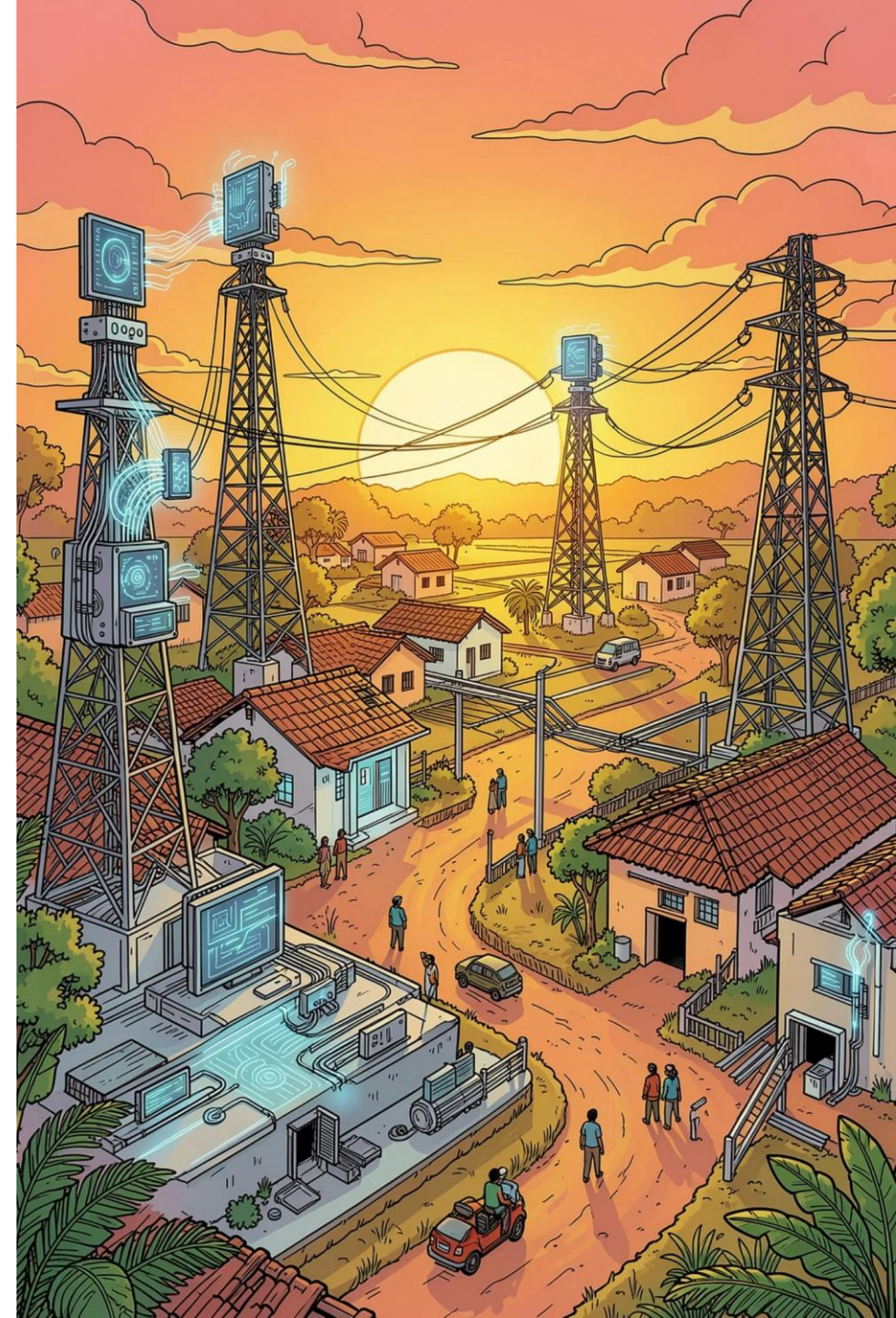
आकांक्षी जिलों में निर्बाध इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी और हार्डवेयर की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना।

2 PACS का आधुनिकीकरण

सभी समितियों को ERP-आधारित सॉफ्टवेयर पर पूरी तरह माइग्रेट करना ताकि पारदर्शी ऋण वितरण हो सके।

3 वैश्विक मानकों का एकीकरण

सेवा क्षेत्र (जैसे- केयरगिवर्स, पर्यटन) के लिए कौशल-आधारित ऋण उत्पादों को बढ़ावा देना, ताकि ग्रामीण युवा वैश्विक श्रम बाजार के लिए भी तैयार हो सकें।



UPSC PYQ

❏ Q. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से संस्थान ग्रामीण परिवारों को प्रत्यक्ष ऋण सहायता प्रदान करता/करते हैं? (2013)

1. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (RRBs)
2. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (NABARD)
3. भूमि विकास बैंक (LDBs)

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

मुख्य परीक्षा हेतु अभ्यास प्रश्न

"भारत में ग्रामीण ऋण प्रणाली का क्रमिक विकास, पारंपरिक बैंकिंग से एक प्रौद्योगिकी-समर्थित और समावेशी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की ओर रहा है।"

इस कथन का विश्लेषण करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे डिजिटल नवाचार और संस्थागत सुधार ग्रामीण आजीविका को सशक्त बना रहे हैं। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)



भारत की पहली हाइड्रोजन संचालित ट्रेन: हरित रेल गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 16 JUL 2026 12:33 AM

चर्चा में क्यों?

17 जुलाई 2026 को प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा भारत की पहली हाइड्रोजन-संचालित ट्रेन—'नमो ग्रीन रेल'—का उद्घाटन किया गया। हरियाणा के जींद-सोनीपत खंड के बीच चलने वाली यह ट्रेन न केवल भारतीय रेल के आधुनिकीकरण का प्रतीक है, बल्कि यह 'शून्य-उत्सर्जन' (Zero-Emission) के साथ हरित रेल गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा देने की एक अनूठी वैश्विक पहल भी है। इस ट्रेन के उद्घाटन के साथ, भारत हाइड्रोजन से चलने वाले रेल परिवहन की खोज करने वाले देशों के एक चुनिंदा समूह में शामिल हो जाएगा। इनमें जर्मनी, जापान, चीन और अमेरिका शामिल हैं।

जींद-सोनीपत रेल खंड पर हाइड्रोजन से चलने वाली ट्रेन की मुख्य विशेषताएँ

10-कार वाली ट्रेन

10-कार वाली हाइड्रोजन ईंधन सेल-आधारित ट्रेन।

1200 KW प्रणोदन

1200 KW हाइड्रोजन ईंधन सेल प्रणोदन प्रणाली से संचालित।

गति

110 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की डिजाइन गति के साथ 75 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की अधिकतम गति से संचालित करने के लिए स्वीकृत।

यात्री क्षमता

लगभग 2,600 यात्री क्षमता।

प्रोटोटाइप निर्माण के माध्यम से डिजाइन चरण से विकसित

यह मध्यवर्ती स्टेशनों की सेवा करते हुए जींद जंक्शन, गोहाना जंक्शन और सोनीपत को जोड़ेगी।

प्रस्तावित हॉल्ट में जींद सिटी, पांडु पिंडारा जंक्शन, ललित खेड़ा हॉल्ट, भांभेवा, ईसापुर खेरी हॉल्ट, ब्यूटेन हॉल्ट, खंडराई हॉल्ट, रबरा हॉल्ट, लठ हॉल्ट, मोहना, बड़वसानी हॉल्ट और सोनीपत न्यू शामिल हैं।

तकनीकी आधार: हरित ऊर्जा का नया इंजन

यह ट्रेन पूरी तरह से स्वदेशी तकनीक पर आधारित है, जिसे आरडीएसओ (RDSO) के दिशा-निर्देशों के तहत विकसित किया गया है।

कार्यप्रणाली

हाइड्रोजन ईंधन सेल तकनीक रासायनिक प्रतिक्रिया के माध्यम से बिजली उत्पन्न करती है।

मुख्य घटक

इसका प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत 'प्रोटॉन एक्सचेंज मेम्ब्रेन फ्यूल सेल' (PEMFC) है।

प्रक्रिया

यह सेल प्रोटॉन-कंडक्टिंग परफ्लूओरोसल्फोनिक एसिड (PFSA) पॉलिमर झिल्ली में हाइड्रोजन और ऑक्सीजन की प्रतिक्रिया कराता है।

उप-उत्पाद

इस पूरी प्रक्रिया में केवल जल वाष्प (water vapor) और गर्मी का उत्सर्जन होता है, जो इसे पर्यावरण के अनुकूल बनाता है।

उच्च ऊर्जा घनत्व और जींद का हाइड्रोजन परितंत्र

उच्च ऊर्जा घनत्व

हाइड्रोजन 120 MJ/kg की ऊर्जा देता है, जबकि डीजल की क्षमता मात्र 43 MJ/kg है।

लाभ

यह एक कम रखरखाव वाला ईंधन है जिसका कार्बन पदचिह्न (carbon footprint) बहुत कम है।

महत्व

वर्तमान में इसे रेल परिवहन के लिए सबसे स्वच्छ प्रणोदन तकनीक (propulsion technology) माना जाता है।

भारतीय रेलवे की पहल

इस तकनीक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारतीय रेलवे ने विशेष बुनियादी ढांचा विकसित किया है।

जींद का हाइड्रोजन परितंत्र: बुनियादी ढांचा और सुरक्षा

हाइड्रोजन सुविधा केंद्र: देश की सबसे बड़ी रेलवे हाइड्रोजन भंडारण और ईंधन भरने की सुविधा हरियाणा के जींद में स्थापित की गई है, जिसकी क्षमता 3,000 किलोग्राम हाइड्रोजन भंडारण की है।

सुरक्षा और प्रमाणीकरण: इस केंद्र को पेट्रोलियम और विस्फोटक सुरक्षा संगठन (PESO) से लाइसेंस प्राप्त है और यह NFPA-2 तथा ISO 19880 जैसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों का पालन करता है।

स्वतंत्र सुरक्षा ऑडिट: पूरी प्रणाली का सुरक्षा मूल्यांकन जर्मनी की टीयूवी एसयूडी (TÜV SÜD) एजेंसी द्वारा किया गया है।

ट्रेन की संरचना और परिचालन तैयारी

ट्रेन की संरचना

इस ट्रेन में दो हाइड्रोजन ड्राइविंग पावर कार (DPC) और आठ ट्रेलर कोच (TC) शामिल हैं।

DPC के मुख्य घटक: प्रत्येक ड्राइविंग पावर कार में ईंधन सेल, लिथियम आयरन फॉस्फेट (LFP) बैटरी और हाइड्रोजन भंडारण सिलेंडर लगे होते हैं।

सुविधा केंद्र की विशेषताएँ:

- ईंधन भरने के लिए एक हाइड्रोजन संपीड़न प्रणाली।
- तकनीकी सहायता और महत्वपूर्ण पुर्जों की उपलब्धता।
- निर्बाध सेवा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक स्टैंडबाय कंफ्रेसर।

परिणाम: यह एकीकृत बुनियादी ढांचा सुरक्षित और कुशल हाइड्रोजन-संचालित रेल संचालन को सुनिश्चित करता है।

परिचालन तैयारी

- मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाएँ, नियमित ऑडिट और निर्धारित सुरक्षा प्रावधान मौजूद हैं।
- दिल्ली के शकूरबस्ती में हाइड्रोजन ट्रेन संचालन के लिए रखरखाव सुविधा तैयार की गई है।
- प्रशिक्षित और प्रमाणित कर्मचारी महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों का प्रबंधन करेंगे।
- शुरुआती चरण के दौरान तकनीकी कर्मचारी ट्रेन में ही होंगे।
- हाइड्रोजन ईंधन भरने की प्रणाली चौबीसों घंटे (24×7) निगरानी में रहेगी।

सुरक्षा के एहतियाती उपाय

- उत्पादन, भंडारण और वितरण सुविधा केंद्रों में हाइड्रोजन रिसाव डिटेक्टर स्थापित किए गए हैं।
- निरंतर निगरानी के लिए फ्लेम डिटेक्टर भी लगाए गए हैं।

सुरक्षा सेंसर और रणनीतिक एवं आर्थिक आयाम

सुरक्षा सेंसर

- सुरक्षा सेंसर नियमित निरीक्षण और सफाई से गुजरेंगे।
- नॉन-स्टॉप वेंटिलेशन हर समय ट्रेन में हवा बनाए रखता है।
- यदि गर्मी, लौ या धुआं जैसी कुछ भी असामान्य पाई जाती है, तो सिस्टम स्वचालित रूप से हाइड्रोजन की आपूर्ति को अपने आप रोक सकता है।
- लोको पायलट के केबिन को एक विशेष मोड के साथ डिजाइन किया गया है जिससे ट्रेन को आपात स्थिति में सुरक्षित स्थान पर ले जाना संभव है।
- एक स्क्रीन लोको पायलट को हर समय पूरे सिस्टम की वास्तविक स्थिति को दिखाती है।
- सुरक्षित संचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निरीक्षण और अनुरक्षण कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

रणनीतिक एवं आर्थिक आयाम

वैश्विक स्थिति: भारत अब जर्मनी, जापान, चीन और अमेरिका जैसे उन चुनिंदा देशों के समूह में शामिल हो गया है जो हाइड्रोजन रेल तकनीक का उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

विकास केंद्र: शकूरबस्ती (दिल्ली) में रखरखाव सुविधा और प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों का नया इकोसिस्टम।

राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य: 'राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन' और 'शुद्ध-शून्य कार्बन उत्सर्जन' लक्ष्यों के प्रति भारतीय रेल की प्रतिबद्धता।

चुनौतियाँ, आगे की राह और निष्कर्ष

चुनौतियाँ

प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रारंभिक चरण: चूँकि यह तकनीक अभी विकासाधीन है, इसलिए बड़े पैमाने पर परिचालन में तकनीकी जटिलताओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।

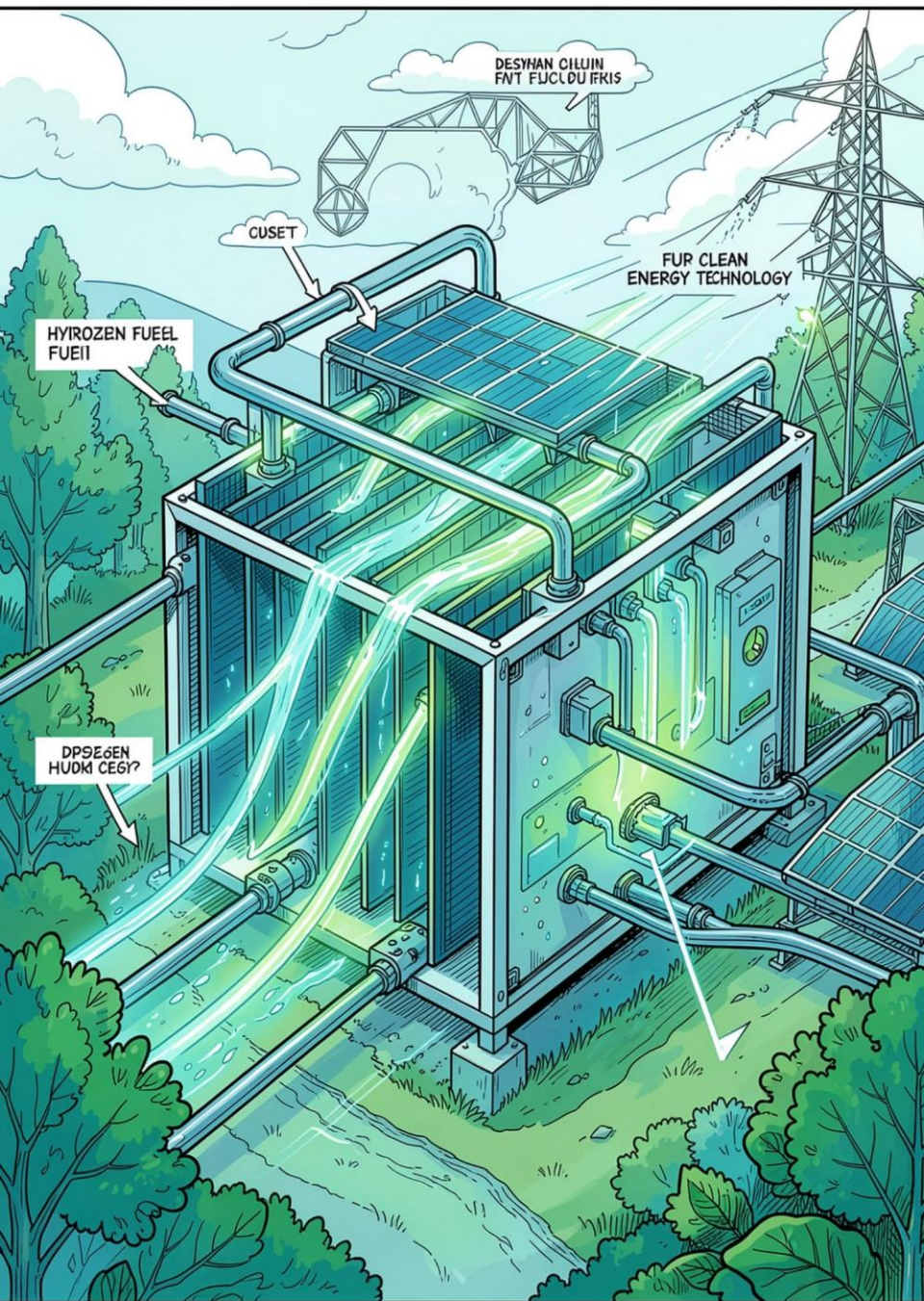
लागत प्रबंधन: हाइड्रोजन के उत्पादन, भंडारण और परिवहन की लागत अभी पारंपरिक ईंधनों की तुलना में अधिक है।

बुनियादी ढाँचे का विस्तार: वर्तमान में यह एक प्रायोगिक खंड है; इसे देश भर के विशाल रेल नेटवर्क पर लागू करने के लिए भारी निवेश और बड़े पैमाने पर बुनियादी ढाँचे के निर्माण की आवश्यकता है।

आगे की राह

- डेटा-आधारित नीति:** जींद-सोनीपत खंड से प्राप्त परिचालन डेटा का गहन विश्लेषण करना, ताकि भविष्य के अनुप्रयोगों में दक्षता बढ़ाई जा सके।
- लागत दक्षता:** हरित हाइड्रोजन के उत्पादन को किफायती बनाने के लिए अनुसंधान और नवाचार (R&D) में निरंतर निवेश करना।
- क्षमता विस्तार:** शुरुआती सफल परिणामों के बाद, इसे अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेल नेटवर्क और उपनगरीय मार्गों पर चरणबद्ध तरीके से विस्तारित करना।
- सहयोग:** सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPP) मॉडल के माध्यम से तकनीक को व्यावसायिक रूप से व्यवहार्य बनाना।

निष्कर्ष: 'नमो ग्रीन रेल' मात्र एक ट्रेन की शुरुआत नहीं, बल्कि भारत की तकनीकी संप्रभुता और पर्यावरण के प्रति जिम्मेदारी का प्रतिबिंब है। यह परियोजना रेल क्षेत्र के आधुनिकीकरण के साथ-साथ एक सुदृढ़ और स्वच्छ परिवहन प्रणाली के निर्माण की नींव रखती है। जैसे-जैसे भारतीय रेल अपने इस हरित मॉडल को व्यापक स्तर पर अपनाएगी, यह वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत को एक 'ग्रीन मोबिलिटी' हब के रूप में स्थापित करेगी।



हाइड्रोजन तकनीक (Hydrogen Technology)

हाइड्रोजन ईंधन सेल (Hydrogen Fuel Cell): यह एक ऐसी तकनीक है जो हाइड्रोजन और ऑक्सीजन के बीच होने वाली रासायनिक प्रतिक्रिया से बिजली उत्पन्न करती है। इसमें दहन (combustion) नहीं होता, इसलिए यह अत्यंत पर्यावरण-अनुकूल है।

मुख्य लाभ (Benefits)



शून्य उत्सर्जन (Zero Emission)

इसका एकमात्र उप-उत्पाद (by-product) जल वाष्प और ऊष्मा है।



उच्च ऊर्जा घनत्व

हाइड्रोजन में पारंपरिक जीवाश्म ईंधनों (जैसे डीजल) की तुलना में कहीं अधिक ऊर्जा होती है।



स्थिरता

यह एक अक्षय ऊर्जा (renewable energy) स्रोत के रूप में विकसित की जा सकती है, विशेष रूप से जब इसे सौर या पवन ऊर्जा का उपयोग करके बनाया जाए।

हरित हाइड्रोजन (Green Hydrogen)

जब हाइड्रोजन को नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (जैसे सौर या पवन) का उपयोग करके 'इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर' के माध्यम से पानी के अणुओं को तोड़कर अलग किया जाता है, तो उसे 'ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन' कहते हैं। यह इस तकनीक का सबसे टिकाऊ रूप है।

प्रमुख अनुप्रयोग (Applications)

- परिवहन:** हाइड्रोजन ट्रेन, बस और ट्रकों में ईंधन के रूप में।
- औद्योगिक उपयोग:** स्टील, उर्वरक और रिफाइनरी उद्योगों में कार्बन पदचिह्न कम करने के लिए।
- ऊर्जा भंडारण:** अतिरिक्त नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को लंबे समय तक संग्रहित करने के लिए।

चुनौतियाँ (Challenges)

उच्च लागत: उत्पादन और बुनियादी ढाँचे (storage & distribution) की वर्तमान लागत अधिक है।

भंडारण: हाइड्रोजन अत्यधिक ज्वलनशील है, जिसके लिए अत्यंत सुरक्षित और उच्च-दबाव भंडारण प्रणालियों की आवश्यकता होती है।

प्रश्न

भारत की 'नमो ग्रीन रेल' और हाइड्रोजन फ्यूल सेल तकनीक के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1

यह ट्रेन 'प्रोटॉन एक्सचेंज मेम्ब्रेन फ्यूल सेल' (PEMFC) का उपयोग करती है, जो बिना किसी थर्मल दहन के सीधे रासायनिक ऊर्जा को विद्युत में परिवर्तित करती है।

2

जींद में स्थापित हाइड्रोजन भंडारण संयंत्र अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मानकों (NFPA-2 और ISO 19880) का अनुपालन करता है।

3

'ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन' के उत्पादन के लिए इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर तकनीक में जल के अणुओं का अपघटन (dissociation) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों द्वारा किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(A) केवल एक कथन सही है

(B) केवल दो कथन सही हैं

(C) तीनों कथन सही हैं

(D) कोई भी कथन सही नहीं है

India's Parliament must not stage its Cadaver Synod

In January 897 CE, Rome witnessed the strangest trial in the history of the Church. Pope Stephen VI ordered the corpse of his predecessor, Pope Formosus, dug up from its grave. Formosus had been dead for about nine months. His body was dressed in papal vestments and propped upon a throne in the Lateran basilica. A trembling deacon stood beside the corpse and answered questions on its behalf. The dead pope was charged with perjury and with violating canon law. He was, unsurprisingly, found guilty. His election was declared void. His acts were annulled. The three fingers of his right hand, the fingers of consecration, were hacked off. The body was then flung into the Tiber.

History remembers this spectacle as the Cadaver Synod. It settled nothing. It disgusted Rome, provoked an insurrection, and Stephen VI himself was imprisoned and strangled within months. Successor popes reburied Formosus with honour and burned the record of the trial. The lesson has endured for centuries. A tribunal that sits in judgment over someone who no longer holds the office it can take away does not do justice. It performs theatre, and the theatre degrades the tribunal more than the accused.

An impossible impeachment

India's Parliament now stands at the edge of its own Cadaver Synod. The Lok Sabha Speaker has announced that the report of the inquiry committee constituted under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, into allegations against Justice Yashwant Varma will be tabled when Parliament reconvenes on July 20. The report was submitted on May 18, 2026. The difficulty is stark. Justice Varma resigned on April 9, with immediate effect, giving up his official residence, vehicles and amenities. His judicial salary has ceased. He has revived his enrolment with the Bar Council and may resume practice as an advocate. Whatever the Allahabad High Court website may say, the man is no longer a judge in any sense that the Constitution recognises. The question before Parliament is whether it should proceed against a judicial corpse.

Begin with first principles. The Constitution treats the conduct of judges as a subject beyond ordinary parliamentary debate. Article 121 forbids any discussion in Parliament of the conduct of a Supreme Court or High Court judge in the discharge of his duties, except upon a motion for an address praying for his removal. The bar is deliberate. The framers knew that a legislature free to debate judicial conduct at will would soon



Sanjay Hegde

Senior Advocate of
the Supreme Court
of India

Parliament
must avoid a
purposeless
exercise over
the Justice
Yashwant
Varma report

hold judges hostage to majorities. So they permitted one exception – and one alone. Parliament may discuss a judge's conduct only when it is actually engaged in the solemn business of removing him. The discussion is incidental to removal. It has no independent existence.

Removal, in turn, presupposes an office to be vacated. Article 124(4), applied to High Court judges through Article 217(1)(b), speaks of a judge being "removed from his office." The Judges (Inquiry) Act creates elaborate machinery, a motion, an inquiry committee, a report, an address to the President, all directed to a single constitutional consequence. The Act knows no lesser penalty. It cannot censure, fine or disqualify. It can only remove. Once the judge has already left, the machinery grinds on with nothing to grip.

A judge is a constitutional functionary

Has Justice Varma left? The Supreme Court answered that question nearly half a century ago. In *Union Of India vs Shri Gopal Chandra Misra And Ors.* (1978), a Constitution Bench held that a High Court judge's resignation under the proviso to Article 217 is a unilateral constitutional act. It requires no acceptance by the President or anyone else. A judge who resigns with immediate effect severs the constitutional link at the moment of his own choosing. A judge is not a government servant whose resignation lies on some desk awaiting orders. He is a constitutional functionary who holds office by the Constitution and may relinquish it by the Constitution. Justice Varma's letter said "with immediate effect". The link snapped on April 9. That his name lingers on a website is an administrative carryover, not a statement of law.

Precedent points the same way. Justice P.D. Dinakaran resigned in 2011 while impeachment proceedings were pending; the inquiry committee was dissolved, and no report reached Parliament. When Justice Soumitra Sen resigned (2011) after the Rajya Sabha had actually adopted the removal motion, the proceedings simply ended. Parliament thereafter never took the matter up. In both cases, the institution understood that resignation extinguishes the removal jurisdiction. The Varma committee, unusually, continued its work after his resignation and submitted a sealed report after his resignation. Tabling that report as a formal record may perhaps be defended as closure of the file, but even that is strictly not necessary. The

Speaker can just inform Parliament that such a report has been received, but no further action is deemed necessary. Before Parliament proceeds further, members must demand that it be advised by the Attorney General, who must be summoned to the House. Anything beyond tabling would take Parliament into realms that no legislature has gone before.

Consider what that territory looks like. If Parliament can proceed to debate and vote upon the removal of a man who is no longer a judge, then the resignation of the judge is no barrier. Neither, logically, is retirement. Nor, indeed, is death. Every safeguard in Article 121 rests on the premise that the discussion serves a live removal. Remove that premise, and a future Parliament could constitute committees against judges who retired a decade earlier, or whose judgments displeased a later majority. It could posthumously arraign a Chief Justice for a verdict delivered in another political era. The special majority requirement would remain, but special majorities have been mustered before and will be again. Judicial independence does not depend on judges being brave on the day of judgment alone. It depends on their knowing that no legislature will hold a synod over their record after they have gone.

Close the file

None of this means that Justice Varma escapes accountability. Impeachment is not punishment. It is the removal of an unfit occupant from a constitutional office, and that purpose stands fully achieved. The office is vacant. If the burnt currency notes found at his residence disclose an offence, the criminal law applies to former judges exactly as it applies to the rest of us. Investigation, prosecution and trial remain open, and are indeed the proper forum for questions of guilt. His pension and terminal benefits raise separate statutory questions that the government may lawfully examine. What Parliament cannot do is dress the corpse in robes and conduct a trial that can end only in removing a man from an office he does not hold.

Rome eventually understood this. Pope Theodore II reinstated the ordinations of Formosus and reburied him with honour in St. Peter's Basilica. Pope John IX condemned the synod and burned its acts. The Church survived Formosus. It nearly did not survive the trial of his corpse. Parliament should table the report, note it, and close the file. Let us not dig up old corpses just for the stink.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- सर्वोच्च न्यायालय (Supreme Court) और उच्च न्यायालय (High Court) के न्यायाधीशों को कैसे हटाया जाता है?
- भारत में Supreme Court (SC) और High Court (HC) के न्यायाधीशों को केवल महाभियोग (Impeachment) जैसी विशेष संसदीय प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से हटाया जा सकता है। इसका उद्देश्य न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता बनाए रखना है।

संवैधानिक प्रावधान

- Supreme Court Judge: अनुच्छेद 124(4) एवं 124(5)
- High Court Judge: अनुच्छेद 217(1)(b) (हटाने की प्रक्रिया SC न्यायाधीश के समान)

हटाने के आधार

- न्यायाधीश को केवल दो आधारों पर हटाया जा सकता है:
- सिद्ध दुराचार (Proved Misbehaviour)
- असमर्थता (Incapacity)

हटाने की प्रक्रिया (Impeachment Process)

- चरण 1: प्रस्ताव (Notice)
- लोकसभा में: कम-से-कम 100 सांसद प्रस्ताव पर हस्ताक्षर करें।
- राज्यसभा में: कम-से-कम 50 सांसद प्रस्ताव पर हस्ताक्षर करें।

चरण 2: स्वीकार करना

- लोकसभा अध्यक्ष (Speaker) या राज्यसभा के सभापति (Vice-President/Chairman) प्रस्ताव स्वीकार या अस्वीकार कर सकते हैं।

चरण 3: जाँच समिति

- यदि प्रस्ताव स्वीकार हो जाता है, तो 3 सदस्यीय जाँच समिति गठित की जाती है:
- एक Supreme Court Judge
- एक High Court Chief Justice
- एक प्रतिष्ठित विधिवेत्ता (Distinguished Jurist)
- समिति आरोपों की जाँच करती है।

चरण 4: संसद में मतदान

- यदि समिति न्यायाधीश को दोषी पाती है, तो प्रस्ताव संसद के दोनों सदनों में लाया जाता है।
- प्रस्ताव को प्रत्येक सदन में पास होने के लिए चाहिए:
- सदन की कुल सदस्य संख्या का बहुमत (Absolute Majority), तथा
- उपस्थित और मतदान करने वाले सदस्यों के 2/3 बहुमत (Special Majority)

चरण 5: राष्ट्रपति द्वारा हटाना

- दोनों सदनों से प्रस्ताव पारित होने के बाद राष्ट्रपति हटाने का आदेश जारी करते हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Fact

- न्यायाधीशों को हटाने की प्रक्रिया इतनी कठिन क्यों है?
- न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता (Judicial Independence) सुनिश्चित करने के लिए।
- कार्यपालिका और विधायिका के अनुचित दबाव से न्यायाधीशों की रक्षा करने के लिए।
- संविधान के शक्ति पृथक्करण (Separation of Powers) सिद्धांत को मजबूत करने के लिए।

परीक्षा में याद रखने की ट्रिक

"100-50-3-2-President"

- 100 → लोकसभा में नोटिस
- 50 → राज्यसभा में नोटिस
- 3 → जाँच समिति के सदस्य
- 2 → दोनों सदनों में विशेष बहुमत
- President → अंतिम हटाने का आदेश

SC opposes use of SIR data for non-poll tasks

Court issues notice to the Election Commission and Bengal govt. after Congress leader's petition

Court declares that SIR cannot be used for other purposes, least of all to determine citizenship

Petitioner says State denying welfare, cancelling caste certificates of those excluded from poll rolls

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court stated on Friday that the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) is only linked to elections as a petition said the West Bengal government is using SIR data to delete names from schemes ensuring food security, women's welfare and Backward Caste certifications.

Justice Joymalya Bagchi, one of the three judges on the Bench headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant, said the Supreme Court, in its May 27 judgment in the Bihar SIR case, had made it very clear that the SIR outcome cannot be used for any other purpose, least of all to conclusively determine citizenship.

"The Election Commis-

sion has a corresponding duty to refer the matter to the government for adjudication under the Citizenship Act... Until and unless that is done, for all other purposes, the status must go on. The EC is not a constitutional authority regarding Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 [dealing with citizenship rights] of the Constitution," Justice Bagchi observed. The court issued notice to the EC, West Bengal government, and the Chief Electoral Officer of the State on a petition filed by Congress leader Prasenjit Bose that deletion from electoral roll has resulted in serious civil consequences extending beyond the right to vote.

Mr. Bose, represented by senior advocate Gopal Sankaranarayanan and advocate Neha Rathi, drew

Key concerns

Petition raises issues on Bengal government's use of SIR data



❶ Deletion from electoral rolls has led to serious civil consequences	❸ Only 38,000 of 34 lakh appeals have been heard so far; at present rate, the appellate process is likely to take nearly 21 years to complete
❷ SIR data is being linked with PDS and other government schemes	❹ Absence of publicly available guidelines on filing of documents, conduct of hearings and entitlement of excluded electors to file appeals

the court's attention to three orders passed by the West Bengal government. The petition said the State issued a notification on May 19 that purged voters must not remain beneficiaries of the Annapurna scheme for cash transfer to women unless they had filed appeals before the SIR tribunal.

On June 4, the State di-

rected the deletion of beneficiaries under the Public Distribution System (PDS) on the basis of the outcome of the SIR. On May 14, it issued an order calling for authorities to re-verify and cancel caste certificates of names deleted from the SIR list.

"They have even linked the PDS to voting," Mr. Sankaranarayanan submitted.

The petition sought directions for streamlining the appellate process before the SIR tribunals, disclosure of data, publication of standard operating procedure and a time-bound disposal mechanism.

He said these orders coincide with the snail's pace at which the tribunals are hearing appeals of persons excluded from the electoral rolls of the State. Only 38,000 appeals have been disposed of out of a total 34 lakh filed in West Bengal. Out of the 38,000 appeals, 70% have been cleared for re-inclusion in the electoral roll.

"If only 38,000 appeals of the 34 lakh appeals have been disposed of, over 33.5 lakh appeals are still pending adjudication by the 19 tribunals... The delay in the hearing of the appeals

are affecting civil rights. Mechanisms should be put in place to ensure transparency and accountability in the appellate process. The 19 tribunals should have a website to upload their orders and their standard operating procedure," the senior counsel submitted.

He said that since 70% of the appeals heard by the tribunals have been allowed, there ought to be only a "minimum documentary threshold" for faster disposal of the appeals. "If you have a passport, that should be a clear pass for citizenship," Mr. Sankaranarayanan argued.

The petition flagged the absence of publicly available guidelines on the filing of documents, issuance of notices, conduct of hearings, entitlement of exclud-

ed electors to file appeals, supply of reasoned orders or timelines for disposal of the appeals. "These adversely affect those whose names have been deleted in the SIR process and could possibly lead to their names being deleted as beneficiaries," the senior counsel contended.

"Civil rights of voters are at risk here. Many of the voters excluded from the electoral rolls are poor, illiterate and uneducated. It is impossible for them to file appeals either online or offline unless ground-level legal assistance is provided and comprehensive guidelines are issued in local languages," the petitioner said.

Considering the issues involved, the apex court agreed to hear the case at an early date.

YouTube Homework

- Supreme Court
- Appointment
- Right to Walk
- Right to Trauma
- Right to Be Forgotten

J&K's Mansbal lake starts hosting migratory birds again

Peerzada Ashiq
SRINAGAR

Manasbal Lake, the country's deepest freshwater lake in central Kashmir's Ganderbal district, is on the path of ecological recovery with the return of migratory birds.

The lake is 43-feet deep with a length and breadth of 3.5 km and 1.5 km, respectively. Locals are upbeat about the uptick in the migratory birds between December 2025 and January 2026.

"The return of migratory birds prompted the Wular-Manasbal Development Authority (WMDA) to hold a bird watching festival in the winter. Many rare species were sighted by the birdwatchers," said Chief Executive Officer of the WMDA Ahsanul Haq Chishti.

According to official da-



The Mansbal lake was dredged to clear channels and improve the biodiversity of the water body. FILE PHOTO

ta, the Mansbal lake was home to more than 46 species of birds belonging to 23 families, including Mallard, White Headed Duck, Eurasian Hoopee, Eurasian Collared Dove, Lesser Pied Kingfisher, Golden Eagle, Grey Backed Shrike, Tickell's Thrush etc.

Efforts paid off

Reviving the lake played a major role in arrival of migratory birds. "Accumulated weeds on about 7202.50

cubic meters were removed from the lake surface. "The lake with clear waters and long strips of water channels is rejuvenating," said Mr. Chisti. What has added to the health of the lake is the dredging process over an area of around 70,000 square feet, "restoring freshness, clearing channels and maintaining the lake's depth".

"De-weeding operations managed to control the ex-

cessive growth of aquatic vegetation that had severely impacted water circulation and biodiversity of the lake," said Mr. Chisti.

Bilal Nasir Zargar, a wildlife photographer from Mansbal, said about five years ago, there was a dip in the lake's water level, resulting in lesser migratory birds stopping by.

"However, I have again started spotting migratory birds like Horned Grib and Long-Eared Owl and others too, especially the last winter. In the last two years, water quality has improved. I expect more migratory birds to flock. The lake, however, needs attention on multiple aspects," said Mr. Zargar, who has documented the migratory birds from the last 12 years at the lake.

Meanwhile, the WMDA has pushed for water budgeting "to know the quan-

tum of the lake's carrying capacity, volume of water currently being lifted by way of water supply schemes, natural outflows or other drawls and the surplus quantum available with the waterbody".

Water budgeting

The water budgeting will be carried out by the J&K Water Resources Regulatory Authority. "The idea is that the water ecosystem of the lake is preserved and kept at a scientifically derived level to maintain its ecology," said Mr. Chishti.

A three-pronged approach has been adopted to further improve the water quality in the lake. According to officials, a sewerage treatment plant and an integrated solid waste management plant spread over one acre of land, will treat the waste before entering into the lake.

YouTube Homework

- New Species of Fauna & Flora
- Asiatic Lion
- White Rumped Vulture
- ZSI
- BSI

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- मानसबल झील (Manasbal Lake) जम्मू-कश्मीर के गांदरबल (Ganderbal) जिले में स्थित एक सुंदर मीठे पानी (Freshwater) की झील है। यह श्रीनगर से लगभग **30 किमी उत्तर** में स्थित है और अपनी स्वच्छ जलराशि, कमल के फूलों तथा प्रवासी पक्षियों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।

मुख्य तथ्य (UPSC/PCS के लिए)

- स्थान:** गांदरबल जिला, जम्मू-कश्मीर
- प्रकार:** मीठे पानी की झील (Freshwater Lake)
- अधिकतम गहराई:** लगभग **13 मीटर (43 फीट)**, इसे जम्मू-कश्मीर की सबसे गहरी प्राकृतिक मीठे पानी की झील माना जाता है।
- ऊँचाई:** लगभग **1,583-1,600 मीटर** समुद्र तल से।

नाम की उत्पत्ति

- "मानसबल" नाम **मानसरोवर झील (Lake Manasarovar)** से प्रेरित माना जाता है।

प्रमुख विशेषताएँ

- जुलाई-अगस्त में यहाँ **कमल (Lotus)** के फूल बड़ी संख्या में खिलते हैं।
- यह **प्रवासी एवं जलीय पक्षियों** का महत्वपूर्ण आवास है, इसलिए **Bird Watching** के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।
- यहाँ **शिकारा राइड**, फोटोग्राफी और प्रकृति पर्यटन लोकप्रिय हैं।

ऐतिहासिक महत्व

- झील के किनारे **मुगल सम्राज्ञी नूरजहाँ** द्वारा बनवाया गया **जारोका (Jaroka) मुगल गार्डन** स्थित है, जो इस झील के ऐतिहासिक महत्व को बढ़ाता है।

पारिस्थितिक महत्व

- झील जैव विविधता से भरपूर है।
- यहाँ कमल की जड़ों का स्थानीय लोग भोजन के रूप में भी उपयोग करते हैं।
- जलीय वनस्पतियाँ और पक्षियों की विविध प्रजातियाँ इसे एक महत्वपूर्ण **Wetland Ecosystem** बनाती हैं।

Panel defers adoption of report on Bill for removal of Prime Minister, CMs

Sobhana K. Nair
NEW DELHI

The Joint Committee of Parliament reviewing the legislation on the removal of the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers on serious charges decided to defer the adoption of a draft report that had been circulated nearly a week ago, after voting had been completed on two of the five recommendations made by the panel at a meeting on Friday.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill seeks the automatic removal of a Prime Minister, Chief Minister or Minister after 30 consecutive days in judicial custody, in order to address what the government describes as a vacuum in cases where public functionaries continue in office during prolonged incarceration. The panel, headed by BJP MP Aparajita Sarangi, made five recommendations in its draft report, including replacing the Bill's provisions for a Minister's "removal" or requirement to "cease to be a Minister" with "suspension". The report was circulated to members on July 10.

On Friday, when the committee was voting on each of the recommendations separately, it was de-



The panel, headed by BJP MP Aparajita Sarangi, said the Bill has a far-reaching impact, but need more consultations. FILE PHOTO

cided that more consultations with stakeholders and discussions among members were required.

"The Joint Parliamentary Committee unanimously said this Bill has a far-reaching impact on our country. Everyone felt that the government's intentions in bringing the Bill were good, but we need more consultations. So we will keep the report pending for now," Ms. Sarangi told presspersons at the end of the meeting.

According to sources, voting on two of the recommendations had already been completed when Ms. Sarangi received a phone call and stepped out of the meeting.

Upon her return, the decision was taken to defer the adoption of the draft

report. Sources said that a few ruling party members had also voted against the first two recommendations.

AIMIM MP Asaduddin Owaisi and NCP(SP) MP Supriya Sule had submitted dissent notes but withdrew them after the panel decided to defer adoption of the report.

'No correlation'

It is learnt that Ms. Sule, who is the only representative from the INDIA bloc on the panel after other Opposition parties declined to join it, argued that triggering automatic removal on a 30-day period of incarceration is arbitrary and has no correlation with either the guilt of the accused or the gravity of the offence.

She is learnt to have ar-

gued that the Bill weaponises the criminal justice system for political vendetta by creating a parallel system of disqualification without establishing the guilt of the accused.

She reportedly rejected the recommendation made in the draft report to replace "removal" with "suspension", arguing that elected representatives cannot be equated with bureaucrats and that such a provision disregards their constitutional status and democratic mandate.

The panel had recommended that the Prime Minister, Union Ministers and Chief Ministers be suspended, rather than permanently removed from office, if they are detained for 30 consecutive days on charges relating to serious offences, pending the outcome of legal proceedings. It had also proposed an automatic reversal clause if such persons are acquitted or if the prosecution does not proceed within a specified period.

The committee further proposed that the term "serious criminal offences", as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, be defined as offences punishable with imprisonment for a term that may extend to five years or more.

YouTube Homework

- UGC
- NTA
- NCERT
- CBSE
- NEET
- AICTE
- NCTE

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Promise of chips

Chipmaking is more than a seasonal obsession in India now

The second phase of the India Semiconductor Mission's outlay far outpaces the first, with a ₹1.27 lakh crore corpus directing the government's purse on a wide range of the electronics manufacturing ecosystem. As with the first phase, the outlay is likely to be spent lavishly on select individual projects in the form of a capital subsidy (with the government shelling out a smaller share than last time's 50%), and manufacturing-linked incentives disbursed at a per-unit level once sales are done. Incremental incentive boosters have been promised for products that leverage domestic capabilities and components. The second phase promises to take forward the government's goals to make India a strategic destination for the electronics value chain, and to grow such capabilities at home in human capital and intellectual property where select countries dominate different parts. The government has long held that this will be a decades-long project, and its follow-through with a larger corpus is welcome. This industry may not become a massive employer, but in a geopolitically fraught environment, the wisdom of spending public money in these capabilities is clearer. Much of the returns on the initial chipmaking bet remains unknowable as most facilities and projects approved in the first phase are yet to begin commercial production.

Some technologies remain out of the grasp of even the most advanced economies: Dutch extreme ultraviolet lithography machines are complex, and only Japan is close to cracking the code. The prospect of India deploying investments towards such frontier technology is hard to imagine, but tantalising. Capabilities such as these create hard strategic leverage – which will in turn lead to resistance to India quickly attracting talent and developing these capabilities. The corpus is not insignificant, but advanced economies are prepared to beg, borrow and steal, with deeper pockets, to retain their spot in the pecking order. The same applies for AI, which sits on a foundation of memory and processing infrastructure whose manufacture India hopes to undertake some day. There are bright spots in India's talent ecosystem, with semiconductor engineers and designers sought worldwide amid a looming global talent shortage. Leveraging these talents and giving them worthwhile work and academic pursuits in highly technical fields is key in ecosystem-building. Else, India risks repeating its decades-old mistake of developing the West's premier technical human capital. The coming decades demand that India find its rightful spot in global chipmaking value chains. The bad news is that the capacity to inflict pain is the best deterrent against supply chain shocks. The good news is that the hard work of avoiding supply chain shocks through global competition in key areas could deliver the kind of economic boom that made the Asian Tigers who they are today.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- ISM 2.0 (India Semiconductor Mission 2.0) भारत सरकार की नई सेमीकंडक्टर नीति है, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत को **सेमीकंडक्टर डिज़ाइन, निर्माण (Manufacturing) और सप्लाई चेन** का वैश्विक केंद्र बनाना है। जुलाई 2026 में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने इसे **₹1.275 लाख करोड़** के कुल बजटीय प्रावधान के साथ मंजूरी दी।

ISM 2.0 का उद्देश्य

- भारत को **सेमीकंडक्टर निर्माण में आत्मनिर्भर** बनाना।
- चिप निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक **गैस, रसायन, उपकरण और सामग्री** का घरेलू उत्पादन बढ़ाना।
- भारत में विकसित **Full-stack Indian Chip IP (Intellectual Property)** को बढ़ावा देना।
- वैश्विक सप्लाई चेन में भारत की भागीदारी मजबूत करना।
- रोजगार, निवेश और उच्च तकनीकी अनुसंधान को प्रोत्साहित करना।

ISM 2.0 के 6 प्रमुख स्तंभ

- Design** – भारतीय चिप डिज़ाइन स्टार्टअप और IP विकास।
- Fabrication (Fab)** – वेफर फैब्रिकेशन इकाइयों की स्थापना।
- ATMP/OSAT** – Assembly, Testing, Marking एवं Packaging सुविधाओं का विस्तार।
- Supply Chain** – गैस, केमिकल, सिलिकॉन वेफर, मशीनरी आदि का घरेलू उत्पादन।
- Research & Innovation** – उद्योग आधारित R&D और तकनीकी नवाचार।
- Talent Development** – प्रशिक्षण केंद्र और कुशल मानव संसाधन का विकास।

ISM 1.0 और ISM 2.0 में अंतर

ISM 1.0	ISM 2.0
मुख्य फोकस चिप फैक्ट्री लगाने पर	पूरे सेमीकंडक्टर इकोसिस्टम के विकास पर
Fab और Packaging को प्रोत्साहन	उपकरण, सामग्री, गैस, R&D और डिज़ाइन पर भी जोर
शुरुआती निवेश आकर्षित करना	वैश्विक सप्लाई चेन में भारत की भूमिका मजबूत करना
सीमित डिज़ाइन सहायता	Full-stack भारतीय IP और स्टार्टअप पर विशेष ध्यान

अब तक की प्रगति

- भारत में **10 सेमीकंडक्टर परियोजनाएँ** स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं।
- कुल निवेश लगभग **₹1.6 लाख करोड़** तक पहुँच चुका है।
- इनमें **2 Fab** तथा **8 ATMP/OSAT** इकाइयाँ शामिल हैं।
- कुछ इकाइयों में **व्यावसायिक एवं पायलट उत्पादन** भी शुरू हो चुका है।

Facts

- योजना:** India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) 2.0
- मंत्रालय:** इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (MeitY)
- मंजूरी:** जुलाई 2026
- कुल बजट:** ₹1.275 लाख करोड़
- मुख्य उद्देश्य:** भारत को वैश्विक सेमीकंडक्टर हब बनाना
- फोकस:** Design + Fab + Packaging + Supply Chain + R&D + Skill Development

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Battling drug abuse

Kerala has shown initiative in coordinated action against cartels

For a few years now, a growing section of Kerala's youth has been consumed by a festering addiction to narcotic drugs and contraband/psychotropic substances. The signs of the State teetering towards substance abuse were apparent in the wake of the liquor ban a decade ago. But it grew to gargantuan proportions with synthetic drug cartels using digital technologies and social media to outpace law enforcement. While the COVID-19-stricken years of 2020-21 saw a drop in NDPS cases registered in the State, cases surged to 26,619 in 2022 from 5,695 in 2021. The number rose to 36,314 in 2025, alongside large-scale seizures of commercial quantities of contraband. Commercial capital Ernakulam city accounted for a substantial number. Despite efforts by multiple agencies, success has been limited. The UDF government sought to streamline the anti-drug enforcement drive by launching Operation Toofan in June, with the State police joining hands with the police forces in the southern States, central agencies, and State education, health and excise departments.

Focusing on integrated enforcement, public engagement, rehabilitation of victims and a speedy and effective prosecution, the operation has, until July 15, netted over 7,600 drug peddlers in some 7,100 cases, with synthetic drugs accounting for a significant share of the haul. Given that narcotics cases are often weakened by questionable forensic reliability, the issue has gained sharp focus during the ongoing campaign. The network of drug cartels is often too intricately webbed, with investigations often netting only the small fish. Besides bringing the community on board as Toofan warriors, the campaign aims to strengthen national intelligence-sharing and coordination systems under the NCORD framework, including the NIDAAN database of arrested narco-offenders. Kerala Home Minister Ramesh Chennithala is meeting Chief Ministers to solicit jointness in the operations. The States are in the process of assigning nodal officers for close coordination, with a platform in the pipeline. Since the rackets employ innovative means to recruit carriers, coordinate among themselves and carry out delivery, Kerala needs to upskill the District Anti-Narcotics Special Action Force (DANSAF) personnel at the cutting edge to bust these networks. Equally important is to strengthen cyber forensic capabilities so that neither investigation nor prosecution is found wanting in taking these cases to their logical conclusion. The crippling effects of narcotics on society are manifold, and it is never too late to build a defence against them.

YouTube Homework

- *Nasha Mukh Bharat*
- *NCB*
- *MANAS*

A trade deal that tests India's competitive confidence

A trade agreement is usually sold on its potential for export facilitation. Its deeper worth often lies in what it obliges the country to import. The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement between India and the United Kingdom, which came into force earlier this month, is a good agreement on the first count. It may prove an even better one on the second.

The first fruits lie here

Start with exports, because that is where the immediate gains lie and where they matter most. Effective July 15, nearly all of India's exports – about 99% by value – will enter the U.K. free of duty. The tariffs that fall to zero are not on the goods that fill headlines but on the goods that matter to India's workers: textiles and garments, leather and footwear, marine products, processed food, engineering items, and auto components. These are labour-intensive sectors. They employ precisely the workers India most needs to draw into productive, formal jobs. A garment unit in Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu, or a footwear cluster in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, competes on thin margins; a duty of 12% or 16% at the British border is often the difference between winning an order and losing it.

Hitherto, India has carried a handicap in this aspect. Bangladesh, Pakistan and Cambodia already shipped their garments into Britain duty-free while India's exports paid the tax. That gap is now closed. This is the part of the agreement that deserves to be recognised, because it bears directly on employment. Trade policy is, in the end, about jobs.

A gain of a different character deserves mention. India is the world's largest supplier of generic medicines, and Britain buys close to \$30 billion of pharmaceuticals a year. Removing the duty lets Indian generics compete on price. This



**V. Anantha
Nageswaran**

The 18th Chief
Economic Adviser
to the Government
of India

Trade
agreements
reward nations
ready to
compete

is not a labour story but a scale one – a mature Indian industry meeting one of its largest markets on equal terms.

Another aspect of the agreement too deserves special mention. It settles an old unfairness. An Indian professional posted to Britain for a few years has had to pay into the British social security system money he would almost never see again, while still contributing at home. The Double Contribution Convention that takes effect alongside the trade pact now exempts such workers, and their employers, from that double payment for up to five years. More than 75,000 workers and some 900 companies stand to save on the order of \$600 million a year. It is money returned to Indians who go abroad to work, and the removal of a real grievance that had long irritated an otherwise warm relationship.

Opening markets, raising standards

Now to the imports – and to the part of the agreement that will make some people uncomfortable. India has agreed to bring its duty on cars built in Britain down from about 110% towards 10%, and to lower the tax on Scotch whisky from 150% towards 40% over a decade. The cuts are phased across years, capped by quotas, and drafted so that India's own passenger vehicle industry has the time to enhance its competitiveness. They are, in short, cautious. But they point in the right direction, and the direction is the point.

This is a good place to record what protection does when it is never-ending. It does not build strong industries; it preserves weak ones. An industry that is never made to face a better product never has to make one. India's own record proves this in both directions. Where its carmakers have had to compete – in small and mid-sized vehicles, at home and abroad – they have become genuinely good. Where they have

sheltered behind very high walls, they have had little reason to improve. Letting a limited number of British cars in at a lower duty will not overwhelm anyone. It will do something more useful. It will remind India's producers that the customer, not the tariff schedule, is the person they must satisfy. Exposure to competition is not a concession to a trading partner. It is a favour we Indians do ourselves. A domestic industry pushed to raise its game confers significant economic benefits over time.

Use the open door

In the end, trade agreements are living arrangements, not monuments. Signing an agreement and making it work are two different tasks, and the second is the harder and longer one. The gains promised today will become real only if India's exporters are ready, its procedures are clean, and its enterprises are informed and educated of the opportunities that trade agreements create. There is considerable scope for improvement in the utilisation rate of free trade agreements in India. The government and premier industry bodies must actively and continuously engage with small industry and enterprise associations.

India and Britain now intend to double their trade, from about \$56 billion, by the end of the decade. Whether they get there will depend less on the text signed last year than on the confidence with which India uses it. That, in the end, is what an agreement like this asks of a nation: to compete. Thiruvalluvar said it more economically than any government could. Those who strive without slackening, he wrote, will see even destiny retreat before them. An open door puts that conviction to the test. India should be glad of the test.

The views expressed are personal

Rot in KPSC recruitment runs deep

The recent scandal to hit the recruitment process in the Karnataka State Public Service Commission, with the chairperson facing allegations of nepotism, is only the latest in a series over the last few decades. **Sharath S. Srivatsa** takes an overview of the system

A new scandal has hit the Karnataka State Public Service Commission (KPSC) - the state's premier recruiting agency - even as the government has launched one of the largest recruitment drives to fill up 72,000 posts across departments. The commission has been in the news for the wrong reasons multiple times over the last two decades, and the latest one that has unfolded over the past week involves the commission's Chairman Shivachandras S. Sahasakar facing allegations of favouring his daughters in the recruitment to the Department of Industries and Commerce for which examination was conducted by the KPSC. In an unprecedented move, Governor Thawarchand Gehlot has ordered suspension of Sahasakar pending inquiry, who has since questioned it in the High Court of Karnataka.

It is alleged that Sahasakar neither formally declared a conflict of interest nor recused himself from the recruitment process to ensure transparency as is mandated. It is learnt that some members in the commission did not know of his daughters' participation and selection in the recruitment process. One of his daughters, who is his dependent, is even accused of providing a false income certificate, declaring an annual income of ₹40,000 to escape "senior layer" provision in reservation for Other Backward Classes and secure selection. All this came out in the open during the verification of documents by the KPSC officials.

Lost transparency and sanctity

"Such incidents mar transparency in examination process and sanctity of recruitment to civil services. Rural candidates are always at a disadvantage. Those with connections seem to be one to be at an advantage in the recruitment outcomes," said an aspirant for Group A and B posts, currently employed in the Home Department in a Group C post. The Bengaluru-based aspirant, who has tried his luck in gauged probationer's examination thrice in the past, said, "I missed selection by a whisker each time".



Sahasakar's suspension comes at a time when the State government is under pressure from restless civil service aspirants, who staged a series of protests in Bengaluru. The government, which had initially announced filling up of 56,432 posts, has now scaled it up to 72,000. Recruitments had slowed down since 2022 over contention in quantum of reservation for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. In 2024, the State government even froze fresh recruitment drives awaiting a report on internal reservation among the 18 Scheduled Castes in the State.

The announcement of fresh recruitments has brought hate among lakhs of students, especially by those aiming at Group C positions in the civil services. Besides KPSC, the Karnataka Examination Authority (KEA) too has started working on recruitment process currently.

Interestingly, the Second Karnataka Administrative Reforms Commission, which submitted its report in 2025, identified about 2.94 lakh vacancies out of 8.46 lakh sanctioned posts in the State's civil services.

A former member of the KPSC argued cleaning up the system is not a Herculean task if the politicians want. He argued that many things - from appointment of members to re-assigning the employees of the KPSC - is the need of the hour. "Background of the members need to be verified before appointments. Eligibility is overlooked and caste and other considerations take precedence in appointment of members," he argued.

He pointed out that many members in the past have urged for the KPSC employees, some of whom are working for decades, to be deported outside to clean up the system. Insistence on caste representation that has expanded the size of the commission is another major point resulting in nepotism, the member lamented. "Why do they require a body larger than the Union Public Service Commission, which conducts examinations efficiently?" he asked.

Instances in the past

It is not for the first time that meritorious candidates have felt slighted over such allegations of corruption and nepotism resulting in long legal battles. Recruitment drives of KPSC in the past have often been mired in controversies.

Nepotism in recruitments in Karnataka over



Background of the members need to be verified before appointments. A former KPSC member

the past three decades has even had interesting incidents with "black bagging", connecting marriage proposals to final examination outcome for the aspirant.

This scandal was reported since 1998 in which parents of a girl agreeing to pay the fee for a plum post for a boy or getting the boy a job using their connection if he agreed to be in the list with the girl, in a quid pro quo. There are allegations of favouring candidates from particular communities.

Commission's chairpersons and members have come under cloud of nepotism and corruption allegations resulting in police investigations and prolonged legal battles.

Former chairman H.N. Krishna had been arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) over alleged discrimination and fabrication of documents in the recruitment for gauged probationer's examination held in 1998, 1999 and 2004. He, however, was acquitted by the court in 2025.

Another former chairman Gopal Sheenappa was investigated by the CID after being accused of indulging in malpractices in the gauged probationer's recruitment in 2011. He also faced charges of conflict of interest. While the Karnataka High Court quashed the trial court proceedings against Sheenappa, the State government in 2025 decided against seeking sanction to prosecute him and other members.

Mangala Sridhar, a KPSC member, was suspended by the then Governor Hareesh Dhanraj in 2014, on allegation of corruption in gauged probationer's recruitment in 2011. The Karnataka High Court later stayed the suspension.

Outside of the KPSC, the recruitment to the post of police sub-inspector conducted by the Police Recruitment Cell was mired in controversy, resulting in the cancellation of the list by the State government in 2022. High profile arrests, including that of the Additional Director General of Police (Recruitment) Anurag Paul, and influential politicians, made headlines.

Litigations and delays
Among the long-drawn legal battles has been the list published for the gauged probationers of the 1998 batch, which saw controversies over allegations of nepotism and corruption.

It was many failed candidates, who had done exceedingly well in written examination saw their marks in personality test interview at bay minimum against a total of 200 marks assigned for the interview.



Aspirants and officials. A photograph of police clearing away the protesters, protesting outside Udupi Sudha, KPSC's head office, in Bengaluru

Some successful candidates had received very high marks in personality test that boosted their scores.

"The list has undergone changes six times. The matter has gone up to the Supreme Court. The final list was published in 2023, about 23 years after the examination. Several officers were past their prime when they received their appointment orders. Litigations were multi-layered.

There was one case that we eventually won over seniority. There are still some cases pending in the court," said a candidate who cleared the examination and is serving in the Revenue Department since 2015.

"Some of the officers promoted to IAS were to be demoted after a court order. There had to be shuffling between the departments for some. But nothing happened. Some have retired and some are closer to retirement. The notion of merit was simply lost in all this," he lamented.

The official, who was among about 60 selected candidates, who were already in government service and had finished probation long before, was made to undergo another probation. "Some went to court. I did not have the strength to fight another prolonged case. It has been an anxious, depressing and a humiliating journey that we with even our worst enemies should not suffer," he said.

The 2011 batch of gauged probationers case was no different. Allegations of "cash for jobs" and his surfaced soon after the list was made public.

A similar media uproar to that of 1998 had been deployed to ensure that some candidates, who had done well in written tests, received poor marks in personality test. The list was published in 2013, soon triggering widespread protests that also received political support. The government decided to scrap the list in 2014 after a CID inquiry found irregularities, including marks tampering. Later, the Karnataka Administrative Tribunal annulled the decision, but the Karnataka High Court in 2018 upheld the right of the government to do so.

Eventually, in another unprecedented move, the State government brought the Karnataka Civil Services (Validation of Selection and Appointment of 2011 batch Gauged Probationers) Act, which gave legitimacy to the list, paving the way for their appointment.

Some reforms, finally

Meanwhile, the KPSC reduced the marks in personality test from 200 to 50 and in 2020 it was brought down to 25. Two optional papers were removed in phases, and priority was given to general knowledge and reasoning. Personality test that was mandatory to Group C posts has been removed for many posts.

The government has partially implemented recommendations of the P.C. Huzar Committee. The number of interviews per day was restricted, the score for personality test reduced, justification has been made mandatory for a very high or a very low score, a subject expert was given part of interview panel and Controller of Examination was created. But many of its important recommendations such as a search committee to identify members and sticking to the calendar of events are yet to be followed.

"Changes were brought in to prevent nepotism and filling of the balance against those who do well in written test. Even in this, it was mandated that a very high score or a very low score had to be justified. Because personality test marks have been reduced and made almost inconsequential, the focus turned to tampering of marks card in an examination held recently has pointed towards tampering," said a source.

"If a candidate has his written test, can you expect good governance from him? We should remember that once appointed, these officers are in the service for about 30 years or more," a former member of KPSC warned.

A civil service aspirant, M. Nagarajulu from Mysuru, said that to prevent fraud in written examination, the KPSC should introduce the fifth option for each question in objective type examinations.

"If the candidate has not answered the question, he has to mark the fifth option. The KEA has already done it." He also said the time given in the objective type examination should be increased from 90 minutes to 120 minutes on the lines of UPSC.

KEA: The new entrant

With the KPSC facing flak over delays in notification of vacancies and providing the provisional list to the State government, the KEA that emerged out of Common Entrance Cell and primarily manages admission to professional courses in the State, has also started conducting recruitment examinations for departments.

The KEA has shown that recruitment can be done without delay. Department have huge vacancies when the government approves hiring the turn around time should be fast. KPSC is notorious for delays and does not stick to calendar events," said another Revenue Department official.

On the delays in notifying vacancies and announcement of results by the KPSC, the former member said, "Delay in announcement of result is sometimes deliberate and a ploy for corruption. In an experiment a few years ago, the examination results were made available to members a day after the personality test was completed." Several times notification are also delayed due to scrutiny of officials in departments sending the requests, he said.

"There are mistakes in proposals. Instead of seeking clarification on email or phone and seeking a fresh proposal, the rapid physical movement of letters result in it taken, which takes months."

Towards overhaul

Proposing for a structural reform in the commission, the Karnataka Public Service Commission (Conduct of Business and Additional Functions) (Amendment) Bill, 2025, has been passed by the Karnataka Legislature. A House Committee has also been set up in Legislative Assembly under member R.V. Devidanure to recommend an overhaul.

Meanwhile, even as civil services aspirants await the result of 2023 gauged probationers examination result, it has received the proposal to conduct the 2018 gauged probationers examination from the government.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग (State Public Service Commission - SPSC) के अध्यक्ष (Chairman) को कैसे हटाया जाता है?
- राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों को हटाने का प्रावधान भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 317 में दिया गया है।

हटाने का अधिकार

- राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग (SPSC) के अध्यक्ष या सदस्य को केवल भारत के राष्ट्रपति हटा सकते हैं।
- ध्यान दें: राज्यपाल (Governor) नियुक्ति करते हैं, लेकिन हटाने का अधिकार राष्ट्रपति के पास होता है।

हटाने के आधार

1. सिद्ध कदाचार (Misbehaviour)

- यदि अध्यक्ष/सदस्य पर कदाचार का आरोप हो:
- राष्ट्रपति मामला सर्वोच्च न्यायालय (Supreme Court) को भेजते हैं।
- सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाँच करता है।
- यदि सुप्रीम कोर्ट हटाने की सिफारिश करता है, तब राष्ट्रपति उसे पद से हटा सकते हैं।

2. बिना सुप्रीम कोर्ट जाँच के हटाया जा सकता है यदि:

- राष्ट्रपति निम्न स्थितियों में सीधे हटा सकते हैं:
- दिवालिया (Insolvent) घोषित हो जाए।
- पद पर रहते हुए अन्य सवेतन रोजगार (Paid Employment) स्वीकार कर ले।
- मानसिक या शारीरिक अक्षमता (Mental or Physical Infirmary) के कारण कार्य करने में अक्षम हो जाए।

जाँच के दौरान

- यदि मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास विचाराधीन है, तो राष्ट्रपति संबंधित अध्यक्ष/सदस्य को निलंबित (Suspend) भी कर सकते हैं।

The Jagannath Temple in Puri holds its Rath Yatra every year on a date prescribed by its centuries-old ritual calendar. A branch of ISKCON, however, stages international events of the procession on dates that differ from the original, citing practical reasons. The divergence has sparked a controversy, with many in Puri viewing it as a challenge to the temple's authority and its religious identity, finds **Satyansundar Barik**.

Dates with devotion



The Rath Yatra celebrations in Puri begin on Thursday, with three grand chariots carrying Lord Jagannath and his siblings, Lord Baladev and Devi Subhadra, through Grand Road in Puri. (Illustration: ISCT)

There is resentment in one of India's most-celebrated temple towns, Puri, against the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON). The global movement to promote devotion to Lord Krishna through chanting has been organising Rath Yatra processions across several countries. In most, the dates have differed from the one prescribed by the centuries-old ritual calendar of the Shree Jagannath Temple in Odisha's Puri. Further, the organisation refused to abide by the schedule of the temple's managing committee in Puri.

This year's Rath Yatra began on Thursday at the Shree Jagannath Temple in Puri and across India, with three towering wooden chariots carrying Lord Jagannath and his siblings - Lord Baladev and Devi Subhadra - through the Rada Danda Grand Road in Puri. However, ISKCON has been conducting the festival internationally since May 9, at per their press release, and will cover 26 locations in Asia, North America, Europe, and Africa. They are also organising Rath Yatra at 66 places in Madhya Pradesh, between July 16 and 25, two of which are outside the nine-day period recommended as per the calendar of the Jagannath Temple in Puri.

Kindling one of the chariots, Badi Mishra, a 67-year-old cultural activist, his voice trembling in anger, let out a barrage of invectives against ISKCON. "If ISKCON comes to Puri, Mishra growled, "it will face the anger of Lord Jagannath's devotees."

Escalating his attack, Mishra added, "the worst governance that of Big Adityanath (the President of the Chief Minister). Jai Kousanjay angulihar Bhavani. Sivanath dharmanath charni charni padu rath shane mudiyaru gauri aumman karbhaka sabah kare, deo tabaku nichitani kado karbhaka thara aummanishu karbhaka padubhi off any or-ganisation dare to disrespect Sivanath dharmanath at one of its four sacred centres in India. I must face strict action. I should no longer be allowed to operate in Odisha, or for that matter in India."

The Shree Jagannath Temple Managing Committee has been raising the issue for several years now, but over the past couple of years there has been more press. People in Puri feel that with a Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) government at both the Centre and the State, and the country's President in Odisha, they stand a better chance at being able to force ISKCON's hand.

Letters of request Bhojak Das Mohapatra, a Bhubaneswar ascetic, who immediately performs temple services, stand with Mishra next to the chariot, and said, "Should the Christian community allow others to celebrate the birth of Christ on March 2 or October 4 instead of December 25? How can ISKCON take the liberty of observing the Rath Yatra on any day other than the one designated by the Shree Jagannath Temple in Puri?"

The resentment is not limited to those directly associated with the temple. Devotees visiting Puri have also voiced concern over the matter. They say the State government did not act on the request of Bhishan Singh Deb, the titular king of Puri who is regarded as the apex, the foremost servant, of Lord Jagannath.

Deb, who is also the chairman of the Shree Ja-

gannath Temple Managing Committee, had sent two page letters, each accompanied by a 62-page annexure, to President Droupadi Murmu and Prime Minister Narendra Modi on July 4. Seeking their intervention, the letters raised concerns over ISKCON's conducting the Shree Jagannath Snana Yatra, the ritual bathing of the idols, and the Rath Yatra outside the prescribed dates. Deb also wrote to ISKCON, appealing to them to reconsider their stand.

This was met with a new reply. On July 7, Madhu Devita Das, ISKCON Governing Body Committee's chairperson, rejected the appeal, stating, "There is no more to add, and therefore we respectfully bow out of this discussion once and for all." ISKCON's stance comes despite other prominent Hindu religious seats advocating adherence to established theological norms.

Deb's upset. "We have been able to stop the untimely Rath Yatra from being held within India by writing to different State governments. But we have not been successful in convincing ISKCON to stop organising the Rath Yatra on foreign soil, he said.

In July this year, the Puri district administration sent a request to the Rajasthan government to stop a Rath Yatra at Udaipur, to take place on July 30. Rajasthan's BJP government helped to stop it on that day. Deb emphasises that the dates are important because unlike other traditions where presiding deities remain in the sanctum and only Utsava Yagritas (festival idols) are taken out, in the Jagannath tradition, the presiding deities themselves emerge from the temple during the Rath Yatra. The idols in other areas are consecrated to the traditions of Puri. Hence, they too need to follow the mhi (date).

Deb also questioned ISKCON's overall aim. "In various Rath Yatra announcements, ISKCON sells donations for nearly every ritual observed, if this is not profit-driven, then what is?" he said.

The ongoing tussle between the Shree Ja-

gannath Temple Managing Committee and ISKCON is widely seen as part of Puri's broader effort to safeguard its unique religious identity. Earlier, the Odisha government, led by Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik, as well as former Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik, had expressed deep concern over the timing of the Jagannath-Insured Temple in India, West Bengal. It was named Jagannath Dham, another perceived deviation. Dham is a reference to the four religious sites considered most sacred for Hindus: Jagannath Puri in the east, Radhikath in the north, Dwarka in the west, and Rameswaram in the south. Despite repeated requests from Odisha, the Munira Banerjee-led Trinamool Congress government did not act on appeals to drop the term. "Dham" from the temple complex. However, following a change in regime in West Bengal, with the BJP now in government, the term "Dham" has been dropped.

Rath Yatra beliefs. The Rath Yatra is the most celebrated festival associated with the Shree Jagannath Temple. Devotees in huge numbers gather on the Rada Danda to pull the three chariots as the deities travel 1 km to the Gundicha Temple and return on the same day. Puri Shankaracharya Nityananda Saraswati, one of the foremost religious leaders of the Hindus, said the Rath Yatra is held after worship on the morning of the second day of the bright fortnight of the month of Ashad, the fourth month of the Hindu lunar calendar. This corresponds to June-July in the Gregorian calendar. The other Shankaracharyas of Sringeri and Kanchi puranas, along with heads of various maths (monasteries), supported the Puri Shankaracharya.

The Rath Yatra, marked by intricate rituals, presents a grand spectacle at the wide road connecting the two temples. The three chariots are newly constructed each year by designated

temple servants. During the festival, the chariots bearing the deities are pulled by devotees and assisted by police personnel. Since non-Hindus are not permitted entry into the temple, the yatra off on them a glimpse of the deities.

"Even the king of Puri assumes the role of a sweeper, ceremonially cleaning the chariot platform," said Sumant Mishra, a devotee of Lord Jagannath.

Maximum patronage. In 2020, the Shree Jagannath Temple administration constituted a committee to examine ISKCON's arguments for holding the festival outside the prescribed date. Harikrishna Sarpathy, a member of the committee, noted that the Madi Mandap, the temple's highest decision-making body on rituals, along with Jagannath followers, have historically shown flexibility in different aspects, including chariot sizes and offerings.

"However, the day of the Rath Yatra cannot be compromised. Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Supreme Court permitted the festival within the scripture-mandated nine-day period with strict adherence to safety protocols," said Sarpathy, former Vice-Chancellor of the National Sanskrit University.

Amid widespread criticism over timing deviations, ISKCON said it has aligned the dates of 2024 Rath Yatra in India, about a third of those it conducts, with the prescribed mhi. However, it cited logistical constraints in doing so internationally.

The ISKCON (Bengaluru) Governing Body Committee's former chairman, Govardhan Das, responded to Deb, saying obtaining permissions abroad for multi-religious events was difficult, and most volunteers were unavailable on weekdays due to professional commitments.

He added that many temples in the West share chariots across cities, and climatic differences mean some regions experience harsh winters during the Rath Yatra period. "Strict adherence to the mhi worldwide would reduce occurrence of the 600 Rath Yatra festivals held in the West by 90%," he said in a letter to Deb.

Sarpathy explained that over the past four years, ISKCON now operates as two groups. While Bengaluru-based entity has agreed to follow the rituals of Puri, the group based in Mayapur in West Bengal has not.

Odisha Law Minister Prithwish Harichandani is sceptical about being able to influence the dates, "We don't have any control over ISKCON on foreign soil. Even the ISKCON temple in Mayapur seems to have not much say over their sister organisations operating outside the country."

Meanwhile, the Sri Sri Prabhupada's ISKCON has disassociated itself from the Mayapur headquarters. "We will conduct the Rath Yatra in accordance with the dates advised by Shree Jagannath Temple at Puri," said Madhu Pandit Das, Chairman, Governing Body Committee, Sri Sri Prabhupada's ISKCON Group of Temples (Bengaluru registered body).

Deb said a delegation will leave from Puri once the festival concludes, to meet the President and the Prime Minister. "Both are big devotees of Lord Jagannath. They know the rituals. Hopefully, they will take up the issue."

YouTube Homework

- Raja Ravi Verma
- NCERT

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- जगन्नाथ रथ यात्रा भारत के सबसे प्रसिद्ध और प्राचीन धार्मिक उत्सवों में से एक है। यह प्रतिवर्ष ओडिशा के पुरी में आयोजित होती है। इस यात्रा में भगवान जगन्नाथ, उनके बड़े भाई बलभद्र और बहन सुभद्रा को भव्य रथों पर विराजमान करके जगन्नाथ मंदिर से गुंडिचा मंदिर तक ले जाया जाता है।

रथ यात्रा कब होती है?

- हिंदू पंचांग: आषाढ़ शुक्ल द्वितीया
- 2026 में: 16 जुलाई को रथ यात्रा प्रारंभ हुई।
- तीनों रथों के नाम

देवता

भगवान जगन्नाथ

भगवान बलभद्र

देवी सुभद्रा

रथ का नाम

नंदीघोष (Nandighosha)

तलध्वज (Taladhwaja)

दर्पदलन / देवदलन (Darpadalana / Devadalana)

यात्रा का मार्ग

- प्रारंभ: श्री जगन्नाथ मंदिर, पुरी
- गंतव्य: गुंडिचा मंदिर (लगभग 2.5-3 किमी दूर)
- भगवान लगभग 7 दिन गुंडिचा मंदिर में विराजमान रहते हैं, इसके बाद बहुदा यात्रा (Bahuda Yatra) के माध्यम से वापस मुख्य मंदिर लौटते हैं।

धार्मिक महत्व

- भगवान स्वयं मंदिर से बाहर निकलकर सभी भक्तों को दर्शन देते हैं।
- यह उत्सव समानता, भक्ति और सामाजिक समरसता का प्रतीक माना जाता है।
- रथ की रस्सी खींचना अत्यंत शुभ माना जाता है।

Andy Burnham elected U.K. Labour leader

The former Manchester Mayor is slated to replace Keir Starmer as Prime Minister on Monday; 'I will work to build a new politics,' Burnham said, reiterating his pledge to reduce the concentration of decision making power in London and distribute it, along with economic growth, across the U.K.

Sriram Lakshman
LONDON

Former Manchester Mayor Andy Burnham was elected without contest to the leadership of the Labour party on Friday and is now slated to replace Keir Starmer as U.K. Prime Minister on Monday. In a speech on Friday to a specially convened conference of Labour MPs, Mr. Burnham paid tribute to the man he ousted as he went on to lay out his plans for Labour and the country, calling the transition the most significant "change moment" in British politics in 40 years.

Mr. Burnham outlined five priority directions for his government, starting with a commitment to end

infighting within Labour and the "insidious briefing culture" at Downing Street. He also said he would not punish Labour MPs who had views different from his (a reference of not 'withdrawing the whip' from MPs – as Mr. Starmer had done – who did not want to vote along party lines on legislation).

"I will work to build a new politics," Mr. Burnham said, adding that he wanted to end the political turbulence Britain had seen since 2016 and build consensus where possible. However, under him, Labour would not "try to out-Green the Greens, or out-Reform Reform or doing what we've done in the past of wearing too many Tory clothes", Mr. Burnham said.



Andy Burnham hugs his wife Marie-France van Heel as he is confirmed as Labour's new leader in central London on Friday. AFP

"Let me tell you, I'm quite happy that [Conservatives Leader] Kemi [Badenoch] doesn't approve of my wardrobe," Mr. Burnham quipped, adding that he did not approve of Tory clothes either. Mr. Burnham is known to wear attire that is more casual

than is the usual practice for U.K. Prime Ministers. His "Manchester clothes" – usually a T-shirt and blazer – have been the subject of discussion. Last month, Ms. Badenoch told the U.K. House of Commons that Mr. Starmer had been abandoned by his col-

leagues for "a pair of eyelashes and a black T-shirt".

On Friday, Mr. Burnham promised to set a direction for government that is "distinctively" Labour. He said Britain had taken a wrong turn in the 1980s and the country had surrendered control of essentials like water and housing. The former Manchester mayor is known to champion the idea of greater public control of utilities and recently announced that he would be kick-starting the largest ever public housing boom since the post-War period.

Large parts of Britain had been "de-industrialised", Mr. Burnham said on Friday. "And that is why this change today is the most significant change moment in our politics for 40 years." He emphasised

that while he previously was focused on Manchester, he would now focus on all of the U.K. He reiterated his pledge to reduce the concentration of decision making power in London and distribute it – along with economic growth – across the country.

He praised his predecessor as having put Labour in a position to change lives, taking the party from its "worst defeat" to a landslide victory in 2024. He cited among the outgoing Prime Minister's achievements, new rights for workers and renters, waitlists for medical appointments falling, an end to the right of hereditary 'Lords' to sit and vote in Parliament, and rebuilding Britain's reputation internationally.

YouTube Homework

- *India-UK relation*

China pitches AI governance model for Global South

Ananth Krishnan

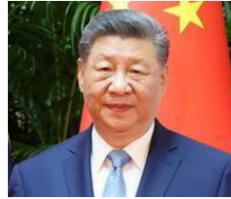
It is the clearest signal yet of China's global leadership ambitions in Artificial Intelligence. On Friday, Chinese President Xi Jinping unveiled a new initiative on global AI governance, pitched largely at the Global South and developing countries. China, along with 29 other countries, mostly from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, has established a World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organisation (WAICO) based in Shanghai.

Mr. Xi described the effort as "a major move by China to answer the call of the Global South and unite the international commun-

ity together to promote vigorously AI development and governance."

"It will be an important milestone in the history of AI development," he told a summit on AI governance in Shanghai.

He announced that in the next five years, China would provide developing countries "with 5,000 opportunities in AI training and seminar programmes", as well as set up joint AI application cooperation centres with ASEAN, the League of Arab States, the African Union, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, and BRICS.



Xi Jinping

The broader context is China's push to both develop its alternatives to Western AI models and to offer them to developing countries. Beijing is concerned about the security implications of relying on models based in the West such as OpenAI's ChatGPT and Anthropic's Claude.

Mr. Xi hinted at these concerns in his speech,

saying countries "should jointly oppose overstressing the national security concept in the field of AI and placing one country's security over that of others". He did not name the U.S., but Chinese officials have previously hit out at Washington for what they have described as securitisation of technologies, including AI.

A day before the launch of WAICO, Chinese AI firm Moonshot announced its latest Kimi K3 model that has surprised Western analysts with its capabilities. Chinese companies like Moonshot and DeepSeek are offering open-source models, which Beijing sees as giving them an edge in

developing countries seeking technology for AI adoption. Mr. Xi said China would "encourage open source, openness, collaboration and sharing."

If security implications of using Western AI models are one concern, ideology is another. Chinese officials have also spoken of what they see as an "infiltration" of Western values through AI platforms and an erosion of sovereignty. This is a message that, Beijing believes, will find resonance in many developing countries and in the Global South.

"We should tend to the garden of civilisations with great care to ensure that the beauty of each civilisa-

tion is appreciated and shared," Mr. Xi said. "We often say in China, 'A single string cannot make music, and a single tree does not make a forest.' AI development should not be a solo performance by a single country, but a symphony of international cooperation."

Among the nations signed on to WAICO are Brazil, Russia, South Africa, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Uzbekistan and Venezuela. India, which was present at the Shanghai summit and sent a Joint Secretary-level delegation, is alone among the five founding BRICS countries in its absence in WAICO.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- **WAICO (World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organization)** एक नया अंतर-सरकारी (Intergovernmental) वैश्विक संगठन है, जिसकी स्थापना 16 जुलाई 2026 को शंघाई (चीन) में की गई। इसका उद्देश्य Artificial Intelligence (AI) के क्षेत्र में अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग, वैश्विक AI गवर्नेंस, क्षमता निर्माण और विकासशील देशों के बीच तकनीकी सहयोग को बढ़ावा देना है।

मुख्य तथ्य

- **पूरा नाम:** World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organization (WAICO)
- **स्थापना:** 16 जुलाई 2026
- **मुख्यालय:** शंघाई, चीन
- **प्रकृति:** स्वतंत्र अंतर-सरकारी अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठन (Independent Intergovernmental Organization)
- **संस्थापक सदस्य:** 29 देश (Founding Members)

WAICO के उद्देश्य

- AI के लिए वैश्विक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देना।
- AI के नैतिक (Ethical), सुरक्षित (Safe) और जिम्मेदार (Responsible) उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करना।
- विकासशील देशों के लिए AI तकनीक, प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण में सहयोग देना।
- AI से जुड़े वैश्विक नियमों और मानकों पर सहयोग बढ़ाना।

WAICO क्यों चर्चा में है?

- यह संगठन **चीन की पहल** पर स्थापित हुआ है।
- इसे वैश्विक AI गवर्नेंस में चीन की भूमिका बढ़ाने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम माना जा रहा है।
- इसका उद्देश्य AI के क्षेत्र में केवल कुछ विकसित देशों तक सीमित व्यवस्था के बजाय अधिक व्यापक वैश्विक भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देना भी बताया गया है।

भारत की स्थिति

- वर्तमान उपलब्ध आधिकारिक जानकारी के अनुसार, **भारत WAICO का संस्थापक सदस्य नहीं है।** 16 जुलाई 2026 को हुए स्थापना समझौते पर 29 देशों ने हस्ताक्षर किए, जिनमें भारत शामिल नहीं था।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

U.S. bombs bridges in Iran as attacks widen

Associated Press
DUBAI

The U.S. expanded its air-strike campaign against Iran early on Friday by hitting more bridges, energy sites and collapsing a tower at Chabahar port, backing up U.S. President Donald Trump's threats to start striking infrastructure to pressure Tehran to ease its chokehold on the Strait of Hormuz.

Iran launched missile attacks against U.S.-allied nations in West Asia, including Qatar, a mediator in the war, and Kuwait, where a power and water desalination plant – vital infrastructure in the desert nation – was damaged.

The interim ceasefire agreed to last month has collapsed, and the region has endured days of back-and-forth attacks by the U.S. and Iran as they battle for control of the strait.

Speaking in a primetime address to the American public on Thursday, Mr. Trump insisted the war was going well. "We are likewise winning big in Iran, and you will see the fruits of that labour very, very shortly."

The U.S. air strikes hit bridges overnight into Friday in Iran's southern Hormozgan province, killing at least seven people, Iranian state TV reported. The attacks hit Bandar Khamir, a city on Iran's coast on the Strait of Hormuz.

The highway and railway bridge strikes appeared to be aiming at cutting off Bandar Abbas, Iran's main port, from roads leading into the Islamic Republic's central region onward to Tehran.

Power disruptions
Iran acknowledged "attacks on power infrastructure" during the U.S. air-strike campaign for the first time on Friday when its Energy Ministry issued a



Smoke rises in the port city of Chabahar, Iran, following U.S. strikes. REUTERS

call for people to use less power in the southern provinces.

The strikes also collapsed a tower at Iran's Chabahar port on the Gulf of Oman, a key trade route for neighbouring Afghanistan. Chabahar port, which Iran had been running with support from India, has been a repeated target of U.S. airstrikes.

On Friday, Qatar twice warned the public to take shelter as a barrage of Iranian missiles targeted the nation. People heard explosions overhead as air defences fired to intercept the missiles. Qatar's Interior Ministry said falling debris wounded a child.

Missiles intercepted

Iran also targeted Bahrain and Kuwait early on Friday. In Kuwait, authorities said Iran attacked a power and water desalination plant, causing widespread damage to the station. About 90% of the country's drinking water comes from desalination.

Jordan's military said it intercepted three incoming missiles on Friday morning launched by Iran.

Also on Friday, a tanker came under attack travelling through the Strait of Hormuz taking the route closest to Oman, the British military said.



Harjit Singh Grewal appointed chief of Minorities Commission

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

The Union government has appointed Harjit Singh Grewal Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM), filling a post that had remained vacant since April 2025. He is the second Sikh leader to head the statutory body in succession.

A notification issued by the Ministry of Minority Affairs on Thursday said Munawari Begum had been appointed the Commission's Vice-Chairperson, while Glenn E. Souza Ticio had been named a member. Their appointments will be for a term of three years from the date they assume office or until further orders.

A senior BJP leader from Punjab, Mr. Grewal has long been associated with the party's outreach among the Sikh community. He has held several organisational positions in



Harjit Singh Grewal

the party and has been an active voice on issues relating to Punjab and national security.

With the appointment of the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson and a member, the Commission now has four members against its sanctioned strength of seven. Constituted under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, the NCM monitors constitutional and legal safeguards available to notified minority communities, examines complaints alleging deprivation of their rights, and advises the Centre on policy matters concerning minorities.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



U.S. delivers another MH-60R Seahawk to the Indian Navy

The Indian Navy has received another MH-60R Seahawk multi-role naval helicopter from the United States, further strengthening its anti-submarine warfare and maritime surveillance capabilities. This brings the total number of helicopters delivered to 21, out of 24 ordered under a \$946 million deal. The latest helicopter was delivered at Kochi last week, while two more helicopters are expected to arrive in India this week, the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi said on Friday. U.S. Ambassador to India Sergio Gor described the development as “excellent news” for bilateral ties, saying the advanced helicopter would enhance maritime security.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

नीति आयोग



नीति आयोग ने “निवेश अनुकूलता सूचकांक” पर एक रिपोर्ट जारी की।

भारत के निवेश पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाना: भारत की विकास गाथा के केंद्र में राज्य।

निवेश अनुकूलता सूचकांक, निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए राज्य स्तरीय सुधारों को मानकीकृत करने, सक्षम बनाने और गति प्रदान करने हेतु।

2047 तक विकसित राज्य और मजबूत राज्य निवेश पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के माध्यम से विकसित भारत की परिकल्पना को आगे बढ़ाना।

निवेश सुगमता के लिए डेटा-आधारित दृष्टिकोण।

पीआईबी दिल्ली द्वारा 17 जुलाई 2026 को शाम 6:11 बजे प्रकाशित।

YouTube Homework

- Niti Aayog

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

पीआईबी पृष्ठभूमि



भारत टेक्स 2026: जहां हर धागा एक नया अवसर खोलता है

17 जुलाई 2026, शाम 7:04 बजे, पीआईबी दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकाशित

भारतीय वस्त्रों के लिए एक वैश्विक मंच

भारत टेक्स 2026 में, एक ही छत के नीचे एकत्रित विविधता के माध्यम से भारत की वस्त्र उद्योग की महत्वाकांक्षा साकार हो उठती है। निर्माता हथकरघा सहकारी समितियों, पारंपरिक कलाकारों और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमों के साथ-साथ अपने उत्पादों का प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। भारतीय उद्यम वैश्विक बाजारों की खोज कर रहे हैं, जबकि विदेशी कंपनियां भारत में अवसरों का आकलन कर रही हैं।

फार्म टू फाइबर टू फैक्ट्री टू फैशन टू फॉरेन (5F) की दृष्टि से निर्देशित, यह भारत की वस्त्र विरासत, विनिर्माण क्षमता और नवाचार को एक एकीकृत वैश्विक मंच पर एक साथ लाता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

निर्वाचन आयोग



ईसीआई ने पहली अखिल भारतीय मीडिया कॉन्फ्रेंस का आयोजन किया

17 जुलाई 2026, रात 9:01 बजे, पीआईबी दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकाशित

1. भारत निर्वाचन आयोग (ईसीआई) ने "हितधारकों को जोड़ना, लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करना: चुनावों में मीडिया की भूमिका" विषय के तहत देश भर के राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों से 380 से अधिक मीडिया पेशेवरों को एक साथ लाते हुए पहला अखिल भारतीय मीडिया सम्मेलन 2026 आयोजित किया।
2. मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त श्री ज्ञानेश कुमार ने सम्मेलन के दौरान प्रतिभागियों को संबोधित किया। उन्होंने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि भारत में चुनाव भारत के संविधान, चुनावी कानूनों और समय-समय पर जारी भारतीय चुनाव आयोग के निर्देशों के अनुसार आयोजित किए जाते हैं। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि संपूर्ण चुनावी प्रक्रिया की समवर्ती रूप से भारत में चुनावी प्रक्रियाओं से जुड़े सभी हितधारकों द्वारा ऑडिट की जाती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

उपराष्ट्रपति सचिवालय



उपराष्ट्रपति ने “आरएसएस @100: सेवा, एकता और बलिदान की एक सदी” नामक पुस्तक का विमोचन किया।

आरएसएस ने पिछले एक सदी में सेवा, एकता और राष्ट्रीय चेतना के आदर्शों को मजबूत किया है: उपाध्यक्ष।

संघ पवित्र गंगा के समान है, जो दूसरों के कल्याण के लिए बहती है: उपाध्यक्ष।

स्वयंसेवक से लेकर प्रधान सेवक तक, प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने 'सेवा' और 'राष्ट्र सर्वोपरि' को शासन के केंद्र में रखा है: उपाध्यक्ष।

संघ ने निस्वार्थ सेवा और राष्ट्र निर्माण के माध्यम से पीढ़ियों को प्रेरित किया है: उपाध्यक्ष।

पीआईबी दिल्ली द्वारा 17 जुलाई 2026 शाम 6:58 बजे प्रकाशित

Overview

- Removal of Judges
- Supreme Court on SIR
- J&K - Mansbal
- VBSA Bill 2025
- Promise of Chips
- Kerela and Drugs
- India-UK, Andy Burnham
- KPSC
- Dates with Devotion
- WAICO
- USA-IRAN
- Niti Aayog
- Bharat tex-2026
- ECI
- RSS @100
- Harjit Singh
- MH-60R

Thank You
Result Mitra