

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**



आज का
त्याग,
कल की
पहचान
बनेगा।

Plan
Prepare
Perform

Daily
Targets

Stay
Positive

Believe in
Yourself

HARD WORK
TODAY

SUCCESS
TOMORROW

Discipline
Today
Success
Tomorrow

Never
Give
Up

IAS
MY DREAM
MY RESPONSIBILITY

INDIAN POLITY

INDIAN ECONOMY

MODERN HISTORY

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

ENVIRONMENT

NCERT

FOCUS
DISCIPLINE
SUCCESS

UPSC
PREPARATION

आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

1. पोषण ट्रैकर
2. भुला दिए जाने का अधिकार (*Right to be Forgotten*)
3. महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

पोषण ट्रैकर

नवीनतम विश्लेषक

- पोषण ट्रैकर
- खेल के कमरों से वैश्विक बाज़ारों तक : टॉय बिज़ 2026 में भारतीय खेलौना उद्योग की कहानी
- राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक भंडार (एनएडी)
- भारत के विज्ञान परिवर्तन को समर्थन देना

बुनियादी ढांचा

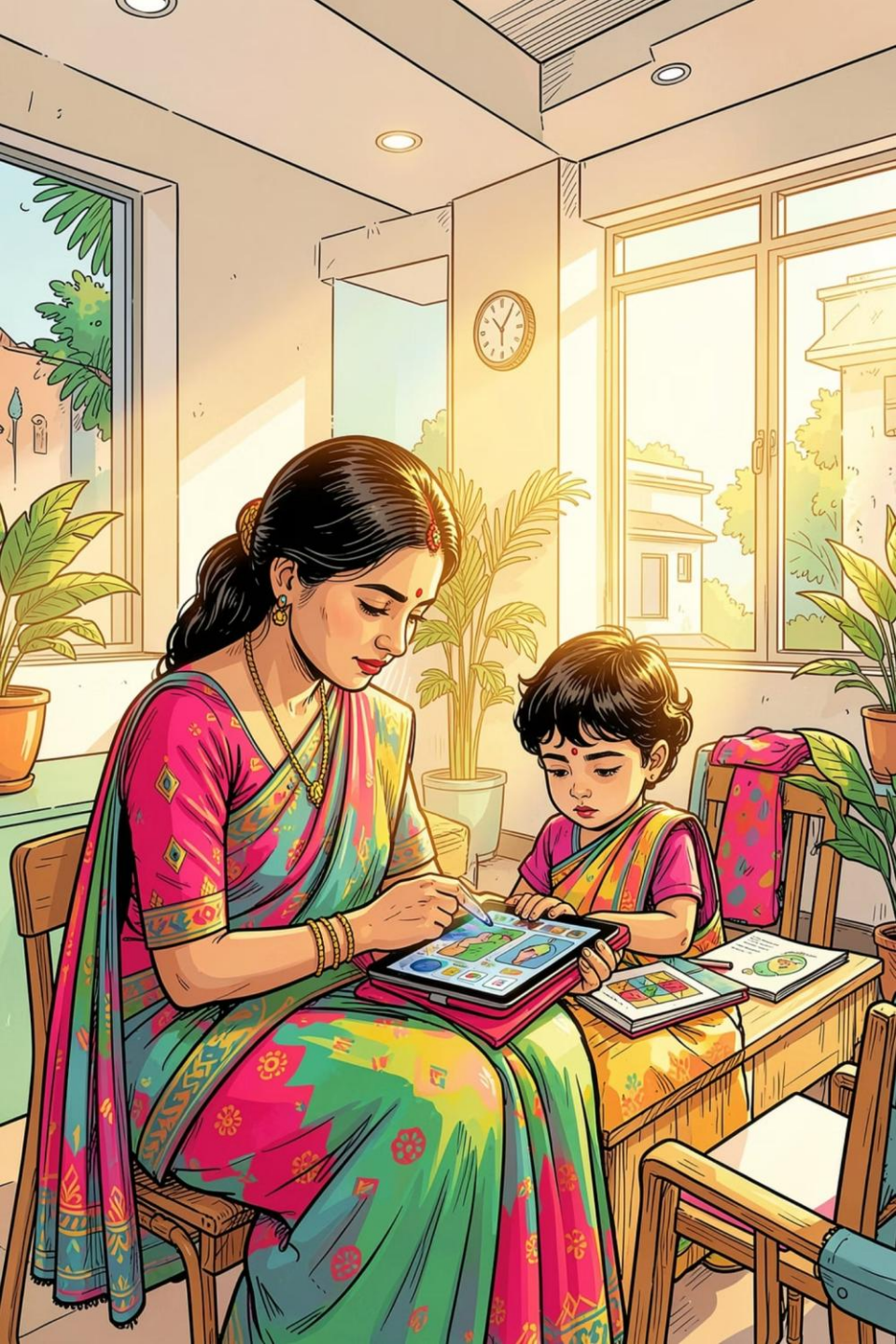
- भारत में हाई-स्पीड रेल का भविष्य: विस्तार के लिए मानकीकृत मार्ग का...
- अष्टलक्ष्मी – भारत की विकास गाथा के केंद्र में स्थित पूर्वोत्तर
- जीवन की सुगमता: भारत की समावेशी प्रगति की यात्रा

प्रौद्योगिकी

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

ऊर्जा और पर्यावरण

- भारत में एथेनॉल सम्मिश्रण
- विश्व वायु दिवस 2026
- भारत की जैव-विविधता: प्रतिबद्धताएँ और उपलब्धियाँ



पोषण ट्रैकर प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित सक्षम पोषण शासन

पोषण अभियान (प्रधानमंत्री व्यापक समग्र पोषण योजना)

पोषण अभियान (प्रधानमंत्री व्यापक समग्र पोषण योजना) भारत का प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय पोषण मिशन है जो संयोजन, प्रौद्योगिकी और सामुदायिक लामबंदी के माध्यम से पोषण परिणामों में सुधार करने पर केंद्रित है। इसे **8 मार्च, 2018** को शुरू किया गया था। यह भारत सरकार का प्रमुख बहु-मंत्रालयी मिशन है जो समयबद्ध लक्ष्यों, डिजिटल निगरानी और जन आंदोलन के विज्ञान के साथ एक एकीकृत ढांचे के तहत काम करता है। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में संयोजित, मिशन ने पोषण को कल्याणकारी चिंता से राष्ट्रीय विकास प्राथमिकता में बदल दिया है।

बाद में, बजट 2021-22 के तहत, **मिशन पोषण 2.0 (मिशन सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी और पोषण 2.0)** के तहत पोषण संबंधी तीन योजनाओं — पोषण अभियान, आंगनवाड़ी सेवाओं और किशोरियों के लिए योजना को समेकित किया गया था।

पोषण ट्रैकर: डिजिटल रीढ़

पोषण ट्रैकर एक मोबाइल-आधारित गवर्नेंस एप्लिकेशन है जो पोषण अभियान की डिजिटल रीढ़ है। यह अभियान के तहत डिजिटल निगरानी को मजबूत करने के लिए प्राथमिक शासन उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करता है। इसे **मार्च 2021** में महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय और राष्ट्रीय ई-गवर्नेंस डिवीजन (एनईजीडी) के माध्यम से सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी और पोषण 2.0 के तहत लॉन्च किया गया था।

एकीकृत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म

यह एक एकीकृत डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से आंगनवाड़ी सेवाओं के तहत पोषण और सेवा वितरण की तत्क्षण निगरानी को सक्षम बनाता है।

डेटा कैप्चर

पोषण ट्रैकर आंगनवाड़ी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, सेवा वितरण, लाभार्थी कवरेज और विकास निगरानी पर डेटा कैप्चर करता है।

स्मार्टफोन और इंटरनेट

स्मार्टफोन और इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा निर्बाध डेटा प्रविष्टि को सक्षम बनाती है।

तत्क्षण डैशबोर्ड

तत्क्षण डैशबोर्ड जिला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पारदर्शी और साक्ष्य-आधारित निर्णय लेने में सहायता करते हैं।

पोषण ट्रैकर आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए एक सहायता के रूप में काम कर रहा है और बच्चों में स्टंटिंग, वेस्टिंग और कम वजन की व्यापकता की गतिशील पहचान और पोषण सेवा वितरण की अंतिम मील ट्रैकिंग के लिए इसका लाभ उठाया जा रहा है।

क्या आप जानते हैं?

सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी और पोषण 2.0

भारत सरकार का सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी और पोषण 2.0 एकीकृत कार्यक्रम कुपोषण को दूर करता है और स्वास्थ्य, कल्याण तथा प्रतिरक्षा को बढ़ावा देता है। पुनर्गठित मिशन बच्चों, गर्भवती महिलाओं और स्तनपान कराने वाली माताओं और किशोरियों के लिए पोषण सहायता को एकीकृत करता है; सरकार ने सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी में केन्द्रों का उन्नयन सहित प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखभाल और शिक्षा (3-6 वर्ष) और 0-3 वर्ष के लिए प्रारंभिक प्रोत्साहन तथा आंगनवाड़ी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है।

- ❑ सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी पहल मौजूदा आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों के उन्नयन के माध्यम से सेवा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने से संबंधित है, जिसमें **एलईडी स्क्रीन, वाटर प्यूरिफायर, स्मार्ट लर्निंग एड्स और पोषण वाटिका (पोषक उद्यान)** जैसी आधुनिक सुविधाएं हैं।

पोषण ट्रैकर की उन्नत सुविधाएं

पहले की चुनौतियां

पोषण ट्रैकर से पहले, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं को **11 मैनुअल रजिस्टर** बनाए रखने पड़ते थे। इससे निर्णय लेने में देरी हुई और सेवा अंतराल पैदा हुआ। घर का दौरा काफी हद तक व्यक्तिगत ज्ञान और अनुभव पर निर्भर करता था, जिससे असंगत आकलन होता था। कोई लाभार्थी प्रमाणीकरण प्रणाली या राज्य और केंद्रीय योजनाओं के साथ एकीकरण भी नहीं था, जिससे कुपोषण को दूर करने में दक्षता कम हो गई।

प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम समाधान

पोषण ट्रैकर ने कई प्रौद्योगिकी-सक्षम सुविधाओं के माध्यम से इन कमियों को दूर किया:

- **आधार-आधारित सत्यापन:** लीकेज को रोकता है, फर्जी प्रविष्टियों को समाप्त करता है और केवल पंजीकृत लाभार्थियों को लाभ वितरण सुनिश्चित करता है।
- **चेहरा पहचान प्रणाली (एफआरएस):** अंतिम-मील ट्रैकिंग और सेवा वितरण प्रामाणिकता के लिए एकीकृत।
- **आईटी-सक्षम होम विज़िट शेड्यूलर:** ऑटो-शेड्यूलिंग और आयु-उपयुक्त परामर्श संकेतों के साथ 23 संरचित घर के दौरों का समर्थन करता है।

घर के दौरे और ईसीसीई सामग्री वितरण

इनमें गर्भावस्था के दौरान 4 विजिट, पहले प्रसवोत्तर महीने में 4, 2 महीने से 1 वर्ष तक 7, 1-2 साल से 5 और 2-3 साल से 3 दौरे शामिल हैं।

ईसीसीई सामग्री वितरण

3-6 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए आधारशिला पर आधारित **249 वीडियो**, **190 वॉयस नोट्स** और **159 ईसीसीई गतिविधि पीडीएफ** प्रदान करता है।

क्या आप जानते हैं?

मार्च 2024 में शुरू किया गया **आधारशिला**, 3-6 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए प्रारंभिक बचपन देखभाल और शिक्षा (ईसीसीई) के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम है। आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित, यह खेलौनों, कला, संगीत और कहानी कहने का उपयोग करके खेल-आधारित शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देता है। जिसका अर्थ है **"नींव का पत्थर"**, आधारशिला बच्चों के संज्ञानात्मक, सामाजिक, भावनात्मक और शारीरिक विकास का समर्थन करती है और उन्हें ग्रेड 1 के लिए तैयार करती है।

पोषण कैलकुलेटर, हेल्पलाइन और कनेक्टिविटी



पोषण कैलकुलेटर

ऊंचाई, वजन, आयु और जेंडर का आकलन करने के लिए **डब्ल्यूएचओ बाल विकास मानकों** का उपयोग करता है, मानकीकृत, सटीक विकास निगरानी के लिए बच्चों को स्टंटिंग, कम वजन, वेस्टिंग, एसएएम/एमएएम और अधिक वजन/मोटापे में वर्गीकृत करता है।



पोषण हेल्पलाइन

शिकायत पंजीकरण के लिए टोल-फ्री नंबर **1515**



स्मार्टफोन और कनेक्टिविटी

सभी आंगनवाड़ी महिला स्मार्टफोन से लैस हैं; इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी प्रति आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता प्रति वर्ष **2,000 रुपये** प्रति वर्ष है। प्रत्येक आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र में विकास निगरानी उपकरण (जीएमडी) उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं।

इन उन्नत सुविधाओं ने जमीनी स्तर पर पोषण संबंधी क्रियाकलापों की दक्षता, स्थिरता और जवाबदेही को बढ़ाया है।

पोषित भारत की दिशा में प्रगति पर नज़र

पोषण ट्रेकर को चरणबद्ध तरीके से लागू किया गया था, जिसकी शुरुआत देश भर में विस्तार करने से पहले पायलट परियोजनाओं से हुई थी। क्लाउड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का उपयोग करते हुए, प्लेटफ़ॉर्म कुशलतापूर्वक बड़े डेटा वॉल्यूम का प्रबंधन करता है और समवर्ती उपयोगकर्ता, स्केलेबिलिटी सुनिश्चित करते हैं। उन्नत डैशबोर्ड तत्क्षण दृश्यमान होने के परिणामस्वरूप नवीनतम विवरण प्रदान करते हैं, जिससे हितधारकों को पोषण की कमी का तुरंत समाधान करने की सुविधा मिलती है। राज्य स्तरीय समन्वयकों और नियमित वर्चुअल बातचीत द्वारा समर्थित एक "ट्रेन द ट्रेनर" मॉडल प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। निरंतर पर्यवेक्षण और समयबद्ध निर्देश अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

28+8

राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश

मई 2026 तक, भारत सरकार ने सभी 28 राज्यों और 8 केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में पोषण ट्रेकर का राष्ट्रीयव्यापी कवरेज हासिल कर लिया है।

8.93Cr+

पंजीकृत लाभार्थी

मई 2026 तक, पोषण ट्रेकर ने 8.93 करोड़ से अधिक लाभार्थियों को पंजीकृत किया।

यह मंच बचपन और किशोरावस्था से लेकर गर्भावस्था और मातृत्व तक जीवन चक्र में **छह लाभार्थी श्रेणियों** को कवर करता है, जो पोषण अभियान के व्यापक और समावेशी दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाता है।

पूरक पोषण कार्यक्रम (एसएनपी) और विकास निगरानी

पोषण ट्रैकर आंगनवाड़ी सेवाओं के तहत पूरक पोषण कार्यक्रम (एसएनपी) की सशक्त निगरानी को सक्षम बनाता है। मई 2026 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, **5.5 करोड़ से अधिक लाभार्थियों** को कम से कम 15 दिनों के लिए एसएनपी प्राप्त हुआ, जबकि **5.17 करोड़ लाभार्थियों** को कम से कम 21 दिनों के लिए एसएनपी प्राप्त हुआ।

क्या आप जानते हैं?

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय महिलाओं और बच्चों के पोषण स्तर में सुधार के लिए एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवा (ICDS) योजना के तहत पूरक पोषण कार्यक्रम (Supplementary Nutrition Programme - SNP) संचालित करता है। इस कार्यक्रम में **6 माह से 6 वर्ष तक के बच्चे, गर्भवती महिलाएं, धात्री (स्तनपान कराने वाली) माताएं, पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों एवं आकांक्षी जिलों की 14-18 वर्ष आयु की किशोरियां** शामिल की गई हैं।

7.7Cr+

लाइव मासिक डेटाबेस

मई 2026 तक, पोषण ट्रैकर ने सत्यापित आधार-प्रमाणित डेटा का उपयोग करके 7.7 करोड़ से अधिक बच्चों के लिए एक लाइव मासिक डेटाबेस ट्रैकिंग पोषण संकेतक बनाए रखा।

6.3Cr+

विकास निगरानी

ट्रैकर ने मई 2026 तक 0-5 वर्ष की आयु के 6.3 करोड़ से अधिक बच्चों के लिए विकास निगरानी को भी सक्षम किया, जिसमें लगभग 94 प्रतिशत पंजीकृत लाभार्थियों को शामिल किया गया।

प्लेटफ़ॉर्म तत्क्षण डैशबोर्ड, हीट मैप और साक्ष्य-आधारित नीति निर्माण को सक्षम बनाता है। एप्लिकेशन स्टंटिंग, कम वजन, वेस्टिंग (एसएएम/एमएएम), और अधिक वजन/मोटापे के संकेतकों को ट्रैक करता है।

पोषण ट्रैकर: डिजिटल इंडिया की सफलता की गाथा

पोषण ट्रैकर बड़े पैमाने पर सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी के सफल उपयोग को प्रदर्शित करता है। इसने पेपर-आधारित रिपोर्टिंग को तत्क्षण, साक्ष्य-संचालित पोषण शासन में बदल दिया। प्लेटफॉर्म समय पर, जमीनी स्तर के डेटा के माध्यम से पारदर्शी और जवाबदेह निर्णय लेने को मजबूत करता है।



वैश्विक मान्यता

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (डब्ल्यूएचओ) ने इसे एक **अनुकरणीय पोषण डेटा इकोसिस्टम** के रूप में उद्धृत किया। संयुक्त राष्ट्र बाल कोष (यूनिसफ) ने आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए इसकी सादगी और लाभार्थी ट्रेकिंग सुविधाओं की सराहना की।



G20 मंच पर प्रदर्शन

2023 में, पोषण ट्रैकर को **महिला सशक्तिकरण पर G20 मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन** में प्रदर्शित किया गया था। अध्यक्ष के वक्तव्य में पोषण निगरानी और ईसीसीई वितरण में इसकी भूमिका को मान्यता दी गई।



राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

अप्रैल 2025 में, 'पोषण ट्रैकर' को **पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बेहतरीन काम के लिए प्रधानमंत्री पुरस्कार** मिला। साथ ही, सितंबर 2024 में ई-गवर्नेंस पर हुई 27वीं नेशनल कॉन्फ्रेंस में 'पोषण ट्रैकर' ने **ई-गवर्नेंस (गोल्ड) के लिए नेशनल अवॉर्ड** जीता।

❑ 'पोषण ट्रैकर' 'डिजिटल इंडिया' विज़न के तहत भारत की बढ़ती डिजिटल क्षमता को दिखाता है और एक अच्छी तरह से पोषित 'विकसित भारत' बनाने में अहम भूमिका निभाता रहेगा।

Prelims

Q. पोषण ट्रैकर के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए—

1. इसे महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने लॉन्च किया है।
2. यह आंगनवाड़ी सेवाओं की रियल-टाइम मॉनिटरिंग करता है।
3. इसमें WHO Growth Standards का उपयोग किया जाता है।
4. यह Face Recognition System से भी जुड़ा हुआ है।

सही उत्तर चुनिए—

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) केवल 1 और 2 | (b) केवल 2 और 3 |
| (c) केवल 1,2,3 | (d) 1,2,3,4 |

Mains

Q. भारत में कुपोषण की समस्या के समाधान में 'पोषण ट्रैकर' और 'मिशन सक्षम आंगनवाड़ी एवं पोषण 2.0' की भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

What is the right to be forgotten?

How does the ruling balance privacy with open justice and free speech? What challenges remain in enforcing the right to be forgotten? What role does the DPDP Act play? Who should decide requests for erasure or de-indexing?

EXPLAINER

G.S. Bajpai

The story so far: The Delhi High Court, in its recent ruling, has laid down the principles governing the right to be forgotten. The court has evolved a new jurisprudence to protect the privacy of those who continue to be victimised on account of their digital footprints on social media and elsewhere, despite having those matters settled in their favour.

What is the ‘right to be forgotten’? The “right to be forgotten” is the right to have information erased or de-indexed from the public digital environment when its continued accessibility is harmful and serves no public interest.

The concept came to the fore in 2014, when a Spanish citizen, Mario Costeja González, complained to the European Court of Justice that Google continued to display an old newspaper notice about the auction of his repossessed house even though the debt had been settled. The court ruled in his favour, laying the groundwork for the right to erasure, which was later incorporated into Article 17 of the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

How has the idea of the right to be forgotten evolved in Indian law? The Supreme Court’s judgment in *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017) held that privacy is a fundamental right under Article 21, including the right to informational privacy. In the years that followed, however, High Courts adopted divergent approaches.

While some permitted anonymisation in limited cases, such as the Delhi High Court ordering the masking of names in certain matrimonial and criminal matters, others rejected similar requests on



GETTY IMAGES

grounds of open justice. The real challenge was the lack of a coherent framework to balance these competing interests, which the May 2026 Delhi High Court judgment sought to address.

What did the Delhi High Court decide?

On May 29, the Delhi High Court ruled in a batch of over 30 consolidated petitions, led by *Laksh Vir Singh Yadav v. Union of India*. The core issue was whether informational privacy could justify the de-indexing or masking of judicial records in a system committed to open justice. The court held that the right to be forgotten flows from Article 21’s guarantee of dignity and informational privacy. The structured proportionality test is that retention must have a legitimate purpose, that the harm to privacy must be balanced against the public interest, and that the least intrusive means, typically by masking names instead of deleting the entire judgment, should be preferred. The court also prescribed a two-week

deadline for legal databases to comply and explained that only the parties’ names should be redacted, not the facts of the case.

How does the right to be forgotten interact with constitutional values?

This is not a stand-alone right. It frequently conflicts with freedom of speech and press under Article 19(1)(a), the principle of open justice, and the public’s right to know. A right to privacy must be sacrificed when the public interest is of a high order, particularly in serious cases of crime, but the digital presence should not destroy a person’s life long after the trial ends. The judgments are still publicly accessible by case number or a keyword search; only name-based searches are restricted.

What are the practical challenges?

The toughest aspect is enforcement. An acquittal judgment may still appear highly in name-based searches even after a court has ordered the removal of the search results. Search engines are designed so

that the original accusation, or the “shadow of crime,” is often the first thing the user sees. De-indexing can benefit at the search level, but it won’t prevent mirrors, archive copies, or social media sharing. Without effective technical compliance and coordination among platforms, the right may remain largely symbolic.

What is the relationship between the right to be forgotten and DPDP Act?

As of now, the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, offers a limited statutory right to erasure in section 12. It is primarily based on consent and does not explicitly address judicial records and public archives, where the right to be forgotten is most needed. The Act is deficient because rules have not been notified and the data protection board has not been completely effective.

Who should decide requests for erasure or de-indexing?

The challenge lies in balancing efficiency with accountability. Requiring every request to be decided by a court would create significant bottlenecks, while leaving such decisions entirely to technology companies raises concerns about due process and transparency. A more sensible approach would be a tiered system, where cases could be heard by platforms, contested ones by the data protection board, and judicial cases by courts.

The Delhi High Court has established an important framework, but until the Supreme Court rules on the matter, establishes a data protection board, and platforms comply with it, this ruling will be mostly declaratory. The conflict over freedom of expression and open justice is a reality. The task ahead is now to establish the institutions that facilitate it. (G. S. Bajpai is Vice Chancellor at National Law University Delhi. He acknowledges the assistance of Vibhuti Sharma, Academic fellow, NLU Delhi. Views are personal)

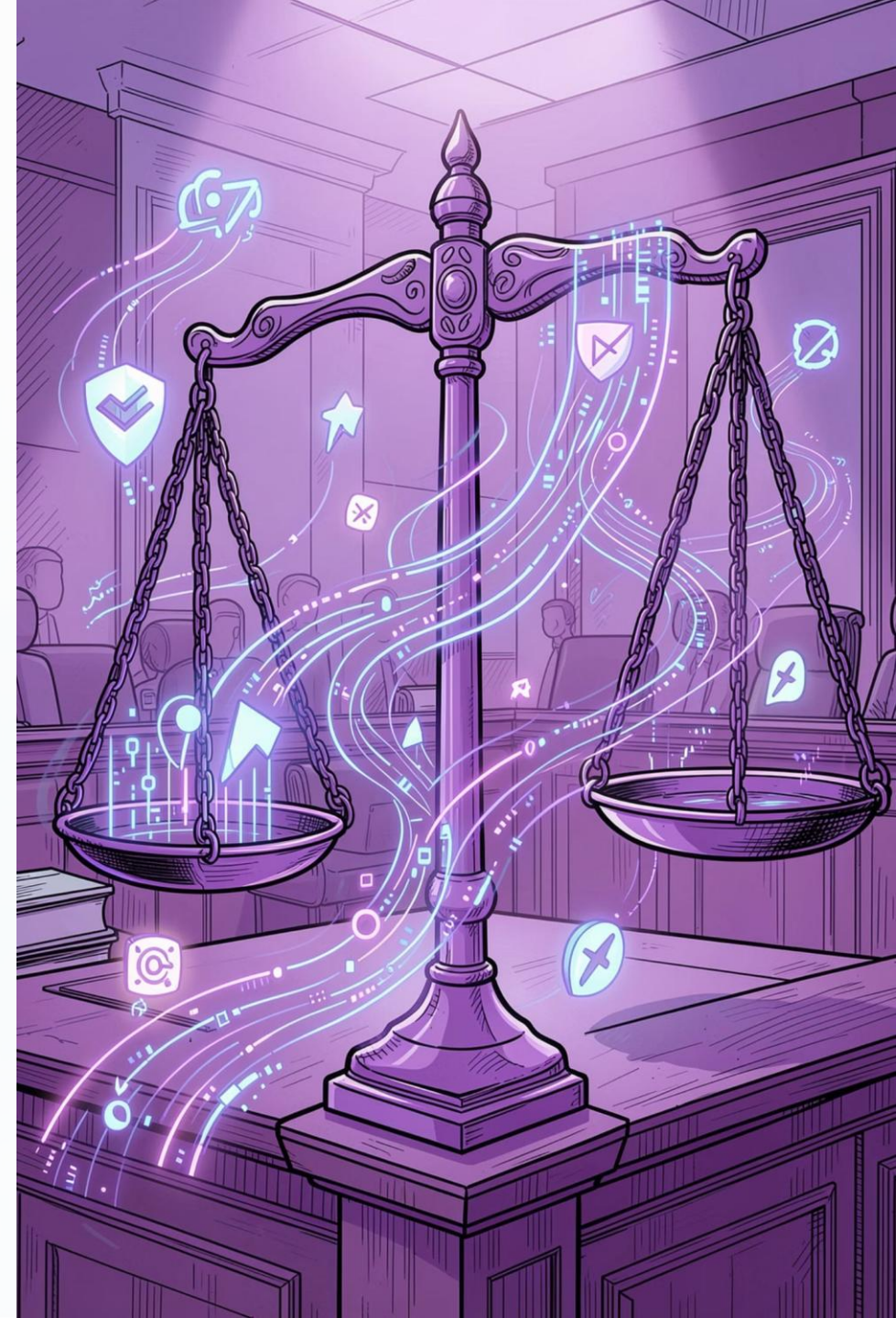
THE GIST

▼ The Delhi High Court has recognised the right to be forgotten as part of the fundamental right to privacy under Article 21, laying down a framework that balances informational privacy with open justice and freedom of speech by favouring name-masking over deletion of judgments.

▼ While the ruling provides a legal framework for de-indexing and erasure requests, its effectiveness depends on enforcement by platforms, the operationalisation of the DPDP Act, and the establishment of institutions such as the data protection board.

भुला दिए जाने का अधिकार (Right to be Forgotten) क्या है?

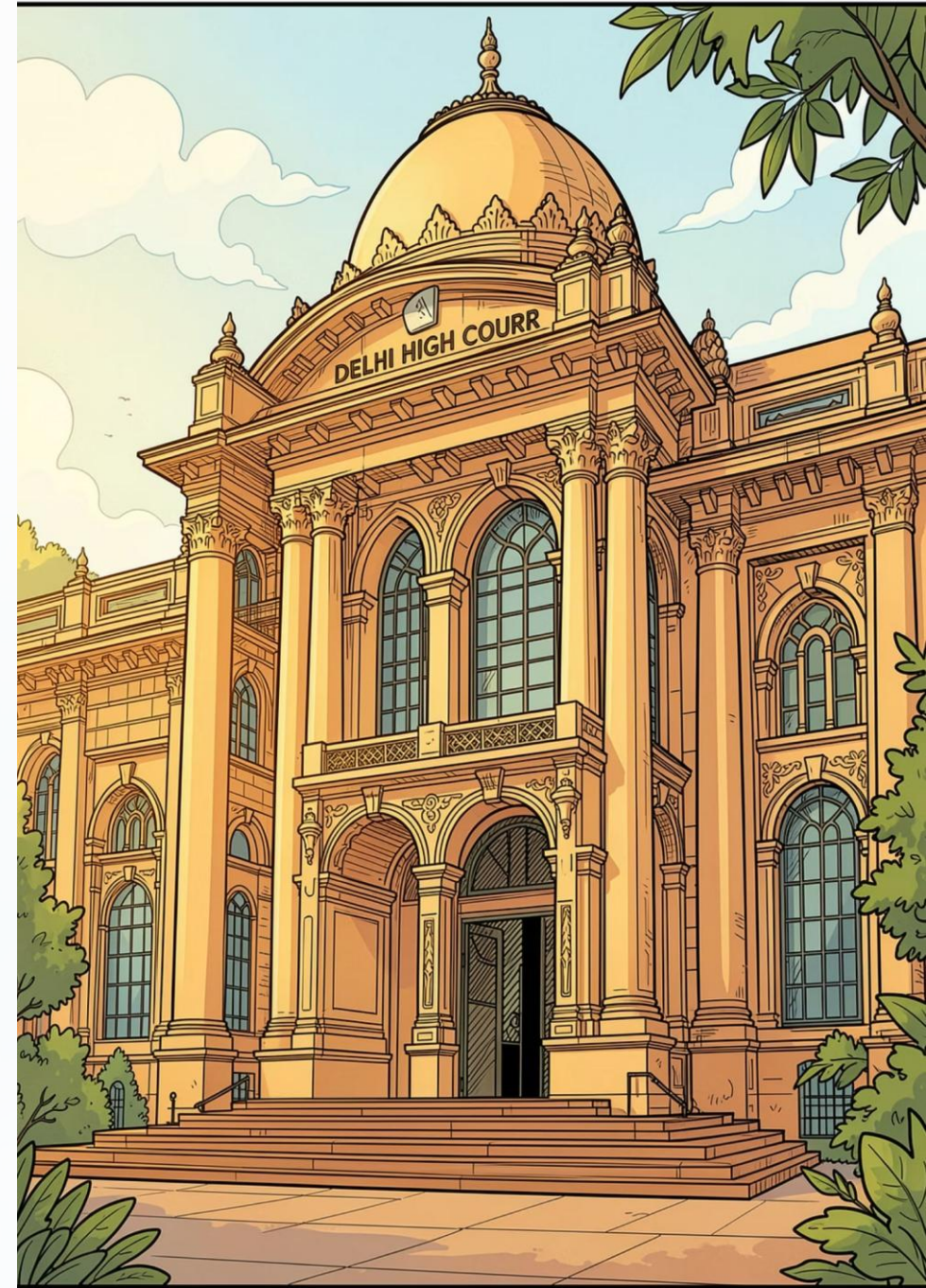
यह फैसला निजता (Privacy), खुली न्याय व्यवस्था (Open Justice) और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता (Freedom of Speech) के बीच संतुलन कैसे स्थापित करता है? इस अधिकार को लागू करने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? डीपीडीपी (DPDP) अधिनियम की क्या भूमिका है? किसी जानकारी को हटाने (Erasure) या सर्च परिणामों से हटाने (De-indexing) का निर्णय कौन करेगा?



अब तक की कहानी (The Story So Far)

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने अपने हालिया निर्णय में "भुला दिए जाने के अधिकार" (Right to be Forgotten) को नियंत्रित करने वाले सिद्धांत निर्धारित किए हैं।

न्यायालय ने एक नया कानूनी दृष्टिकोण विकसित किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य उन लोगों की निजता की रक्षा करना है जो किसी मामले में न्याय मिलने के बाद भी सोशल मीडिया और इंटरनेट पर मौजूद अपनी डिजिटल पहचान (Digital Footprints) के कारण लगातार प्रभावित होते रहते हैं।



भुला दिए जाने का अधिकार क्या है?

परिभाषा

"भुला दिए जाने का अधिकार" का अर्थ है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति से संबंधित जानकारी का सार्वजनिक डिजिटल माध्यमों पर बने रहना उसके लिए हानिकारक हो और उसका कोई सार्वजनिक हित न हो, तो उसे उस जानकारी को हटाने (Erase) या सर्च परिणामों से हटाने (De-index) का अधिकार प्राप्त हो।

ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

यह अवधारणा 2014 में प्रमुखता से सामने आई, जब स्पेन के नागरिक मारियो कोस्टेज़ा गोंज़ालेज़ (Mario Costeja González) ने यूरोपीय न्यायालय (European Court of Justice) में शिकायत की कि गूगल पर उनके पुराने ऋण से संबंधित समाचार आज भी दिखाई देते हैं, जबकि उनका ऋण वर्षों पहले चुका दिया गया था।

न्यायालय ने उनके पक्ष में फैसला दिया, जिससे आगे चलकर यूरोपीय संघ के सामान्य डेटा संरक्षण विनियमन (GDPR) के अनुच्छेद 17 में "Right to Erasure" को शामिल किया गया।

भारत में इस अधिकार का विकास कैसे हुआ?

भारत में **के.एस. पुट्टस्वामी बनाम भारत संघ (2017)** मामले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह घोषित किया कि निजता का अधिकार (Right to Privacy) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत एक मौलिक अधिकार है।

इसके बाद विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों ने अलग-अलग मामलों में अलग-अलग दृष्टिकोण अपनाए।

कुछ मामलों में, जैसे वैवाहिक विवादों या कुछ आपराधिक मामलों में, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने नाम छिपाने (Anonymisation) की अनुमति दी ताकि व्यक्तियों की निजता की रक्षा हो सके।

- ❑ हालाँकि, सबसे बड़ी चुनौती यह थी कि निजता और खुली न्याय व्यवस्था (Open Justice) के बीच संतुलन बनाने के लिए कोई स्पष्ट कानूनी ढाँचा मौजूद नहीं था। मई 2026 का दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय इसी कमी को दूर करने का प्रयास करता है।

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने क्या निर्णय दिया?

29 मई को दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने 30 से अधिक याचिकाओं पर एक साथ निर्णय दिया। इन मामलों का नेतृत्व **Laksh Vir Singh Yadav बनाम Union of India** मामले ने किया।

न्यायालय ने कहा कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति की सूचना संबंधी निजता (Informational Privacy) प्रभावित हो रही है, तो न्यायिक अभिलेखों (Judicial Records) को पूरी तरह हटाने के बजाय उन्हें De-index या नाम छिपाकर (Masking) प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।

न्यायालय ने माना कि यह अधिकार संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत गरिमा (Dignity) और सूचना संबंधी निजता से उत्पन्न होता है।

इसके लिए न्यायालय ने **संरचित आनुपातिकता परीक्षण (Structured Proportionality Test)** अपनाया—

वैध उद्देश्य

जानकारी को बनाए रखने का वैध उद्देश्य होना चाहिए।

सार्वजनिक हित की तुलना

निजता को होने वाली हानि की तुलना सार्वजनिक हित से की जानी चाहिए।

कम से कम दखल

सबसे कम दखल देने वाला उपाय अपनाया जाए।

नाम छिपाना बेहतर

पूरे निर्णय को हटाने के बजाय केवल नाम छिपाना बेहतर विकल्प होगा।

न्यायालय ने कानूनी डेटाबेस को समयसीमा के भीतर आदेशों का पालन करने का निर्देश दिया और स्पष्ट किया कि केवल पक्षकारों के नाम हटाए जाएंगे, मामले के तथ्य नहीं।

यह संवैधानिक मूल्यों से कैसे जुड़ा है?

यह कोई स्वतंत्र (Absolute) अधिकार नहीं है।

इसका अक्सर टकराव निम्न अधिकारों से होता है—

अनुच्छेद 19(1)(a)

अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता

जनता का जानने का अधिकार

खुली न्याय प्रणाली

Open Justice का सिद्धांत

यदि किसी गंभीर अपराध या बड़े सार्वजनिक हित का मामला हो, तो निजता के अधिकार को सीमित किया जा सकता है।

लेकिन न्यायालय ने कहा कि किसी व्यक्ति का डिजिटल अतीत उसके पूरे जीवन का पीछा नहीं करना चाहिए।

☐ निर्णय सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध रहेंगे, लेकिन सामान्य नाम से खोजने पर दिखाई नहीं देंगे। उन्हें केवल केस नंबर या विशेष कीवर्ड से खोजा जा सकेगा।

व्यावहारिक चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं?

सबसे बड़ी चुनौती **कार्यान्वयन (Enforcement)** है।

किसी व्यक्ति के बरी (Acquitted) हो जाने के बाद भी उसके नाम से सर्च करने पर पुराने आरोप सामने आ सकते हैं। यानी "**अपराध की छाया**" (**Shadow of Crime**) व्यक्ति का पीछा करती रहती है।

De-indexing केवल सर्च इंजन पर असर डालती है। इससे—

सोशल मीडिया पोस्ट

मिरर वेबसाइट

इंटरनेट आर्काइव

साझा की गई प्रतियाँ

स्वतः नहीं हटतीं।

⚠ यदि तकनीकी सहयोग और विभिन्न प्लेटफॉर्मों के बीच समन्वय नहीं होगा, तो यह अधिकार केवल प्रतीकात्मक बनकर रह जाएगा।

Right to be Forgotten और DPDP Act का संबंध क्या है?

DPDP Act, 2023 — धारा 12

डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023 (DPDP Act, 2023) की धारा 12 सीमित रूप से डेटा मिटाने (Erasure) का अधिकार देती है।

सीमाएँ

लेकिन—

- यह मुख्यतः सहमति (Consent) आधारित डेटा पर लागू होती है।
- न्यायालय के रिकॉर्ड और सार्वजनिक अभिलेखों पर स्पष्ट रूप से लागू नहीं होती।

यहीं इस अधिकार की सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त—

→ नियम अधिसूचित नहीं

अभी तक सभी नियम अधिसूचित नहीं हुए हैं।

→ बोर्ड पूर्ण रूप से कार्यरत नहीं

डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड (Data Protection Board) पूरी तरह कार्यरत नहीं है।

इस कारण यह कानून अभी पूर्ण रूप से प्रभावी नहीं माना जा सकता।

जानकारी हटाने या De-indexing का निर्णय कौन करेगा?

सबसे बड़ी चुनौती **दक्षता (Efficiency)** और **जवाबदेही (Accountability)** के बीच संतुलन बनाना है।

समस्या

यदि हर आवेदन का निर्णय न्यायालय करेगा, तो मामलों का अत्यधिक बोझ बढ़ जाएगा।

यदि पूरा अधिकार केवल तकनीकी कंपनियों को दे दिया जाए, तो पारदर्शिता और निष्पक्ष प्रक्रिया पर प्रश्न उठेंगे।

समाधान: तीन-स्तरीय व्यवस्था (Tiered System)

इसलिए एक तीन-स्तरीय व्यवस्था (Tiered System) अधिक उपयुक्त मानी गई है—

- सामान्य मामलों का निर्णय **डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म** करें।
- विवादित मामलों का निर्णय **डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड** करे।
- जटिल या संवैधानिक मामलों का निर्णय **न्यायालय** करे।

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने एक महत्वपूर्ण कानूनी ढाँचा प्रदान किया है, लेकिन जब तक सर्वोच्च न्यायालय अंतिम निर्णय नहीं देता और डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड पूरी तरह स्थापित नहीं होता, तब तक इस निर्णय का प्रभाव सीमित रहेगा।



मुख्य बिंदु

1 मौलिक अधिकार

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने Right to be Forgotten को अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत निजता के मौलिक अधिकार का हिस्सा माना।

2 संतुलन का ढाँचा

न्यायालय ने निजता, खुली न्याय व्यवस्था और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के बीच संतुलन बनाने वाला ढाँचा विकसित किया।

3 Masking और De-indexing को प्राथमिकता

निर्णयों को पूरी तरह हटाने के बजाय नाम छिपाने (Masking) और De-indexing को प्राथमिकता दी गई।

4 सफलता की शर्तें

इस अधिकार की सफलता तकनीकी प्लेटफॉर्मों के सहयोग, DPDP Act के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन और डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड की स्थापना पर निर्भर करेगी।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Trump ends Iran truce; talks to go on

Iran claims it hit back at 85 U.S. military assets after strikes on its southern coast

Washington's 'violation' of MoU has rendered it 'ineffective', says Tehran

U.S. would attack targets in Iran once again, says Trump at NATO summit

Stanly Johny

The ceasefire between the United States and Iran is "over", U.S. President Donald Trump said on Wednesday, while leaving the door open for more talks, after the two sides exchanged fire amid a dispute over the status of the Strait of Hormuz.

Iran said the U.S. "violations" have rendered parts of the memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the two countries "ineffective".

"As far as I am concerned, it is over," Mr. Trump said at a NATO summit in Ankara, Türkiye, when asked about the ceasefire. "It is just a waste of time dealing with them," he added. "I will let our wonderful negotiators keep talking if they want, but I do not see it [happening]." Iran said the U.S. "violations" have rendered parts of the memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the two countries "ineffective".

Page-1



agreement every day."

His remarks came after Iran claimed that it targeted 85 U.S. military assets in the Persian Gulf following U.S. air strikes on "several monitoring and surveillance centres" on Iran's southern coast.

The U.S. strikes killed eight military personnel, Iranian state television said. "Following the criminal aggression carried out this morning by the U.S. terrorist army against areas in southern Iran, eight courageous members

of the air and naval forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran's military in Bandar Abbas (south) and Bushehr (southwest) fell as martyrs," the state television said, citing a statement from the military.

This is the second time the U.S. and Iran have exchanged fire since they signed the MoU on June 17, promising to extend the ceasefire and begin talks for a final settlement.

At the core of the escalation lies the question of who controls the Strait of

Hormuz. The MoU calls for the safe passage of tankers through the strait. Iran has opened a route along its coast and asked vessels to use a "designated route" along its coast in coordination with local authorities.

Over the weekend, three ships passing through an alternative route along the Omani coast – Marshall Islands-flagged *M/T Al Rekayyat*, Saudi Arabia-flagged *M/T Wedyan*, and Liberian-flagged *M/T Cyprus Prosperity* – were attacked.

Stock indices dip 2% as Iran, U.S. restart clashes

MUMBAI Benchmark Nifty and Sensex dipped over 2% to 23,882.05 and 76,503.60 points respectively on Wednesday after renewed Iran-U.S. clashes sent global oil prices soaring. The indices opened about 0.6% down from the previous close before tumbling during the day. » **PAGE 12**

Central Command said in a statement.

"U.S. forces struck Iranian air defense systems, command and control networks, coastal radar sites, anti-ship missile capabilities, and more than 60 Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) small boats in and near the strait to degrade Iran's ability to continue attacking international commerce flowing through the international trade corridor," it said.

India expresses concern India on Wednesday voiced deep concern over the fresh targeting of commercial shipping in the Strait of Hormuz and called upon all parties to exercise restraint.

"We urge the parties to return to dialogue and diplomacy to achieve a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict," the Ministry of External Affairs said in a statement. (With PTI inputs)

IS THE DEAL FALLING APART? » **PAGE 14**

How India withstood the crisis in West Asia

Historically, sharp increases in oil prices have been among the biggest sources of macroeconomic instability for India. It was therefore unsurprising that when tensions in West Asia escalated, many thought that India would once again face an energy and economic crisis, derailing its growth path. It revived memories of the 1973 oil shock and the 1991 balance-of-payments crisis, with concerns over soaring fuel prices, imported inflation, and pressure on the external account. After all, India imports almost 90% of its crude oil and remains heavily dependent on the Gulf for oil, gas and fertilizers.

This time around, however, when the Strait of Hormuz was the epicentre of global anxiety, India proved not only the sceptics at home and abroad wrong, but also seems to have emerged stronger in managing its energy needs. Was this resilience of India a matter of luck, or was it the outcome of deliberate policy choices, institutional learning, and strategic preparation?

Defying the odds

Few major economies were as vulnerable to the disruption in the Strait of Hormuz as India, the world's third-largest oil importer. Heavy dependence on imported crude and LPG, combined with rising freight costs and maritime risks, created conditions for a severe external shock. Within weeks, the Indian crude basket crossed \$120 per barrel; the import-linked cost of a domestic LPG cylinder rose above ₹1,600; and war-risk premiums escalated sharply. By conventional measures, India appeared particularly vulnerable. However, the real challenge was not merely managing higher energy costs but preventing a global supply disruption from translating into inflation and shortages at home. Against all expectations, one of the world's most energy import-dependent economies



Sachin Kumar Sharma

Director General, RIS, New Delhi. Views expressed are personal

turned out to be among the most price-resilient; India contained fuel and cooking gas inflation better than many advanced and emerging peers.

The numbers tell an extraordinary story. Petrol prices in India rose by just 7.5% during the crisis, compared with nearly 14% in Germany, 19% in the U.K., 45% in the U.S., over 50% in Pakistan and the Philippines, and almost 90% in Myanmar. The contrast was even starker in diesel prices. While the UAE saw prices surge by about 85%, India limited the increase to just 8%.

One saw a similar story in the kitchen. Even though India imports nearly 60% of its LPG requirements, a domestic cylinder continued to cost ₹942, or ₹642 for Ujjwala beneficiaries, which was cheaper than what it cost in Pakistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, and dramatically lower than in the U.S., Australia and Canada.

However, the cushion came at a cost, as state-run Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) incurred ₹74,781 crore in losses on petrol, diesel, and LPG sales up to June 30 as global crude prices surged during the West Asia crisis. But that cost shows you the big picture. Instead of passing the full shock to consumers, the government and public-sector OMCs absorbed it, protecting household budgets and keeping fuel and cooking gas affordable throughout the crisis.

Weathering the storm

While several factors contributed to India's resilience during the West Asia crisis, four stand out. The first lesson of the crisis is that strategic relationships are themselves a form of energy security. In times of crisis, relationships matter as much as reserves. Decades of engagement with Iran and key Gulf partners ensured that channels of communication remained open even when tensions were at their highest. Iran's decision to facilitate the movement of Indian ships and the willingness of Gulf producers

to continue supplying energy underscored a simple reality: foreign policy can be as important to energy security as oil fields.

Second, India had quietly built an insurance policy against geopolitical shocks by diversifying its supplier base. Energy partnerships stretching from Russia and the U.S. to Africa and Latin America gave India the flexibility to withstand disruptions far better than in previous crises. In geopolitics, putting all your energy eggs in one basket is no longer an option.

Third, the crisis vindicated a decade of energy planning. India had quietly built multiple layers of resilience such as higher ethanol blending, a rapidly expanding renewable energy base, larger strategic reserves and stronger refining capacity. These investments did not prevent the crisis, but they made the economy better equipped to absorb it.

Fourth, the crisis reflected the value of a whole-of-government approach, reinforcing Prime Minister Narendra Modi's emphasis on breaking down ministerial silos and strengthening institutional coordination. The Ministries of External Affairs, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ports, Shipping and Waterways, the Indian Navy, and the National Security Council Secretariat worked in close coordination to monitor risks, manage logistics, and protect energy supplies.

The result was a coordinated national response that turned potential disruption into an exercise in resilience.

The way ahead

The recent crisis shows us that the foundations of resilience are laid in years of preparation, and not in moments of panic. India's response reflected the dividends of strategic foresight, diplomatic outreach and whole-of-government coordination. As global uncertainties deepen, this resilience could become a defining pillar of 'Viksit Bharat'.

Trump blasts NATO for rejecting efforts to claim Greenland

Associated Press

ANKARA



Donald Trump

U.S. President Donald Trump took aim at his NATO partners at a summit in Türkiye on Wednesday, saying he was unhappy with the alliance for pushing back against his efforts to take control of Greenland and for not supporting his war in Iran.

NATO's European members plus Canada have scrambled to meet the increased defence spending targets Mr. Trump has demanded, as the U.S. draws down the number of troops it has in Europe and insists that the continent take more responsibility for its own security.

But Mr. Trump reopened old wounds as he arrived at the meeting of 32 NATO leaders by insisting again that the United States should control Greenland, a semi-autonomous Danish territory. He blasted some European countries for refusing to participate in the Iran war, singling out Spain as "a terrible partner in NATO" and renewing his threats to cut off trade.

Ahead of the summit, Mr. Trump said Greenland "is very important" for the

U.S. but not for Denmark, declaring, "We need it for protection of the world, not just the United States."

'Defend every inch'

But Denmark's Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen said her country is "ready to defend every inch of NATO including our own territory" in the event of an attack, and would rely on NATO allies to honour their commitment to defend each other.

Ahead of the summit, NATO Secretary-General Mark Rutte praised Mr. Trump for the series of U.S. strikes on Iran overnight, after Tehran struck three merchant ships in the Strait of Hormuz.

"I think what you did last night was absolutely necessary," Mr. Rutte said to Mr. Trump.

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महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

USA-Iran War

YouTube Homework

- Hormuz
- Oman
- Persian
- Red Sea

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Russia's share in India's oil imports rises above 40%

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
NEW DELHI

Russia's share in India's oil imports rose above 40% in May 2026, the highest in nearly two years, according to official government data.

Further, the data shows that Russia charged India a premium for its oil, while other sources such as the U.S. and even the UAE sold India oil at lower-than-average prices.

Russia had been providing India a discount on its oil as recently as February.

Notably, an analysis by *The Hindu* of the data released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry shows that India is trying to diversify its sources of oil, including once again importing oil from Iran and Venezuela in April and continuing to do so in May 2026.

The U.S. had in February started allowing Venezuela to export oil.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- भारत अपनी कुल कच्चे तेल (Crude Oil) की आवश्यकता का लगभग **87-90% आयात** करता है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में आयात का स्रोत काफी बदला है, विशेषकर रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध (2022) के बाद। वर्तमान में भारत सबसे अधिक तेल **रूस** से आयात करता है।

भारत का कच्चे तेल का आयात (लगभग 2025-26)

क्रम	देश	कुल आयात में हिस्सा (लगभग)
1	RU रूस	35-40%
2	IQ इराक	18-20%
3	SA सऊदी अरब	13-15%
4	AE संयुक्त अरब अमीरात (UAE)	8-10%
5	US अमेरिका	5-7%
6	KW कुवैत	3-5%
7	NG नाइजीरिया	2-3%
8	BR ब्राज़ील	2-3%
9	MX मेक्सिको	1-2%
10	अन्य (ओमान, कतर, अंगोला, गयाना आदि)	5-8%

क्षेत्रवार आयात

1. मध्य पूर्व (West Asia)

- इराक
- सऊदी अरब
- UAE
- कुवैत
- ओमान
- कतर
- कुल मिलाकर लगभग **45-50%** तेल यहीं से आता है।

2. रूस

- लगभग **35-40%**
- 2022 के बाद सबसे बड़ा आपूर्तिकर्ता बना।

3. अमेरिका

- शेल ऑयल का आयात
- लगभग **5-7%**

4. अफ्रीका

- नाइजीरिया
- अंगोला
- लीबिया
- लगभग **4-6%**

5. लैटिन अमेरिका

- ब्राज़ील
- मेक्सिको
- गयाना
- लगभग **3-5%**

Over 42% rise in female enrolment in higher education since 2014: report

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

India's higher education sector has recorded significant growth over the past decade, with total student enrolment rising to 4.5 crore in the 2023-24 academic year.

According to the latest reports of the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) for 2022-23 and 2023-24, released by the Education Ministry, this marks a 31.5% rise from 3.42 crore recorded in 2014-15. The multi-year survey data reflect an institutional participation rate of over 90%, drawing metrics from 59,533 higher education institutions across the country to outline major strides in inclusivity, female participation, and STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) adoption.

Steady progress

Women, STEM learners and marginalised communities drive sustained growth in higher education



	2014-2015	2022-2023	2023-2024	Growth since 2014-15
Total enrolment	3.42 cr.	4.46 cr.	4.50 cr.	↑ 31.5%
Female enrolment	1.57 cr.	2.18 cr.	2.24 cr.	↑ 42.2%
Overall GER	23.7	29.5	30.0	—
Female GER	22.9	30.2	31.2	—
STEM enrolment	91.5 lakh	—	1.02 cr.	↑ 11.4%

The data are self-reported voluntarily by registered institutions via a web-based portal utilising a data capture format. While the Education Ministry executes built-in validations and scrutiny checks, primary data quality remains the responsibility of the respective institutions.

The enrolment of female students in higher educational institutions rose from 1.57 crore in

2014-15 to 2.18 crore in 2022-23 and 2.24 crore in 2023-24, marking a 42.2% increase since 2014-15.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) stands at 1.08 for 2023-24, remaining consistently above 1.0 for seven consecutive years. This underlines a trend where female participation systematically outpaces male participation.

Also, India's gross enrolment ratio (calculated for

the 18-23 age bracket) reached 30 in 2023-24. Notably, the female GER scaled to 31.2, distinctly higher than the national baseline. For the Scheduled Castes, the enrolment jumped 51.4% since 2014-15, reaching 69.72 lakh. The GER for SC students grew from 18.9 to 27.8. For the Scheduled Tribes, enrolment witnessed a 75.7% rise, climbing to 28.83 lakh, with the GER up from 13.5 to 22.8. With regard to the Other Backward Classes, student numbers grew 60.2%, from 1.13 crore to 1.80 crore over 10 years.

Enrolment in STEM fields climbed to 1.02 crore in 2023-24. "Mirroring the overall demographic shift, the female share in STEM programmes climbed steadily to 44%, up from 38.4% a decade ago," the report said.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- 8 जुलाई 2026 को शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने AISHE 2022-23 और AISHE 2023-24 दोनों रिपोर्ट एक साथ जारी कीं। 2026 में जारी होने के कारण इसे कई जगह "AISHE 2026 Update" कहा जा रहा है, लेकिन इसमें 2023-24 तक का डेटा है।

AISHE 2023-24 (Latest) – प्रमुख आँकड़े

संकेतक	आँकड़ा
कुल नामांकन (Total Enrolment)	4.50 करोड़
Overall GER	30.0%
Female GER	31.2%
Male GER	28.9%
STEM में नामांकन	1 करोड़+
UG में नामांकन	76.8% (कुल नामांकन का)
महिला भागीदारी	लगातार 7वें वर्ष पुरुषों से अधिक GER
2014-15 की तुलना में कुल नामांकन वृद्धि	31.5%
2014-15 की तुलना में महिला नामांकन वृद्धि	42.2%
Ph.D. नामांकन वृद्धि (2014-15 की तुलना में)	लगभग 47%

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Scrapping MGNREGS further strains Himachal Pradesh's already limited resources: CM

The Hindu Bureau
CHANDIGARH

Himachal Pradesh Chief Minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu on Wednesday said that scrapping the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGS) and replacing it with the new Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (VB-G RAM G) does not serve the hill State's interests as it would further strain already limited resources.

Mr. Sukhu, who was presiding over a review meeting of his government's Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department in Shimla, said that while MGNREGS was fully funded by the Central government, the new scheme required States to cover 10% of the costs, which placed an additional financial burden on Himachal Pradesh's limited



While MGNREGS was fully funded by the Centre, the new scheme requires States to cover 10% of the costs
SUKHVINDER SINGH SUKHU
Chief Minister

resources. The issue would be raised with the Central government, he said.

"The State government is making concerted efforts to strengthen the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department, recognising its pivotal role in the holistic development of rural Himachal Pradesh. Vacant posts in the department are being filled on a priority basis to enhance administrative efficiency," the Chief Minister said, adding that more recruitments would be undertaken in the coming period.

Mr. Sukhu directed offic-

ers to ensure benefits reach intended beneficiaries in a timely manner.

He also instructed the Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, to integrate all flagship schemes of the department with the Chief Minister's dashboard for effective online monitoring.

Financial assistance

Financial aid was being extended to Self Help Groups to strengthen livelihoods, Mr. Sukhu said, highlighting the State government's commitment to empowering rural women.

YouTube Homework

- **NREGA**
- **MG-NREGA**
- **VB-G RAM G**

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

T.N. moves SC against HC order on quota for converts to Islam

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Tamil Nadu government has appealed against a Madras High Court decision that a convert to Islam cannot claim the status of Backward Class Muslim.

The High Court had declared unconstitutional a 2024 government order allowing converts to claim backward status.

The court was hearing the petition filed in 2022 by a man from Thoothukudi district who had embraced Islam and changed his name. He was born to Hindu parents.

The certificate issued by the Sunnath Jamath, Kayathar, in 2015 had stated the petitioner had embraced Islam.

Application rejected

He had applied for a community certificate certifying him as 'Muslim Lebbai', a faith he claimed to follow. However, the Kayathar Tahsildar rejected his application. Challenging it, he had moved court.

Meanwhile, the 2024 government order notified that a convert to Islam from Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Denotified Communities or Scheduled Castes ought to be treated as BC (Muslim) for availing the benefit of reservation.

The High Court, however, had held that when a Hindu, on conversion to Islam, did not carry forward the benefits of the Hindu caste or sub-caste.

The convert's status in Islam was not decided by



The special leave petition was filed by the Secretary to the State in the Supreme Court.

the caste he was part of prior to the conversion.

Social equality

The court noted that Christian missionaries as well as Islamic preachers had maintained that their religions offered social equality unlike Hinduism, which had a caste hierarchy.

"Having taken such a stand for effecting conversions, it is disingenuous to claim that there is hierarchy in Islam also. In our respectful view, categorising certain sects as Backward and the remaining as Forward is antithetical to Quranic injunctions. Islam seeks to establish an egalitarian society. Everyone is equal in the eye of God. There is no social hierarchy," the court had said.

The special leave petition was filed by the Secretary to the State of Tamil Nadu in the Supreme Court.

The appeal has arraigned the petitioner in the High Court, Sameer Ahamed N., the District Collector, the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Tahsildar as respondents.

YouTube Homework

➤ *Article 15 & 16*

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

India and Indonesia launch joint restoration project at iconic Prambanan Temple

Press Trust of India
JAKARTA

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, along with Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto, on Wednesday visited the centuries-old iconic Prambanan Temple complex in Yogyakarta, marking the inauguration of a joint conservation project for this UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Mr. Modi described the initiative as a “shining example of the enduring civilisational bonds” between India and Indonesia, rooted in a shared heritage that has connected the people of the two countries for centuries.

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) will be



Prime Minister Narendra Modi and devotees visiting the Prambanan Temple in Indonesia on Wednesday. AFP/PIB

the lead agency from the Indian side for the joint restoration project.

Later in the day, Mr. Modi reached Australia on the second leg of his three-nation tour during which he will hold talks with his Aus-

tralian counterpart Anthony Albanese. “Landed in Melbourne, Australia. This visit will add vigour to the India-Australia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership,” Mr. Modi said in a post on X.

YouTube Homework

- *PM Visit to Indonesia, Australia & New Zealand*



प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय

प्रधानमंत्री ने यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल प्रंबानन मंदिर परिसर में दर्शन किए

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 08 JUL 2026 1:47PM by PIB Delhi

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने आज योग्याकार्ता में स्थित यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल प्रंबानन मंदिर परिसर में दर्शन किए। एक विशेष पहल के तहत, इंडोनेशिया के राष्ट्रपति श्री प्रबोवो सुबियांतो भी प्रधानमंत्री के साथ मंदिर दर्शन के लिए उपस्थित रहे। दोनों नेताओं ने मंदिर परिसर में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (एएसआई) की संरक्षण और जीर्णोद्धार परियोजना के शुभारंभ के उपलक्ष्य में एक पट्टिका का अनावरण किया।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

प्राम्बानन मंदिर (Prambanan Temple)

- प्राम्बानन मंदिर इंडोनेशिया का सबसे बड़ा हिंदू मंदिर परिसर है। यह Prambanan Temple में स्थित है और भगवान शिव, विष्णु तथा ब्रह्मा को समर्पित है। इसे 1991 में UNESCO द्वारा विश्व धरोहर स्थल (World Heritage Site) घोषित किया गया।

एक नजर में

- स्थान: Central Java (योग्याकार्ता के निकट)
- निर्माण काल: 9वीं शताब्दी (लगभग 850 ई.)
- निर्माता: Rakai Pikatan (माताराम साम्राज्य)
- समर्पित: त्रिमूर्ति (ब्रह्मा, विष्णु और शिव)
- UNESCO विश्व धरोहर: 1991
- स्थापत्य शैली: हिंदू (द्रविड़ शैली से प्रभावित जावानी शैली)

इतिहास

- प्राम्बानन का निर्माण माताराम साम्राज्य के शासनकाल में हुआ।
- यह उस समय बनाया गया जब जावा में हिंदू धर्म का प्रभाव बढ़ रहा था।
- बाढ़ में ज्वालामुखी विस्फोटों और भूकंपों के कारण मंदिर क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया और लंबे समय तक उपेक्षित रहा।
- 20वीं शताब्दी में इसका व्यापक संरक्षण और पुनर्निर्माण किया गया।

स्थापत्य विशेषताएँ

- पूरे परिसर में मूल रूप से 240 मंदिर थे।
- मुख्य परिसर में 8 प्रमुख मंदिर हैं।
- सबसे ऊँचा मंदिर भगवान शिव को समर्पित है।

मुख्य मंदिर

मंदिर	ऊँचाई	समर्पित
शिव मंदिर	लगभग 47 मीटर	भगवान शिव
विष्णु मंदिर	लगभग 33 मीटर	भगवान विष्णु
ब्रह्मा मंदिर	लगभग 33 मीटर	भगवान ब्रह्मा

प्रमुख विशेषताएँ

- मंदिर की दीवारों पर Ramayana और Bhagavata Purana की कथाओं का सुंदर शिल्पांकन है।
- यहाँ प्रतिवर्ष रामायण बैले (Ramayana Ballet) का भव्य मंचन किया जाता है।
- यह दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में भारतीय संस्कृति और हिंदू धर्म के प्रभाव का महत्वपूर्ण प्रमाण है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



DRDO conducts successful flight test of Pinaka rocket

The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) on Wednesday successfully conducted a flight test of the Pinaka long range guided rocket from the Integrated Test Range at Chandipur, validating its user-defined minimum strike range of 60 km. The rocket executed all planned in-flight manoeuvres and hit the designated target with high precision, following the predicted trajectory, the Defence Ministry said. Range instrumentation deployed during the trial tracked the rocket throughout its flight. The rocket was launched from an in-service Pinaka launcher, demonstrating the system's ability to fire different variants of the Pinaka rocket family with varying ranges from the same launcher, enhancing operational flexibility.

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

रक्षा मंत्रालय

रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन ने लंबी दूरी के निर्देशित रॉकेट पिनाका का सफल उड़ान परीक्षण किया

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 08 JUL 2026 7:13PM by PIB Delhi

रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन (डीआरडीओ) ने 8 जुलाई, 2026 को चांदीपुर स्थित एकीकृत परीक्षण रेंज (आईटीआर) में लंबी दूरी के निर्देशित रॉकेट (एलआरजीआर) पिनाका का सफल उड़ान परीक्षण किया। इस रॉकेट का परीक्षण उपयोगकर्ता द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम 60 किलोमीटर की मारक क्षमता के लिए किया गया। तय योजना के तहत परीक्षण के दौरान एलआरजीआर ने पूर्व निर्धारित उड़ान पथ (ट्रैजेक्टरी) का सटीक रूप से पालन करते हुए अपने लक्ष्य पर सफलतापूर्वक निशाना साधा। रेंज में तैनात सभी उपकरणों ने पूरी उड़ान के दौरान रॉकेट को सफलतापूर्वक ट्रैक किया।

YouTube Homework

- C-295
- INS Dunagiri, Sanshodhak, Agray
- Vikram-1

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

पिनाका (Pinaka)

- **पिनाका (Pinaka)** भारत द्वारा विकसित **मल्टी बैरल रॉकेट लॉन्चर (MBRL)** प्रणाली है।
- इसे Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) ने विकसित किया है।
- इसका निर्माण Tata Advanced Systems Limited, Larsen & Toubro और Solar Industries India जैसी भारतीय कंपनियाँ करती हैं।
- इसका नाम **भगवान शिव के धनुष 'पिनाका'** पर रखा गया है।
- इसका उपयोग दुश्मन के ठिकानों, बंकरों और सैन्य ठिकानों पर तेज़ी से रॉकेट हमला करने के लिए किया जाता है।
- **Pinaka Mk-I** की मारक क्षमता लगभग **37-40 किमी** है।
- **Pinaka Enhanced Range (ER)** की मारक क्षमता लगभग **75 किमी** है।
- **Guided Pinaka** की मारक क्षमता लगभग **75 किमी** है और इसमें उच्च सटीकता (Precision Strike) की क्षमता है।
- भविष्य के **Pinaka Mk-III** की अनुमानित मारक क्षमता **120 किमी** तक हो सकती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Revolution to resurgence — Iran's strategic moment

The gloves are off and the ceasefire is in trouble as the United States and Iran traded strikes, once again, on July 8, over the safe passage of commercial ships across the Strait of Hormuz.

However, looking beyond this flareup, the recent visuals coming out of Iran are extraordinary. After more than 40 days of sustained attacks by the combined military power of the U.S. and Israel, the country is projecting an image of pride, defiance, and resilience. The funeral of its slain Supreme Leader, Ali Khamenei, drew millions of mourners and high-level representatives from Russia, China, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Türkiye, Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan, Armenia, and several other countries. Even the Taliban government in Afghanistan was represented. Notably absent were the entire Western bloc, much of Africa, and some regional countries such as the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Kuwait, which bore the brunt of Iran's retaliation during the war.

Did the scenes witnessed reflect the image of a nation defeated? Did the millions of people on the streets, eager to catch a final glimpse of their assassinated leader, appear coerced or forced to mourn? Did the visuals coming out of Tehran and other parts of Iran reflect a nation that is economically bankrupt? The answer to all these questions is a bold 'no'. What was on display was a nation eager to use this opportunity to tell the world that it is still standing on its own – and may be more powerful, confident and resilient than ever before.

The regime has not only survived the war but has emerged stronger than before, with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) in full control. Its nuclear programme still remains off the table and there is no mention of its ballistic missile programme in the 14-point Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. The windfall gains from removal of sanctions, sale of crude oil and natural gas, a defreezing of its money and assets and the monetisation of the Strait of Hormuz promise an economic revival for Iran, although some of it may now be under question after the rapidly escalating situation. This resurrection of Iran almost feels like a revolution, and is a reminder of how a new nation, the 'Islamic Republic of Iran' emerged from the Iranian Revolution of 1979, overcoming the threats and challenges from a monarchy supported and abetted by the West.

The first revolution

The 1979 revolution was the culmination of a year-long protests against the Iranian regime, ignited by multiple factors, mainly political repression and economic hardships. There was also a strong undercurrent to reclaim Iran's cultural and religious legacy which had been



Rajeev Agarwal

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suppressed by the pro-western Shah regime. The combined effect created an unprecedented popular movement led by Ayatollah Khomeini, the exiled cleric and former philosophy professor from Qom, who had been banished in 1964 for opposing the Shah's reform programme. The movement ultimately overthrew Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The Shah and his family fled Iran in January 1979 and Ayatollah Khomeini returned on February 1 to a jubilant welcome. 10 days later, Iran's armed forces declared their neutrality, effectively ending the Shah's rule. On April 1, following a successful referendum, Khomeini proclaimed Iran as the Islamic Republic. The new republic drew its legitimacy from three pillars: restoring Iran's national pride, establishing theological discourse and Islamic governance, and promising economic progress and social justice. However, the 1979 hostage crisis, the eight-year Iran-Iraq war, prolonged nuclear programme-related sanctions, and support for regional militia proxies severely tested the country's economic and political resilience.

Revolution 2.0

Why is the current post-war situation akin to a second revolution? Like in 1979, this war too has led to the emergence of a stronger and a nationalist regime. However, unlike 1979, when an earlier regime had to be overthrown, this time, the regime, despite being hit badly and its Supreme Leader assassinated, has emerged stronger as it has survived. Once again, key issues such as national pride, dignity, strength and unity are being made the central pillars. And the millions of people on the street now mirror the visuals of millions on the streets of Iran in February 1979 when they welcomed Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini after his return from exile. And, like in 1979, this revolution too promises to bring in long-lasting changes in Iran and the region.

The most prominent change is obviously the security architecture. Soon after the 1979 revolution, the nations in the Gulf had formed the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in 1981, to forge a common platform to fight the threat from a revolutionary Iran. The region turned to the U.S. which then carried out its most extensive and permanent military deployment after the Second World War – it stationed thousands of troops and hundreds of military assets across multiple bases, promising a security umbrella against Iran (and Iraq).

Well, this war has shattered this myth with the punishment and huge losses that American bases and the countries in the region had to suffer from Iranian strikes. Countries in the region are not only frustrated with the failed U.S. security assurances but are looking at alternatives to

secure themselves in the future, including maybe, making peace with Iran.

The second issue is the regime's survival which had been at its weakest in the past few years due to economic sanctions and growing frustration within over its enforcement of Islamic laws, especially against women. The most recent protests in December 2025, ignited over severe inflation and job losses and massive devaluation of its national currency Rial (1.54 million Rials traded for one U.S. dollar) posed one of the most severe threats to the regime, one which the U.S. too attempted to support and ignite. However, it failed as it was suppressed by a brutal crackdown by the regime. Even the slain Supreme Leader's advanced age and declining health had raised questions about the regime's ability to retain control after his death. However, those doubts have now been consigned to history, with the regime emerging stronger and more firmly in control.

The third important factor is identity. If the first revolution gave the nation a 'Religion First' ideological identity, this war has brought national pride to the fore and made it the primary agent of resilience and defiance. Iran's ability to absorb the punishment of military strikes, endure the pain and then strike back effectively, have brought people and nation together.

The fourth factor has to relate to the economy. A nation which has survived and sustained under severe economic sanctions for almost three decades, now faces a pleasant possibility of huge influx of money into its coffers thanks to a possible easing of sanctions, defreezing of assets and sale of petroleum products. The monetisation of the Strait of Hormuz is obviously a bonus and now a powerful negotiating instrument with Iran.

A balancing act for India

India clearly has a decision to make. The war marked India's definite and noticeable tilt toward the Israel-U.S.-United Arab Emirates bloc, with several decisions that many analysts have found difficult to explain or defend. By sending a Minister-led delegation to the funeral, India may have walked a diplomatic tightrope. Going forward, however, it will have to make a strategic choice on how to balance its ties with Iran and the wider Gulf region, which itself appears deeply divided after the war.

Iran is resurgent and is unlikely to let go of the opportunity that this war has provided it. The scale of the irreversible changes unfolding in Iran and the region may become clearer over time. However, one thing is certain – the security and economic landscape of the region has changed forever. How Iran uses this opportunity, and how the region responds, will shape the destiny of its people and the region for decades to come.

A resurgent Iran signals a dramatic shift in West Asian geopolitics

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

The Indian diaspora as Australia's identity, its future

The Indian diaspora is now officially Australia's largest overseas-born community, overtaking the England-born population for the first time. This is not a small demographic footnote. Australia's population has, for two centuries, been anchored by a British-derived majority. An Indian-origin community now outnumbering it marks a genuine inflection point in how the country understands itself. It is against this backdrop that Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Australia – his third visit Down Under – will be a trip in which the diaspora is expected to command the spotlight.

The Australia-India relationship has come a long way, from being defined by the simplistic 'three Cs' – Cricket, Curry and Commonwealth – to a more meaningful 'four Ds': Democracy, Defence, Diaspora and *Dosti*. This shift reflects a decade of institution-building, including India's participation alongside Australia, the United States and Japan in the Quad, the informal security grouping that has become the backbone of the Indo-Pacific strategy of India and Australia. Mr. Modi's visit will touch on all four pillars, but it is the diaspora event – a large public gathering billed as 'Melbourne Meets Modi' – that is drawing the most attention, precisely because of what this community has come to represent for both nations.

A new migration era

The settlement trajectory of the Australian-Indian community is very different from its counterparts in the U.S. or the United Kingdom. The first significant wave of Indian professional migration to Australia dates only to the 1960s and 1970s,



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Hiya Harinandini

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The diaspora must be valued not merely as a symbol of partnership, but as a community whose voices matter

climbing after the dismantling of the White Australia Policy – an explicitly racist immigration regime that excluded all but European migrants.

By diaspora standards, this makes the Australian-Indian community still young. A large share of recent arrivals left India during the 'New India' years since 2014, a period of rapid outward migration driven by a mix of economic ambition and, for some, disillusionment with the state of democratic institutions at home. Whatever the reasons for leaving, this cohort tends to be more recently and more tightly bound to India – through family, business, remittances and a resurgent nationalist identity. That is what makes Australia's Indian community distinct beyond just numbers.

The rise of political backlash

As the anti-immigration wave rises across the globe, in Australia this wave has found a specific target in the Indian community. Nationalist street rallies under banners such as 'March for Australia' have gathered pace over the past year, and the right-wing populist One Nation party is emerging as the main opponent to the left-of-centre Labor party currently in power. Mr. Modi's high-visibility diaspora event lands squarely within this tense landscape. By showcasing the scale, accomplishments and mobilisation of the Indian community, it will reiterate the statement – increasingly co-opted by conservative movements – that this community has grown too large, too fast, and too visible.

For Australia, the Indian diaspora is an economic asset and a force multiplier for the country's multicultural fabric. But a fracturing domestic political landscape means that this asset

can just as easily be recast as a liability in public discourse. Mr. Modi's visit should be a reminder to policymakers that failing to invest in better understanding this growing and dynamic community carries real stakes for the future of this strategic partnership.

Beyond numbers and narratives

For India, the diaspora has long been framed as a source of pride and a connecting tissue of cultural links to Australia as a strategic partner. But pride and sentiment are not the same as understanding. What is missing – on both sides of the relationship – is a serious, evidence-based picture of how this diaspora actually lives, trusts and participates in Australian civic life, beyond the headline statistics on income, education and trade that has long been the mainstay of government discourse. If both countries are serious about treating the diaspora as a genuine pillar of their partnership rather than a talking point, that requires concerted efforts to capture their experiences of settlement which are far from monolithic.

Australia's demographic transformation is not a passing trend. It will permanently reshape its national identity from an antipodean one to one that is far more entangled with India and the wider Indo-Pacific. That means sustained research, stronger engagement with civil society, and policies that build social cohesion rather than taking it for granted. If democracy, defence, diaspora and *dosti* are to remain the four pillars of the partnership, then the diaspora must be treated not merely as a symbol of the relationship, but as a constituency whose experiences and trust deserve to be understood.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Indian Diaspora (भारतीय प्रवासी)

- **Indian Diaspora** = भारत के बाहर रहने वाले **NRI** और **भारतीय मूल (OCI/PIO)** के लोग।
- भारत का प्रवासी समुदाय **दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा** है।
- **कुल संख्या:** लगभग **3.5 करोड़ (35 मिलियन)**।
- **सबसे अधिक भारतीय:** US अमेरिका, AE UAE, SA सऊदी अरब, GB UK, CA कनाडा।
- भारत को प्रवासियों से **Remittances (विदेश से भेजा गया पैसा)** सबसे अधिक मिलता है (लगभग **US\$129 बिलियन**, 2024)।
- **प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस:** 9 जनवरी (महात्मा गांधी के 1915 में दक्षिण अफ्रीका से भारत लौटने की स्मृति में)।
- **महत्व:** विदेशी मुद्रा, निवेश, तकनीक, कौशल, व्यापार और भारत की **Soft Power** को बढ़ावा।

What is the ‘Hummus trail’ and why is it under scrutiny?

Can India arrest foreign nationals accused of grave breaches under the Geneva Conventions?

Nivedita S.

The story so far:

On June 2, 2026, the Hind Rajab Foundation (HRF), a Palestinian rights organisation based in Brussels, filed a complaint with the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, the Bureau of Immigration and the police to arrest Eitan Gilboa, an Israeli soldier, who was found to be vacationing in Himachal Pradesh. Gilboa, a member of the 271st Combat Engineering Battalion, was accused by the organisation of committing “war crimes in Gaza” in 2024. The organisation submitted evidence that involves specific instances in which he participated in the destruction of residential buildings and civilian infrastructure in Khan Yunis and Rafah. He filmed videos of himself celebrating the execution of these activities, which were later posted on social media by his mother. The HRF provided geo-located videos, social media videos and chain-of-command documentation along with the complaint.

How does Indian law apply to alleged war crimes?

The HRF alleged that these activities by Gilboa were in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention, to which India is a signatory. Under this convention, any intentional launch of an attack which is known to cause loss of life or injury to civilians, along with severe damage to civilian objects, is considered to be a war crime and a grave breach of the convention.

Though India does not have its own law criminalising war crimes, it has passed the Geneva Conventions Act, 1960. Under this law, any act which constitutes a ‘grave breach’ under four sections of the Geneva Convention is criminalised. India can arrest any person, irrespective of nationality, if found to have committed an offence under the convention, regardless of the geographical location of the offence.

If an arrest is not possible, the Home Ministry and the Bureau of Immigration can facilitate the deportation of the accused from Indian territory. However,

the Union government did not issue a statement regarding the allegations by HRF, nor initiated a probe.

What is the ‘Hummus trail’?

Though Gilboa has now fled India, he was traced by pro-Palestinian activists and the HRF in Old Manali and Gondla Village of Himachal Pradesh, which are popular spots among Israelis along the ‘Hummus trail.’

Every year, around 80,000 Israelis visit India, a large number of them young veterans who have been discharged from the mandatory Israeli army service. This trip, known as the Tiul Gadol, could last up to 6 months or a year and is mainly funded by the bonus they receive after serving in the army. In February 2026, the Israeli government allocated four million NIS to boost tourism collaboration with India.

From the north to the south of the country, there are several areas which are frequented by Israelis, and this is colloquially known as the ‘Hummus trail in India’. This includes Kasol (also known

as mini-Israel), Kodaikanal, Kerala, Goa, Hampi, Gokarna, Rishikesh, Varanasi, Pushkar, Almora, Dharamkot, and, more recently, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In these places frequented by Israelis, one can observe several changes to the cultural landscape. It is common to see signs in Hebrew, posters promoting the Israeli Defence Forces, along with cafes, stores and hostels run by Israelis. In 2015, an Israeli-run cafe in Himachal Pradesh faced backlash for allegedly denying entry to Indians with a ‘whites only’ sign.

According to a 2020 study published in the Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing, drug abuse and rave parties are common along the Hummus trail, with drug peddling cases on the rise in these regions.

The study found that to cope with mental health challenges faced by these veterans during their service in the army, they resort to high drug consumption. Mental health workers from Israel have also been sent to India to aid these reservists.

Why is the issue drawing global attention?

“India-Israel tourism is not merely about routine holidays and cultural exchange. It is part of a broader normalisation process that seeks to deepen social and economic ties between the two countries,” Azad Essa, author of *Hostile Homelands: The New Alliance Between India and Israel*, told *The Hindu*. He added that Israel has thanked India multiple times for being

one of the few countries that have provided political and moral support to Israel, when much of the world has turned its back on it, at least publicly.

As Israel has killed over 73,000 Palestinians in the Gaza Strip since the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack, and is currently facing a case filed by South Africa in the International Court of Justice over allegations of genocide, allowing unrestricted entry of Israeli soldiers to India after their service in Gaza demands scrutiny.

The UN Commission of Inquiry, in its report, has said that the Israeli military “deliberately carried out acts inflicting death and severe bodily and mental harm on hundreds of thousands of Palestinian children.”

Five-year-old Hind Rajab is among the thousands of children killed by the Israeli forces in Gaza.

The HRF’s legal action in other countries against Israeli soldiers travelling there has resulted in successful outcomes in Brazil, Romania, Peru, Belgium, and Canada, according to its website. A court in Chile is the latest to recognise universal jurisdiction over war crimes in Gaza while hearing HRF’s complaint against Rom Kovtun, an Israeli-Ukrainian citizen accused of war crimes during the siege of Al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza.

“The ‘Hummus Trail’ – or these extended trips that IDF soldiers take to decompress after military duties – cannot become a route for impunity,” Natacha Bracq, Head of Litigation at the HRF, said in a statement.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

India added 52.5 mtpa regasification capacity in 2025: IGU World LNG Report

Santosh V. Perumal
CHENNAI

India added 52.5 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of regasification capacity across eight terminals, as it surpassed Spain to become the fourth largest market for regasification capacity in 2025, according to the International Gas Union's (IGU) World LNG Report.

Rising demand for fertilizer, city gas and utilities as well as the government's push for enhanced share of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in the energy mix was seen helping the country

Among operational LNG regasification terminals in India, Dahej LNG (17.5 mtpa) stands out as the only ultra-large facility and ranks as the sixth largest globally.

Large-scale category

The remaining seven terminals fall into the large-scale category, each with a regasification capacity of 5 mtpa.

In 2025, India commissioned two LNG regasification projects, including one new onshore terminal, Chhara LNG, with a regasification capacity of 5 mtpa, and one expansion project at the Dabhol LNG terminal through the completion of its breakwater infrastructure.

The project has effectively enhanced the terminal's operational efficiency and has increased its capacity to 5 mtpa from 2.9 mtpa. Previously idle during the monsoon season, the Dabhol LNG terminal now enables uninterrupted, year-round operations after commissioning of the breakwater.

India currently has four LNG projects under construction, including one new terminal and three ex-



Dahej LNG terminal ranks as the sixth largest globally.

pansion projects at existing facilities, including the expansion of India's largest terminal, Dahej LNG.

Once commissioned, these projects are expected to add a combined 11.3 mtpa of regasification capacity by 2028.

According to the International Energy Agency, India's natural gas consumption is forecast to increase by nearly 60% by 2030, driven by robust growth in city gas distribution, industrial demand, and power generation.

India's LNG regasification utilisation fell to about 47% in 2025, down from 58% in 2024, reflecting a combination of weaker LNG imports during the summer months and an increase in regasification capacity following recent infrastructure additions.

Asia led the global LNG regasification capacity additions in 2025, with all new capacity coming from China and India, contributing 15.1 mtpa and 7.1 mtpa, representing 24% and 11.3% of global additions, respectively.

Although the Asia Pacific remained the largest LNG-importing region, IGU found imports into Asia fell by 9.2 MT to 108.7 MT, driven mainly by lower intake in China and India.

YouTube Homework

- World Gold Council
- IMO
- ICC
- ICJ
- UNSC

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

International Gas Union (IGU)

- स्थापना: 1931
- मुख्यालय: London
- प्रकृति: वैश्विक गैर-लाभकारी (Non-Profit) संगठन।
- सदस्य: 80+ देशों की गैस कंपनियाँ, संघ और संस्थान।
- उद्देश्य: प्राकृतिक गैस (Natural Gas), LNG, बायोगैस, हाइड्रोजन आदि गैसों के सुरक्षित, टिकाऊ और कुशल उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना।

मुख्य कार्य:

- वैश्विक गैस उद्योग में सहयोग बढ़ाना।
- अनुसंधान, नवाचार और नीति संवाद को प्रोत्साहित करना।
- हर तीन वर्ष में **World Gas Conference (WGC)** का आयोजन करना।

भारत का संबंध

- GAIL (India) Limited भारत की ओर से IGU का प्रमुख सदस्य है।
- भारत स्वच्छ ऊर्जा (Clean Energy) और **Natural Gas Economy** को बढ़ावा देने के लिए IGU के साथ सक्रिय रूप से कार्य करता है।

Fact

- IGU संयुक्त राष्ट्र (UN) की एजेंसी नहीं है।
- यह वैश्विक गैस उद्योग का प्रमुख अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठन है।

AI boom drives intangible investment to record level, says UN

Agence France-Presse
GENEVA

The Artificial Intelligence (AI) boom has helped drive investments in intangible assets such as software, data and research to a record high in 2025, the United Nations' patent and innovation agency said Wednesday.

These investments, which encompass research and development, software and data, brands, design and organisational know-how, represent a large and growing share of the global economy, the World Intellectual Property Organization said.

Across the 29 economies studied, which account for 57% of global GDP, intangible investment "reached an all-time

high" of over \$10 trillion in 2025, according to WIPO.

China left out

The study included the United States, EU nations, Britain, Japan, India as well as other countries. However, China, the world's second-largest economy, was not among the nations covered.

The record figure was detailed in the World Intangible Investment Highlights 2026, which WIPO co-published with the Rome-headquartered Luiss Business School.

Intangibles surge

Since 2008, intangible investment has grown by 3.5% annually in real terms; way ahead of tangible investments, which saw annual growth of just



Two to tango: A visitor interacts with a robot dog at the AI for Good Global Summit in Geneva. AFP

0.98% over the same period, the study said.

"These figures point to a durable structural shift in

the composition of investment, with intangible assets playing a growing role in value creation," WIPO

said.

The United States accounts for the largest share of intangible investment by

far, reaching nearly \$5 trillion in 2025. This was around six times the level in second-placed Japan, with Germany third.

Sweden retains its position as the most intangible-intensive economy, reaching 17.4% of GDP in 2025, followed by the United States at 15.6% and France at 15.2%.

Meanwhile India, Japan and the Philippines recorded the fastest growth, said WIPO.

More resilience

The report said intangible investments proved more resilient than tangible ones in the face of high interest rates, trade tensions and the economic slowdown seen in recent years.

Between 2020 and 2025, they grew by 5.5%

Sweden retains its position as the most intangible-intensive economy, reaching 17.4% of GDP in 2025

annually in real terms, compared to 3.2% for tangible investments.

The report said artificial intelligence was playing a major role in the transformation.

While it initially drives physical investments in data centres, semiconductors and energy infrastructure, WIPO estimates that its lasting impact stems primarily from investments in software, data, research and development, and corporate reorganisation.

Investment in software and databases recorded

the highest aggregate real growth rate across all intangible asset categories between 2013 and 2023, at 7.3% annually, ahead of organisational capital (4.9%) and brands (4.4%).

The report also highlights the economic importance of brands, with investments across the 29 economies reaching \$1.4 trillion in 2025.

The U.S. leads global brand investment by a wide margin, exceeding \$566 billion in 2025 – more than four times the figure for Britain, in second place on \$137 billion, followed by Japan on \$112 billion. Established in 1967, Geneva-based WIPO helps creators and entrepreneurs protect their intellectual property across borders.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- पूरा नाम: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- स्थापना: 1967
- मुख्यालय: Geneva
- प्रकृति: संयुक्त राष्ट्र (UN) की विशेषीकृत एजेंसी।
- सदस्य देश: 194

मुख्य कार्य:

- पेटेंट, ट्रेडमार्क, कॉपीराइट और अन्य बौद्धिक संपदा (IPR) का संरक्षण।
- नवाचार (Innovation) और रचनात्मकता को बढ़ावा देना।
- वैश्विक IP संधियों का संचालन, जैसे **PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty)**।

Fact

- **WIPO = UN की Patent & Innovation Agency** (इसी नाम से कई समाचारों में उल्लेख किया जाता है)।
- **भारत WIPO का सदस्य है।**
- वर्तमान महानिदेशक: Daren Tang।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय

कोच्चि में ब्रिक्स महिला मंत्रिस्तरीय बैठक शुरू

भारत ने ब्रिक्स में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले विकास पर जोर दिया

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 08 JUL 2026 6:33PM by PIB Delhi

भारत की ब्रिक्स अध्यक्षता 2026 के तहत आज कोच्चि में ब्रिक्स महिला मंत्रिस्तरीय बैठक शुरू हुई। इस बैठक में ब्रिक्स सदस्य देशों के मंत्री और प्रतिनिधिमंडल के प्रमुख शामिल हुए, ताकि सहयोग को मज़बूत किया जा सके, महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके तथा समावेशी, मज़बूत और सतत विकास के लिए साझी प्रतिबद्धता को दोहराया जा सके।



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Economy

खेल के कमरों से वैश्विक बाजारों तक : टॉय बिज़ 2026 में भारतीय खिलौना उद्योग की कहानी

Posted On: 08 JUL 2026 1:12PM

जहाँ होता है कल्पना और उद्योग का संगम



17वें टॉय बिज़ अंतरराष्ट्रीय बी2बी एक्सपो ने भारत मंडपम में एक और उत्साहपूर्ण दिन का स्वागत किया। प्रदर्शनी हॉल में प्रवेश करते आगंतुकों का स्वागत रंग-बिरंगी पहेलियों, एसटीईएम किट्स, निर्माण वाहनों के मॉडलों और शैक्षिक खिलौनों ने किया। पूरे प्रदर्शनी परिसर में खरीदार, खुदरा विक्रेता, निर्माता और उद्यमी एक स्टॉल से दूसरे स्टॉल तक घूमते हुए विभिन्न उत्पादों का अवलोकन और विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करते रहे।

शुरुआती व्यावसायिक बैठकों से लेकर लाइव उत्पाद प्रदर्शन तक, पूरा दिन ऊर्जा और उत्साह से भरपूर गति से आगे बढ़ता रहा। विद्यालयों के प्रतिनिधियों ने शिक्षण में सहायक सामग्री का अवलोकन किया, विदेशी खरीदारों ने निर्यात की संभावनाओं पर चर्चा की, जबकि उद्यमियों ने उत्साहपूर्वक अपने नवीनतम नवाचारों का प्रदर्शन किया। उत्पादों के डिजाइन, विनिर्माण, निर्यात और नवाचार जैसे विषय चर्चा के केंद्र में बने रहे, जो भारत के खिलौना उद्योग की बढ़ती विविधता और उभरती क्षमताओं को रेखांकित करते हैं।

