

UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



**24
AUGUST**



**COMPLETE
COVERAGE**



**EXAM
FOCUSED**



**ANALYSIS
MADE EASY**



**STATIC + CURRENT
INTEGRATION**



**STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED**

“

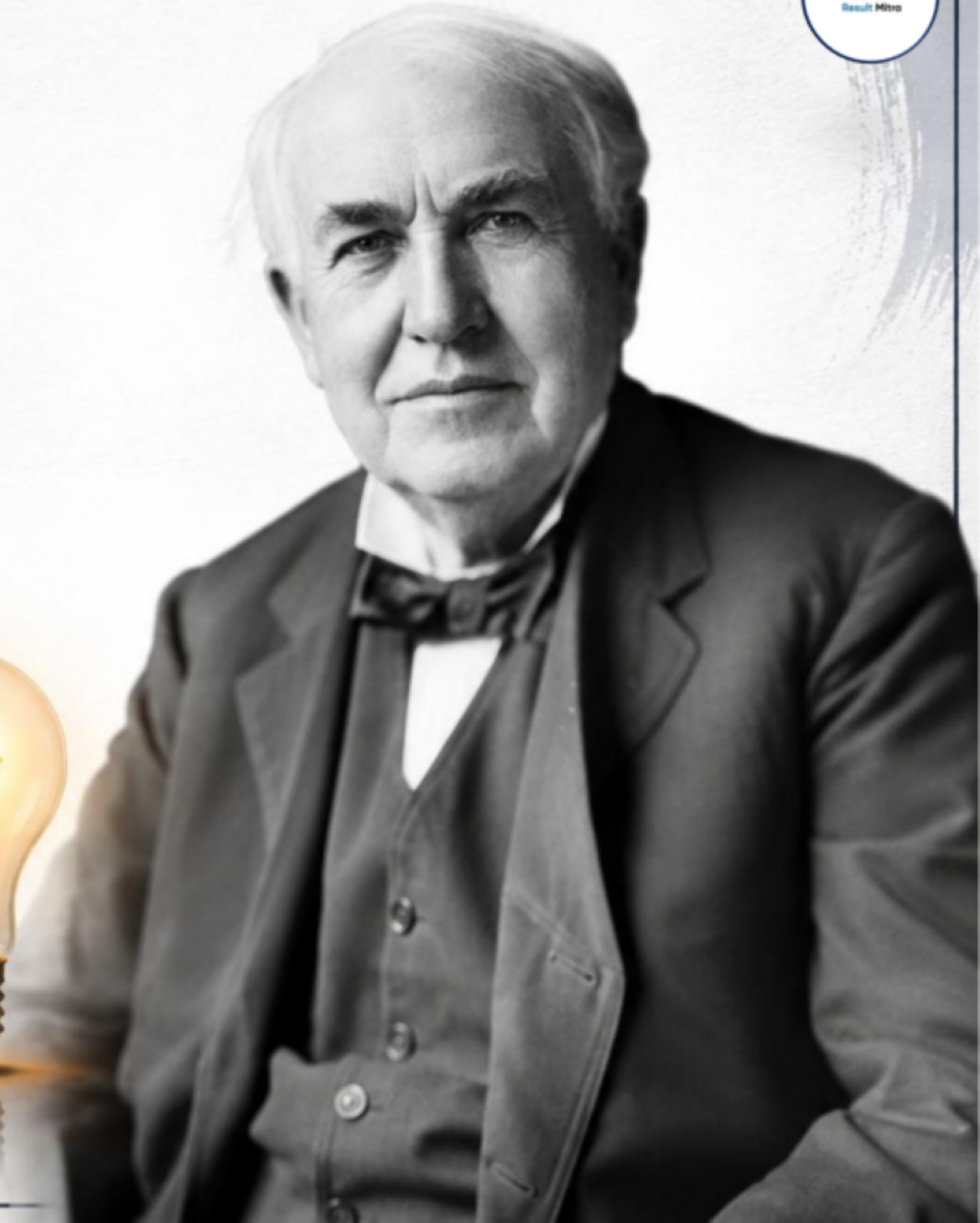
हमारी सबसे बड़ी
कमज़ोरी हार मान लेना है।

सफलता का सबसे
निश्चित तरीका है
एक बार और प्रयास करना।

”

• थॉमस एडिसन •

(Thomas Edison)



आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

1. Vande Mataram

} Politeness

2. Global Space Re-Entry Norms

} IN-SPACE

3. महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य }

Vande Mataram and the right to dissent

The 2026 amendment protects Vande Mataram from being stopped or disrupted, but does not make singing it compulsory or preserve all six stanzas; the Supreme Court's *Bijoe Emmanuel* judgment protects an individual's right to remain silent when participation conflicts with freedom of conscience.

LETTER & SPIRIT

Harik Behera

Parliament has given Vande Mataram the same criminal-law protection long enjoyed by the national anthem. But a closer look at the Constitution Assembly's own reasoning, the actual text of the new law, and the Supreme Court's judgment in *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala* (1986) suggests that the position is far less settled and far more protective of individual conscience than the political rhetoric around the amendment implies.

Why it was not the anthem

The question of India's national anthem was left open for nearly the entire life of the Constituent Assembly. It was finally settled not by a vote, but by a presidential statement on January 28, 1950, at the Assembly's last sitting, when Dr. Rajendra Prasad declared that Jana Gana Mana would be the National Anthem of India, and that Vande Mataram, "which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom, shall be honoured equally with Jana Gana Mana and shall have equal status with it."

That formula is worth reading carefully, because what it conspicuously does not do is make Vande Mataram the anthem or even a co-anthem. The Constitution, when it came into force two days later, contains no reference whatsoever to a "national song". The status of Vande Mataram rests entirely on Dr. Prasad's 1950 statement and on subsequent convention, and nothing more.

The reason for this restraint lies earlier, in the Indian National Congress's own reckoning with the song in the 1930s. Vande Mataram's later stanzas, rarely sung today, invoke the motherland in explicitly devotional, goddess-centred terms. In the context of the 1932 novel *Anandamath*, from which the song is drawn, some of its verses were also read as calling Muslims in adversarial. Objections from the Muslim League and others led the Congress Working Committee, in October 1937, to resolve that only the first two stanzas – pastoral, secular in imagery and free of any reference to a deity – would be sung at official gatherings.

That 1937 compromise is what Dr. Prasad's Constituent Assembly statement inherited and preserved in 1950: full-throated reverence for the song's role in the freedom struggle, but a deliberate decision to keep to more contentious, devotional verses out of India's civic and constitutional life. It was not an oversight.

What the amendment says

The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2026, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on July 24, 2026, and cleared both Houses within a week. The Rajya Sabha cleared it on July 29 and the Lok Sabha on July 30, each after only a brief discussion, with the Opposition, including the DMK and Congress, raising strong objections about the bill being used to advance a particular cultural agenda and about the timing amid unrelated protests in the House. It received Presidential assent shortly after.

Given the speed and thinness of the debate, the Amendment – one of 12 bills passed in a Monsoon Session in which, by Parliament's own record, most legislation went through with barely any discussion – has had remarkably little parliamentary scrutiny for a law that touches on religious sentiment, free expression and



The law penalises disrespect and disruption of a performance; it does not, on its text, mandate participation in one, nor does it fix which version of the song is entitled to protection.

criminal liability all at once.

What the Amendment actually does is narrower than the headlines suggest. It substitutes Section 3 of the 1971 Act with a provision that penalises two things, and only two things, in relation to both the national anthem and the national song: intentionally preventing their singing and causing disturbance to an assembly engaged in singing them. The punishment – up to three years' imprisonment, a fine, or both, with a mandatory minimum of one year for repeat offenders – is new common to both compositions.

Here is the question mark worth putting squarely to the government: nowhere does the amended Act say which stanzas of Vande Mataram must be sung, or that all six stanzas must be sung, for the law's protection to apply. The statute does not prescribe a mandatory version of the song at all. It does not compel singing in the first place by anyone, of any stanza.

All the amended Section 3 requires is that if the national song is being sung, at whatever length and in whatever form, that rendition must not be intentionally prevented or disturbed. That is a materially narrower obligation than the political framing around the bill – including the government's own push, since late 2025, to popularise and even mandate all six stanzas at official functions – might lead the public to believe. The law penalises disrespect and disruption of a performance; it does not, on its text, mandate participation in one, nor does it fix which version of the song is entitled to protection.

The later stanzas

The commonly sung opening stanzas of Vande Mataram describe the motherland in pastoral terms, her waters, her fruit, her cooling breezes, her fields. It is the later stanzas, historically dropped from public renditions by the Congress in 1937 but increasingly promoted for full recitation since the government's commemoration of the song's 150th anniversary in late 2025, that shift register entirely.

In substance, and in every available English rendering, they describe the motherland as embodied in the Hindu goddesses Durga, Lakshmi and Saraswati, respectively, goddesses of power, wealth and learning, and speak of her as an object of worship enshrined in temples, with "crests" of arms raised in her

Mans during morning assembly. They did not sing themselves because their faith forbade what they understood as an act of worship of anyone or anything other than god. For this, they were expelled.

The Kerala High Court upheld the expulsion, holding that Article 31A's fundamental duty to respect the national anthem overrode any claim under Articles 25 and 26, and that Jehovah's Witnesses could not even invoke those provisions.

The Supreme Court, in a judgment authored by Justice D. Chandrachud, reversed the High Court in emphatic terms. The Bench held that compelling a person to join in singing despite a genuine, conscientiously held religious objection contravenes both Article 19(1)(a) – freedom of expression, which the court held extends to the freedom to remain silent – and Article 25(1), the guarantee of freedom of conscience.

Crucially, the court held that the fundamental duties enumerated under Article 31A cannot be used to cut down or override the fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution; a duty to respect national symbols cannot, in law, be turned into a licence to punish sincere religious dissent. The court also read the 1971 Act itself as requiring nothing more than respectful conduct, not active participation from anyone present. It closed with the observation that the country's tradition, philosophy and Constitution alike "practise tolerance," arguing that this not be diluted.

That ruling has never been overturned, and its logic translates with full force to Vande Mataram, arguably with greater force, given that the song's later verses are, unlike the anthem, addressed to specific deities. If the Supreme Court held that a Jehovah's Witness could not be compelled to sing a secular anthem against conscience, the same protection must extend, a fortiori, to a citizen who objects to reciting verses that are, on their face, prayers to Hindu goddesses.

Legal position

Put together, the three strands here point to a single, clear conclusion.

First, the Constituent Assembly and the country's founding leadership deliberately confined official recognition to the first two, secular stanzas of Vande Mataram. That is precisely why the fallen, devotional version was never made compulsory, then or since.

Second, the 2026 Amendment, whatever its political framing, imposes no textual obligation on any citizen to sing any particular version of the song, let alone all six stanzas. It penalises only the prevention or disturbance of a singing that is already taking place.

Third, and most importantly, even where the song, including its later stanzas, is sung, a citizen who chooses not to join in because doing so would offend their freedom of conscience under Article 25 is under no legal obligation to participate.

The law as laid down by the Supreme Court in *Bijoe Emmanuel* gives that citizen complete protection: standing respectfully, in silence, without disrupting others, is not an offence under this Act, and cannot be made one merely by extending the statute to a new composition.

Citizens uneasy about the fuller version of Vande Mataram do not need to wait for a court to vindicate them after the fact. The law, correctly read, already protects them.

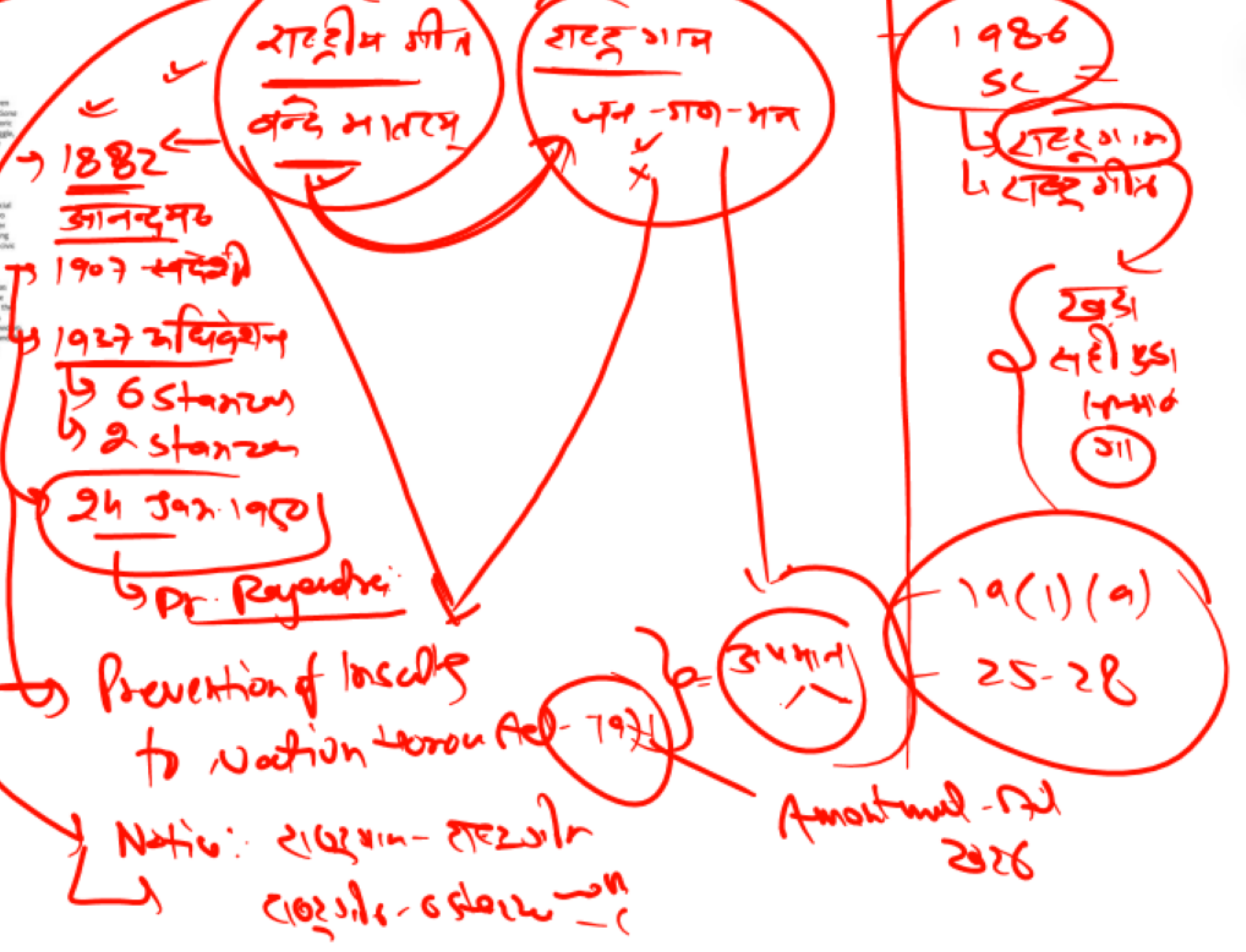
(Harik Behera is a Rajya Sabha MP and a lawyer)

THE GIST

Vande Mataram was given equal status with Jana Gana Mana in 1950 for its historic role in the freedom struggle, but was never made the national anthem or a co-anthem.

The 2027 Congress compromise limited official renditions to the first two stanzas, keeping the later devotional verses out of civic and official life.

The 2026 amendment has renewed debate over the song's later stanzas and the constitutional questions surrounding religious freedom, freedom of conscience and the state's role in patriotic expression.



मुख्य बिंदु

- 2026 संशोधन का असली मकसद: कानून का नया संशोधन 'वंदे मातरम' को गाना अनिवार्य (Compulsory) नहीं बनाता और न ही इसके सभी 6 छंद (Stanzas) गाना जरूरी करता है। यह कानून केवल गाने के दौरान बाधा डालने या इसका अनादर करने पर सजा (3 साल तक की जेल या जुर्माना) का प्रावधान करता है।
- राष्ट्रगान और वंदे मातरम में अंतर: 24 जनवरी 1950 को डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद के बयान के अनुसार 'जन गण मन' देश का राष्ट्रगान (National Anthem) बना, जबकि 'वंदे मातरम' को स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में इसके ऐतिहासिक योगदान के लिए समान दर्जा दिया गया, लेकिन इसे आधिकारिक रूप से "Co-Anthem" या राष्ट्रगान नहीं बनाया गया।
- 1937 का कांग्रेस समझौता: 1930 के दशक में मुस्लिम लीग और अन्य समूहों की आपत्तियों के बाद कांग्रेस ने तय किया था कि केवल शुरुआती 2 छंद (जो प्रकृति और मातृभूमि की प्रशंसा करते हैं) ही गाए जाएंगे, क्योंकि बाद के छंदों में हिंदू देवी-देवताओं (दुर्गा, लक्ष्मी, सरस्वती) का धार्मिक आह्वान है।

• बिजोय इमैनुएल मामला (1986): सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऐतिहासिक फैसले (*Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala*) के तहत, यदि किसी व्यक्ति या बच्चे का धार्मिक विश्वास (जैसे जेहोवा के साक्षी/Jehovah's Witnesses) उसे किसी गाना गाने से रोकता है, तो वह सम्मानपूर्वक चुप रह सकता है। संविधान का अनुच्छेद 25 (Article 25) अंतरात्मा और धर्म की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करता है।

- कानूनी निष्कर्ष: 2026 का कानून किसी नागरिक को वंदे मातरम गाने के लिए मजबूर नहीं कर सकता। यदि कोई व्यक्ति धार्मिक या व्यक्तिगत विश्वास के कारण गाना नहीं गाता, लेकिन चुपचाप और सम्मानपूर्वक खड़ा रहता है, तो उस पर कोई आपराधिक मामला नहीं बनता।

2

प्रश्न 1. 'वंदे मातरम' और भारत के संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

- ✓ 1. ✗ 24 जनवरी 1950 को डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद द्वारा दिए गए वक्तव्य के अनुसार 'जन गण मन' के साथ-साथ 'वंदे मातरम' को भी आधिकारिक रूप से भारत का सह-राष्ट्रगान (Co-National Anthem) घोषित किया गया था।
2. भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 25 के अंतर्गत किसी व्यक्ति को अपने धार्मिक विश्वासों के विरुद्ध कोई ऐसा गीत गाने के लिए बाध्य नहीं किया जा सकता जो उसके धर्म के सिद्धांतों के प्रतिकूल हो।
3. 'राष्ट्रीय गौरव अपमान निवारण अधिनियम' (Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act) के तहत राष्ट्रगान का अनादर करना या उसके गायन में बाधा डालना एक दंडनीय अपराध है।

1971

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2

✓ (b) केवल 2 और 3

(c) केवल 1 और 3

(d) 1, 2 और 3

प्रश्न 1 (GS Paper 2 - Polity)

25

- "नागरिकों का मौलिक कर्तव्य (अनुच्छेद 51A) और अंतरात्मा की स्वतंत्रता का मौलिक अधिकार (अनुच्छेद 25) एक-दूसरे के विरोधी नहीं, बल्कि एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं।" 'वंदे मातरम' और राष्ट्रगान से जुड़े विवादों तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायिक निर्णयों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की आलोचनात्मक समीक्षा कीजिए। ✓
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Global space norms find a firm footing in India's new re-entry rules

For many decades, there were few rocket launches and few new satellites in orbit every year, so there were also few re-entries, and most of them simply burned up in the atmosphere with little consequence; but today, low-earth orbit hosts several thousand satellites, with private companies planning for many, many more

Shrawani Shagun

In August 23, India marked its third National Space Day, three years since the Chandrayaan-3 mission's lunar lander 'Vikram' touched down on the moon's south pole region.

Between then and Hyderabad-based Skyroot Aerospace launching India's first privately built rocket to orbit, India has come a long way – even as it is also just beginning to regulate the responsibilities that follow from expanding its orbital footprint.

As part of this endeavour, and days after the success of Vikram-1, the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe) released the country's first guidelines on planned re-entry.

A sustainability problem

For many decades, there were few rocket launches and few new satellites in orbit every year, so there were also few re-entries, and most of them simply burned up in the atmosphere with little consequence. But today, low-earth orbit hosts several thousand satellites, with private companies planning for many, many more. Satellite operators are also deliberately bringing satellites down at the end of their operational lives as part of post-mission disposal in great numbers.

A spacecraft returning to the earth has to negotiate many risks, including deviating from its planned path and breaking up into smaller pieces. It may also affect airspace and maritime zones and potentially crash in the territory or jurisdiction of another state.

Here, the idea of sustainability is important. The UN Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities define 'sustainability' as maintaining space activities while preserving the outer space environment for future generations. In this context, re-entry poses a question: how can an increasingly crowded orbital environment remain usable as more objects are launched, operated, and eventually brought back to the earth?

Therefore, re-entry is a physics problem as well as a governance problem. And the new IN-SPACe guidelines are intended to give Indian operators clarity on how the Indian government expects them to solve these problems.

'Conditions of permission'

The guidelines have three important elements.

(i) **Accountability** – Any Indian entity undertaking a planned re-entry, whether within or outside Indian territory, now requires the IN-SPACe's authorisation. Non-Indian entities seeking to undertake



ISLV Mk-III rocket carries the Crew Module Atmospheric Re-entry Experiment (CARE) on a suborbital flight after lifting off from Sriharikota in 2015. FILE PHOTO

planned re-entry over Indian territory must route the activity through an Indian-incorporated entity, such as a subsidiary, joint venture or partnership, which will be responsible for complying with Indian laws, regulations, and national security requirements.

This has been done because commercialisation creates an accountability gap: i.e. the spacecraft may belong to a private company but the consequences of its return can lie across maritime zones, and jurisdictions. And India has responded by attaching regulatory responsibility to a re-entering entity even before the risk materialises.

Objects designed to survive re-entry or intentionally controlled towards a particular landing or impact area also require separate authorisation. This is what makes a re-entry 'planned'. On the other hand, objects expected to burn up, melt or fragment sufficiently during natural orbital decay do not count as a planned re-entry.

(ii) **Risk must be acceptable** – The guidelines say the expected casualty risk must remain below 1 in 10,000, supported by survivability and ground casualty assessments.

As a result, operators have to analyse failure scenarios, fragmentation patterns, ballistic coefficients, de-orbit plans, flight-path angles, and danger zones, and share the results. They must also identify components likely to survive re-entry and hazardous systems such as batteries and pressure vessels.

By requiring quantitative studies and attaching a number to the acceptable risk threshold, the guidelines make sustainability measurable and thus trackable.

(iii) **Permissions** – Per the guidelines, IN-SPACe will re-verify the latest re-entry parameters approximately three months before the proposed operation. If planned re-entry is decided upon after launch, the operator must apply at least six months in advance. Operators must also obtain an IN-SPACe advisory note to issue warnings to airborne and marine vessels in the re-entry area at least 45 days before the re-entry begins.

If a re-entry site falls within the territorial control of a non-Indian state, including in its exclusive economic zones, the applicant must also submit the relevant clearance or authorisation from that state.

These checkpoints ensure that the regulator has fixed windows and mechanisms to intervene when the re-entry parameters change after the mission has launched or the risk pattern has changed for some reason.

Soft law to domestic rule

For nearly two decades, the international community has developed principles for sustainable space activities. Notable among them are the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee's 'Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines' and the 'Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities' of

THE GIST

A spacecraft returning to the earth has to navigate several risks. It could affect airspace and maritime zones, or even crash within the territory or jurisdiction of another state. This makes sustainability an important consideration

Days after the success of Vikram-1, IN-SPACe released the country's first guidelines for planned re-entry

The current international principles for sustainable space activities are soft laws that need not be followed by the operator

The IN-SPACe guidelines solve this problem for India by tying an operator's fragmentation analysis and insurance policies to the national regulator

YouTube Homework

- Shiv-Shakti Point
- Tiranga Point
- Vikram-1
- Everest
- IN-SPACe
- NSIL

the U.N. Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Article IX of the Outer Space Treaty 1967 also provides an important foundation for environmental responsibility.

However, most of the contemporary sustainability architecture works on guidelines and other similar forms of 'soft law', which operators are not obligated to follow.

The IN-SPACe guidelines solve this problem for India by tying an operator's fragmentation analysis and insurance policies to the national regulator.

The guidelines also address the financial risks that follow from the Space Liability Convention 1972, which places absolute liability on a launching state for damage caused by its space object on the surface of the earth or to aircraft in flight.

The IN-SPACe guidelines, on the other hand, require operators to undertake planned re-entries at their own risk and say they remain liable for third-party damage and claims. They also indemnify the Government of India and its agencies for liability incurred under India's international commitments while satisfying the applicable third-party insurance requirements.

Taken together, the IN-SPACe guidelines translate international principles into obligations that private operators in India must satisfy before the government gives them permission to act. Shrawani Shagun is a researcher focusing on environmental sustainability and space governance. shrawani.shagun@gmail.com

- भारत में राष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष दिवस (National Space Day) हर साल 23 अगस्त को मनाया जाता है।
- शुरुआत: इसकी घोषणा भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2023 में की गई थी।
- पहला आयोजन: देश ने 23 अगस्त 2024 को पहला राष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष दिवस मनाया।
- मनाने का कारण: 23 अगस्त 2023 को भारत के चंद्रयान-3 (Chandrayaan-3) मिशन के विक्रम लैंडर ने चंद्रमा के दक्षिणी ध्रुव (South Pole) पर सफलतापूर्वक सॉफ्ट लैंडिंग की थी। भारत ऐसा करने वाला दुनिया का पहला देश और चंद्रमा पर उतरने वाला चौथा देश बना था।
- विशेष नाम: इस ऐतिहासिक सफलता को यादगार बनाने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने 23 अगस्त को 'राष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष दिवस' के रूप में घोषित किया, तथा जिस स्थान पर लैंडर उतरा उसे 'शिव शक्ति बिंदु' (Shiv Shakti Point) नाम दिया गया।

23 Aug 2026
शिव शक्ति बिंदु

- **Vikram-1** भारत का पहला निजी तौर पर विकसित ऑल-कंपोजिट ऑर्बिटल रॉकेट (**Private Small Satellite Launch Vehicle**) है, जिसे हैदराबाद स्थित स्पेस-टेक स्टार्टअप **Skyroot Aerospace** द्वारा डिजाइन और निर्मित किया गया है।

प्रमुख बिंदु

- **नामकरण:** इस रॉकेट का नाम भारत के अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम के जनक डॉ. विक्रम साराभाई के सम्मान में रखा गया है।
- **रॉकेट की श्रेणी:** यह एक **Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV)** है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य छोटे उपग्रहों (Small/Micro Satellites) को पृथ्वी की निचली कक्षा (Low Earth Orbit - LEO) में स्थापित करना है।
- **पेलोड क्षमता (Payload Capacity):** यह लगभग **300 kg to 480 kg** तक के पेलोड/उपग्रहों को 500 km की LEO कक्षा में ले जाने में सक्षम है।

- **तकनीकी संरचना (Technical Architecture)**
- **4-स्टेज रॉकेट:**
 - **शुरुआती 3 स्टेज (Lower Stages):** इनमें सॉलिड फ्यूल (Solid Propulsion) का उपयोग होता है, जिनकी बॉडी पूरी तरह से कार्बन-कंपोजिट (Carbon Composite) से बनी है (यह रॉकेट को हल्का और मजबूत बनाती है)।
 - **अंतिम स्टेज (Upper Stage - Raman Engine):** इसमें लिक्विड फ्यूल (Liquid Propulsion) का उपयोग होता है, जो 3D-प्रिंटेड **Raman Engine** द्वारा संचालित होता है। यह मल्टी-ऑर्बिट इंसर्शन (एक ही मिशन में अलग-अलग कक्षाओं में उपग्रह छोड़ना) में मदद करता है।
- **फास्ट असेंबली:** इसे केवल 24 से 72 घंटों के भीतर किसी भी मोबाइल लॉन्च साइट से असेंबल और लॉन्च किया जा सकता है।

- IN-SPACe (Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre) ने अंतरिक्ष मलबे (Space Debris) को नियंत्रित करने और सुरक्षित स्पेस ऑपरेशंस के लिए **भारत की पहली नियोजित पुनर्प्रवेशता (Planned Re-entry) दिशानिर्देश** जारी किए हैं।
- यह दिशानिर्देश भारत के **"Space Debris Mitigation Assessment"** ढांचे का एक प्रमुख हिस्सा है, जो वैश्विक अंतरिक्ष मानकों (जैसे UN outer space guidelines) के अनुरूप तैयार किए गए हैं।

प्रमुख बिंदु (Key Guidelines)

- **अनियंत्रित Re-entry पर रोक:** जीवनकाल समाप्त होने वाले उपग्रहों (Satellites) और रॉकेट के ऊपरी हिस्सों (Upper Stages) को अंतरिक्ष में लावारिस छोड़ने के बजाय, उन्हें सुरक्षित तरीके से पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में वापस लाकर नष्ट (Controlled Debris Management) करना होगा।
- **25-वर्षीय नियम (25-Year Rule):** निम्न पृथ्वी कक्षा (LEO) में काम करने वाले सभी ऑपरेटरों को यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि मिशन खत्म होने के बाद उनका सैटेलाइट 25 वर्षों के भीतर स्वतः वायुमंडल में गिरकर नष्ट हो जाए या उसे नियंत्रित तरीके से डी-ऑर्बिट (De-orbit) किया जाए।

- **जोखिम सीमा (Casualty Risk Threshold):** Re-entry के दौरान वायुमंडल में जलने से बचे हुए टुकड़ों के जमीन या महासागर में गिरने से इंसानों या संपत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचने की संभावना **1 में 10,000 (1 in 10,000)** से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। यदि जोखिम इससे अधिक है, तो **Controlled Re-entry** (प्रशांत महासागर जैसे जनशून्य क्षेत्रों में लैंडिंग) अनिवार्य होगी।
- **ईंधन निकासी (Passivation):** मिशन पूरा होने पर उपग्रह में बचा हुआ अतिरिक्त ईंधन और बैटरी की ऊर्जा को पूरी तरह से खाली/डिस्चार्ज (Passivation) करना होगा, ताकि अंतरिक्ष में किसी विस्फोट की संभावना को खत्म किया जा सके।

प्रश्न. अंतरिक्ष गतिविधियों के लिए हाल ही में जारी IN-SPACe के 'नियोजित पुनर्भ्रष्टता' (Planned Re-entry) दिशानिर्देशों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इन दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, वायुमंडल में जलकर (Burn up) स्वतः नष्ट होने वाली वस्तुओं की प्राकृतिक कक्षा की गिरावट को 'नियोजित पुनर्भ्रष्टता' माना जाता है।
2. भारत के बाहर किसी विदेशी संस्था द्वारा भारतीय क्षेत्र में नियंत्रित पुनर्भ्रष्टता करने के लिए IN-SPACe के साथ-साथ किसी भारतीय पंजीकृत संस्था (Subsidiary या Joint Venture) के माध्यम से अनुमति लेना अनिवार्य है।
3. किसी भी मिशन की नियोजित पुनर्भ्रष्टता के लिए अनुमानित हताहत जोखिम (Casualty Risk) की स्वीकार्य सीमा 10,000 में 1 (1 in 10,000) से कम होनी चाहिए।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

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

मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains Practice Question)

प्रश्न

- "अंतरिक्ष का व्यावसायीकरण (Commercialisation) जहां एक ओर नवाचार और आर्थिक अवसर ला रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर अंतरिक्ष मलबे और कक्षा सुरक्षा (Orbital Safety) की नई चुनौतियां भी खड़ी कर रहा है।" इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में जारी IN-SPACe के नियोजित पुनर्भ्रष्टता (Planned Re-entry) दिशानिर्देशों का परीक्षण कीजिए और बताइए कि ये अंतर्राष्ट्रीय 'सॉफ्ट लॉ' (Soft Law) को घरेलू नियमन में बदलने में कैसे मदद करते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

YouTube

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Congress flags an 'abnormal' 10-day delay in LS prorogation

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Flagging a 10-day delay in proroguing the Lok Sabha after it was adjourned *sine die* on August 13, in accordance with the schedule of the Monsoon Session of Parliament, Congress general secretary (communications) Jairam Ramesh on Sunday asked whether the "abnormal" time gap was an indication of the Centre's efforts to cobble together the necessary numbers to clear the Bill on delimitation.

Under normal parliamentary practice, "the time gap between the adjournment of the Lok Sabha *sine die* and its prorogation is generally two to four days", Mr. Ramesh said in a social media post.

Party asks if the Union Home Minister is searching for 2/3rd majority to pass Bill on delimitation

He also posted a photograph of a page from *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* by M.N. Kaul and S.L. Shaktiher, which underscored that prorogation, not adjournment, formally closes a session and clears the way for the next one to be convened. The gap has occasionally run longer, including 28 days during the Monsoon Session of 2015, and 20 days in 2021, however, "there were no diabolical moves afoot then," he said. "What explains the abnormal delay now? Is the Union Home

Minister still in search of his *bahukalakit* (tarnished) 2/3rd majority to get the Constitutional Amendment Bill on Delimitation passed in a Special Session?" Mr. Ramesh asked.

The page also stated the President terminates a session of the House under Article 85(2) acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, and the Cabinet may be consulted before the advice is submitted.

The text also notes that prorogation "may take place any time, even while the House is sitting", but "usually... follows the adjournment of the sitting of the House *sine die*". Mr. Ramesh also said there have been instances when "adjournment and prorogation have taken place on the very same day".

Polity

संसद - 79

$\frac{L}{81}$ $\frac{R}{80}$ 85

मानसून - 2026

20 July 13 August - 2026

संसद
Shimla

राष्ट्रपति

12 Aug

अनिश्चितता

अधिवेशन

Adjournment Sine die

159
हमश

4-5

संविधान

Prorogation

राष्ट्रपति

YouTube Homework

- Parliament of India

कानून निर्माण की प्रक्रिया

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 85 (Article 85) 'संसद के सत्र, सत्रावसान और विघटन' (Sessions of Parliament, Prorogation and Dissolution) से संबंधित है। इसमें मूल रूप से दो मुख्य उप-खंड (Sub-clauses) हैं:
- अनुच्छेद 85(1) — संसद का सत्र आहूत करना (Summoning of Parliament)
- प्रावधान: राष्ट्रपति समय-समय पर संसद के प्रत्येक सदन (लोकसभा और राज्यसभा) को ऐसे समय और स्थान पर, जो वह ठीक समझे, बैठक के लिए आहूत (Summon) करेंगे।
- शर्त: संसद के एक सत्र की अंतिम बैठक और अगले सत्र की प्रथम बैठक के लिए नियत तिथि के बीच छह महीने (6 Months) का अंतर नहीं होना चाहिए।
- व्यावहारिक अर्थ: इसका सीधा मतलब है कि संसद को वर्ष में कम से कम दो बार अवश्य मिलना चाहिए (हालांकि भारत में परंपरा के अनुसार तीन सत्र होते हैं: बजट, मानसून और शीतकालीन सत्र)।

✓ अनुच्छेद 85(2) — सत्रावसान और विघटन (Prorogation and Dissolution)

राष्ट्रपति समय-समय पर:

- 85(2)(a) — सत्रावसान (Prorogation): सदनों या किसी सदन का सत्रावसान कर सकेंगे।
- (यह संसद के किसी एक सत्र को आधिकारिक रूप से समाप्त करने की प्रक्रिया है, जिसे राष्ट्रपति द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है।)
- ✓ 85(2)(b) — विघटन (Dissolution): लोकसभा का विघटन कर सकेंगे।
- (इसके तहत राष्ट्रपति केवल लोकसभा को भंग कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि राज्यसभा एक स्थायी सदन है जिसका विघटन नहीं होता।)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

21/04/24
Environment



YouTube Homework

Aravalli

Agasthyamalai

ESZ

काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

SC committee pulls up Assam government for inaction over mining activity near Kaziranga

The Hindu Bureau
GUWAHATI

Amid a controversy over a plan to reduce the Eco-Sensitive Zone of Kaziranga National Park, a Supreme Court-constituted panel has pulled up the Assam government over its handling of mining on the southern boundary of the one-horned rhino habitat.

The Central Empowered Committee (CEC) said the government did not address the issue in and around the Parkup Pahar Range, a declared wildlife sanctuary and vital ecological corridor, with the seriousness it deserved. The latest development follows a June 15 Right to Information (RTI) application filed by environmental activist Rohit Choudhury, seeking details of compliance with the CEC's directions to the Assam Chief Secretary on May 30, 2025.

Mr. Choudhury sought



The CEC said the government did not address the issue near the Parkup Pahar Range.

the comprehensive Watershed Drainage Analysis Report along with quarterly status reports on action taken against reported violations.

The CEC's July 17 response to the RTI stated it did not receive the comprehensive Watershed Drainage Analysis Report. It also said the quarterly status reports had been attached, but the response does not show that the wa-

tershed exercise the CEC ordered was completed.

The CEC had fixed October 2025 as the deadline for submitting the watershed report.

The issue predates the RTI application. In its May 30, 2025, report on "Application No.1592 of 2024", the CEC recorded allegations of renewed mining in Parkup Pahar despite the Supreme Court's April 12, 2019, order restraining all mining and related activities along the southern boundary of Kaziranga and throughout the catchments of rivers and streams originating in the Karbi Anglong hills and flowing into the park.

The same order prohibited new construction on private lands forming part of nine identified animal corridors.

On March 3, the CEC wrote to the Assam Chief Secretary, noting that mining and related activities had been going on "in

some way on one pretext or the other", and that the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC) was not presenting a holistic picture to the courts. The KAAC administers Karbi Anglong, the district that forms Kaziranga's southern boundary.

Terming the issues sensitive, the CEC asked the Chief Secretary to take immediate action. The letter further noted the failure to identify the catchment areas of the streams and rivers originating in the Karbi Anglong hills even after more than six years. "The committee, vide its letter dated May 6, 2021, specifically requested that the action taken by the State government to notify the animal corridors connecting KNP be communicated to the committee at the earliest. However, no response has been received from the State government," it stated.

The panel also pointed

to areas of the Karbi Anglong Elephant Reserve (covering Karbi Anglong and Kaziranga National Park) which had been ravaged by large-scale mining and the death of several elephants due to conflicts with humans. It questioned how mining leases around Borjuri could have been sanctioned at all, given that the area forms part of the elephant reserve.

"The KAAC seems oblivious of all these notifications and is not conscious of the measures that need to be taken to protect the ecology and wildlife of the area," the CEC said.

In its latest communiqué, the panel, reiterating that its May 30, 2025 recommendations remain unimplemented, asked the government to ensure speedy implementation of all its recommendations and immediately notify the nine identified animal corridors.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान (Kaziranga National Park) के आसपास अवैध खनन (Illegal Mining)

मुख्य बातें

- CEC द्वारा फटकार:** सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा गठित केंद्रीय अधिकार प्राप्त समिति (Central Empowered Committee - CEC) ने काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान की दक्षिणी सीमा पर अवैध खनन को रोकने में असम सरकार की निष्क्रियता पर सवाल उठाए हैं।
- 2019 के सुप्रीम कोर्ट आदेश का उल्लंघन:** सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अप्रैल 2019 में काजीरंगा की दक्षिणी सीमा और कर्बी आंगलोंग (Karbi Anglong) की पहाड़ियों से निकलने वाली नदियों/नालों के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में खनन और निर्माण गतिविधियों पर पूरी तरह रोक लगा दी थी। इसके बावजूद परकुप पहाड़ रेंज (Parkup Pahar Range) और बोरजुरी (Borjuri) क्षेत्र में खनन जारी रहा।

पारिस्थितिकी के लिए खतरा:

- यह क्षेत्र एक-सींग वाले गैंडों (One-horned Rhino) और हाथियों (Karbi Anglong Elephant Reserve) का प्रमुख प्राकृतिक आवास और कॉरिडोर (Animal Corridor) है।
- खनन के कारण हाथियों का मानव-संघर्ष बढ़ रहा है और कई हाथियों की मौत हुई है।
- पहाड़ियों से निकलने वाली नदियों में खनन का मलबे जमा होने से काजीरंगा के जलस्रोतों को नुकसान पहुंच रहा है।
- KAAC की भूमिका पर सवाल:** कर्बी आंगलोंग स्वायत्त परिषद (Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council - KAAC) ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश की अनदेखी करते हुए वन्यजीव अभयारण्य और प्रस्तावित इको-सेंसिटिव ज़ोन (ESZ) में खनन की नई अनुमतियां दी थीं।
- पर्यावरण कार्यकर्ता की याचिका:** पर्यावरण कार्यकर्ता रोहित चौधरी (Rohit Choudhury) द्वारा दायर RTI के माध्यम से यह खुलासा हुआ कि असम सरकार ने CEC द्वारा मांगी गई "वाटरशेड ड्रेनेज एनालिसिस रिपोर्ट" जमा नहीं की है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



WHAT IS IT?

Barren-land fallacy

Geography
Ecology

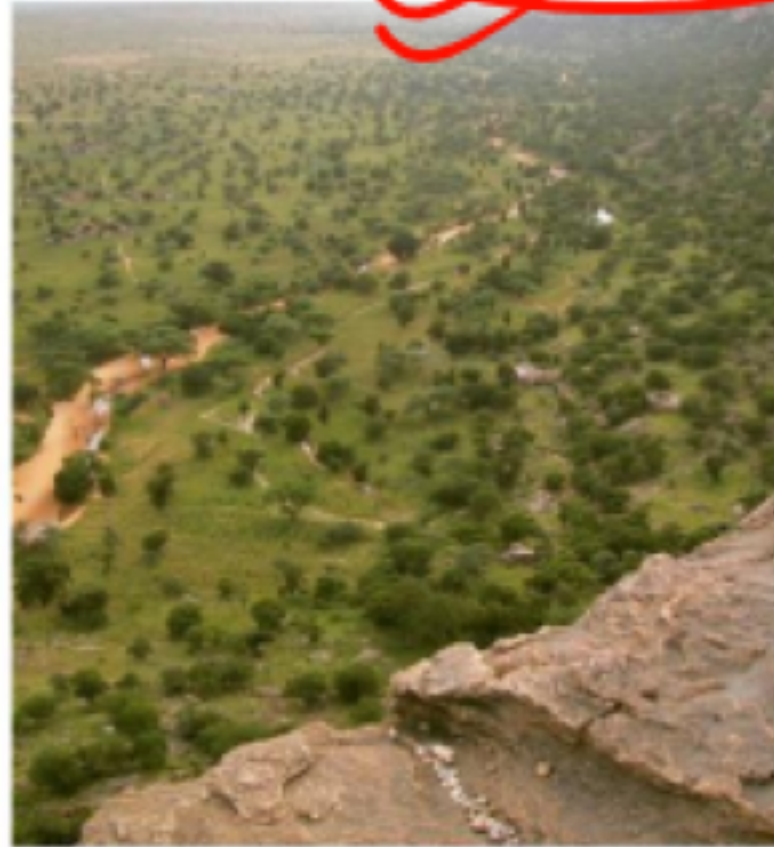
Vasudevan Mukunth

Trees provide many benefits, including helping cool the neighbourhood, keeping soil from getting eroded, drawing carbon from the environment and storing it, and supporting many birds, small animals, and insects. However, these effects are beneficial only when trees are in the right ecosystem; otherwise, they can be harmful.

The barren-land fallacy is the idea that land that does not have tree cover is barren land, thus ecologically deficient, and that it will 'evolve' or should be helped to 'evolve' into a forest. The tree-planting drives that happen in India often perpetuate this fallacy by planting trees in the wrong ecosystems. They often also plant trees that are unsuitable for the local conditions, e.g. eucalyptus trees — which draw a lot of water — in a water-stressed area.

Forests are only one kind of ecosystem. Others include grasslands, savannah, scrubland, wetlands, and deserts, plus many naturally open ecosystems. As University of California professor of history and geography Diana Davis has written, "The assumption that the world's drylands are worthless, deforested, and overgrazed landscapes has led ... to programs and policies that have often systematically damaged dryland environments".

To ecologically restore a place does not always mean planting more trees.



The Sahel region in Mali is a semi-desert landscape. TIMM GUENTHER (CC BY-SA)

Instead, it is to do whatever will protect or restore the ecosystem that would naturally occur there. In the same vein, planting trees or regenerating forests is only valuable where forests have been degraded or cleared and where a forest is the native ecosystem.

For feedback and suggestions
for 'Science', please write to
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subject 'Daily page'

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



"बंजर भूमि का भ्रम" (Barren-land fallacy)

- मुख्य बिंदु ✗
- भ्रम क्या है?: यह एक गलत धारणा है कि जिस ज़मीन पर पेड़ या घने जंगल नहीं हैं, वह बंजर (Barren) या पारिस्थितिक रूप से अधूरी है और उसे पेड़ लगाकर जंगल में बदला जाना चाहिए।
- गलत जगह पौधारोपण का नुकसान: भारत और दुनिया भर में चलाए जाने वाले वृक्षारोपण अभियानों (Tree-planting drives) में अक्सर बिना सोचे-समझे गलत इकोसिस्टम में पेड़ लगा दिए जाते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, कम पानी वाले क्षेत्रों में यूकेलिप्टस (Eucalyptus) जैसे पेड़ लगाना जो भूजल को तेजी से सोखते हैं।
- जंगल अकेला इकोसिस्टम नहीं है: पृथ्वी पर केवल जंगल ही पर्यावरण का आधार नहीं हैं। घास के मैदान (Grasslands), सवाना (Savannah), झाड़ीदार भूमि (Scrubland), आर्द्रभूमि (Wetlands) और रेगिस्तान भी स्वाभाविक रूप से खुले और अपने आप में पूर्ण पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र हैं।

- ✓ शुष्क भूमि (Drylands) को नुकसान: प्रोफेसर डायना डेविस के अनुसार, शुष्क या खुले प्राकृतिक स्थलों को "बेकार" या "वनों से कटी भूमि" मान लेने की वजह से बनी सरकारी नीतियों ने ऐसे इकोसिस्टम को भारी नुकसान पहुंचाया है।
- ✓ सच्चा पुनरुद्धार (Ecological Restoration): पर्यावरण की रक्षा करने का मतलब हर जगह केवल पेड़ लगाना नहीं है, बल्कि वहां के मूल (Native) प्राकृतिक संतुलन को बचाना या बहाल करना है। पेड़ लगाना केवल वहीं फायदेमंद है जहां पहले से जंगल मौजूद थे और वे नष्ट हो गए हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Triple test, adrift

The Supreme Court should not have discarded a workable test on 'industry'

In August 20, a nine-judge Bench of the Supreme Court of India delivered a judgment on the correctness of the ruling in *Banwari Lal Water Supply and Sewerage Board vs A. Banwari Lal* (BWSSB) (1978). In that judgment, Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer had laid down what was called the "Triple Test" on what counts as an "industry" under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes (ID) Act, 1947 (ID Act). Three conditions were to be met for an industry – a systematic activity, employer-employee cooperation, and production/distribution of goods and services to satisfy human wants other than those that are purely religious or spiritual. Profit motive was irrelevant; what mattered in this determination was the nature of the activity, and only "sovereign functions" stood outside it. A five-judge Bench in *State of U.P. vs Jai Bir Singh* (2005) raised a doubt about this definition and a seven-judge Bench sent it to the current nine-judge Bench. This Bench, led by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant, left the Triple Test standing for all pending disputes under the older ID Act, which was repealed on November 21, 2020 when the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 (IRC) came into force. However, a majority of the nine-judge Bench also ruled that BWSSB will not be a "sheet anchor" for interpreting Section 2(j) of the IRC. That is a mistake. In her dissenting opinion, Justice B.V. Nagarathna held that the reference itself was unnecessary and that the Triple Test requires no interference – a view shared by three other judges. Her reasoning is compelling. Since 1978, and particularly after the liberalisation and privatisation reforms of 1991, a far higher number of workers have moved to the private sector, out of the security of public employment. An expansive definition of industry, as entailed in the Triple Test, is therefore even more necessary now as a bulwark for the worker.

Yet, Section 2(p) of the IRC does not move away from Justice Krishna Iyer's Triple Test formula in BWSSB and reproduces much of its essence. It is therefore difficult to understand why BWSSB has to be set aside when Section 2(j) itself comes up for interpretation. The Triple Test was also not merely a pro-labour device. An expansive definition of industry brought with it not just the ID Act's protections but also its restrictions – for instance, a regulated route to retrenchment and closure for the employer, and a bar on workers striking at will. In essence, the Triple Test allowed for industrial peace rather than worker welfare alone. Severing that principle from the IRC, as the majority has done, cuts away the interpretive framework that allowed such disputes to be resolved. With the essence of the Triple Test carried into Section 2(p), it is now incumbent upon courts and tribunals to ensure that a change of statute is not read as a change of intent even if the majority judgment has removed the anchor to do so.

भारत में उद्योगों को विनियमित करने के लिए कानून

29

पुराने

→ The Industrial Disputes Act - 1947

Section - 2(j)

Industry - परिभाषा

1978

BWSS - 7 Bench

ID - Section 2(j)

→ 2020 - Industrial Relations Code

→ SC - 9 Bench 5:4

→ 2(p) - Definition

YouTube Homework

• Four New Labour Code

Systematic Activity
e-p relation
Production/Distribution

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- Industrial Disputes Act 1947

- Section 2 (j)

- Supreme Court Judgement – 1978 (Seven Judges Bench)

✗ • Triple Test

- IRC – 2020, Section 2 (p)

- Supreme Court Judgement (Nine Judges Bench)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Core concerns

The Indian economy looks set for tough times ahead

The slowdown in the growth of India's core industrial sectors in July was not surprising, with other indicators predicting easing demand conditions as well. Growth in the index of core industries (ICI) slowed to 5.4% in July from 6% in the previous month. This was in keeping with the Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index, which in July eased to its lowest level since August 2021 due to weak domestic demand conditions. While July's growth in the ICI was the second-highest growth rate in the last seven months, the data nevertheless highlight some concerning aspects of the Indian economy. The first has to do with the fact that a large part of even this slower growth seems to be based on a statistical low base effect. The coal sector, for example, grew at an 11-month high of 7.6% in July, but this was based on a contraction of 12.3% in July of last year. Similarly, the refinery products sector snapped a three-month streak of contraction to grow at 2.7%, but this too was based on a contraction in July 2025. The iron ore sector, however, grew at a very robust 29.5%, albeit slower than a blistering 44.5% in June. This seems heartening regardless of the contractions of 16.4% and 7.1% in June and July of last year, respectively. But the steel sector slowed drastically in July to 2.9% from 5.6% in June and 15.7% in July of last year.

The domestic crude oil and natural gas sectors have been lasting drags on the economy. Both have contracted continuously for at least the last 14 months for which the new series of the ICI has data. India's crude oil imports rose 13.3% in volume terms in July, while Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imports grew a more marginal 1.5%, showing that the economy's appetite is being whetted from abroad. This external dependence is proving very expensive. High oil prices have meant that the crude oil import bill jumped 41% in July. The 100% tariffs that the United States is preparing to levy on countries such as India that import Russian oil will once again burden Indian exporters. Moving to 20% ethanol-blending has not yet impacted oil imports materially. Within the ICI, the only two bright spots of the economy were the cement and electricity sectors. The electricity sector grew at a robust 9% in July, although this was slower than the two consecutive months of double-digit growth in May and June thanks to the prevalent heatwave conditions in many parts of the country. The cement sector sped up to 13.1%, a welcome acceleration. Such positive trends were few and far between. Overall, the Indian economy looks to be in for a period of slack demand, higher costs, and moderating growth.

7 Index of Core Industries - (9) उद्योग

→ वित्तिय और उद्योग
→ वित्तिय और उद्योग
→ DPIT

→ बाजार - 2011-12
→ 2022-23

→ मासिक
→ 8 Industries
→ लाह उपहार

YouTube Homework

- CPI
- WPI
- PPI
- IIP
- ISP

→ बाजार
→ बाजार
→ वर्ष 2026 को ले रहे हैं

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय (Ministry of Commerce and Industry) द्वारा जारी अनंतिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार, जुलाई 2026 में भारत के 8 प्रमुख बुनियादी ढांचा क्षेत्रों (Index of Core Industries - ICI) की वृद्धि दर 5.4% दर्ज की गई है।
- यह आंकड़ा जून 2026 के 6.0% के मुकाबले थोड़ा धीमा (Moderate) हुआ है, हालांकि समग्र अप्रैल-जुलाई वित्तीय वर्ष के संदर्भ में वृद्धि दर (4.3%) पिछले साल (1.5%) की तुलना में बेहतर स्थिति में है।

जुलाई 2026: क्षेत्रवार प्रदर्शन (Sectoral Performance)

क्षेत्र (Sector)	जुलाई 2026 वृद्धि दर (YoY)	स्थिति
लौह अयस्क (Iron Ore)	+29.5%	उच्चतम वृद्धि (Top Performer)
सीमेंट (Cement)	+13.1%	तेज सुधार
बिजली (Electricity)	+9.0%	मजबूत बढ़त
कोयला (Coal)	+7.6%	सकारात्मक
इस्पात (Steel)	+2.9%	सुस्त वृद्धि
रिफाइनरी उत्पाद (Refinery Products)	+2.7%	मामूली सुधार
प्राकृतिक गैस (Natural Gas)	-3.7%	गिरावट (Contraction)
कच्चा तेल (Crude Oil)	-5.3%	गिरावट (Contraction)
उर्वरक (Fertilisers)	-8.0%	सबसे भारी गिरावट

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



धीमेपन (Slowdown) के प्रमुख कारण

- **ऊर्जा टोकरी (Energy Basket) में गिरावट:** घरेलू कच्चे तेल (-5.3%) और प्राकृतिक गैस (-3.7%) के उत्पादन में गिरावट जारी है। बॉम्बे हाई जैसे भारत के पुराने तेल क्षेत्रों में घटते उत्पादन और नई बड़ी खोजों की कमी के कारण इस क्षेत्र पर दबाव बना हुआ है।
- **उर्वरक उत्पादन में भारी कमी:** उर्वरक उत्पादन में 8% की संकुचन दर्ज हुई। पश्चिम एशिया में चल रहे तनाव और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में व्यवधान के कारण अमोनिया-आधारित उर्वरकों के लिए आवश्यक प्राकृतिक गैस की लागत बढ़ गई है, जिससे उत्पादन सीमित हुआ है।
- **बेस इफ़ेक्ट (Base-Effect Mechanics):** यद्यपि लौह अयस्क (+29.5%) सर्वोच्च स्थान पर रहा, लेकिन जून के 44.5% के मुकाबले इसकी वृद्धि दर धीमी रही, जिसने सूचकांक के कुल आंकड़े को थोड़ा नीचे खींचा।
- **इस्पात निर्माण में सुस्ती:** इस्पात (Steel) उत्पादन की वृद्धि दर जून के 5.6% से घटकर जुलाई में 2.9% रह गई, जिसका कारण मानसून के मौसम में निर्माण कार्य की सामान्य गति धीमी होना है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

The rural-urban divide in female labour force participation

The participation of women in the labour market has increased, with the rise being more pronounced in rural areas than urban areas

DATA POINT

Chandrasekar K.

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2025 reveals a significant increase in the Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) since 2020, following the COVID-19 pandemic. The overall FLFPR for those aged 15 years and above increased from 30% in 2019-20 to 40% in 2025. The increase was more pronounced in rural areas, where the FLFPR rose from 33% to 45.9%, compared with an increase from 23.3% to 27.7% in urban areas. This substantial rural-urban difference warrants a more granular analysis.

Chart 1 shows the Average Annual Percentage Point (AAP) change in rural FLFPR for each State between 2019-20 and 2025. West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Bihar, Rajasthan and Haryana recorded AAP above the all-India rural average. In contrast, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and the five southern States had relatively higher baseline levels but recorded AAP below the national average.

Similarly, Chart 2 shows the AAP change for urban areas. Rajasthan and Gujarat, with AAP above 2 percentage points per year, recorded particularly sturdy improvements. Uttarakhand, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Odisha, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh also recorded AAP above the all-India urban average. In contrast, the remaining States recorded AAP below the national average. This indicates that several States recorded relatively strong gains despite overall pace of improvement being lower in urban areas than in rural areas.

However, AAP alone is insufficient as it measures only the pace of change and does not consider the level of female labour force participation from which a State

started. Therefore, combining the baseline level – 2019-20 FLFPR for each State – with the AAP helps better assess the States.

Chart 3 shows the rural baseline-AAP relationship. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Haryana started with relatively low female LFP but recorded AAP above the all-India average, indicating a relatively faster pace of improvement. In contrast, Goa and Punjab started from relatively low baseline levels but recorded AAP below the national average, indicating slower improvement despite having considerable scope. Odisha, Gujarat and Rajasthan started with relatively higher baseline rural FLFPR and recorded an above-all-India-average AAP, indicating that faster improvement is not confined to States starting from a low base. Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and the five southern States had relatively higher baseline levels but recorded AAP below the national average.

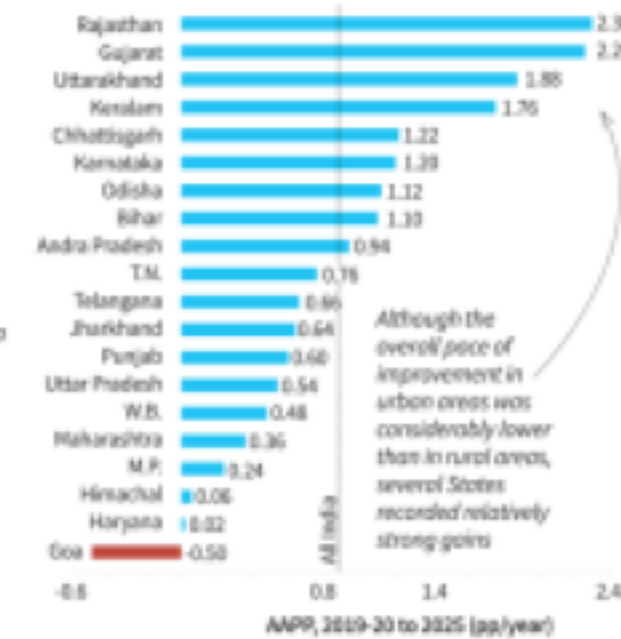
Chart 4 shows the urban baseline-AAP relationship. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttarakhand and Bihar started from relatively low baseline levels but recorded AAP above the all-India average. In contrast, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Haryana and Punjab also started from relatively low levels but recorded below-average AAP, indicating slower improvement. Among the States with relatively higher baseline urban FLFPR, Kerala, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh recorded above-average AAP, showing that some States with already higher participation continued to make relatively rapid gains.

Taken together, all charts show that female labour force participation differs substantially across States and between rural and urban areas. It also demonstrates why AAP should not be interpreted in isolation: a State with a lower AAP may already have a relatively high FLFPR.

Wide variations

The data for the charts were sourced from PLFS 2025. The author is an Indian Statistical Service Officer serving as Joint Director in MoSPI

Chart 1: Average annual percentage point (AAP) change in rural FLFPR for each State between 2019-20 and 2025



1 Average annual percentage point change (AAP) is used to indicate the pace of improvement and is not intended to rank States

2 In Chart 1, Himachal Pradesh is particularly notable, with a marginally negative AAP, despite nearly 90% of its population residing in rural areas

3 As shown in Chart 4, States like Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Goa recorded slower improvement despite their relatively higher starting levels

Chart 3: Baseline (2019-20 FLFPR) and AAP relation for rural FLFPR

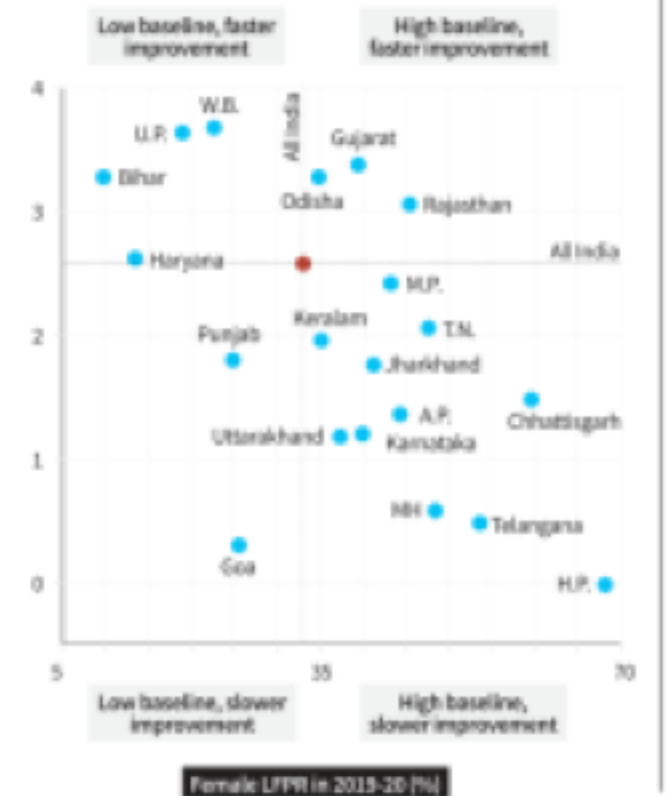
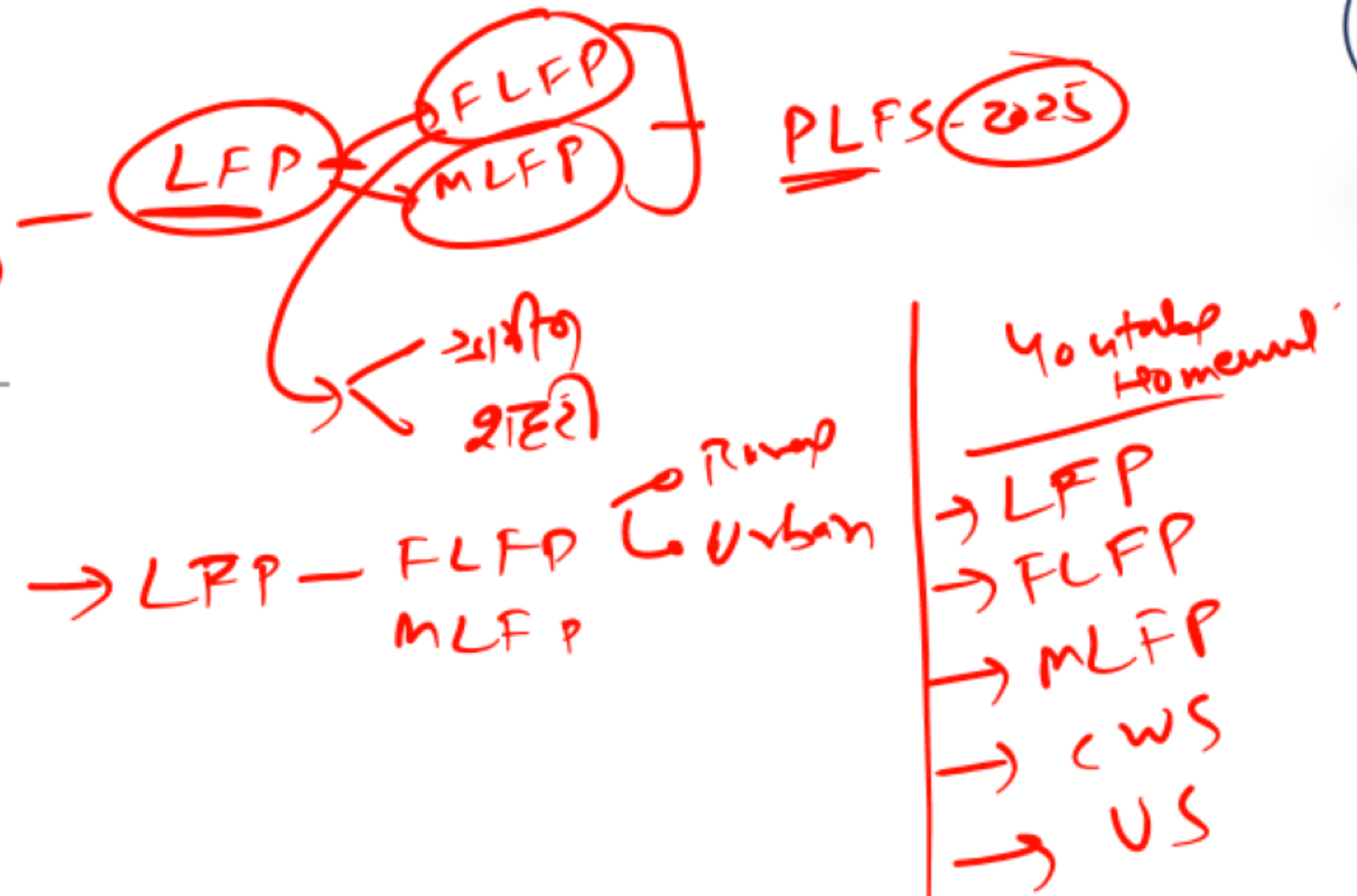


Chart 4: Baseline (2019-20 FLFPR) and AAP relation for urban FLFPR



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- PLFS (Periodic Labour Force Survey) यानी आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण भारत में रोजगार और बेरोजगारी से जुड़े आंकड़े एकत्र करने वाला एक राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण है।

PLFS जारी कौन करता है?

- इसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (MoSPI) के तहत आने वाला राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (NSO - National Statistical Office) जारी करता है।
- PLFS का मुख्य उद्देश्य
- शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए (तिमाही आधार पर): शहरी भारत के लिए हर 3 महीने में 'वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति' (CWS - Current Weekly Status) के आधार पर बेरोजगारी दर और श्रम बल भागीदारी दर को मापना।
- ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए (वार्षिक आधार पर): 'सामान्य स्थिति' (Usual Status) और CWS दोनों के आधार पर ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए वार्षिक रोजगार/बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े देना।

PLFS द्वारा मापे जाने वाले 3 मुख्य संकेतक (Key Indicators)

- श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (Labor Force Participation Rate - LFPR): कुल आबादी में काम करने वाले या काम की तलाश करने वाले लोगों का प्रतिशत।
- श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात (Worker Population Ratio - WPR): कुल आबादी में रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत।
- बेरोजगारी दर (Unemployment Rate - UR): श्रम बल में शामिल उन लोगों का प्रतिशत जो काम करने के लिए उपलब्ध हैं लेकिन उन्हें काम नहीं मिल रहा है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- **PLFS (Periodic Labour Force Survey) 2023-24 / 2024-25** के आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारत में महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (FLFPR - Female Labour Force Participation Rate) में ग्रामीण और शहरी स्तर पर महत्वपूर्ण अंतर देखने को मिलता है:
- **ग्रामीण क्षेत्र (Rural):** ग्रामीण भारत में महिलाओं की श्रम बल भागीदारी दर 47.6% (Usual Status) के आसपास है। कृषि, स्व-रोजगार और पारिवारिक कृषि कार्यों में महिलाओं की अधिक भागीदारी के कारण यह दर काफी ऊंची है।
- **शहरी क्षेत्र (Urban):** शहरी भारत में महिलाओं की श्रम बल भागीदारी दर 25.4% (Usual Status) के करीब है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में औपचारिक नौकरियों की कमी, सामाजिक संरचना और देखभाल से जुड़े घरेलू कार्यों (Care Economy) के चलते यह दर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में काफी कम है।
- **समग्र महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी (Overall FLFPR):**
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की उच्च भागीदारी के कारण भारत में कुल (ग्रामीण + शहरी) महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर 41.7% के स्तर पर पहुंच गई है, जो पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में लगातार सुधार दर्शाती है।
- ग्रामीण भारत में महिलाओं की श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (FLFPR) का शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक होना एक जटिल सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को दर्शाता है। इसे अर्थशास्त्र में अक्सर 'अस्तित्व के लिए रोजगार' (Distress-driven Employment) और 'गद्देदार प्रभाव' (Cushioning Effect) के रूप में देखा जाता है।
 - ✓ 1. कृषि और पारिवारिक व्यवसाय का स्वरूप (Unpaid/Self-employed Work)
 - ✓ 2. सामाजिक संरचना और देखभाल का बोझ (Care Economy & Mobility)
 - ✓ 3. आय का स्तर और आवश्यकता (Income Effect)
 - ✓ 4. शिक्षा और कौशल का विरोधाभास (Education Paradox)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



New sanctions a sign of 'desperation', U.S. measures will fail, says Araghchi

U.S. expected to announce 'toughest sanctions in history' on Iran today; Iranian Minister says Washington must speak to Tehran respectfully for 'a solution based on justice and honour'; shipping remains at a virtual standstill in Strait of Hormuz.

Reuters
DUBAI

Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi dismissed the threat of new U.S. sanctions as a sign of desperation on Sunday, and said the expected new measures would fail to defeat Tehran.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent, who is due to hold a press conference on Monday, has threatened to impose "the toughest sanctions in history" on Iran.

Iran's economy is already under huge pressure from international sanctions, its infrastructure has been hit repeatedly and



Passing facade: A woman walks by a mural depicting Iran's late Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei in Tehran. REUTERS

thousands of people have been killed in air strikes on the Islamic Republic since the U.S. and Israel launched attacks on February 28.

But Tehran remains defiant after nearly six months of war and has brought shipping to a virtual standstill in the Strait of Hormuz.

Describing what he said were "repetitive scenarios", Mr. Araghchi said in a video posted on Telegram: "The fact that they (U.S. leaders) have moved on from military operations... to bring up the same old plans shows that they are desperate."

He said Washington must speak to Iran respectfully to find "a solution based on justice and honour."

"We have never been afraid. All of their actions - whether blockades or other military moves they have made - have failed, and this new issue of theirs will fail as well," he said.

U.S. President Donald

Trump has warned of economic consequences against any country that provides "any type of lifeline to Iran".

Meanwhile, Iranian Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf said on Saturday that Tehran had received "numerous messages" from neighbouring countries about establishing new regional security arrangements and economic cooperation.

Munir to visit Tehran

Iran said Pakistan's Army chief, Asim Munir, would visit Tehran on Monday as part of efforts to restore peace and security in the region.

YouTube Homework

• USA – IRAN



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



India eliminated after a goalless draw with Australia

HOCKEY WORLD CUP

Aashin Prasad
AMSTELVEEN

The light faded over the Wagener Stadion and so did India's hopes of making the hockey World Cup semifinals. In a must-win game, an error-strewn Indian women's team paid the price with a goalless draw against Australia.

While the Salima Teteled side made an inspired run into the second round, this phase exposed its chinks as it finished third in Group E. Australia pipped India on the basis of more goals scored to reach the last-four stage.

For India, chance creation in field play was found lacking as its goalless run extended to three games. Even adding an extra outfielder in place of the goalkeeper in the final minutes wasn't enough to find the elusive goal.

India struggled to play through Australia's close marking set-up and the theme continued throughout the game, resulting in



Agony: India was close to booking a semifinal berth before bowing out. FILE PHOTO

turnovers in key areas of the pitch. Luck seemingly was with India, though, after Australia had two goals ruled out for dangerous play. Inside 90 seconds, Grace Stewart swept home from close range after a deflection off Sushila Chanu's thigh, but the TV umpire deemed it high enough to overrule it.

Australia found a lot of joy down the right side with Amy Lawton managing two reverse-hits, which needed saves from Savita Punia and Bichu Devi in the opening two quarters. A more ruthless Australia

could have punished India heavily from the turnovers.

In the third quarter, Stephanie Kershaw was in shock when another goal was ruled out from an Australian PC. India improved in the final quarter by beating Australia's press to reach the final 25, but lacked the composure and creativity to get into good goal-scoring areas.

India defended a flurry of PCs in the final stretch to keep itself alive but couldn't find the answers in front of goal. India will now figure in the fifth-sixth classification match.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- महिला एफआईएच हॉकी विश्व कप 2026 (FIH Hockey Women's World Cup 2026) की मेजबानी संयुक्त रूप से बेल्जियम और नीदरलैंड कर रहे हैं।

आयोजन से जुड़ी मुख्य जानकारी

- स्थान (Host Countries):** वेवरे (Wavre, बेल्जियम) और अमस्टेलवीन (Amstelveen, नीदरलैंड)।
- तारीख:** यह टूर्नामेंट 15 अगस्त से 30 अगस्त 2026 के बीच आयोजित किया जा रहा है।
- संस्करण (Edition):** यह महिला हॉकी विश्व कप का 16वां संस्करण है।
- टीमों की संख्या:** इस विश्व कप में कुल 16 राष्ट्रीय टीमों भाग ले रही हैं।

प्रतियोगिता का प्रारूप और महत्व

- संयुक्त मेजबानी:** यह लगातार दूसरा मौका है जब दो देश मिलकर महिला हॉकी विश्व कप की मेजबानी कर रहे हैं (इससे पहले 2022 में स्पेन और नीदरलैंड ने संयुक्त मेजबानी की थी)।
- विजेता का सीधा क्वालिफिकेशन:** इस विश्व कप को जीतने वाली टीम सीधे 2028 लॉस एंजिल्स ओलंपिक (LA 2028 Olympics) के लिए क्वालीफाई कर लेगी।
- गत विजेता (Defending Champion):** नीदरलैंड की महिला हॉकी टीम इस टूर्नामेंट में अपने खिताब की रक्षा करने उतरी है (2022 चैंपियन)।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Treesa-Gayatri combine cherishes medal moment

Devvanshi Bihani
NEW DELHI

The Indian flag rose at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium on Sunday as Treesa Jolly and Gayatri Gopichand received their World championships bronze, bringing a ceremonial close to a week in which they gave India's first women's doubles medal since 2011.

"We'll cherish this medal forever," Gayatri said. The unseeded pair lost to China's Liu-Tan in the semifinal after beating reigning Olympic champion Jia Yifan and her partner Zhang Shuxian in the quarterfinals.

"We were just so happy after the quarterfinal match. And even in the semi-finals match, we gave 100%. It just wasn't our day," Gayatri said.

For coach Pullela Gopi Chand, the medal reflected six weeks of work paying off. "It's good to see when the practice you do actually gives you dividends on court," he said on Saturday.

After an injury-hit period that raised questions about their ability to perform at this level, Treesa said their results provided



Surreal: Gayatri and Treesa gave India its first women's doubles medal since 2011. SHASHANK PUSHPAKAR



We wanted to do something big. We did that

TREESA

the answer: "We both were here to do something big. What we can show is our result. I think we did that."

They now turn towards the Asian Games, with the Chinese pair still on their minds.

"It's obviously a matter of time. Just believe in yourself that you can beat them," Treesa said.

Gopi Chand was best placed to understand the significance of this week,

watching his daughter win a World Championships medal after receiving the Arjuna Award earlier in the week.

"I think whenever my players have played, I've always had the same feeling," he said. "And there's nothing extra for Gayatri, nothing more than I've had for any of my other players."

Proud coach

There was pride, nevertheless. "I'm very proud of her performance and her results. And the way she's conducted herself," he said. "With God's grace, in a family, there are two Arjuna awardees. It's rare," he added.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- BWF विश्व बैडमिंटन चैंपियनशिप 2026 का आयोजन हाल ही में भारत में संपन्न हुआ है।
- आयोजन और स्थान
- स्थान: इंदिरा गांधी इंडोर स्टेडियम, नई दिल्ली (भारत)।
- तारीख: 17 अगस्त से 23 अगस्त 2026 तक।

मुख्य बातें और रिकॉर्ड्स

- फ्रांस का ऐतिहासिक प्रदर्शन: फ्रांस के अलैक्स लैनियर ने इतिहास रचते हुए देश का पहला पुरुष एकल विश्व चैंपियनशिप खिताब जीता। इसके साथ ही मिश्रित युगल में भी जीत हासिल कर फ्रांस ने बैडमिंटन इतिहास में नया कीर्तिमान रचा।
- दक्षिण कोरिया का दबदबा: एन से-यंग ने महिला एकल का खिताब अपने नाम किया, जबकि महिला युगल में दक्षिण कोरिया ने 31 साल के लंबे इंतजार के बाद विश्व स्वर्ण पदक जीता।
- भारत का प्रदर्शन: भारत की महिला युगल जोड़ी ट्रीसा जॉली और गायत्री गोपीचंद ने शानदार प्रदर्शन करते हुए कांस्य पदक (Bronze Medal) अपने नाम किया।

चैंपियनशिप का परिणाम (विजेता सूची)

इवेंट (Category)	स्वर्ण पदक (Winner)	रजत पदक (Runner-up)
पुरुष एकल (Men's Singles)	अलैक्स लैनियर (Alex Lanier) — फ्रांस	कोडाई नाराओका (Kodai Naraoka) — जापान
महिला एकल (Women's Singles)	एन से-यंग (An Se-young) — दक्षिण कोरिया	अकाने यामागुची (Akane Yamaguchi) — जापान
पुरुष युगल (Men's Doubles)	लियांग वेई केंग और वांग चांग — चीन	गोह ज़े फेई और नूर इज़ुद्दीन — मलेशिया
महिला युगल (Women's Doubles)	बाएक हा-ना और ली सो-ही — दक्षिण कोरिया	लियू शेंग शू और तान निंग — चीन
मिश्रित युगल (Mixed Doubles)	थॉम जिचकेल और डेलिफ़न डेलरू — फ्रांस	फेंग यान झे और हुआंग डोंग पिंग — चीन

Overview

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Thank You

Result Mitra

