

UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



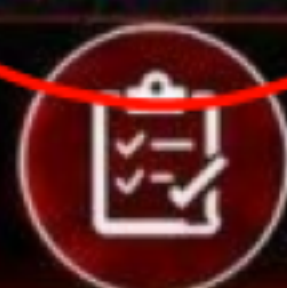
COMPLETE
COVERAGE



EXAM
FOCUSED



ANALYSIS
MADE EASY



STATIC + CURRENT
INTEGRATION



**STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED**

“

सफलता

का कोई

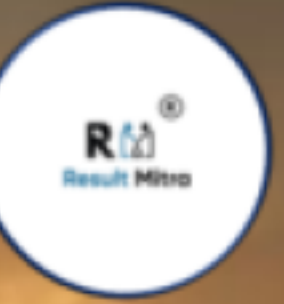
शॉर्टकट नहीं होता,

इसका रास्ता सिर्फ और सिर्फ

कड़ी मेहनत

से होकर जाता है।

”



PDF

Just



आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

1. भारत का नारियल क्षेत्र (PIB)
2. भारत का मखाना सेक्टर: पारंपरिक फसल से ग्लोबल सुपरफूड तक (PIB)
3. महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य — TM + IE + PIB + दैनिक



**भारत सरकार**
पत्र सूचना कार्यालय



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

[होम](#) / [सभी विश्लेषक](#) / [Explainer Details](#)

Farmer's Welfare

भारत का नारियल क्षेत्र

जीवन वृक्ष से वैश्विक प्रसिद्धि तक

Posted On: 18 AUG 2026 12:01PM



परिचय, महत्व और छत्तीसगढ़ का मॉडल (कल्पवृक्ष)

30 मिलियन

आजीविका का आधार

नारियल (कल्पवृक्ष) भारत की कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था का अहम हिस्सा है। इस क्षेत्र पर लगभग 10 मिलियन किसानों सहित करीब 30 मिलियन लोग निर्भर हैं। छोटे और सीमांत किसानों द्वारा खेती किए जाने से यह समावेशी विकास को बढ़ावा देता है।

बस्तर (छत्तीसगढ़) का मॉडल

छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर पठार (कोंडागांव) में नारियल की खेती एक नया विकल्प बनी है। एमबीए स्नातक श्री ईशांश सिंह राठौर ने 2,500 नारियल के पेड़ों के साथ बहुस्तरीय फसल प्रणाली (अनानास, ड्रैगन फ्रूट, आम, सिट्रस, केला आदि) अपनाई, जिससे उन्हें नारियल से ₹5-6 लाख और अंतर-फसलों से ₹10 लाख की अतिरिक्त आय प्राप्त हुई।



वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में भारत की स्थिति

शीर्ष स्थान

भारत नारियल उत्पादन में विश्व में पहला स्थान और कृषि क्षेत्रफल में तीसरा स्थान रखता है (वैश्विक कुल का 31.24% उत्पादन और 17.90% क्षेत्रफल)।

राज्य-वार स्थिति

क्षेत्रफल केरल (लगभग 7.54 लाख हेक्टेयर)।

उत्पादन तमिलनाडु सबसे आगे।

उत्पादकता आंध्र प्रदेश (इसके बाद पश्चिम बंगाल और तमिलनाडु)।

उत्पादन आंकड़े

वर्ष 2024-25 में 2.19 मिलियन हेक्टेयर से लगभग 20,301.22 मिलियन नारियल का उत्पादन (औसत उत्पादकता 9,249 नारियल/हेक्टेयर)।



निर्यात और मूल्य संवर्धन

निर्यात वृद्धि

वर्ष 2025-26 में नारियल उत्पादों का निर्यात बढ़कर ₹7,038.35 करोड़ (794.70 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर) हो गया, जो 62% की भारी वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

विविध उत्पाद

पारंपरिक जिंसों से आगे बढ़कर अब वर्जिन कोकोनट ऑयल, नारियल का दूध, नारियल पानी और एक्टिवेटेड कार्बन (मात्रा में शीर्ष पर) का निर्यात किया जा रहा है।

प्रमुख व्यापारिक साझेदार

अमेरिका, यूएई, श्रीलंका, जर्मनी, रूस, तुर्किये, बेल्जियम, यूके और नीदरलैंड।



संस्थागत आधार: नारियल विकास बोर्ड (CDB)

स्थापना व मुख्यालय

12 जनवरी 1981 को स्थापित, मुख्यालय कोच्चि (केरल)। यह 22 राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में कार्यरत है।

प्रमुख कार्य

गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोपण सामग्री, रकबे का विस्तार, उत्पादकता सुधार, कीट प्रबंधन और उत्पाद विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा देना। 2025-26 में ₹147.21 करोड़ जारी किए गए।

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) और कोपरा खरीद

2026 के लिए निर्धारित एमएसपी:

- मिलिंग कोपरा: ₹12,027 प्रति क्विंटल (₹445 की वृद्धि)।
- बॉल कोपरा: ₹12,500 प्रति क्विंटल (₹400 की वृद्धि)।

नोडल एजेंसियां: नेफेड (NAFED) और एनसीसीएफ (NCCF)।

खेती, उत्पादकता और विकास के लिए प्रमुख योजनाएं

1

गुणवत्तापूर्ण रोपण सामग्री

प्रदर्शन-सह-बीज उत्पादन फार्म (DSPF), न्यूक्लियस सीड गार्डन, छोटी नर्सरी स्थापना और नर्सरी प्रत्यायन। 2025-26 में 11 डीएसपी फार्मों में 2.41 लाख पौधे तैयार किए गए।

2

नारियल क्षेत्र का विस्तार

नए क्षेत्रों में खेती के लिए ₹56,000 प्रति हेक्टेयर की वित्तीय सहायता (दो समान किस्तों में)। 2025-26 में लगभग 2,175 हेक्टेयर नया क्षेत्र जोड़ा गया।

3

उत्पादकता सुधार (PICCS)

100% लागत सब्सिडी के रूप में ₹42,000 प्रति हेक्टेयर। 2025-26 में 266 क्लस्टरों के तहत 48,696 किसानों और 18,800 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया।

4

पुनरोपण और जीर्णोद्धार

रोगग्रस्त और पुराने पेड़ों को हटाने व नए पौधे लगाने के लिए दो वर्षों में ₹54,000 प्रति हेक्टेयर तक की सहायता (2025-26 में 1,672 हेक्टेयर कवर)।

नारियल संवर्धन योजना और अन्य पूरक पहलें

नारियल संवर्धन योजना (केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27): कीटों के प्रकोप और पुराने बागानों की समस्या से निपटने के लिए शुरू की गई। यह ₹350 करोड़ के व्यापक आवंटन का हिस्सा है, जिसका उद्देश्य 2030 के दशक तक भारत को वैश्विक अगुआ बनाना है।

कौशल विकास

Friends of Coconut Tree (FoCT)

पेड़ पर चढ़ने और पौध संरक्षण का प्रशिक्षण।

कोकोमित्र

6-10 सदस्यों की पंजीकृत आरोही इकाइयां।

केरा कौशल केंद्र

हस्तशिल्प उत्पादन और औजारों हेतु ₹2.67 लाख की सहायता।

नीरा तकनीशियन प्रशिक्षण

नीरा निष्कर्षण का व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण।

अन्य सुरक्षा व कल्याण योजनाएं: केरा सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (दुर्घटना बीमा), नारियल पर प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन (TMOC), मूल्य प्रसंस्करण केंद्र और FPO सहायता। नारियल क्षेत्र के सामने आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ और उनके समाधान निम्नलिखित हैं:

प्रारंभिक परीक्षा अभ्यास प्रश्न

MCQ - Prelims

प्रश्न: 'भारत के नारियल क्षेत्र' और उससे संबंधित पहलों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. वैश्विक नारियल उत्पादन में भारत का प्रथम स्थान है, जबकि कृषि क्षेत्रफल के मामले में यह तीसरे स्थान पर है।
2. कोपरा (Copra) न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) व्यवस्था के तहत शामिल अनिवार्य कृषि फसलों में से एक है।
3. 'नारियल विकास बोर्ड (CDB)' का मुख्यालय कोच्चि, केरल में स्थित है और यह भूसी व रेशे को छोड़कर अन्य सभी नारियल उत्पादों के लिए निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद के रूप में कार्य करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(A)

केवल 1 और 2

(B)

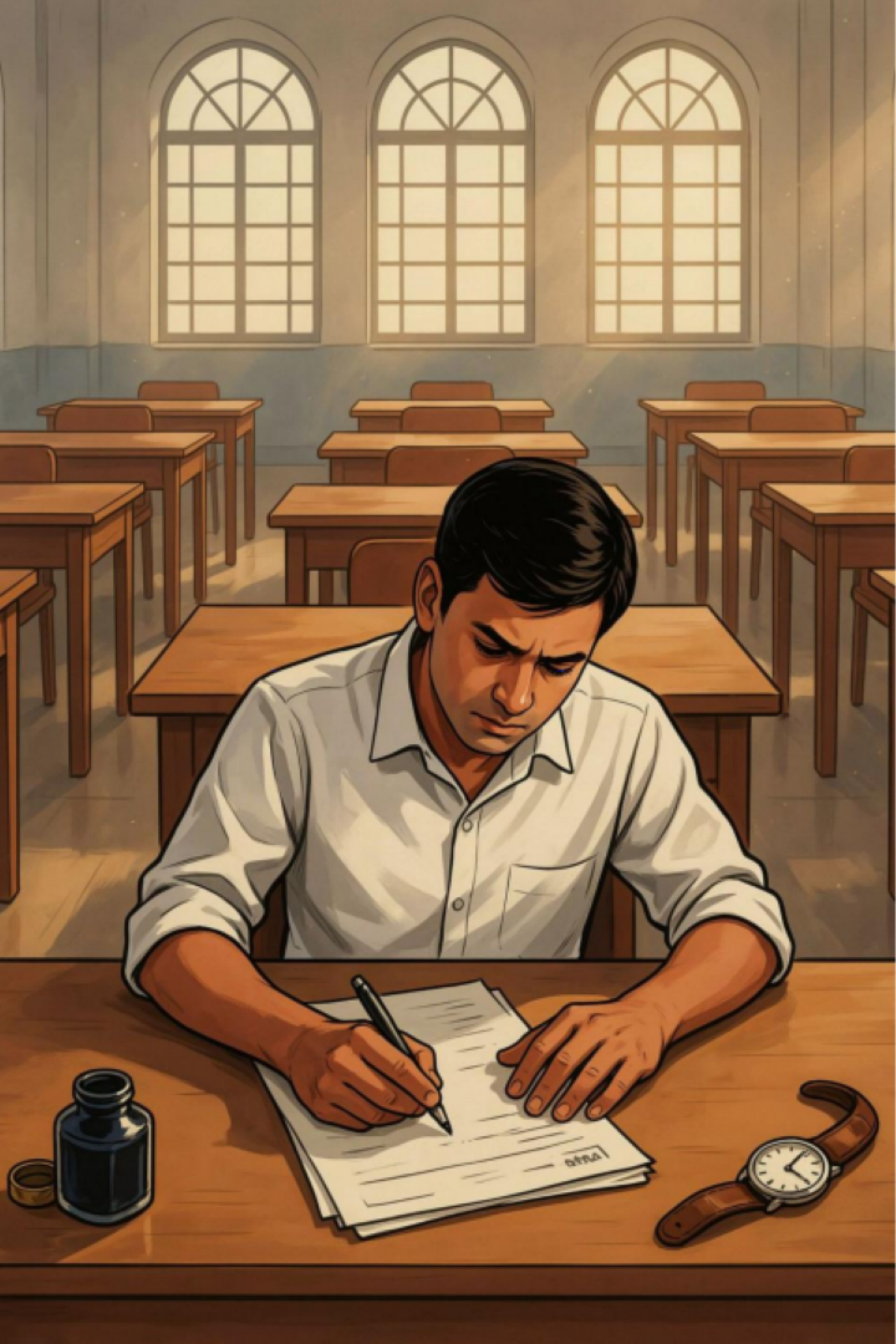
केवल 2 और 3

(C)

केवल 1 और 3

(D)

1, 2 और 3



Youtube Homework

मुख्य परीक्षा अभ्यास प्रश्न

"यद्यपि भारत वैश्विक नारियल अर्थव्यवस्था में अग्रणी स्थिति रखता है, तथापि जलवायु परिवर्तन, कीट प्रकोप और वृद्ध होते बागानों जैसी संरचनात्मक चुनौतियाँ इसके दीर्घकालिक विकास के मार्ग में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं।

उपाय

इस कथन के आलोक में भारतीय नारियल क्षेत्र के समक्ष मौजूद प्रमुख चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा इसके निवारण हेतु सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)



खोजीन रीडर का उपयोग Region National Language हिन्दी

भारत सरकार
पत्र सूचना कार्यालय

पुत्र

हमारे बारे में • प्रेस विश्वप्ति • गैलरी • अनुसंधान इकाई • मीडिया सुविधाएं • आर्काइव • तथ्यों की जांच • उन्नत खोज

होम / सभी विश्लेषक / Explainer Details

Farmer's Welfare

भारत का मखाना सेक्टर: पारंपरिक फसल से ग्लोबल सुपरफूड तक

Updated On: 19 AUG 2026 10:45AM

चर्चा में क्यों?

केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 के तहत स्थापित राष्ट्रीय मखाना बोर्ड के औपचारिक शुभारंभ तथा हालिया व्यापार समझौतों के चलते यह पारंपरिक जलीय फसल एक हाई-वैल्यू ग्लोबल सुपरफूड में बदल चुकी है।

मखाना के बारे में

क्या है?

यह एक जलीय फसल है जिसे कमल के बीज या गोरगन नट के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।

वानस्पतिक विवरण

इसका वानस्पतिक नाम 'यूरीले फेरोक्स सैलिस्ब' है, जो 'निम्फियासी' कुल से संबंधित है तथा दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया एवं चीन की मूल प्रजाति है।

जलवायु और खेती

यह उष्णकटिबंधीय और उपोष्णकटिबंधीय जलवायु की स्थिर जल निकायों (तालाबों, गोखुर झालों, दलदलों) में उगती है। इसकी बुआई दिसंबर-जनवरी, पतिरोपण फरवरी-मार्च और कटा जुलाई से अक्टूबर के बीच होती है।



मखाना सेक्टर की वर्तमान स्थिति

उत्पादन में वर्चस्व

भारत वैश्विक आपूर्ति का 80 से 85 प्रतिशत हिस्सा उत्पादित करता है, जिसमें अकेले बिहार की हिस्सेदारी लगभग 75% (लगभग 60,000 मीट्रिक टन) है।

उत्पादन वृद्धि

वर्ष 2025-26 में देश का कुल मखाना उत्पादन बढ़कर 80,590 मीट्रिक टन हो गया है, तथा औसत उत्पादकता 2.34 मीट्रिक टन प्रति हेक्टेयर तक पहुंच गई है।

जीआई टैग और बाजार

मिथिला मखाना को जीआई टैग मिलने से इसकी प्रमाणिकता और ब्रांड वैल्यू मजबूत हुई है, और घरेलू मखाना बाजार 17-18% की वार्षिक दर से बढ़कर 2029-30 तक 11,000-12,000 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंचने का अनुमान है।

मखाने का पोषण महत्व (सुपरफूड के रूप में)

पोषण प्रोफाइल: मखाना कार्बोहाइड्रेट, उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले प्रोटीन, आहार फाइबर, मैग्नीशियम, पोटैशियम, फॉस्फोरस और आयरन से भरपूर है।

कोल्ड चेन की कमी एवं सरकार के प्रयास

कोल्ड चेन की कमी: प्रसंस्कृत उत्पादों के लंबे समय तक भंडारण और वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप पैकेजिंग के बुनियादी ढांचे का दायरा अभी सीमित है।

मखाना सेक्टर के विकास में सरकार के प्रयास

राष्ट्रीय मखाना बोर्ड

मूल्य श्रृंखला को मजबूत करने के लिए केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 के तहत राष्ट्रीय मखाना बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई, जिसे सितंबर 2025 में औपचारिक रूप से लॉन्च किया गया।

केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना

सरकार ने मखाना विकास के लिए 2025-26 से 2030-31 तक ₹476.03 करोड़ के कुल परिव्यय वाली योजना को मंजूरी दी है, जिसका उद्देश्य अनुसंधान, गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीज, और कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देना है।

भौगोलिक संकेतक एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पहल

भौगोलिक संकेतक (GI Tag) ✓

मिथिला मखाना को विशिष्ट पहचान और गुणवत्ता का दर्जा देने के लिए GI टैग प्रदान किया गया है।

विशिष्ट HS कोड (HS Code) ✓

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार को सुगम बनाने के लिए मखाने और उससे जुड़े उत्पादों को विशेष वैश्विक 'एचएस कोड' मिले हैं, जिससे इसका निर्यात आसान हुआ है।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार समझौते ✓

हालिया भारत-यूके मुक्त व्यापार समझौते (FTA) के तहत मखाने को ब्रिटेन के बाजारों में जीरो-ड्यूटी पहुंच मिली है, जिससे वैश्विक निर्यात को तगड़ा प्रोत्साहन मिला है।

तकनीकी सहायता ✓

राष्ट्रीय मखाना अनुसंधान केंद्र द्वारा मखाना बीज बॉशर, ग्रेडर और पॉपिंग जैसी मशीनरी विकसित कर निर्माताओं को तकनीक हस्तांतरित की गई है।



प्रारंभिक परीक्षा हेतु अभ्यास प्रश्न ✓✓

Q. भारत के मखाना क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए: ✓

1. केंद्रीय बजट 2025-26 के तहत 'राष्ट्रीय मखाना बोर्ड' की स्थापना को मंजूरी दी गई। ✓✓
2. मखाना एक रबी फसल है जो केवल शुष्क और अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों में उगती है। ✗
3. भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा मखाना उत्पादक है, जिसमें बिहार की हिस्सेदारी लगभग 75% से अधिक है। ✓

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

1. (a) केवल एक ✓
2. (b) केवल दो
3. (c) सभी तीन
4. (d) कोई भी नहीं

मुख्य परीक्षा हेतु अभ्यास प्रश्न ✓

Youtube Comment

"पारंपरिक जलीय कृषि से लेकर वैश्विक सुपरफूड तक की मखाना सेक्टर की यात्रा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के साथ-साथ भारत के कृषि निर्यात में नई संभावनाएं पैदा करती है। इस क्षेत्र के सतत विकास के लिए प्रमुख पहलों और मौजूदा चुनौतियों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।"

(शब्द सीमा: 250 शब्द | अंक: 15)



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Why is the Supreme Court examining polygamy again?

What are the petitioners seeking? What has the court ruled on polygamy before?

Ziya Us Salam

The story so far:

The Muslim men's supposed right to have multiple wives is once again before the Supreme Court. Following a petition challenging the constitutional status of polygamy, the court sought the Centre's response last week. It also asked the Centre to consider taking suitable legislative steps to abolish the practice for all citizens, irrespective of religion. The petition was filed by five activists, who sought to have polygamy treated as a criminal offence under Section 82 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita.

Incidentally, Section 82 applies to non-Muslims and provides for a punishment of up to seven years for marrying another person during the subsistence of an existing marriage. The petitioners also sought annulment of the exemptions granted under Muslim Personal Law.

What are the petitioners seeking?

The five petitioners challenged the constitutional validity of Section 2 of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, which permits polygamy. They claimed that the said Act is against the Constitution's Articles 14, 15, and 16, which provide equality to all citizens irrespective of their religion or gender. They also requested the court to direct the Union government to take steps towards the codification of Muslim Personal Law to ensure that its provisions run parallel to Constitutional provisions of gender equality.

They sought compulsory registration of Muslim marriages and divorces with State authorities to prevent any second or subsequent marriage of a man with a subsisting marriage. In case this was flouted, the first wife and children should have the first and lasting right to the matrimonial home.

The petitioners also sought the court to direct the Law Commission of India or the

Union government to prepare a draft for the codification of Muslim Personal Law that aligns marriage, divorce, and succession with constitutional principles of gender equality. Incidentally, two of the activists had reached out to the Supreme Court to prohibit instant triple talaq in the famous Shayara Bano and others case. Then too, they argued that the practice of triple talaq violates fundamental rights of women. Following their petition, the apex court had invalidated instant triple talaq in August 2017. The court had then refrained from giving its verdict on polygamy and nikah halala, which too had been sought. Following the verdict, the Centre framed the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act in 2019. The Act made instant triple talaq a punishable offence.

What has the court ruled before?

In the much-talked-about Sarla Mudgal case of 1995, the Supreme Court prohibited a Hindu man with a subsisting

marriage from converting to Islam purely for the purpose of marrying for the second time. The court noted, "the second marriage of a Hindu husband after converting to Islam without having dissolved the first marriage is void."

The court ruled on similar lines in the Lily Thomas v. Union of India case in 2000. Here the Supreme Court reiterated its stand of the Sarla Mudgal case, holding that a second marriage contracted after a feigned conversion to Islam was illegal and punishable under Section 494 of the Indian Penal Code.

Does Islam sanction polygamy?

Contrary to the contention that the Quran encourages polygamy, the book encourages monogamy. It permits a man to have up to four wives in special circumstances, such as marrying a widow or an orphan. It, however, makes it incumbent upon him to grant them complete equality. This being a practical impossibility, it asks men to desist from multiple marriages.

Says verse 3 of Surah Nisa, "If you fear you might fail to give orphan women their due rights if you were to marry them, then marry other women of your choice - two, three, or four. But if you are afraid you will fail to maintain justice, then content yourselves with one." Pertinently, this verse was revealed at a time when many men used to have multiple spouses, their numbers often running into three figures.

THE GIST

The Supreme Court has sought the Centre's response to a petition challenging polygamy under Muslim Personal Law and asked it to consider legislative steps to abolish the practice for all citizens, irrespective of religion.

The petitioners have challenged the constitutional validity of the law permitting polygamy, seeking its criminalisation, compulsory registration of Muslim marriages and divorces, and codification of Muslim Personal Law in line with gender equality.

YouTube Homework

Result Mitra

Muslim Women (Protection of Rights to Marriage) Act 2019

Polygamy - बहुविवाह
monogamy - एकुल विवाह

बहुत सी महिलाएँ

बहुपत्नी विवाह
बहु पत्नी विवाह

एक महिला
एक पुरुष

एक पुरुष
एक महिला

Monogamy

एक पुरुष → एक महिला

Polygamy

एक पुरुष → 4 महिलाएँ

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Facts:-

- Muslim Personal Law (Shariat)
Application Act – 1937, Section – 2
Permits Polygamy

एक मुस्लिम पुरुष ५ महिलाओं से शादी कर सकता है।

- Section – 2 is Against Article 14, 15, 16

भारतीय न्याय संहिता - १९५६
Section - ४९३

- BNS Section 82 Provides Punishment of up to 7 Years marrying Another to the Non-Muslim.

(५)
मुसलमानों
से अधिक

Quran on Polygamy – Verse – 3 of SURAH NISA

१ पुरुष → ५ शादियाँ

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



NTA → NEET-UG
2024 → 21 छात्रों की शिकायतें ×
2026 → Task Force - नई नीति

Reforms at NTA must be enduring, says SC

Reforms must be carried forward and not be a knee-jerk reaction to a catastrophe, says court
Court questions the Centre's hopping from panel to panel, discarding previous findings in its wake
Petition said 2026 leak was part of a 'recurring, systemic failure' of NTA in conducting NEET

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Wednesday emphasised the need for institutionalising reforms within the National Testing Agency (NTA) while indicating that the government must not hop from one committee to the next in search of solutions. The court made it clear that the constitution of the new Nandan Nilekani-led task force must not be seen as a move to discard "lock, stock, and barrel" an earlier panel headed by a former Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) chief. The testing agency has been under the Supreme Court's scanner since the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test-Undergraduate (NEET-UG) 2026 paper leaks. The Centre has constituted the "task force" chaired by Mr. Nile-

kani, Infosys co-founder, to usher in new technological reforms which would make the conduct of public exams under the NTA leak-proof. But a Bench headed by Justice P.S. Narasimha persisted to question the Centre on what it has done so far to implement the recommendations of an earlier committee headed by former ISRO Chairperson K. Radhakrishnan to improve the NTA's exam processes. The court was hearing petitions by the Federation of All India Medical Association and United Doctors Front highlighting that 2026 paper leak was part of a "recurring, systemic, and catastrophic failure" of the NTA in conducting the NEET-UG exam. **'Vibrant reforms'** "It should not be that a committee gives recommendations, then a new committee is formed

Structural solutions

The top court is hearing petitions alleging 'recurring, systemic, and catastrophic failure' in the NTA ecosystem

- A seven-member committee formed in 2024 under ISRO's former Chairman K. Radhakrishnan had recommended a series of structural reforms in the NEET system
- The Centre has also constituted a 'task force' chaired by Infosys co-founder Nandan Nilekani to usher in 'new technological reforms' in the NTA



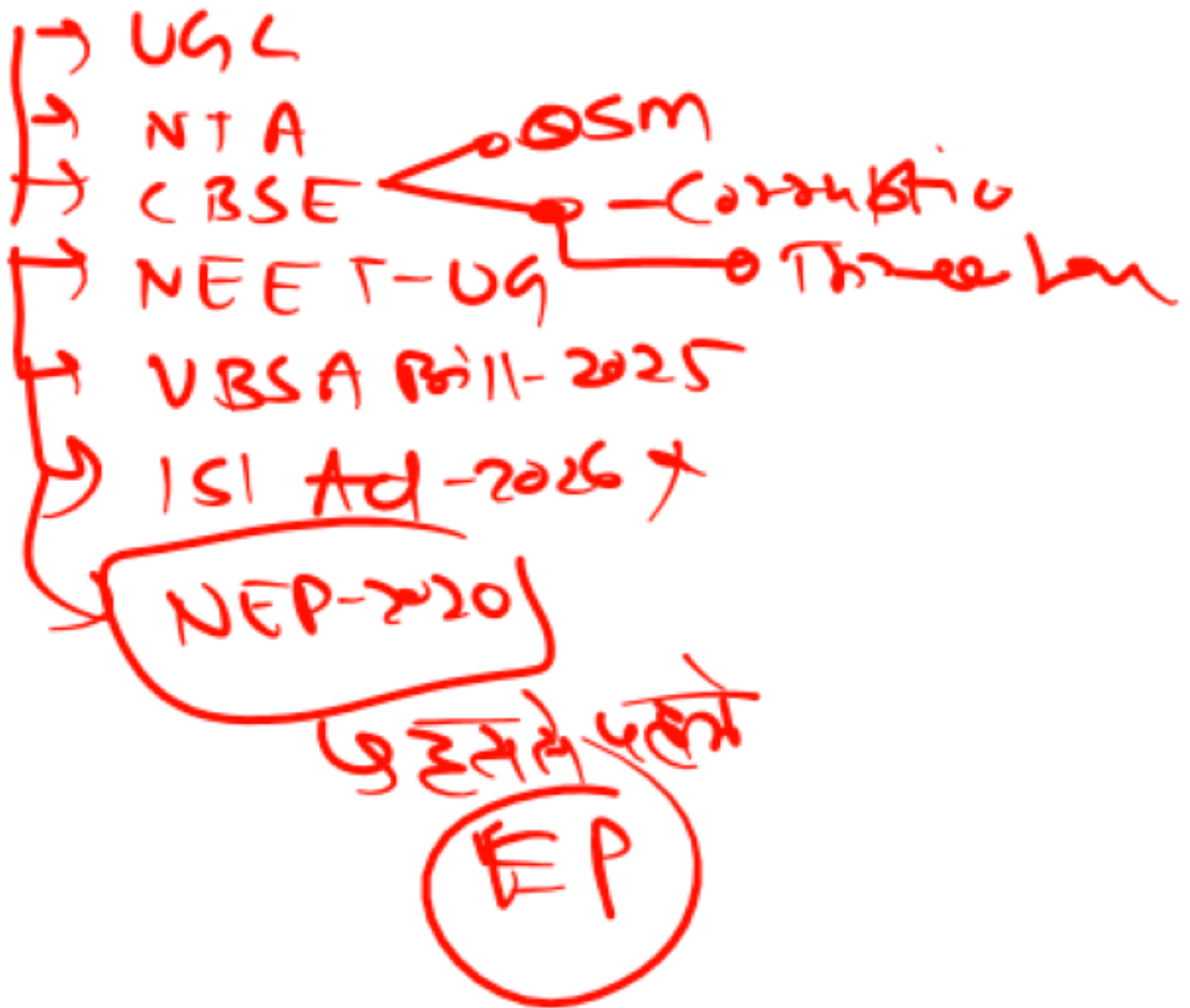
which removes the old one, lock, stock and barrel," Justice Narasimha said. The reforms must be vibrant, institutionalised, and carried out within the NTA by successive officers. The reforms in testing agency should focus on building an "institutional memory", the court said. It should not be that a committee proposes a set

conducting public exams without a hitch. The 2026 NEET-UG question paper leaks resulted in the cancellation of the exams, leaving over 23 lakh medical college aspirants stranded. A Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) probe was ordered and arrests made. However, the NEET-UG leaks led to nationwide protests and a police crackdown on students, ultimately resulting in the resignation of former Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan. "Life changes with every exam. The system changes with every exam. There are new technological challenges. How are you facing them? Have you developed the necessary infrastructure? Have you the software systems required in place? What about cybersecurity and storage?" Justice Narasimha asked Solicitor-General Tushar Mehta, appearing for the Union government and the NTA. The court referred to an August 4 affidavit filed by the Union government, listing several senior appointments to be made to the NTA. **Permanent mechanism** Mr. Mehta agreed on the need for a "permanent mechanism" to introduce reforms and maintain their continuity as keepers of the NTA's institutional memory. He suggested that Mr. Radhakrishnan could be requested to be made a member of the Nilekani task force. Justice Narasimha asked the Union government to first file an affidavit explaining what it had done to implement the nuanced guidelines recommended by the Radhakrishnan Committee, which had also focused on ways to build an institutional memory. "We want a vibrant insti-

tution for the country to be proud of, and we are capable of doing it... Continuity in reforms is necessary. It must flow down from one generation to the next generation of officers," Justice Narasimha said. The Centre, in its affidavit, hailed the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act of 2026 and the forming of the task force under Mr. Nilekani as "landmark measures" against future paper leaks. Any structural change to the design of the NEET-UG would be undertaken only in consultation with and the concurrence of the Union Health Ministry and the National Medical Commission, the Centre said. "The Union of India also remains committed to providing candidates with adequate advance notice of any change in the mode or design of the examination," the Centre has assured.

YouTube Homework

Educational Reforms in India



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Jharkhand protesters call off stir as govt. scraps exams

Amit Bhelari
PATNA

The JPSC-JSSC Reform Manch on Wednesday announced the suspension of its agitation for two months following the Jharkhand government's notification on the cancellation of 22 recruitment examinations.

The State government late on Tuesday notified the cancellations citing complaints of irregularities and "facts brought before the government during the CID investigation".

Besides these, six examinations have been postponed, followed by a CID probe. Another 17 examinations will be investigated by the agency, taking the number of exams under the scanner to 23.

The JPSC-JSSC Manch clarified that "the movement has not been terminated". "If our remaining demands are not met within two months, we will resume the movement..." they said.

The cancelled exams include those conducted by the Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC) and the TSR Data Processing Private Limited (TDPL) since 2014.

The State government said it will urge the High Court to constitute a fast-track court for the trial of cases regarding irregularities and misconduct in JPSC and JSSC. It also said that a committee formed to suggest reforms in the conduct of examinations will submit its report within two months.

In a related development, the successful candidates of JSSC-CGL continued their protest for the third consecutive day.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



NMC proposes national licence to practise medicine

Bindu Shajan
Perappadan
NEW DELHI

The National Medical Commission (NMC) has proposed a registration system under which a medical practitioner, once registered with a State Medical Council, would be eligible to practise across India without obtaining fresh registration or a licence in another State. The practitioner would be allotted a Unique Identification (UID) number in the National Medical Register.

The proposal is part of the draft Registration of Medical Practitioners and Licence to Practice Medicine (Amendment) Regulations, 2026, notified by the NMC on August 11. The Commission has invited objections and suggestions for 30 days from the date

of notification. Under the proposed system, State Medical Councils would continue to scrutinise applications and grant registration and licence for doctors to practise, but the approval would be reflected in both the State Medical Register (SMR) and National Medical Register (NMR).

The draft rules seek to amend the 2023 regulations governing registration and licensing of doctors, routing the process through a unified registration portal of the NMC's Ethics and Medical Registration Board.

UID to have State code

The UID assigned in the register would incorporate the State/Union Territory code and the practitioner's SMR number, the NMC said. Once the State Medi-



Unique Identification number will be allotted under the proposed system. GETTY IMAGES

cal Council grants registration and the Ethics and Medical Registration Board allots the UID, the doctor would not require fresh registration or a separate licence to practise in another State or Union Territory.

The draft also proposes automatic electronic synchronisation between the national and State registers so that a change made in one register is reflected in

the other. The NMR would serve as a central repository of registration details as well as disciplinary proceedings, including suspension, removal, and restoration of registration.

The NMR would also carry information on whether a doctor's licence is active or inactive, and details of disciplinary action taken, if any. The Ethics and Medical Registration Board and the NMC would have powers to seek records and monitor State Medical Councils to promote uniformity and transparency in regulation.

The proposal retains the five-year validity of a licence. If a doctor does not apply for renewal within three months of expiry, the registration will be marked inactive, and the practitioner will not be entitled to practise medicine. The

inactive status would reflect in the NMR.

While seeking to create a nationwide registration framework, the draft leaves disciplinary jurisdiction primarily with the State Council in whose territorial jurisdiction the alleged professional misconduct, unethical conduct or medical negligence occurred.

The State Council would have the power to inquire into and decide the matter, and record the outcome against the practitioner's credentials in the online register. Where disciplinary action is recommended by a State Council other than the doctor's primary registering council, the action would be reflected in the NMR and automatically updated in the State register of the council of primary registration.

Draft Registration of Medical Practitioners & Licence to Practice Medicine (Amendment) Regulations

2026

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- **NMC (National Medical Commission / राष्ट्रीय चिकित्सा आयोग)** भारत में मेडिकल शिक्षा और डॉक्टरों के नियमन (regulation) के लिए सर्वोच्च सरकारी संस्था है। इसने September 2020 में पुराने **MCI (Medical Council of India)** को पूरी तरह बदलकर उसका स्थान लिया।

मुख्य भूमिकाएँ और कार्य

- **मेडिकल शिक्षा का नियमन:** MBBS, MD/MS जैसे पाठ्यक्रमों के मानदंड (standards) और सिलेबस तय करना।
- **कॉलेजों की मान्यता:** नए मेडिकल कॉलेजों को अनुमति देना, सीटें बढ़ाना और मौजूदा कॉलेजों के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की निगरानी करना।
- **परीक्षाओं का संचालन:**
 - **NEET-UG / NEET-PG:** मेडिकल दाखिलों के लिए पात्रता परीक्षाएं आयोजित/नियंत्रित करना।
 - **NEXeT (National Exit Test):** MBBS पासआउट्स के लिए एक प्रस्तावित एकीकृत परीक्षा, जो डॉक्टरी लाइसेंस और PG में एडमिशन दोनों का आधार बनेगी।

- **डॉक्टरों का रजिस्ट्रेशन:** भारत में प्रैक्टिस करने वाले सभी डॉक्टरों की राष्ट्रीय रजिस्ट्री (National Medical Register) बनाए रखना।
- **फीस नियंत्रण:** प्राइवेट और डीम्ड (Deemed) यूनिवर्सिटीज की 50% सीटों की फीस नियंत्रित करने के लिए गाइडलाइंस जारी करना।

NMC के 4 प्रमुख स्वायत्त बोर्ड (Autonomous Boards)

- **Undergraduate Medical Education Board (UGMEB):** यूजी (MBBS) स्तर की पढ़ाई की देखरेख।
- **Postgraduate Medical Education Board (PGMEB):** पीजी स्तर की पढ़ाई की देखरेख।
- **Medical Assessment and Rating Board (MARB):** मेडिकल संस्थानों का निरीक्षण और उनकी रेटिंग करना।
- **Ethics and Medical Registration Board (EMRB):** डॉक्टरों का रजिस्ट्रेशन और मेडिकल एथिक्स (नैतिकता) लागू करना।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Maharashtra govt. to test drivers on 'working knowledge' of Marathi

Maharashtra to issue notice granting one-month grace period to learn the language, followed by licence suspension and, finally, permanent cancellation; ruling party leader calls it 'an injustice'

The Hindu Bureau
MUMBAI

Maharashtra Transport Minister Pratap Sarnaik on Wednesday announced a drive to act against autorickshaw and taxi drivers without a "working knowledge" of Marathi from August 20.

"The licences of autorickshaw and taxi drivers refusing to learn Marathi could be suspended or cancelled," warned Mr. Sarnaik. He said functional knowledge of Marathi language among commercial vehicle drivers will be assessed and the entire process of verifying Marathi language knowledge while issuing new badges to drivers will be videographed.

The State Transport Department will send a notice to drivers who refuse to learn the language or are seen violating the rules. The notice will grant a one-month grace period to learn Marathi and authorities will suspend the li-



Flying squads will carry out checks and ensure implementation of the amended rules. FILE PHOTO

cence for three months if the drivers refuse to learn the language. If the situation persists thereafter, the licences will be cancelled.

Additional Transport Commissioner Ravi Gaikwad will lead the month-long drive against non-Marathi taxi and autorickshaw drivers across the State. Regional Transport Office (RTO) flying squads have been instructed through videoconference to carry out checks and ensure implementation of the amended rules.

Mr. Sarnaik reiterated that the aim is to promote Marathi and increase its usage in day-to-day conversations, saying, "If any driver openly challenges the order, it will not be tolerated and action will be taken."

After a 105-day campaign by the government to encourage non-Marathi taxi and autorickshaw drivers to learn the language, 1.65 lakh drivers received certificates of proficiency. In April, the government had also released a Marathi language guidebook in an

effort to help drivers to learn the language.

The autorickshaw drivers' and owners' association headed by Shashank Rao and Shiv Sena leader Sanjay Nirupam on Wednesday called the government decision to implement the rule immediately "an injustice" and demanded time for drivers to learn Marathi.

'Don't threaten them'

"The government should not threaten them or create an atmosphere of confrontation. They are already worried about their livelihood," said Mr. Nirupam, widely perceived as the north Indian face of the Eknath Shinde-led party in Mumbai.

He claimed that allowing RTO officials to test drivers' proficiency in Marathi could create another avenue for corruption and harassment. The former MP claimed the Transport Minister has agreed to heed his request.

(With inputs from PTI)

- महाराष्ट्र मोटर वाहन संशोधन नियम 2026

महाराष्ट्र में आये चलाने वालों
मराठी का
पढ़ाई

- आजीविका का अधिकार [Article - 19 (1) (g)] बनाम क्षेत्रीय भाषा

नागरिक → किसी भी
भाग - आजीविका नियम-2026

- क्षेत्रीय पहचान और भाषा बनाम संघीय ढांचा

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महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Keralam's anti-drug initiative will protect youth: Minister

Operation Toofan has led to the registration of 10,213 cases and arrest of 9,941 persons within 76 days; MDMA, other synthetic drugs have been seized, says Home Minister Ramesh Chennithala

Vijaita Singh
NEW DELHI

Keralam's anti-drug campaign, Operation Toofan, has resulted in the registration of more than 10,000 cases, the arrest of nearly 10,000 people and the seizure of narcotics worth over ₹100 crore within 76 days of its launch, Home Minister Ramesh Chennithala said in an interview with *The Hindu*.

Describing drug abuse as one of the gravest threats facing the State's youth, Mr. Chennithala said the crackdown was launched soon after he assumed office as Home Minister. "The concern over drugs has been building for years. Even when I was in



We take a compassionate approach toward users but very strong action against traffickers. Properties linked to drug trafficking are being attached and confiscated. Our objective is to make drug trafficking an unviable business

RAMESH CHENNITHALA
Home Minister, Kerala

the Opposition, I repeatedly received information that drugs were spreading among students and young people," he said.

The Toofan (Storm) initiative is built around three pillars: Toofan Strike, Toofan Warriors and Toofan Care. While 'Strike' focuses on enforcement against drug traffickers,

'Warriors' seeks to mobilise citizens, students, community groups and public figures against drug abuse. 'Care' is focused on rehabilitation and treatment for addicts.

"We take a compassionate approach toward users but very strong action against traffickers. Properties linked to drug traffick-

ing are being attached and confiscated. Our objective is to make drug trafficking an unviable business," he said. He said the campaign has so far led to the registration of 10,213 cases and the arrest of 9,941 persons. Authorities have seized MDMA, ganja and several other synthetic drugs.

Mr. Chennithala said preliminary assessments indicated a 30% reduction in overall crime and a 40% decline in road accidents since the crackdown began. "Operation Toofan is not just a policing exercise. It is a social movement aimed at protecting the younger generation," he said.

(For the full interview, visit <https://newsth.live/chennithala>)

YouTube Homework

1. NCB **MOHA**
2. Nasha Mukh Bharat **अभिप्राय**
3. Mission SPANDAN
4. MANAS Helpline
5. NIDAAN Portal
6. Vision Document of Narcotics Control 2026-29

पढ़ा
युक्त
है

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

If solar irrigation is over-drawing groundwater, it's being done wrong

Over the past five years, India's agricultural solar programme, PM-KUSUM, has installed over 2.5 million solar pumps, making them affordable through subsidies, as the govt. prepares PM-KUSUM 2.0, the challenge is to advance the clean energy transition without continuing to over-exploit groundwater

Mohammad Faiz Alam
Alok Sikka

“Solar irrigation will worsen the groundwater crisis.” This concern is raised in most discussions about the rapid spread of solar irrigation in India – where heavily subsidised or free electricity has led to unsustainable groundwater abstraction, contributing to falling water tables, depleting aquifers, and growing fiscal burdens on energy utilities.

Thus, with solar irrigation offering almost free power and no incentive to limit pumping, farmers may draw ever more groundwater.

However, there are three gaps in this framing that one should consider. First, the current debate often treats solar irrigation as a single model – typically a farmer operating a standalone solar pump with no incentive to conserve water.

In reality, solar irrigation models come in different shapes and sizes differentiated by design, ownership structure, and pricing incentives, all of which influence groundwater-related outcomes.

Dependence on model

For example, grid-connected solar models that allow farmers to sell surplus solar electricity back to the grid provides incentives for efficient water use. Evidence from Gujarat's Suryashakti Kisan Yojana (SKY) scheme, where approximately 100 agricultural feeders were transitioned to solar energy, shows that solar farmers had significantly slower growth in energy consumption and irrigation application than non-solar farmers, indicating more sustainable water use.

The SKY scheme offered around 17 per cent of energy as a feed-in tariff, creating a meaningful incentive to conserve electricity and export energy. And by exporting energy, farmers earned an average of roughly ₹2,300 annually, effectively transforming them from energy consumers to energy producers.

Similarly, in Bangladesh, is the most common solar model – called the free-for-service centralised solar model – pump owners have earned revenue by supplying water to multiple farmers within a local command area. This model showed that farmers who used solar irrigation did not apply more water than farmers who used diesel for irrigation even though solar irrigation was 20-30% cheaper.

This is because excessive irrigation by one farmer reduced the operator's ability to serve others, making the efficient and equitable use of groundwater for irrigation imperative for businesses looking to become financially sustainable.

So the real question is not whether solar irrigation is inherently good or bad for groundwater but what kind of solar irrigation model is deployed, where, and with what incentives.

Even for standalone off-grid pumps under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), there is evidence that solar pump utilisation – and the extent to which it replaces diesel versus grid electricity use – varies widely with



Solar irrigation models come in different shapes and sizes differentiated by design, ownership structure, and pricing incentives, all of which influence groundwater-related outcomes. (AP Photo/Chris Wedel)

installed capacity, the water table's depth, and years of operating experience.

Diverse outcomes

Second, the current debate treats energy as the only factor determining groundwater outcomes, discounting the impact of local hydrogeology and agriculture. Evidence shows solar irrigation impact on farmers' irrigation behaviour is shaped by local hydrogeology, cropping patterns, marginal returns to irrigation, and soil type, among other factors. In regions with hard rock aquifers with limited water storage capacity, and rainfed cropping, where each additional unit of irrigation water yields high marginal benefits, water use changed little between solar and non-solar uses (regardless of the energy source in the latter case). This diversity in outcomes must be central to policy design.

In regions such as Punjab and Haryana, where irrigation is already widespread and dominated by water-intensive crops like rice and wheat, there is little scope to expand irrigated area, making it unlikely that solar irrigation will drive further groundwater over-exploitation.

The key question in such regions is not whether solar threatens groundwaters, but whether it can make water, energy, and food systems more sustainable. Replacing subsidised fossil fuel electricity with grid-connected solar can reduce subsidy costs, lower emissions, and encourage more efficient water and energy use.

On the other hand, Eastern India presents a different picture where irrigation expansion has been constrained more by access to energy than to water. Large areas remain rainfed, with farmers facing high diesel costs and unreliable power for irrigation. In such regions, solar irrigation can meaningfully improve agricultural productivity and climate resilience.

This shows solar irrigation policy, as it

relates to groundwater, should follow a differentiated regional approach, reflected in context-specific deployment of solar irrigation models, paired with stronger groundwater monitoring and adaptive management to catch emerging stress early.

Emissions, subsidy burdens

A third limitation is when solar irrigation is evaluated in a silo, either as a water or energy intervention, when its consequences span water, energy, and food. For example, groundwater

irrigation in India is estimated to generate between 45-62 million tonnes of carbon dioxide a year. Agricultural electricity subsidies across states amount to over ₹1 lakh crore a year. Solar irrigation can reduce both emissions and subsidy burdens.

Estimates from Gujarat suggest each grid-connected solar farmer offsets approximately 12.3 tonnes of CO₂ annually through on-farm solar use and electricity exported to the grid while subsidies covered nearly one-fourth of government investments within the first two years. Scaled across India's more than 26 million agricultural pumps, the mitigation and fiscal implications are substantial. Thus, the question we should be asking is not whether solar irrigation will worsen groundwater risk but how best solar irrigation can be deployed to maximise its benefits.

Expanding access

Over the past five years, India's agricultural solar programme, PM-KUSUM, has installed over 2.5 million solar pumps, making them affordable for smallholder farmers through subsidies. As the government prepares PM-KUSUM 2.0, the challenge is to advance the clean energy transition without worsening the country's already over-exploited groundwaters. In water-stressed regions, grid-connected solar can be expanded

either through individual pumps or by making entire agricultural feeders go solar. Ideally, both models should reward farmers for saving water while helping energy distribution companies (DISCOMs) transition to clean energy.

However, the current approach of paying farmers to save water by selling surplus electricity to the grid has seen limited uptake. Feeder-level transitions to solar energy has performed better, but in its current form does little to change pumping behaviour. Both models therefore need to be refined.

The individual pump model requires simpler grid connection procedures and attractive buyback prices that reflect the local value of water and crops. DISCOMs should also be incentivised to support it. Feeder-level transition to solar energy, meanwhile, should be paired with water-saving incentives to reduce both water and energy use, not just benefit DISCOMs. These could include support for micro-irrigation and direct cash payments for reduced pumping, similar to Punjab's 'Pard Bachao, Paani Kamao' and Haryana's 'Mein Pani Mein Vasein' schemes.

That said, where farmers still lack reliable irrigation, the priority is expanding access rather than saving water. Standalone solar pumps should therefore remain the preferred option in areas with limited irrigation, poor grid access, and low groundwater risk. Rather than focusing on individual ownership, greater emphasis should be placed on scaling them through water-user associations, water-saving entrepreneurs, and farmer cooperatives in India's most irrigation-deprived regions.

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सोलर सिंचि

YouTube Homework

1. PM - KUSUM

PM-KUSUM

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- **Solar Irrigation (सौर सिंचाई)** एक ऐसी तकनीक है जिसमें सूर्य की ऊर्जा (Solar Energy) का उपयोग करके सोलर पैनल और फोटोवोल्टाइक (PV) सिस्टम के माध्यम से पानी के पंप (Solar Water Pumps) चलाए जाते हैं। इसके जरिए बिना ग्रीड बिजली या डीजल के भूजल (Groundwater) या सतह के पानी को खींचकर फसलों की सिंचाई की जाती है।
- भारत में **PM-KUSUM योजना** जैसी पहलों के माध्यम से इसे काफी बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

Groundwater (भूजल) पर सोलर सिंचाई के प्रभाव

- सोलर सिंचाई का भूजल पर **सकारात्मक (Positive)** और **चिंताजनक (Negative)** दोनों प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़ता है। इसे एक "दोधारी तलवार" (Double-Edged Sword) माना जाता है:

1. नकारात्मक/जोखिम भरे प्रभाव (Negative Impacts & Risks)

- **अत्यधिक जल दोहन (Over-Extraction Risk):** डीजल पंपों में ईंधन का खर्च होता है और बिजली वाले पंपों में बिजली का समय तय होता है। लेकिन सोलर पंप में दिनभर बिना किसी सीमा/लागत के ऊर्जा मिलती है (Zero Marginal Cost)। इससे किसान आवश्यकता से अधिक पानी पंप कर सकते हैं, जिससे भूजल स्तर नीचे गिर सकता है।
- **डार्क जोन (Dark Zones) का खतरा:** जिन क्षेत्रों में पहले से पानी की भारी कमी है, वहां अनियंत्रित सोलर पंप लगाने से वाटर टेबल (Water Table) और तेजी से नीचे गिर सकता है।
- **जल बर्बादी की संभावना:** बिजली का बिल न आने के कारण कई बार पंप दिनभर चलते रह जाते हैं, जिससे पानी का दुरुपयोग होता है।

2. सकारात्मक प्रभाव (Positive Impacts & Opportunities)

- **दिन के समय सीमित उपयोग:** सोलर पंप केवल सूरज की रोशनी में (दिन में 7-8 घंटे) ही चलते हैं, जिससे रात में अत्यधिक पंपिंग रुकती है।
- **माइक्रो-इरिगेशन को बढ़ावा:** भारत सरकार की नीति के तहत सोलर पंपों को ड्रिप (Drip) और स्प्रिंकलर (Sprinkler) सिंचाई तकनीकों के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है, जिससे कम पानी में अधिक फसल उगाई जाती है और भूजल की बचत होती है।
- **गोग्रिड/नेट मीटरिंग मॉडल (Greening & Selling Power):** किसान अतिरिक्त सोलर बिजली को ग्रीड को बेच सकते हैं। इससे किसानों के पास पानी बचाने और बिजली बेचकर पैसे कमाने का वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन (Financial Incentive) बनता है।

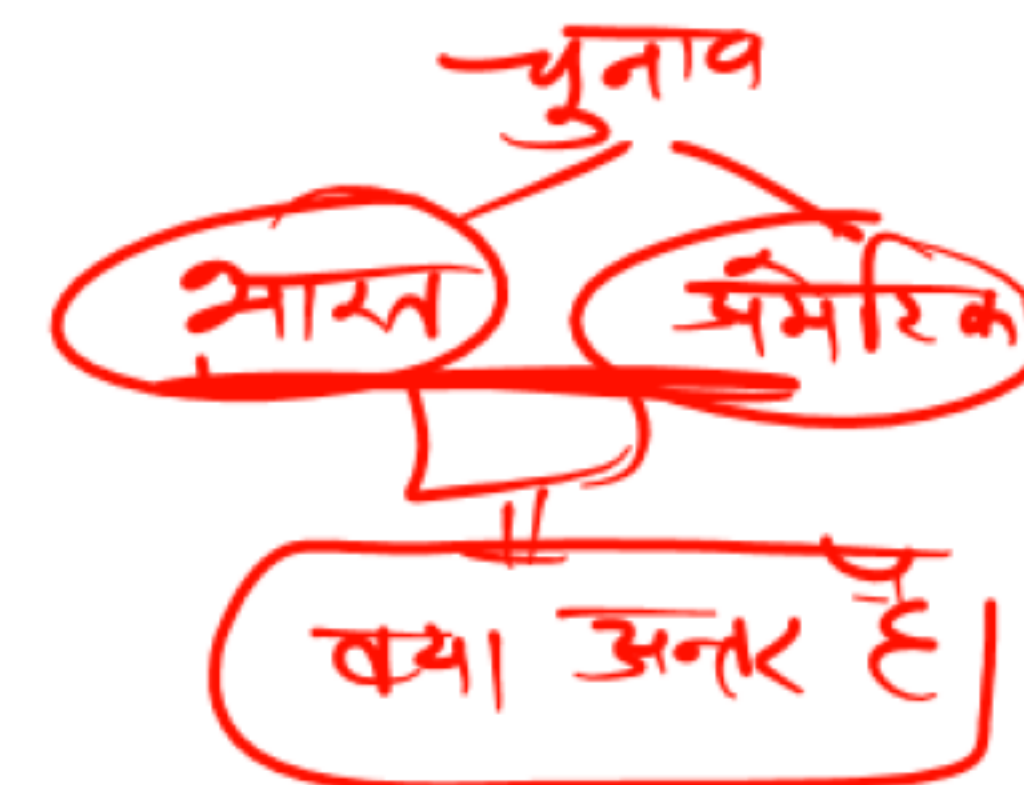
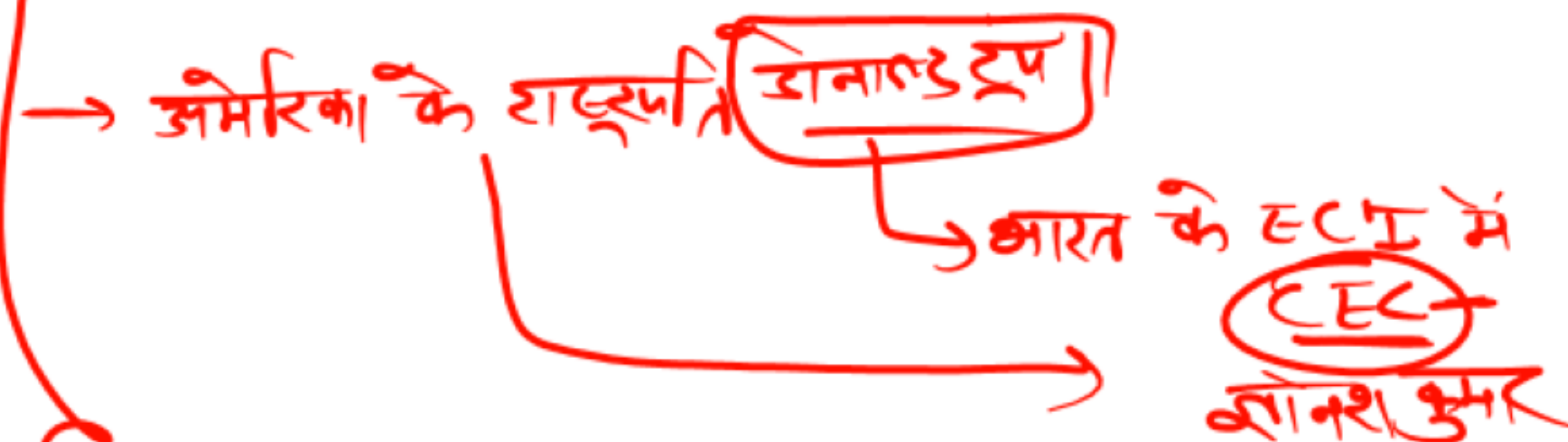
महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Vote of trust

Clean electoral rolls are a must, but must not be weaponised by state

President Donald Trump's appreciation of India's election mechanism has put the spotlight on a highly divisive debate over election integrity in the two democracies. Mr. Trump is pushing for an SIR-like exercise in the U.S., but its highly federalised electoral process is governed by fragmented rules and politics that resist the idea. His curious social media post citing India's Chief Election Commissioner, Gyanesh Kumar, as having wondered how the U.S. could conduct elections without a valid photo identity, has renewed concerns over election integrity in both the U.S. and India. While no one can disagree that the process should be fair and transparent, the agreement ends there. Partisan politics in both countries have fostered political mistrust, leading election losers to repeatedly question electoral integrity. The liberal and progressive strands, and the conservative and nativist strands in both countries, want to purify and streamline the electoral rolls and the processes, but in different and often contradictory ways. India and the U.S. could lead a shared democratic agenda on election rules, but only after restoring trust and integrity in their electoral processes.

India's nationalised election administration system has largely worked well, though it now faces a crisis of legitimacy. The U.S.'s decentralised system leaves too many loopholes in the process of enrolment and voting, and it could benefit from a more robust national framework like the ECFs. The expanded Safeguard American Voter Eligibility (SAVE) Act was passed in February and is pending in the Senate. The Constitution grants each State its own methods: "...but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations", unlike the Indian Constitution, which establishes the ECI as a constitutional body. Though there is no ambiguity in existing law either in the U.S. or in India that only citizens may register and vote, the process of ensuring this has become hugely controversial in both countries. The proposed federal law would require proof of citizenship for voter registration and photo ID for voting. In India, the SIR is trying to sneak in this requirement without transparency, adequate consultation or sufficient time. The very fact that SIR is meant to be conducted only once in 20 years means it should be carried out carefully and inclusively. While ruling dispensations in both countries think that the election process is too permissive and allows foreigners to obtain voting rights, their opponents point to systematic and premeditated efforts to target social groups in the name of election integrity. What is needed is an acceptance that clean electoral rolls of citizens, and voting with photo ID, are elementary requirements of a fair process. In both countries, the state must not selectively weaponise these requirements against those not in power.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Due diligence

Curbs on surrogate advertising must avoid regulatory overreach

Maharashtra Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Commissioner Tukaram Mundhe's attempts to disrupt the marketing chain, by targeting the celebrities who prop up the brand recall of manufacturers' products, is an encouraging counterpoise to the consumer goods advertising landscape of today. This landscape has long suffered the consequences of a gross asymmetry: the person with the persuasive power suffers almost none of the economic downsides of consuming certain goods, a situation sustained as much by uncritical endorsement as by inequities in the public health-care system. But the FDA must still prove its suspicions. According to it, Vimal Elaichi – which Shah Rukh Khan, Ajay Devgn and Tiger Shroff have endorsed – does not have a market identity independent of its association with tobacco and that endorsing it amounts to a surrogate endorsement of tobacco products. While this seems a reasonable reading of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) Rules, the Delhi High Court, in *DGHS vs Som Pan Product Pvt. Ltd.* (2024), had held that the state had a responsibility to prove a case of surrogate advertising. That is, neither could brand registration alone prove surrogate advertising nor could the mere existence of a technically legal product permit a particular advertisement.

While Mr. Mundhe's efforts are commendable, the FDA should follow through with inquiries under COTPA and the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006 that withstand scrutiny. India bears the world's largest burden of oral cancer, and the FDA is right to treat certain advertisements as unfair trade practices with significant consequences for consumer health. The endorser liability created by the Consumer Protection Act 2019, together with hefty financial penalties, has also undermined celebrities' ability to invoke ignorance of a manufacturer's intentions as a defence. The FDA's decision to have celebrity endorsers explain their decision-making is a logical extension of this principle in the domain of enforcement. The problem exemplified by tobacco also extends to products making unsubstantiated claims (e.g., "boosts immunity"), and educational and financial products. Unfortunately, India's regulatory regime is fragmented across a slew of Acts and Rules; problematic advertisements often invoke legal and administrative instruments to draw the judiciary's intervention. Penalties or bans in the FDA's case could significantly narrow the space exploited for surrogate advertising. If the FDA fails to act fairly, however, it could become yet another example of regulatory overreach that strengthened the practices it sought to end.

FDA -

तुकाराम मुंडे

IAS-2005

25 साल की सेवा - 21 बार
Transfer

NOTICE

YouTube Homework

तुकाराम मुंडे
भारत के अन्य ईमानदार
ऑफिसर

Iran warns Gulf countries against helping U.S. after UAE cuts trade ties

Iran's armed forces warn that helping or facilitating U.S. military operations will amount to participation in war; the UAE announced that it would sever economic ties with Iran after it alleged that Iranian missiles attacked vessels near its coast

Agence France-Presse
TEHRAN

Iran's armed forces warned Gulf countries against assisting the U.S. military on Wednesday, hours after the United Arab Emirates announced it was severing economic ties with Tehran following new attacks on shipping.

The Gulf is dotted with U.S. military installations, including in the UAE, which said on Tuesday that Iran had fired two ballistic missiles at vessels off its coast.

Despite a recent lull in hostilities between the United States and Iran, the Strait of Hormuz – which



War scare: A satellite image shows aircraft at Prince Sultan Air Base in Saudi Arabia. REUTERS

Tehran has blockaded and through which vessels departing most UAE ports must pass – remains a flashpoint, and attacks on commercial ships have

continued. A framework U.S.-Iran deal aimed at reopening the vital trade corridor collapsed, and although both sides recently said messages were being

exchanged, U.S. President Donald Trump on Tuesday insisted talks were off, taunting Iran with a social media post depicting the strait as a "NEW U.S. Territory".

'Participation in war'

Iranian armed forces chief of staff Ali Abdollahi warned on Wednesday "that any assistance or facilitation provided to the aggressor U.S. military amounts to participation in the U.S. military operation", according to the Mehr news agency.

The war between Iran and the United States broke out on February 28 with U.S.-Israeli attacks on

the Islamic republic, which retaliated with missile and drone strikes across the region.

Since the start of the conflict, many West Asian countries have said they would not allow the United States to use their territory as a launchpad for attacks, though Mr. Abdollahi cast doubt on those promises.

"It seems unlikely that such a large number of military aircraft, particularly refuelling aircraft, could be present at regional bases without knowledge of host countries," said Mr. Abdollahi, adding Gulf countries "should know that we are fully aware of the situation".

YouTube Homework

→ USA - Iran War

- हाथी जलडमरूप
- बाय - कोल - मरेन जल डमरूप
- लाल सागर
- शुमधरागर
- IAEA
- हरा मैग्रेव / HARA

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- फारस की खाड़ी (Persian Gulf) से सीमा साझा करने वाले सभी देशों की सूची:
- 1. GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) के 6 सदस्य देश ✓

देश (Country)	राजधानी (Capital)	मुद्रा (Currency)	मुख्य विशेषता / पहचान
सऊदी अरब (Saudi Arabia)	रियाद (Riyadh)	सऊदी रियाल (SAR)	खाड़ी क्षेत्र का सबसे बड़ा देश; तेल भंडार व धार्मिक स्थल (मक्का-मदीना)।
संयुक्त अरब अमीरात (UAE)	अबू धाबी (Abu Dhabi)	यूएई दिरहम (AED)	7 अमीरातों का संघ; व्यापार, पर्यटन और वैश्विक वित्तीय केंद्र (दुबई)।
कुवैत (Kuwait)	कुवैत सिटी (Kuwait City)	कुवैती दिनार (KWD)	दुनिया की सबसे मजबूत मुद्राओं में से एक; विशाल तेल भंडार।
कतर (Qatar)	दोहा (Doha)	कतरी रियाल (QAR)	फारस की खाड़ी में प्रायद्वीप (Peninsula); प्राकृतिक गैस (LNG) का बड़ा निर्यातक।
बहरीन (Bahrain)	मनामा (Manama)	बहरीनी दिनार (BHD)	फारस की खाड़ी में स्थित एक द्वीप देश; वित्तीय एवं बैंकिंग हब।
ओमान (Oman)	मस्कट (Muscat)	ओमानी रियाल (OMR)	रणनीति के लिहाज से ओमान की खाड़ी व अरब सागर से जुड़ा महत्वपूर्ण देश।

China completes first stage of 'military base' at disputed South China Sea reef

Reuters
HONG KONG

China has completed the first phase of construction on Antelope Reef in the Paracels archipelago, building a man-made island in the hotly-disputed South China Sea that analysts say will form part of its largest-military base.

Satellite images reviewed by Reuters show the reclaimed feature in outline for the first time, with barges and dredgers having left after at least six months of work in the busy waterway.

The completion shows the South China Sea as an increasingly militarised arena of contest between China and the U.S. and its allies, as both sides jostle for advantages that could prove critical in any future conflict over Taiwan.

"The northern part of the South China Sea would be particularly important in a Taiwan conflict scenario, so Antelope is ideally placed," said Ben Lewis, founder of the open-source data platform PLATracker.

Construction of buildings work has started in the southeast corner of the island, including a helicopter pad, in the July 19 images taken by Vantor, a commercial provider of satellite images.

China's defence ministry did not immediately respond to a Reuters request for comment.

China has yet to acknowledge construction of a new military base, while state media have said Antelope will serve civilian needs such as weather forecasting and scientific research.

Regional security analysts and military attaches say it is more likely to strengthen China's military hold on the northern part of the vital waterway.

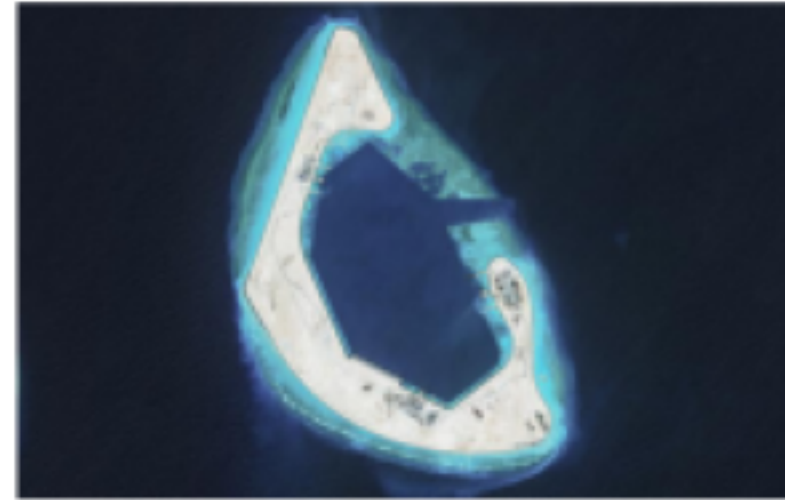
Potential runway

The images show a reclaimed island nearly 6 km long, with a straight line of coast longer than 3 km that some analysts see as a potential runway.

A wharf stretching 680 m fronts a deep water harbour, with one Vantor image showing a coast guard ship alongside.

In a study this week, the Washington-based Center for Strategic and International Studies said the first excavation work for a new runway appeared to have already started.

Open source intelligence tracker Damien Symon, who first highlighted



Construction has started in the southeast corner of Antelope Reef, including a helicopter pad, in the images taken by Vantor. REUTERS

dredging at the reef on X in early January said he spotted initial signs of work last December.

Mr. Lewis said he believed Antelope Reef could prove to be one of the Chinese military's most important features in the South China Sea, larger than neighbouring Woody Island and easier to defend

than a network of bases further south in the Spratlys archipelago.

"I think the importance of the South China Sea and the Southern Theater Command has been elevated in the last year by the Central Military Commission largely as it relates to Taiwan," Mr. Lewis added, referring to China's top

military panel, headed by President Xi Jinping.

China's military planners might feel more comfortable keeping some weapons, such as its H-6 strategic bombers, in the Paracels and closer to the Chinese mainland rather than on the Spratlys further south.

The construction work was "modest", Chinese South China Sea scholar Ding Duo said in an opinion piece published in the official China Daily in June.

"Rather than militarisation, the purpose is peaceful and constructive - making the waters safer for everyone who depends on them," Mr. Ding wrote.

The comments mirror China's previous explanations of its build-up in the Spratlys in waters also claimed by Southeast Asian neighbours Vietnam,

the Philippines, Malaysia, Taiwan and Brunei.

Woody Island has served as the traditional administrative centre for China in the South China Sea, housing at times jet fighters and surface-to-air missiles. Triton Island, also in the Paracels, hosts extensive long-range surveillance devices.

Vietnam's claims

China has occupied all the Paracels since 1974, when it forced off the navy of the former South Vietnam. Vietnam, which claims the entire grouping as its own, has moved in recent years to expand its own network of bases in the Spratlys.

Vietnam's Foreign Ministry did not immediately respond to Reuters requests for comment. It has previously asserted its sovereignty claims to Ante-

lope, saying in March it "resolutely opposes such actions (and) has made representations".

Antelope could also help support any bid by China to create so-called bastions or protected ocean areas in the South China Sea to defend its nuclear-armed ballistic missile submarines, said Singapore-based security scholar Collin Koh.

Mr. Koh said the island buildup, likely to house extensive surveillance equipment, could potentially complicate submarine operations by the United States and Vietnam, which are both active in the area.

Such bastions close to home ports would protect China's submarines from exposure to rival attack, avoiding having to send them out into the western Pacific.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- **Paracel Islands (पैरासेल द्वीप समूह)** दक्षिण चीन सागर (South China Sea) में स्थित लगभग 130 से अधिक छोटे कोरल द्वीपों, रीफों और एटोल (atolls) का एक समूह है। इन्हें चीनी भाषा में **Xisha Islands (शीशा द्वीप)** और वियतनामी भाषा में **Hoang Sa Islands** कहा जाता है।
- यह द्वीप समूह अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति और भू-राजनीति (geopolitics) में एक प्रमुख विवादित क्षेत्र (Disputed Territory) माना जाता है।

मुख्य तथ्य और विशेषताएं

- **भौगोलिक स्थिति:** यह द्वीप समूह दक्षिण चीन सागर के उत्तरी हिस्से में स्थित है, जो वियतनाम और चीन के हैनान (Hainan) द्वीप के लगभग बीच में पड़ता है।
- **नियंत्रण और दावा:**
 - **वास्तविक नियंत्रण (De facto Control):** चीन (China) 1974 के सैन्य संघर्ष (Battle of Paracel Islands) के बाद से इस पूरे द्वीप समूह पर पूरी तरह से नियंत्रण रखता है।

- ✓ दावेदार देश (Claimants): वियतनाम (Vietnam) और ताइवान (Taiwan) भी इन द्वीपों पर अपना ऐतिहासिक और संप्रभु दावा पेश करते हैं।

रणनीतिक महत्व (Strategic Importance):

- **व्यापारिक मार्ग:** यह क्षेत्र दुनिया के सबसे व्यस्त समुद्री व्यापारिक मार्गों (Shipping Lanes) में से एक पर स्थित है, जहाँ से हर साल खरबों डॉलर का वैश्विक व्यापार गुजरता है।
- **प्राकृतिक संसाधन:** इस क्षेत्र में समुद्र के नीचे विशाल तेल (Oil) और प्राकृतिक गैस (Natural Gas) के भंडार होने का अनुमान है, साथ ही यह एक समृद्ध मत्स्य पालन (Fishing ground) क्षेत्र भी है।
- **सैन्यीकरण (Militarization):** चीन ने यहाँ के प्रमुख द्वीपों (जैसे Woody Island) पर रनवे, रडार सिस्टम, मिसाइल डिफेंस और सैन्य बुनियादी ढाँचा विकसित किया है, जिससे पूरे दक्षिण चीन सागर पर उसकी सैन्य पकड़ मजबूत होती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

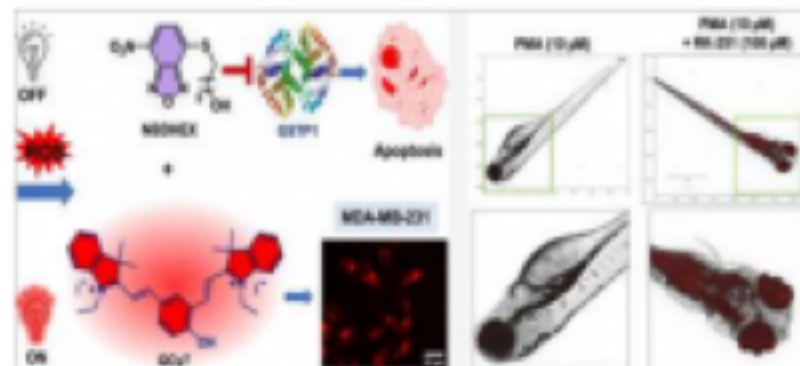
मुख्य रूप से कैंसर कोशिकाओं में सक्रिय होने वाली एक स्मार्ट कैंसर दवा, कीमोथेरेपी की जगह ले सकती है

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कैंसर के इलाज के लिए एक नई "स्मार्ट" दवा बनाई गई है। इस दवा को केवल कैंसर कोशिकाओं के अंदर सक्रिय होकर काम करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। यह पारंपरिक कीमोथेरेपी की जगह ले सकती है, जो कई मामलों में स्वस्थ कोशिकाओं को भी नुकसान पहुँचाती है।

कैंसर का उपचार अक्सर कैंसर कोशिकाओं के साथ-साथ स्वस्थ कोशिकाओं को भी नुकसान पहुँचाता है, जिससे महत्वपूर्ण संबंधित प्रतिकूल प्रभाव और साइड इफेक्ट होते हैं। इससे ऐसी लक्षित उपचार पद्धतियों की आवश्यकता पैदा हुई है जो शरीर में सामान्य ऊतकों में निष्क्रिय रहें और विशेष रूप से ट्यूमर के स्थानों पर सक्रिय हों।

वैज्ञानिकों ने इस विचार को वास्तविकता बनाने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है। भारत सरकार के विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संस्थान इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ एडवांस्ड स्टडी इन साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी (आईएसएसटी) के डॉ. असीस बाला और इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी-गुवाहाटी के डॉ. क.पी. भाबक के नेतृत्व में किए गए सहयोगात्मक शोध ने आरके-251 नामक एक नई "स्मार्ट" कैंसर दवा विकसित की है। आरके-251 को मुख्य रूप से कैंसर कोशिकाओं में सक्रिय होने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है और यह स्वस्थ कोशिकाओं को नुकसान नहीं पहुँचाती है।



→ RK-251

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(उक्त नई स्मार्ट कैंसर दवा)
॥
(वाहि)

YouTube Homework

1. Q-Denga
2. Hexavalent

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



रक्षा मंत्रालय



अंबेडकर स्टेडियम में भव्य समारोह के साथ 65वें सुब्रतो कप अंतरराष्ट्रीय फुटबॉल टूर्नामेंट का शुभारंभ

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 19 AUG 2026 7:21PM by PIB Delhi

65वें सुब्रतो कप अंतरराष्ट्रीय फुटबॉल टूर्नामेंट का शुभारंभ 18 अगस्त 2026 को नई दिल्ली के डॉ. बी. आर. अंबेडकर स्टेडियम में हुआ। उद्घाटन दिवस पर जूनियर बालिका (अंडर-17) वर्ग में एक संघर्षपूर्ण मुकाबला खेला गया, जिसमें मुख्य मुकाबले में मेघालय ने चंडीगढ़ पर जीत दर्ज की।

उद्घाटन समारोह के बाद टूर्नामेंट का औपचारिक शुभारंभ किया गया। समारोह में एयर मार्शल एस. शिवकुमार, एयर ऑफिसर-इन-चार्ज एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और सुब्रतो मुखर्जी स्पोर्ट्स एजुकेशन सोसाइटी के उपाध्यक्ष, मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित रहे। भारत की पुरुष राष्ट्रीय भारोत्तोलन टीम के स्टार खिलाड़ी लवप्रीत सिंह विशिष्ट अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित रहे।

उद्घाटन समारोह में विभिन्न रंगारंग प्रस्तुतियों ने आयोजन में रंग और उत्साह भर दिया। इनमें एयर वॉरियर्स ड्रिल टीम की प्रस्तुति तथा एयर फोर्स गोल्डन जुबली इंस्टीट्यूट के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा सांस्कृतिक प्रस्तुति प्रमुख रही।

सभा को संबोधित करते हुए एयर मार्शल एस. शिवकुमार ने कहा, "65वां सुब्रतो कप भारत में फुटबॉल की स्थायी भावना का प्रमाण है। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह टूर्नामेंट न केवल इन युवा खिलाड़ियों के कौशल को प्रदर्शित करेगा, बल्कि कई और युवाओं को इस खेल को अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित करेगा। मैं टूर्नामेंट के लिए कालीफाई करने वाली सभी टीमों को बधाई देता हूं और उन्हें बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं देता हूं। वे सच्ची खेल भावना के साथ खेलें।"

Overview

- Coconut Industry (PIB)
- Makhana Industry (PIB)
- Polygamy & Monogamy
- Reform at NTA
- Student Protest ✓
- NMC ✗
- Regional Language ✓
- Operation Toofan ✓
- Solar Irrigation ✓
- US on Indian Election ✓
- IAS Tukaram ✓
- USA-IRAN War ✓
- South China Sea – Paracel Islands ✓
- RK-21 ✓
- Subroto Cup

Thank You

Result Mitra

257