UPSC-CSE 2027/28
DAILY
CURRENT AFFAIRS
ONE STOP SOLUTION
By Faiyaz Sir
The Indian EXPRESS
THE HINDU
pib
PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
27
JULY
COMPLETE COVERAGE
EXAM FOCUSED
ANALYSIS MADE EASY
STATIC + CURRENT INTEGRATION
STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED

माइकल जॉर्डन:
“ मैं बार-बार
असफल हुआ हूँ,
और इसीलिए
मैं सफल हुआ हूँ।”
लगातार कोशिश
कठिन मेहनत
सीखते रहो
सफलता पाओ
Plan
Goal
Study
Success
FOCUS ✓
DISCIPLINE ✓
CONSISTENCY ✓
SUCCESS ✓
TODAY'S
HARD WORK
TOMORROW'S
SUCCESS
JORDAN
23
INDIAN POLITY
MODERN HISTORY
INDIAN ECONOMY
ENVIRONMENT
NEVER
GIVE
UP
Dream
Believe
Achieve

आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

1. मृदा संरक्षण, खेतों की सुरक्षा
2. महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

मृदा संरक्षण, खेतों की सुरक्षा

"हर फसल की नींव में छिपी है स्वस्थ मृदा"

Posted On: 24 JUL 2026 11:49AM

मृदा एक रणनीतिक राष्ट्रीय संसाधन है जो भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता, खाद्य सुरक्षा और ग्रामीण आजीविका को संबल प्रदान करती है। राष्ट्रीय पहल मृदा परीक्षण, संतुलित पोषक तत्व उपयोग और जलवायु-अनुकूल कृषि पद्धतियों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक मृदा प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं। ***मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड योजना*** *के तहत* ***25.89 करोड़ से अधिक कार्ड*** *जारी किए जा चुके हैं, जो अवगत पोषक तत्व प्रबंधन का समर्थन करते हैं।* ***राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन*** *का विस्तार* ***18,786 क्लस्टरों तक हो चुका है, जो 8.80 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र*** *को कवर करता है।* ***खेत बचाओ अभियान*** *सहित जन-जागरूकता के प्रयास टिकाऊ पद्धतियों को व्यापक रूप से अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं। डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म, भू-स्थानिक मानचित्रण (जिओस्पेशियल मैपिंग) और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) मृद मूल्यांकन और परामर्श सेवाओं में सुधार कर रहे हैं, जिससे उत्पादकता, अनुकूलन क्षमता और दीर्घकालिक कृषि सततता को मजबूती मिल रही है।*

एक रणनीतिक राष्ट्रीय संसाधन के रूप में *मृदा*

मृदा (मिट्टी) भारत की कृषि प्रणाली की नींव है, जो फसल उत्पादन, ईकोसिस्टम के संरक्षण और आजीविका को सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है। देश का **46 प्रतिशत से अधिक कार्यबल (वर्कफोर्स) कृषि और उससे जुड़ी गतिविधियों** में लगा हुआ है। परिणामस्वरूप, मृदा के स्वास्थ्य का ग्रामीण आय, खाद्य प्रणालियों और समग्र आर्थिक स्थिरता पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है।

भूमि उपयोग सांख्यिकी 2022-23 के अनुसार, भारत का कुल प्रतिवेदित क्षेत्र **306.65 मिलियन हेक्टेयर** है, जिसमें से लगभग **59 प्रतिशत कृषि के अंतर्गत** है। यह उत्पादकता बनाए रखने और बढ़ती आबादी की पोषण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में मृदा की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को रेखांकित करता है। स्वस्थ मृदा अधिक पैदावार सक्षम बनाती है और बाहरी इनपुट पर निर्भरता को कम करती है। इस संदर्भ में, **सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) 2030** को प्राप्त करने के लिए मृदा सुरक्षा और सततता अत्यंत आवश्यक है। यह विशेष रूप से शून्य भुखमरी (SDG 2) और जलवायु कार्रवाई (SDG 13) से संबंधित लक्ष्यों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

इस रणनीतिक महत्व को पहचानते हुए, भारत ने सतत मृदा और भूमि प्रबंधन पर अपना ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर के प्रयासों में **जलवायु लचीलापन (क्लाइमेट रेजिलिएंस), प्राकृतिक खेती, मृद मानचित्रण (सोइल मैपिंग) और डिजिटल कृषि** शामिल हैं। **राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन (NMSA)** और **राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (NMNF)** जैसी पहल जलवायु-अनुकूल और संसाधन-कुशल कृषि पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देती हैं। **मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड योजना** मृदा परीक्षण और सलाह सेवाओं के माध्यम से संतुलित पोषक तत्वों के उपयोग का समर्थन करती है। ये प्रयास पारंपरिक कृषि पद्धतियों से आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण की ओर विकसित हो रही मृदा विज्ञान की यात्रा को दर्शाते हैं।

संस्थागत पहल के साथ-साथ, ***"खेत बचाओ अभियान"*** जैसी हालिया जागरूकता पहल भी जनभागिदारी को मजबूत कर रही हैं। इससे मृदा संरक्षण, उर्वरकों के संतुलित उपयोग और टिकाऊ कृषि पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है।

मृदा विविधता: कृषि शक्ति की नींव

भारत की विविध जलवायु, भूगर्भीय संरचना और भू-आकृति के परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न प्रकार की मृदा पाई जाती है, जो **क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट** कृषि पद्धतियों का समर्थन करती है। ये मृदा अपनी संरचना और उर्वरता में भिन्न होती हैं, जिससे विविध फसल पैटर्न संभव होते हैं और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कृषि की अनुकूलन क्षमता बढ़ती है।

जलोढ़ (एलुवियल) मृदा

भारत-गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र के मैदानों तथा महानदी, कृष्णा और गोदावरी जैसी नदियों के डेल्टा क्षेत्रों में पाई जाती है। यह पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, असम, पश्चिम बंगाल, ओडिशा और आंध्र प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों को कवर करती है। यह मृदा उपजाऊ है और नदी के मैदानों में व्यापक रूप से फैली हुई है।

काली मृदा

महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में पाई जाने वाली काली मृदा चिकनी होती है, जो नमी बरकरार रखती है और चूने और कैल्शियम से भरपूर होती है।

लाल मृदा

तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, पूर्वोत्तर आंध्र प्रदेश, पूर्वी मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और राजस्थान के कुछ हिस्सों में फैली हुई है। लोहे की मात्रा के कारण इन मृदा का रंग अलग-अलग होता है; ये आमतौर पर छिद्रपूर्ण (पोरस) होती हैं और इनमें प्रमुख पोषक तत्वों की कमी होती है।

लैटेरिट मृदा

मुख्य रूप से पूर्वी आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा, असम और महाराष्ट्र के कुछ हिस्सों में पाई जाती है। इसका विकास अत्यधिक वर्षा और तीव्र निक्षालन (लीचिंग) की स्थितियों में होता है, जिससे मृदा से घुलनशील पोषक तत्व बह जाते हैं।

मरुस्थलीय (रेगिस्तानी) मृदा

राजस्थान, गुजरात और लेह-लद्दाख की मरुस्थलीय (रेगिस्तानी) मृदा अपनी रेतीली बनावट, कम नमी धारण क्षमता और घुलनशील लवणों की उपस्थिति के लिए जानी जाती है।

वनीय और पर्वतीय मृदा

हिमालय और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों में फैली हुई हैं, जो ऊंचाई, जलवायु और वनस्पति आवरण के अनुसार भिन्न होती हैं।

लवणीय (सलाइन) और क्षारीय (एल्कलाइन) मृदा

शुष्क और अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों, तटीय और डेल्टा क्षेत्रों या लंबे समय तक जलभराव वाले क्षेत्रों में पाई जाती हैं। इनमें उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, बिहार, राजस्थान, तटीय ओडिशा, पश्चिम बंगाल के सुंदरबन और गुजरात का कच्छ क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। इन मृदा की विशेषता सतह पर नमक का जमाव है, जो फसल की उत्पादकता को प्रभावित कर सकती है।

दलदली (मार्शी) मृदा

तमिलनाडु, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों में होती हैं, जहां लंबे समय तक जलभराव के कारण कार्बनिक पदार्थों की मात्रा अधिक हो जाती है।

देशभर में मृदा के प्रकारों की यह व्यापक विविधता भारत के **विविध कृषि-जलवायु परिदृश्य** को दर्शाती है और **विभिन्न फसल प्रणालियों** को आधार प्रदान करती है।

मृदा और जलवायु कार्यवाही: सहनशीलता विकसित करना

मृदा एक महत्वपूर्ण **प्राकृतिक कार्बन सिंक** के रूप में कार्य करके जलवायु परिवर्तन के शमन (मिटिगेशन) और अनुकूलन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। मृदा वायुमंडल से कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड को अवशोषित करती है और इसे मृदा कार्बनिक कार्बन के रूप में संग्रहीत करती है। यह प्रक्रिया **वनस्पति वृद्धि, जड़ों और** मृदा **सूक्ष्मजीवों** द्वारा सुगम होती है। संग्रहीत कार्बन लंबे समय तक मृदा में रह सकता है, जिससे वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों की सांद्रता को कम करने में मदद मिलती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मृदा कार्बनिक कार्बन का उच्च स्तर मृदा की संरचना में सुधार करता है, नमी बनाए रखने की क्षमता को बढ़ाता है और पोषक तत्वों की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाता है। इससे मृदा की उर्वरता और जलवायु परिवर्तनशीलता के प्रति सहनशीलता और मजबूत होती है। इसके अलावा, **कार्बन फार्मिंग** क्लाइमेट-स्मार्ट कृषि के एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक के रूप में उभर रही है। यह **सतत भूमि प्रबंधन पद्धतियों के माध्यम से वायुमंडलीय कार्बन को हटाने** और इसे मृदा में संग्रहीत करने पर केंद्रित है।

इस संदर्भ में, सरकारी पहल ऐसी पद्धतियों का समर्थन करती हैं जो मृदा कार्बनिक कार्बन को बढ़ाती हैं और दीर्घकालिक कार्बन भंडारण को बढ़ावा देती हैं। इनमें **राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन, राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन, राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन और कार्बन क्रेडिट ट्रेडिंग स्कीम** शामिल हैं। ये प्रयास कार्बन फार्मिंग के सिद्धांतों के साथ गहराई से जुड़े हुए हैं।

राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन

मिशन का उद्देश्य

राष्ट्रीय हरित भारत मिशन (GIM) जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (NAPCC) के तहत पहल में से एक है। यह ईकोसिस्टम सेवाओं, विशेषरूप से **वनों और वृक्षों में कार्बन भंडारण** को बढ़ाकर जलवायु परिवर्तन का समाधान करता है। कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड को अवशोषित करके और प्राकृतिक कार्बन सिंक में सुधार करके वन जलवायु शमन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

यह मिशन गैर-वन और बंजर भूमि सहित वन और वृक्ष आवरण को बढ़ाने और सुधारने पर केंद्रित है। यह कार्बन सिंक को मजबूत करता है और भारत की जलवायु प्रतिबद्धताओं का समर्थन करता है।

प्रमुख उपलब्धियां

भारत के राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित योगदान (NDC) के तहत प्रतिबद्धताओं के अनुपालन में, मिशन का लक्ष्य 2030 तक **2.5-3.0 बिलियन टन CO_2** के बराबर अतिरिक्त कार्बन सिंक बनाना है।

'इंडिया स्टेट ऑफ फॉरेस्ट रिपोर्ट' (ISFR) 2023 के अनुसार, 2005 और 2021 के बीच **2.29 बिलियन टन** CO_2 के बराबर एक अतिरिक्त कार्बन सिंक बनाया गया था, जो इस लक्ष्य की ओर महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति को दर्शाता है।

ये प्रयास ईकोसिस्टम के लचीलेपन में सुधार करते हुए मृद और बायोमास कार्बन को भी बढ़ाते हैं।

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना (NAPCC)

NAPCC सतत विकास को सुगम बनाते हुए जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए एक व्यापक फ्रेमवर्क प्रदान करता है। यह ऐसे कार्यों को बढ़ावा देता है जो अनुकूलन और शमन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के साथ-साथ विकास के लाभ और जलवायु परिणाम दोनों प्रदान करते हैं।

इस योजना को आठ राष्ट्रीय मिशनों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। ये मिशन सौर ऊर्जा, जल, हरित भारत, कृषि, ईकोसिस्टम और ज्ञान प्रणाली जैसे क्षेत्रों को कवर करते हैं, जो जलवायु कार्रवाई के लिए एक समग्र फ्रेमवर्क प्रदान करते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन

सतत कृषि मृदा स्वास्थ्य, संसाधन दक्षता और दीर्घकालिक कृषि उत्पादकता में सुधार करते हुए जलवायु सहनशीलता को मजबूत करती है। इन उद्देश्यों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, 2014-15 में, NAPCC के एक प्रमुख घटक के रूप में **राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन (NMSA)** शुरू किया गया था। यह बेहतर मृदा **स्वास्थ्य, कुशल जल उपयोग और जलवायु-अनुकूल पद्धतियों** को अपनाने के माध्यम से टिकाऊ खेती को बढ़ावा देने पर केंद्रित है। मिशन बेहतर मृदा प्रबंधन और जल संरक्षण उपायों को अपनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और प्रोत्साहनों के माध्यम से किसानों की सहायता करता है।

₹2,119.84Cr	8.50L	14.35L
वर्षा आधारित क्षेत्र विकास	हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र कवर	किसानों को लाभ
2014-15 से, **वर्षा आधारित क्षेत्र विकास** के तहत **2,119.84 करोड़ रुपये** जारी किए गए हैं	जिससे **8.50 लाख हेक्टेयर** क्षेत्र कवर हुआ है	**एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली** के माध्यम से **14.35 लाख किसानों** को लाभ हुआ है

ये हस्तक्षेप मृदा कार्बनिक कार्बन को बढ़ा रहे हैं और कार्बन फार्मिंग के अनुरूप पद्धतियों का समर्थन कर रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन

2024 में शुरू किया गया **राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन,** वैज्ञानिक रूप से प्रतिवेदित दृष्टिकोणों के माध्यम से टिकाऊ कृषि पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देता है जो मृदा स्वास्थ्य को मजबूत करते हैं और जलवायु लचीलेपन को बढ़ाते हैं। मिशन सुरक्षित, पर्यावरण के प्रति जिम्मेदार खाद्य उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए किसानों की इनपुट लागत को कम करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है। यह **प्रकृति-आधारित कृषि प्रणालियों** की ओर बदलाव का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है जो मृदा कार्बनिक कार्बन में सुधार करते हैं और दीर्घकालिक कृषि व्यवहार्यता का समर्थन करते हैं।

मिशन का विस्तार

मिशन का उल्लेखनीय रूप से विस्तार हुआ है। मार्च 2026 तक **18,786 क्लस्टर 8.80 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र** को कवर कर रहे हैं और **18.19 लाख से अधिक किसान इसमें नामांकित** हैं। यह विभिन्न राज्यों में इसे अपनाए जाने की बढ़ती दर को दर्शाता है।

क्षमता निर्माण

क्षमता निर्माण मुख्य घटक बना हुआ है। **33,676** प्रशिक्षित सामुदायिक संसाधन व्यक्ति (CRPs) और प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का एक व्यापक नेटवर्क जमीनी स्तर पर प्राकृतिक खेती के जैव-इनपुट पर ज्ञान के प्रसार का समर्थन करता है।

बायो-इनपुट रिसोर्स सेंटर (BRC)

मिशन बायो-इनपुट रिसोर्स सेंटर (BRC) और प्रमाणीकरण तंत्र के माध्यम से स्थानीय इनपुट प्रणालियों के विकास में भी योगदान देता है। बायो-इनपुट रिसोर्स सेंटर ऐसी स्थानीय सुविधाएं हैं जो किसानों को 'बीजामृत' और 'जीवामृत' जैसे उपयोग के लिए तैयार प्राकृतिक खेती इनपुट की आपूर्ति करती हैं। वे रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों के प्राकृतिक विकल्पों को अपनाने के लिए किसानों को प्रशिक्षण और प्रदर्शन भी प्रदान करते हैं।

कार्बन क्रेडिट ट्रेडिंग स्कीम

क्या है कार्बन क्रेडिट?

कार्बन बाजार उन गतिविधियों के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन बनाते हैं जो ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन को कम करते हैं, रोकते हैं या हटाते हैं। 2023 में अपनाई गई **कार्बन क्रेडिट ट्रेडिंग स्कीम**, किसानों और संगठनों को ग्रीनहाउस गैस शमन गतिविधियां करने में सक्षम बनाती है। यह उन्हें **स्वैच्छिक कार्बन बाजारों (VCM)** के माध्यम से व्यापार योग्य **कार्बन क्रेडिट प्रमाण पत्र** अर्जित करने में भी सक्षम बनाती है।

प्रत्येक कार्बन क्रेडिट एक मीट्रिक टन कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड के बराबर का होता है जिसे कम, बचा या हटाया जाता है।

सत्यापन मानक और लाभ

'वेरिफाइड कार्बन स्टैंडर्ड' (VCS) और **'गोल्ड स्टैंडर्ड'** जैसे सत्यापित मानक कृषि में उत्सर्जन में कमी को मापने और मान्य करने के लिए फ्रेमवर्क प्रदान करते हैं।

टिकाऊ, पर्यावरण-अनुकूल पद्धतियों को अपनाकर और उचित सत्यापन प्राप्त करके, किसान कार्बन क्रेडिट उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। वे आगे उन्हें **उत्सर्जन ऑफसेट** की तलाश करने वाली संस्थाओं को बेच सकते हैं, जिससे अतिरिक्त आय का स्रोत बनने के साथ-साथ जलवायु शमन भी संभव होता है।

मृदा स्वास्थ्य और उर्वरक प्रबंधन के लिए एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण

2015 में शुरू की गई मृदा **स्वास्थ्य और उर्वरता योजना,** मृदा पोषक तत्व की स्थिति का आकलन करके और संतुलित उर्वरक उपयोग पर किसानों का मार्गदर्शन करके वैज्ञानिक मृदा प्रबंधन को बढ़ावा देती है। यह मिट्टी के स्वास्थ्य और उत्पादकता में सुधार के लिए फसल-विशिष्ट सिफारिशों के साथ **मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड** प्रदान करती है। प्रशिक्षण और प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम रासायनिक उर्वरकों के विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग को अपनाने में किसानों का समर्थन करते हैं। इसके अलावा, **स्कूल मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम** छात्रों को जोड़कर इस प्रयास को और विस्तार देता है। छात्र मृदा के नमूने एकत्र करने, परीक्षण करने और **मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड** तैयार करने में भाग लेते हैं, जिससे वे किसानों के लिए सलाहकार सेवाओं में सहायता करने के योग्य बनते हैं।

25.89Cr

मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड

13 मार्च 2026 तक, योजना की शुरुआत से अब तक कुल **25.89 करोड़ मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड** जारी किए जा चुके हैं

7.17L

प्रदर्शन आयोजित

संतुलित उर्वरक उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लगभग **7.17 लाख प्रदर्शन** आयोजित किए गए हैं

70,002

कृषि सखियां

जमीनी स्तर पर मृदा स्वास्थ्य परामर्शों के प्रसार में सहायता के लिए **70,002 कृषि सखियों** को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है

1,29,167

छात्र पंजीकृत

स्कूल मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम के तहत वर्ष **2025-26** में **4,430 स्कूलों और 1,29,167 छात्रों** का पंजीकरण किया गया है

ये प्रदर्शन **कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी प्रबंधन एजेंसी (ATMA)** और **कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (KVKs)** द्वारा समर्थित परामर्शों के माध्यम से आयोजित किए गए थे।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Nilekani to lead task force on exams: Modi

- Will recommend steps to secure exam system; former ISRO Chairman is among the members
- Pralhad Joshi takes charge as Education Minister, chairs meeting to review the Ministry's initiatives
- This is only an attempt to fix the Pradhan Mantri's compromised image, says Cong.'s Jairam Ramesh

Nistula Hebbar
Maitri Porecha
NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sunday announced the constitution of a high-powered task force, to be headed by former UIDAI Chairman Nandan Nilekani, to recommend steps to make the country's examination system leak-proof and technology-driven.

The announcement came a day after former Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan resigned following widespread protests over the NEET paper leak and subsequent re-examination.

Meanwhile, Union Minister Pralhad Joshi on Sunday officially took charge of the Ministry of Education at Kartavya Bhavan.

Mr. Joshi, who also holds the portfolios of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, and New and Renewable Energy, chaired a meeting of the Ministry to review the implementation of various schemes and other initiatives.

"We should ensure that our exam system can be trusted, and is transparent, and tech-driven. Under the leadership of renowned technology expert Nandan Nilekani, a high-powered task force will be formed, which will focus on exam reforms," the Prime Minister said in a video posted on Instagram.

'Compromised image'

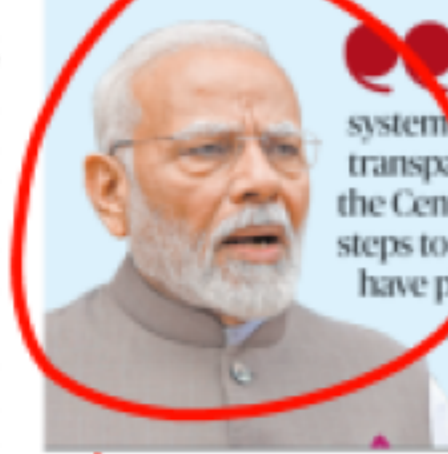
"The Centre is taking multiple steps to ensure that those who have played with the future of students are punished. We have already announced the formation of fast-track courts. We are bringing a stringent law in Parliament on Monday," he said.

Responding to the announcement, Congress general secretary (communications) Jairam Ramesh said the Centre was yet to implement the K. Radhakrishnan Committee's 101 recommendations after the 2024 examination leaks.

"This is ultimately only a high-powered attempt to fix the Pradhan Mantri's irretrievably compromised image," he said on X.

The multidisciplinary panel of domain experts will help revamp the National Testing Agency's examination system, especially from a technology perspective, sources said, adding the committee under Mr. Nilekani will consist of former ISRO Chairman S. Somanath; former IB Director Tapan Deka; IIT-Madras Director V. Kamakoti; former Education Secretary Anita Karwal, and logistics expert Amrit Lal Meena.

Mr. Nilekani has worked with the Union Government in the past to set up the Aadhaar ecosystem and Unified Payments Interface (UPI).



We should ensure that our exam system can be trusted and is transparent and tech-driven... the Centre is taking multiple steps to ensure that those who have played with the future of students are punished

NARENDRA MODI
Prime Minister

Nandan Nilekani has worked with Union govt. in the past to set up the Aadhaar ecosystem and UPI

Joshi takes charge

He is also the chairperson of the governing body of the economic policy research think tank the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and a co-founder of Infosys.

After assuming charge of the Education Ministry, Mr. Joshi told media persons, "The Prime Minister has entrusted me with this responsibility with full confidence. I was in Karnataka yesterday. I reached here last night and came this morning to take charge. I have assumed charge."

"I am reviewing all the details here and the decisions that need to be taken. I have been gathering information and trying to understand the functioning of the Ministry. We had continuous meetings today. This is a new subject for me. I have taken charge today and held detailed discussions with the senior officers. It is a very big Department, so I will speak to you in detail after I have understood it completely," Mr. Joshi stated.

Union Minister of State for Education Jayant Chaudhary attended the meeting. Officials said Mr. Joshi reviewed key schemes, including Samagra Shiksha, PM-SHRI Schools and PM POSHAN, and discussed school infrastructure.

Higher Education Department secretary, School Education and Literacy Department secretary and other senior officials of the Ministry were present at the meeting.

RELATED REPORTS ON
» PAGES 4 & 5

Rahul questions Shah over 'barbaric assault' in Delhi

Sandeep Phukan
NEW DELHI

Seeking accountability for the "barbaric assault" on students during the march in Delhi on July 20, Rahul Gandhi has asked the Home Minister whether he had authorised the use of "lethal force".

FULL REPORT ON
» PAGE 5

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Govt. warns seafarers about jobs in 'volatile' Black Sea

Kallol Bhattacherjee
NEW DELHI

The Ministry of External Affairs has cited increasing attacks on ships in the region. FILE PHOTO/REUTERS

The External Affairs Ministry on Sunday issued an advisory urging Indian seafarers to "carefully assess security risks" before accepting jobs on commercial ships that operate "in and around the Black Sea and adjoining maritime areas", citing increasing drone and missile attacks on ships in the region that remains highly volatile due to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

Earlier, the Indian Embassy in Ukraine said that it was "closely monitoring" the situation after a projectile hit the *MV AGN Ragnar* in Ukraine's Black Sea port of Odesa on Saturday. The ship employed four Indian seafarers, of whom two have been found to be safe while information about the other two is still awaited. There has been an increase in the number of such incidents since April, resulting in the deaths of five Indian seafarers, the Ministry said.

"Indian nationals intending to undertake employment on commercial vessels operating in or transiting the conflict-affected region are advised to carefully assess the prevailing security risks before accepting such assignments," the Ministry said in its advisory, noting the security situation in the region and around the Black Sea and adjoining maritime areas.

"Commercial vessels operating in or transiting these waters are facing significant security risks, including missile and drone attacks," it said.

The Ministry urged Indians to follow a set of precautions, such as obtaining "comprehensive information from employers/recruitment agencies and ship operators regarding the vessel's intended route, ports of call, security arrangements, and emergency response procedures".

The "terms of employment" should "comply with applicable maritime standards and provide adequate provisions for medical care, evacuation, repatriation, and compensation in the event of an emergency," it said.

Indian seafarers were urged to follow all the advisories issued by the Directorate General of Maritime Administration, including one issued on July 23.

Rescue ops under way

The latest advisory came a day after the *MV AGN Ragnar* was struck at the port of Odesa. "Four Indian nationals were on board the vessel. As per the latest information, two have been confirmed safe, and information is awaited regarding the other two nationals. Search and rescue operations are under way. The Embassy is in constant touch with the concerned authorities," the Indian Embassy in Kyiv said, without specifying who had fired the projectile.

Earlier on July 19, the *MV Golden Leo*, a Guinea Bissau-flagged ship was also hit by projectiles that led to the deaths of ten seafarers, of whom four were Indian citizens. This incident had prompted the MEA to summon the chargé d'affaires of the Russian Embassy in India.

External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar met his Russian counterpart Sergey Lavrov on the sidelines of the East Asia summit in Manila on July 22, where he expressed "strong concern regarding the safety of Indian seafarers in the region".

Subsequently, Kremlin spokesperson Dmitry Peskov said that Russia was in touch with India over the matter. However, he said, "Our armed forces are striking and will continue to strike those vessels that are involved in transporting ammunition, weapons and so on, for the purposes of the Kiev regime."

Responding to this, MEA spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal said, "As per the information that was made available to us by the Directorate General of Maritime Administration, *Golden Leo*, was Guinea-Bissau-flagged on which we lost four of our nationals... We reiterate that commercial shipping and seafarers should not be attacked under any circumstances."

YouTube Homework

- USA-Iran war

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

काला सागर को काला सागर क्यों कहा जाता है?

Question

Black Sea क्या है?

- यूरोप और एशिया के बीच स्थित एक **अंतर्देशीय (Inland) समुद्र।**
- यह भूमध्य सागर (Mediterranean Sea) से **Bosporus Strait** → **Sea of Marmara** → **Dardanelles Strait** के माध्यम से जुड़ा है।

किन देशों से घिरा है?

- रूस (Russia)
- यूक्रेन (Ukraine)
- जॉर्जिया (Georgia)
- तुर्की (Turkey)
- बुल्गारिया (Bulgaria)
- रोमानिया (Romania)

UPSC के लिए महत्व

- **भू-राजनीतिक (Geopolitical):** रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध का प्रमुख क्षेत्र।
- **व्यापार:** अनाज (Wheat), मक्का (Corn) और सूरजमुखी तेल के निर्यात का प्रमुख समुद्री मार्ग।
- **ऊर्जा:** तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन तथा ऑफशोर गैस संसाधनों के कारण महत्वपूर्ण।
- **सुरक्षा:** NATO और रूस के बीच रणनीतिक प्रतिस्पर्धा का केंद्र।
- **TR Turkey का महत्व:** Bosporus और Dardanelles जलडमरूमध्य पर नियंत्रण होने के कारण तुर्की की रणनीतिक भूमिका बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Mirabai makes it a golden day for India; Rishikanta clinches a silver

K. Keerthivasan
GLASGOW

Weightlifting has always been one of the disciplines that has contributed significantly to India's tally at the Commonwealth Games. The fact that the country has won as many as 33 medals in the last three editions underlines the vital role of the weightlifters.

On Sunday, the opening day of the weightlifting competition here, Indians once again made their presence felt by winning two medals – a gold and silver.

Hours after Rishikanta Singh Chanambam finished second in the men's 60kg category, Mirabai Chanu produced a golden moment in the women's 48kg class. For the latter, it was her third successive Commonwealth Games yellow metal after Gold Coast (2018) and Birmingham (2022).

Manipur's day out: It was triple delight for Mirabai while Rishikanta (below) became the first male lifter from the State to win a medal in the Commonwealth Games. PTI

New record

Surprisingly, the 31-year-old Mirabai had a shaky start to her snatch sequence, missing the opening attempt at 82kg. She, however, remained unflustered and returned to successfully lift the weight.

The lifter from Manipur went on to clear 85kg on her third visit, establishing a new Commonwealth Games record much to the delight of the Indian fans at the venue.

After failing to clear 105kg in her first clean and jerk attempt, Mirabai managed to overcome the challenge in her second try and finished with a total of 190kg, both new Games marks.

Ruth Asuquo Nyong of Nigeria won silver with a total lift of 168kg while Irena Jane Henry of Malaysia clinched bronze with 167kg.

Earlier, Rishikanta won India's second medal at the Games with his silver.

The 28-year-old began the snatch series with 116kg, increased it to 119kg and eventually produced a 121kg lift.

In clean and jerk, the Manipur lifter passed the 143kg test but failed in his next two attempts at 148kg and 151kg. Rishikanta finished with a combined lift of 264kg.

Malaysia's Mohamad Aniq Kasdan won the gold with a total lift of 273kg, setting a Games record.

The Malaysian lifter also registered a new Games high in clean and jerk with 152kg.

Kenya's Joshua Amunga Mobye was the other podium finisher, thanks to his overall effort of 264kg (snatch: 121kg; clean and jerk: 143kg).

MORE REPORTS ON
» PAGE 16

Commonwealth Games
शानदार - आयोजन

YouTube Homework

- FIFA World Cup - 2026

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

क्या हैं?

- Commonwealth Games एक **बहु-खेल (Multi-sport)** अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता है।
- इसमें **Commonwealth of Nations** के सदस्य देश भाग लेते हैं।
- आयोजन **हर 4 वर्ष** में होता है।
- पहला आयोजन **1930** में **Hamilton (Canada)** में हुआ था।

Glasgow Commonwealth Games 2026 (Latest Ongoing)

- अभी तक भारत ने **1 Gold, 2 Silver और 1 Bronze (कुल 4 पदक)** जीते हैं।
- वर्तमान में भारत **10वें स्थान** पर है (यह रैंकिंग प्रतियोगिता के दौरान बदल सकती है)।

2026 **Commonwealth Games (Glasgow)** में भारत ने अब तक **4 पदक** जीते हैं: **1 स्वर्ण, 2 रजत और 1 कांस्य।**

पदक	खिलाड़ी	खेल/स्पर्धा
स्वर्ण	**मीराबाई चानू**	वेटलिफ्टिंग (महिला 48 किग्रा)
रजत	**चानंबम ऋषिकांत सिंह**	वेटलिफ्टिंग (पुरुष 60 किग्रा)
रजत	**राजा मुथुपांडी**	वेटलिफ्टिंग
कांस्य	**झंडू कुमार**	पैरा पावरलिफ्टिंग

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

India's first dengue vaccine arrives with a crucial safety caveat

Qdenga could be responsible for enhancing dengue in children who have not had an infection yet in their lives; in such cases, the vaccine could simulate a primary dengue infection in the body, resulting in protection against DENV-1 and DENV-2 infections but not against a DENV-3 infection

Swaminathan S

India's drug regulator just approved the country's first dengue vaccine, Qdenga. It is designed and claimed to protect against the four serotypes of the dengue-causing virus, called DENV-1 to DENV-4. Young children as well as adults (aged 4-60 years), irrespective of whether they have had dengue before, may be vaccinated with Qdenga.

More than 40 countries have already approved Qdenga, which is manufactured by the Japanese pharmaceutical company Takeda. That said, data from clinical trials that Takeda published in 2019, 2020, and 2024 on the vaccine's efficacy raise a specific concern about its abilities.

The efficacy and safety of a dengue vaccine are linked to each other as two sides of the same coin, and Qdenga's phase-3 trial data need to be understood through this lens. GETTY IMAGES

Rationale of dengue vaccines

All the four DENV serotypes are prevalent in India. Each serotype is different from the other such that an immune response to one may not necessarily protect against another. A person who has experienced a natural dengue infection will carry antibodies to the specific DENV serotype in their serum, and the person will be said to be seropositive. A person who has not been exposed to a natural DENV infection will not carry dengue antibodies and is said to be seronegative.

When a seronegative person contracts a first DENV infection for the first time, they will develop antibodies to that particular DENV serotype. When this person, seropositive for that particular DENV serotype, suffers a second infection by another DENV serotype, there is a non-zero chance that they may experience severe dengue. This is because the antibodies produced against the first DENV serotype may actually enhance infection by the second DENV serotype. This is called antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE).

The holy grail of dengue vaccines is to avoid ADE. Any safe and effective vaccine for dengue must be 'tetravalent' – meaning it must target all four DENV serotypes simultaneously and equally. If a dengue vaccine fails to protect against even one serotype, it will keep the door open to ADE in future.

It is quite clear that the efficacy and safety of a dengue vaccine are linked to each other as two sides of the same coin. And Qdenga's phase-3 trial efficacy data need to be understood through this lens.

Phase-3 trial

Takeda set up a large phase-3 trial involving around 20,000 healthy children (4-16 years old) across eight Latin American and Asian countries where dengue is endemic to assess Qdenga's safety and efficacy. The results from this trial were first published in 2019, with additional data published in 2020 and 2024. Around two-thirds of the children in the trial received Qdenga while the remaining third received a saline solution. Then the researchers compared the vaccine efficacy between the two groups. The efficacy was defined to mean the ability of Qdenga to prevent dengue infections and resultant hospitalisation.

If the vaccine worked as intended, one would expect fewer cases of dengue in the vaccinated group versus in the unvaccinated group. And this was true. In the vaccinated group, five children out of 1,000 contracted a DENV infection while in the unvaccinated group, 24 children per 1,000 contracted a DENV infection. This translates to an overall efficacy of about 80%.

Overall, Takeda's investigators stratified their participants into seropositive and seronegative groups before administering the vaccine. The efficacy was about 82% and 75% in these two groups, respectively. These seem like solid numbers – but the devil is in the details.

'Variable VE'

If you look at the results stratified by DENV serotype as well, a particular granular detail, which could actually be a potential safety signal, emerges. In children who were seronegative prior to vaccination, those susceptible to DENV-3 infection were noticeably more numerous in the vaccinated group than in the unvaccinated group. In other words, seronegative children vaccinated with Qdenga were 25% more likely to be infected by DENV-3 relative to unvaccinated children.

The consequences of contracting a secondary DENV-4 infection by seronegative children cannot be predicted since we do not know of Qdenga's efficacy against DENV-4; in India, the number of such children facing this risk could be very large

The number of DENV-4 cases during the trial were so low (in the seropositive group) or totally absent (in the seronegative group) that the efficacy of Qdenga for DENV-4 is essentially unknown. The efficacy was high against DENV-1 and -2, irrespective of the serostatus at baseline.

The investigators had consistently noted these observations in Takeda's 2020 and 2024 papers as well.

They also persistently referred to this feature of their vaccine as "variable VE against the different serotypes" and described it as a "numerical imbalance" in the number of dengue infections.

The data clearly demonstrate that Qdenga does not offer protection against DENV-3 and could in fact actually be responsible for enhancing dengue in children who have not had a dengue infection yet in their lives. In such cases, Qdenga – being a live dengue vaccine – could simulate a primary dengue infection in the body, resulting in protection against DENV-1 and DENV-2 infections – but not against a DENV-3 infection.

And if such children were to contract a natural DENV-3 infection, they will have a 25% higher likelihood of falling sick, as this will be a secondary dengue infection linked to potential ADE.

Need for screening

The consequences of contracting a secondary DENV-4 infection by such children cannot be predicted since we do not know of Qdenga's efficacy against DENV-4. At a conservative estimate of 40 million children in India, with only under 30% of them estimated to be seropositive for dengue, the number of seronegative children facing this heightened risk could be very large.

In a paper in *Nature Medicine* on July 25, researchers from Imperial College London modelled the health impact of Qdenga in a population and concluded that it would be safer for seronegative recipients – especially children – to be screened for prior dengue exposure before receiving the shot.

In sum, ignoring the DENV-3 safety signal in seronegative children could be a costly and avoidable mistake, and should be avoided through screening.

S. Swaminathan is retired professor of biology from BITS Pilani-Hyderabad and a former scientist in the area of dengue vaccinology at ICGEB, New Delhi. (ssn225@gmail.com)

THE GIST

- Qdenga is designed and claimed to protect against the four serotypes of the dengue-causing virus, called DENV-1 to DENV-4
- Data from clinical trials that Takeda published in 2019, 2020, and 2024 on the vaccine's efficacy raise a specific concern about its abilities
- In a paper in *Nature Medicine* on July 25, researchers modelled the health impact of Qdenga in a population and concluded that it would be safer for seronegative recipients — especially children — to be screened for prior dengue exposure before receiving the shot

Q Denga
Takeda
Dengue (1-4)
DENV-I
DENV-4
4-60

YouTube Homework

- Dengue – बीमारी ??
  - virus – Bacteria

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- **Qdenga क्या है?**
- **Qdenga** डेंगू से बचाव के लिए विकसित **टीका (Vaccine)** है।
- इसे जापान की फार्मा कंपनी **Takeda** ने विकसित किया है।
- इसका वैज्ञानिक नाम **TAK-003** है।
- यह **Live Attenuated Tetravalent Vaccine** है, अर्थात यह डेंगू वायरस के **चारों सीरोटाइप (DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3, DENV-4)** के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा देने के लिए बनाई गई है।

कैसे दी जाती है?

- **2 डोज़** दी जाती हैं।
- दोनों डोज़ के बीच **3 महीने** का अंतर होता है।

WHO का रुख

- **WHO** ने उन देशों में Qdenga के उपयोग की सिफारिश की है जहाँ डेंगू का बोझ अधिक है।
- इसे मुख्यतः **6–16 वर्ष** के बच्चों के लिए, उच्च संक्रमण वाले क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उपयोग करने की सलाह दी गई है।

Q Denga
TAK-003
4-60

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

WHAT IS IT?

PRAXIS: grazing planet rings

Vasudevan Mukunth

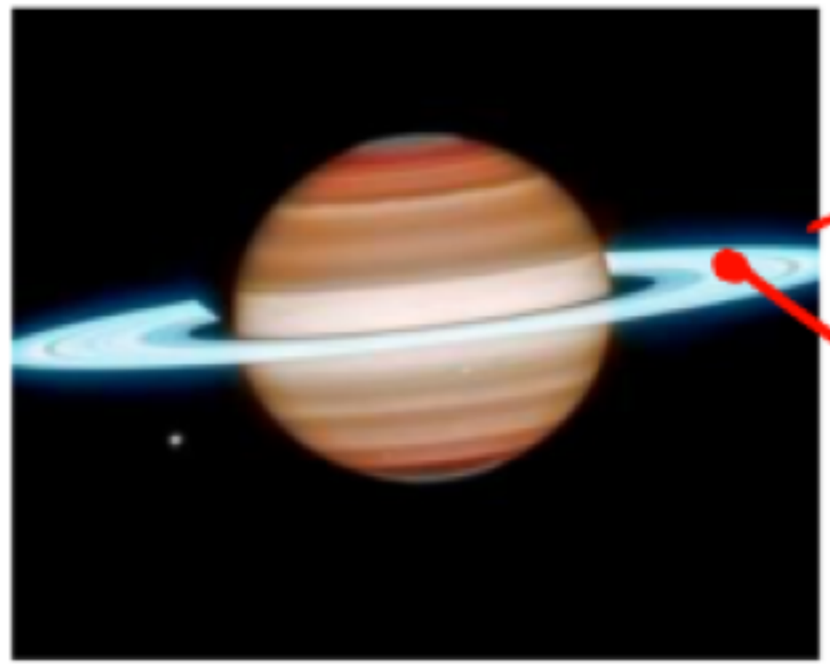
PRAXIS is an acronym of 'Planetary Rings Autonomous EXploration with In-situ Sampling'. NASA has just selected a mission concept called 'PRAXIS' for its Innovative Advanced Concepts (NIAC) 2026 phase I funding.

The mission will consist of a bio-inspired robotic explorer driven by an artificial intelligence (AI) model. It will be capable of directly sampling particles from planetary ring systems — something no mission has ever attempted before. The mission's selection for NIAC was guided by open questions in the science of planets' rings that NASA's Planetary Science Decadal Survey has flagged as important.

These questions include how planetary rings form, how they evolve, and what ring particles are made of.

Rather than fly through a ring — which would pose collision hazards — PRAXIS currently plans to just graze the ring plane. Specifically, once it has picked a target particle, the spacecraft will perform a touch-and-go sample of the particle's surface using a long deployable boom, staying at a safe distance from the moving ring particles. Once it has a sample, the craft will move on to another region or gap in the rings to sample from another area.

When it has a sample, small instruments will snag free-floating particles and the



James Webb Space Telescope's view of Saturn's atmosphere. SPACE TELESCOPE SCIENCE INSTITUTE/NASA

AI model will help measure particle size, porosity, and composition.

Being selected for NIAC phase-I finding means the PRAXIS team can start running simulations and studying system design. If the idea advances to phase II, the team can start building a physical prototype. According to its developers, the PRAXIS sampling system can be used in missions to study many ringed planets.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

PRAXIS का पूरा नाम है:

- **Planetary Rings Autonomous Exploration with In-situ Sampling**
- यह NASA के **NASA Innovative Advanced Concepts (NIAC)** कार्यक्रम के तहत चुनी गई एक **अवधारणा (Concept) मिशन** है। इसका उद्देश्य शनि (Saturn) के वलयों (Rings) के कणों का **पहली बार सीधे (In-situ) नमूना संग्रह (Sampling)** करना है।

मुख्य उद्देश्य

- शनि के वलयों के कणों का **प्रत्यक्ष नमूना (Direct Sampling)**।
- कणों के **आकार (Size), संरचना (Composition), छिद्रता (Porosity)** और उत्पत्ति का अध्ययन।
- यह समझना कि ग्रहों के वलय कैसे बने और समय के साथ कैसे विकसित हुए।

प्रमुख विशेषताएँ

- **AI-संचालित स्वायत्त (Autonomous) रोबोटिक प्रणाली**।
- लंबी, लचीली **Deployable Boom** की सहायता से "Touch-and-Go" तकनीक द्वारा गतिमान रिंग कणों का सुरक्षित नमूना लिया जाएगा।
- भविष्य में **Uranus** और **Neptune** के रिंग मिशनों में भी यह तकनीक उपयोगी हो सकती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Why has India moved to take down BitChat repositories?

What is BitChat? Can communication tools be blocked for their potential misuse?

Rizmi Lia M.

The story so far:

The Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), under the Ministry of Home Affairs, directed GitHub on July 23 to remove repositories hosting BitChat, the Bluetooth mesh messaging application developed by X co-founder Jack Dorsey, stating that the app could be exploited to coordinate unlawful assemblies and circumvent lawful restrictions imposed by competent authorities during situations involving public order. The order comes at a time when repeated internet shutdowns near protest sites have led protesters to increasingly rely on Bluetooth-enabled messaging platforms such as BitChat for communication.

What is BitChat?

BitChat is a decentralised peer-to-peer messaging application that operates over Bluetooth mesh networks. It requires no internet connection, no servers and no phone numbers.

Traditional messaging apps depend on centralised infrastructure that can be monitored, censored or disabled. BitChat creates ad hoc communication networks using only devices in physical proximity, with each device acting as both a client and a server, automatically discovering peers and relaying messages across multiple hops to extend the network's reach.

According to the platform, this approach provides censorship resistance, surveillance resistance and infrastructure independence. The network remains functional during internet outages, natural disasters, protests, or in regions with limited connectivity.

What does the order say?

The order directs GitHub to disable access to three repositories, including the Android application and its release files, within three hours.

It also warns that failure to comply could invite criminal prosecution.

According to the order, the application enables anonymous communication without mandatory user registration, phone number verification or centralised logging of communications. It states that the application's technical architecture significantly impedes lawful interception, attribution and investigation by law enforcement agencies.

It further states that since communications occur directly between nearby devices through a decentralised mesh network, the platform can be misused to evade lawful surveillance, facilitate anonymous coordination and circumvent lawful restrictions imposed by competent authorities during situations involving public order, riots, terrorism, organised crime or internet shutdowns.

The order also states that "such decentralised communication platforms are capable of being exploited for coordinating unlawful assemblies, violent protests, dissemination of misinformation, radicalisation, criminal conspiracies, and other activities prejudicial to the sovereignty and integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, public order, and for facilitating the commission of cognizable offences."

What does the law say?

The order, Notice No. 11072601011432, was issued at 11.16 p.m. on July 23 under Section 79(3)(b) of the Information Technology Act, 2000, read with Rule 3(1)(d) of the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021.

Section 79(3)(b) provides that an intermediary may lose its safe harbour protection if, upon receiving actual knowledge or being notified by the appropriate government or its agency that any information, data or communication link residing in or connected to a computer resource controlled by the intermediary is being used to commit an unlawful act, it fails to expeditiously remove or disable access to that material without vitiating the evidence in any manner.

However, Section 79 itself does not confer a blocking power. Blocking directions are ordinarily issued under Section 69A of the IT Act and the Blocking Rules, 2009, which require a hearing and reasons recorded in writing, subject to review.

It empowers the Union government to direct the blocking of public access to information on grounds such as national security, public order and the prevention of incitement to the commission of cognisable offences. Such orders are required to follow the procedure prescribed under the law.

Why is the order being criticised?

The Internet Freedom Foundation (IFF) criticised the order, arguing that it relies on the application's potential for misuse rather than identifying any unlawful content hosted in the repositories. "Anticipated misuse of a communications tool is not a lawful basis to prohibit the tool," the organisation said.

The order directs GitHub to "remove and disable access to the concerned URLs within three hours of the issue of this communication without vitiating evidence in any manner."

According to IFF, the notice, issued close to midnight, fails the proportionality standard laid down by the Supreme Court in *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India* (2020).

In *Anuradha Bhasin*, the Supreme Court held that "the degree of restriction and the scope of the same, both territorially and temporally, must stand in relation to what is actually necessary to combat an emergent situation." The court observed that the principle of proportionality requires restrictions to be tailored to the territorial extent of the restriction, the stage of the emergency, the nature of the urgency, the duration of the restrictive measure and the nature of the restriction.

YouTube Homework

- IT Act – 2000
- Section 69

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Gen-Z

BitChat क्या है?

- **BitChat** एक **Peer-to-Peer (P2P) मैसेजिंग ऐप** है, जो **इंटरनेट के बिना** केवल **Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) Mesh Network** के माध्यम से संदेश भेजने की सुविधा देता है।
- इसे **Jack Dorsey** (Twitter/X के सह-संस्थापक) ने विकसित किया है।

यह कैसे काम करता है?

- मोबाइल फोन आपस में **Bluetooth** के जरिए जुड़ते हैं।
- हर डिवाइस एक **Mesh Node** की तरह कार्य करती है और संदेश अगले डिवाइस तक पहुंचाती है।
- इसमें **Wi-Fi, Mobile Data या Cellular Network** की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।
- संदेश **End-to-End Encryption (E2EE)** से सुरक्षित किए जा सकते हैं।

प्रमुख विशेषताएँ

- इंटरनेट के बिना चैटिंग।
- विकेंद्रीकृत (Decentralized) नेटवर्क।
- आपदा (Disaster), नेटवर्क फेल होने या दूरदराज़ क्षेत्रों में उपयोगी।
- गोपनीयता (Privacy) पर अधिक जोर।

सीमाएँ

- Bluetooth की सीमित रेंज (लगभग 10–100 मीटर, डिवाइस पर निर्भर)।
- लंबी दूरी के लिए बीच में अन्य BitChat उपयोगकर्ताओं की आवश्यकता होती है।
- बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग में गति और विश्वसनीयता प्रभावित हो सकती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

The lifecycle of an electronic gold receipt ends when the owner opts for physical delivery. GETTY IMAGES/ISTOCK

What's behind the vault of India's gold exchange

Every electronic gold receipt has a story before it reaches your portfolio: a journey from physical gold through vaults, depositories and stock exchanges, it can change hands countless times

VAULT VOYAGE

Vaishali Venkat

The life of every Electronic Gold Receipt (EGR) begins and ends with physical gold. Between these two points lies a carefully choreographed journey. Before an EGR lands in your demat account, physical gold must first pass through a tightly regulated ecosystem that verifies the metal, creates the receipt and enables trading on the exchange.

Why a gold exchange?

For decades, India's physical gold trade largely took place through jewellers, bullion dealers and over-the-counter transactions. While gold itself was standardised, trading remained fragmented. Despite accounting for a large share of global gold consumption, India lacked a nationwide exchange for trading standardised physical gold, with prices varying across markets/States.

The EGRs were introduced to bridge this gap. The Gold Exchange provides a national platform for trading standardised physical gold, facilitates transparent price discovery, improves liquidity and assures the quality of gold.

Creation of an EGR

The journey begins when the owner of eligible physical gold deposits it with a vault manager registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for conversion into EGRs. Only eligible gold sourced through imports or exchange-accredited domestic refineries can be converted.

> The lifecycle of an EGR ends when the beneficial owner opts for physical delivery: the vault manager hands over the gold upon request

The gold is weighed, assayed and verified, after which the vault manager records the deposit in the common interface and no EGR can be created unless it is backed by the corresponding physical gold in the vault. The EGR is then credited to the beneficial owner's demat account and made tradeable on the stock exchange by the Depository. The vault manager and the Depository regularly reconcile EGR records with the underlying physical gold, while the Depository also conducts periodic inspections of the vaulted gold.

Trading of an EGR

The moment an EGR enters a demat account, it sheds the identity of the gold bar and begins a life of its own. Unlike physical gold, it can change hands countless times without a single gram moving out of the vault. Behind the scenes, the Depository keeps the exchanges and clearing corporations updated on newly created EGRs, while the clearing corporation ensures seamless settlement between the buyer and the seller.

> If a dispute over the quality of the gold arises at the time of withdrawal, it is resolved through an empanelled assayer

Fungibility

Once an EGR is created, it is no longer tied to a particular gold bar. Instead, it represents a standard quantity and purity of gold. So, when an investor converts an EGR into physical gold, they receive gold of the same specifications, and not necessarily the very bar that was originally deposited. This feature, known as fungibility, works together with inter-operability, allowing investors, wherever possible, to collect their gold from a different eligible vault location instead of returning to the vault where it was originally deposited.

Conversion

The lifecycle of an EGR ends when the owner opts for physical delivery. On receiving the request through the Depository, the vault manager hands over the gold and simultaneously extinguishes the corresponding EGR. The Depository then updates the stock exchanges and clearing corporations to keep their records in sync.

The EGR ecosystem

Unlike physical gold transactions that typically involve only a buyer and a seller, the EGR brings together multiple regulated entities. Vault managers safeguard the gold, Depositories maintain electronic ownership records, stock exchanges facilitate trading, clearing corporations settle transactions, brokers connect investors to the market, while eligible gold depositors create EGRs and investors trade.

Should EGRs be part of your portfolio?

EGRs are certainly not a replacement for jewellery. Whether they will emerge as a viable alternative to Gold ETFs remains to be seen. EGRs combine the convenience of trading electronically while retaining the option of taking physical delivery of gold.

Every new investment avenue attracts early enthusiasm. Before climbing onto the EGR bandwagon, investors should first understand the framework behind it. After all, informed investing begins with understanding the product. Knowledge must precede participation.

(The writer is an NISM & CRISIL-certified Wealth Manager and certified in NISM's Research Analyst module)

YouTube Homework

- World Gold Council

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

EGR क्या है?

- **Electronic Gold Receipt (EGR)** सोने (Gold) का **डिमैट (Demat) रूप** है।
- इसे भारत में **SEBI** ने **Gold Exchange** के लिए शुरू किया है।
- EGR, सोने के स्वामित्व (Ownership) का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रमाण (Electronic Certificate) होता है।

यह कैसे काम करता है?

- निवेशक मान्यता प्राप्त **Vault Manager** के पास सोना जमा करता है।
- जमा किए गए सोने के बदले **Electronic Gold Receipt (EGR)** जारी होती है।
- EGR को शेयरों की तरह **स्टॉक एक्सचेंज** पर खरीदा और बेचा जा सकता है।
- चाहें तो बाद में EGR के बदले वास्तविक (Physical) सोना भी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

उद्देश्य

- भारत में **पारदर्शी (Transparent)** और **मानकीकृत (Standardized)** गोल्ड ट्रेडिंग को बढ़ावा देना।
- सोने की गुणवत्ता और शुद्धता सुनिश्चित करना।
- निवेशकों के लिए सुरक्षित एवं आसान व्यापार की सुविधा प्रदान करना।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Israeli settlers set fire to mosques in West Bank following deadly clashes

Incident escalated after a settler group descended on the Palestinian village; local people say graffiti in mosque called for revenge; Israeli military says troops searching for suspects; four Palestinians and two Israelis killed in Friday's shooting

Reuters
NABLUS

Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian villages in the occupied West Bank early on Sunday, setting fire to two mosques and scrawling graffiti on buildings, Palestinian officials said.

The attacks followed an incident on Friday when four Palestinians and two Israeli soldiers were killed when a crowd of Israeli settlers approached the Palestinian village of Tal, southwest of Nablus. During the incident, villagers came out of their homes to confront the settlers and a stand-off ensued.

A Palestinian man prepares to pray at a mosque burned by Israeli settlers in Qusra, in Israeli-occupied West Bank, on Sunday. AFP

Palestinian local authorities say the settlers provoked the violence. The Israeli military said shots were fired by both sides.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, facing an election in October, ordered a security operation against what he described as terrorism against Israeli civilians, reinforcing units in the West Bank.

In an apparent reaction to the deaths of the Israelis, settlers carried out a series of attacks on Palestinian villages in West Bank.

Abdel Azim Wadi, head of the village council in Qusra, said settlers had torched a newly completed mosque in his village early on Sunday. "They set it on fire and spray-painted Hebrew slogans on its walls," he said. Among the graffiti were messages including "Jewish revenge".

'Systematic pogroms'

The Palestinian Authority, which has responsibility for the section of the West Bank where Friday's shootings took place, said the incident was part of a generalised assault on Palestinians. "Israeli state-backed settler terrorism is intensifying into systematic pogroms across the occupied West Bank," the Palestinian Prime Minister's office said.

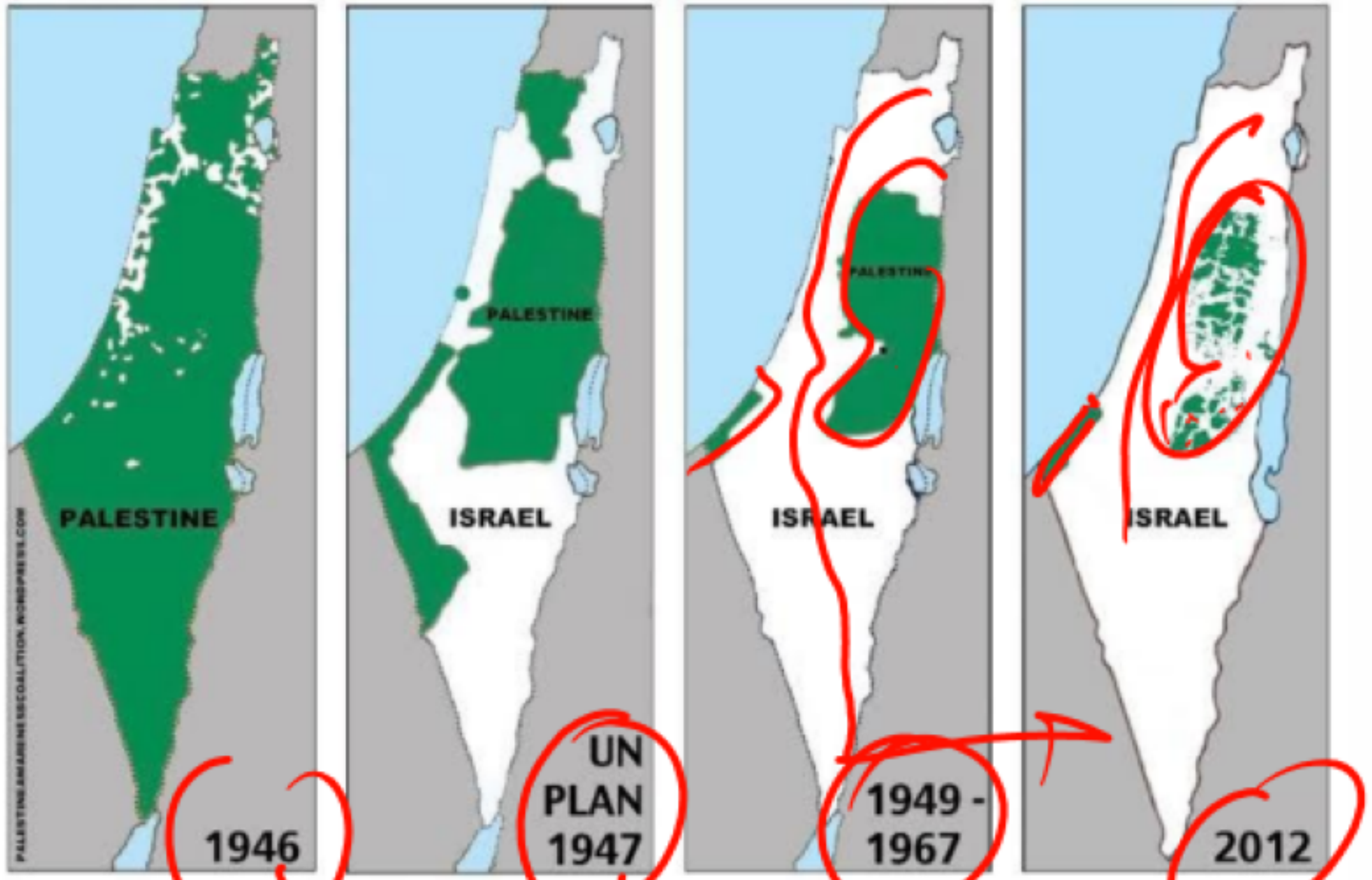
The Israeli military said troops sent to Qusra were searching for suspects.

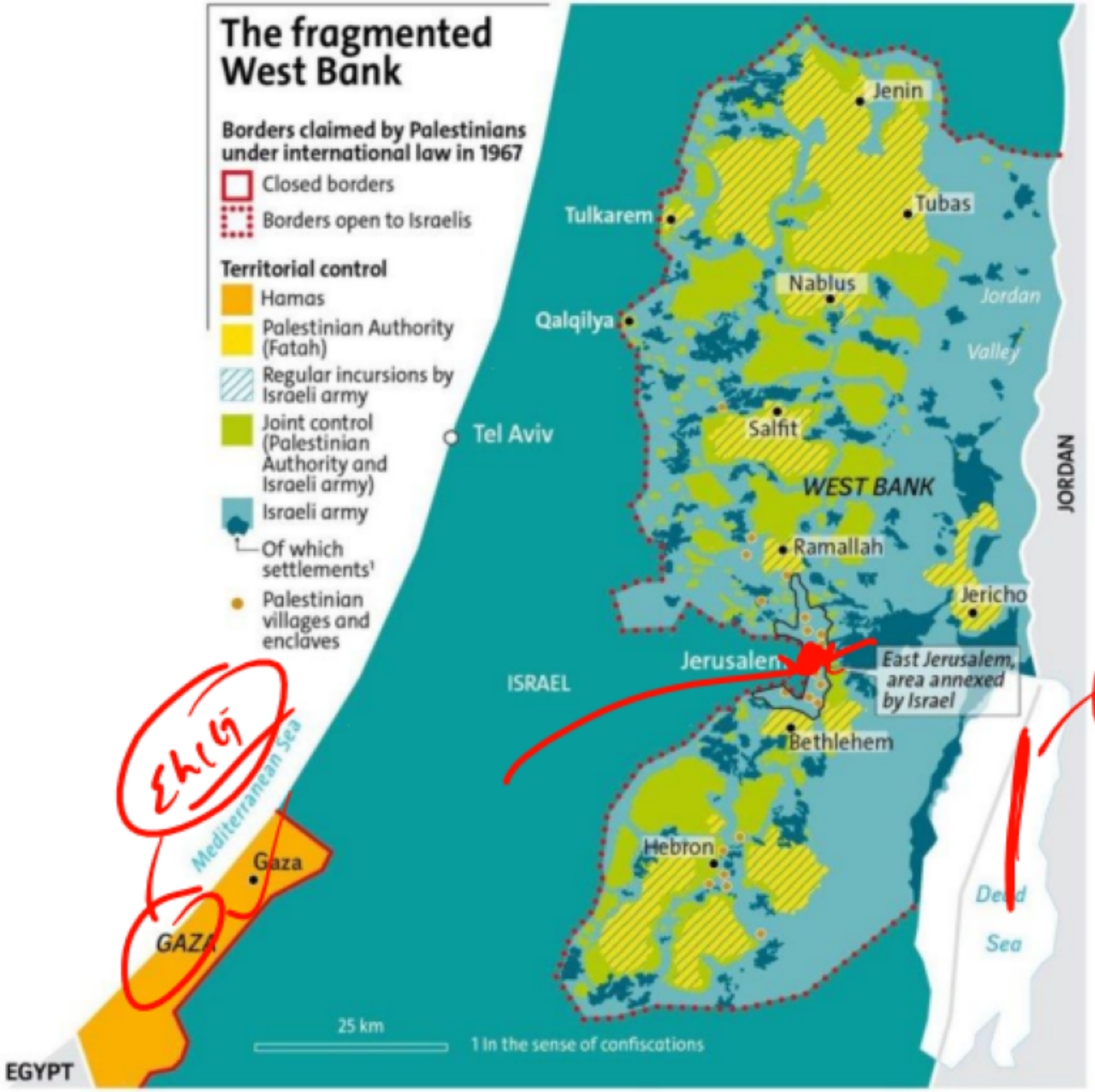
In separate incidents, Palestinian officials said settlers had also tried to burn a mosque near Kour. Farid Jiyousi, a member of the Kour village council, said worshippers had put out the fire before it reached the main area of the mosque.

Most countries and UN consider Israeli settlements in the West Bank illegal, a position Israel rejects.

लड़ाई
- Israel-Palestine
- USA-Iran
- Russia-Ukraine
- African

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य


PALESTINE
1946
PALESTINE
ISRAEL
UN
PLAN
1947
PALESTINE
ISRAEL
1949 -
1967
ISRAEL
2012


The fragmented West Bank
Borders claimed by Palestinians under international law in 1967
Closed borders
Borders open to Israelis
Territorial control
Hamas
Palestinian Authority (Fatah)
Regular incursions by Israeli army
Joint control (Palestinian Authority and Israeli army)
Israeli army
Of which settlements[1]
Palestinian villages and enclaves
Jenin
Tubas
Tulkarem
Nablus
Qalqilya
Jordan
Valley
Tel Aviv
Salfit
WEST BANK
JORDAN
Ramallah
Jericho
Jerusalem
East Jerusalem, area annexed by Israel
ISRAEL
Bethlehem
Mediterranean Sea
Gaza
Hebron
GAZA
Dead
Sea
25 km
1 In the sense of confiscations
EGYPT

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Iran slams Ukrainian attack on its vessel in Caspian Sea

Agence France-Presse
TEHRAN

Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi on Sunday warned that his country would respond to a deadly attack by Ukraine on an Iranian ship in the Caspian Sea.

It came after Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy said Kyiv had carried out long-range strikes in the Caspian Sea against vessels transporting military cargo involving Iran, underscoring the increasingly international dimensions of Russia's war in Ukraine.

Sailor killed

"Mr. Zelenskyy has attacked an Iranian commercial vessel, killing a sailor," Mr. Araghchi said on social media platform X, describing it as "a blatant UN Charter violation done at Israel's behest to drag Europe into its war".

Abbas Araghchi

He added that, during calls with the European Union's Kaja Kallas and Russian top diplomat Sergei Lavrov, he "made clear that what the freeloader in Kyiv did CANNOT GO UNANSWERED".

Iran's Foreign Ministry said the attack caused the ship "to explode, killing one sailor and injuring several others". The Islamic republic "has never intervened in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine", the Ministry said in a statement.

On Saturday, the Ukrainian President said on social media that armed forces had achieved "very strong results with long-range strikes in the Caspian Sea".

Ukraine's intelligence services reported on Telegram that drone attacks had been carried out against "cargo vessels under international sanctions that were used to transport military cargo between Iran and Russia".

According to Iranian state television, the Foreign Ministry summoned the Ukrainian charge d'affaires in Tehran on Saturday to protest this "hostile and criminal act".

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Trump's new forced-labour tariffs face global pushback and legal questions

The U.S. President's latest tariffs rely on forced-labour provisions that critics say allow White House to bypass Congress; with little evidence to support claims against targeted nations and growing resistance from govts. and businesses, experts argue a broader strategy is needed to curb forced labour

NEWS ANALYSIS

Associated Press
NEW YORK

The Trump administration has imposed double-digit tariffs on more than 60 countries, using a legal justification that permits the President to levy import taxes and other sanctions against countries found to engage in "unjustifiable," "unreasonable" or "discriminatory" trade practices. The new tariffs announced in recent days take effect just as temporary 10% worldwide tariffs expired, and critics say they are less about cracking down on forced labour than they are a way to replace those tariffs.

The expired tariffs were themselves a temporary replacement for worldwide tariffs the Supreme Court struck down in February.

The tariffs were levied on countries that the U.S. says either don't have or don't effectively enforce a forced-labour import ban. The affected countries, which account for 99% of U.S. imports, were quick to protest, calling the Trump administration's claims unfounded and arbitrary, as nations with vastly different records on forced labour received the same tariff level. The U.S. spent four months investigating but gave few details on how it arrived at the tariff rates, which are either 10% or 12.5%.

The tariffs were levied under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 on countries that the U.S. determined had failed "to impose and effectively enforce a prohibition on the importation of goods produced with forced labour." During President Donald Trump's first term, he cited Section 301 to impose sweeping tariffs on Chinese imports amid a dispute over the sharp-elbowed tactics Beijing was using to challenge America's technological dominance. The U.S. is also using 301 powers to counter what it calls unfair Chinese practices in the shipbuilding industry.

'Trying side doors'

"The Section 301 allow a permanent tariff without going to Congress to settle the dispute," said Barry Appleton, a law professor and co-director of New York Law School's Center for International Law. "That's what all of this is about. The President doesn't want to knock on the front door of Congress, so he's trying every side door and every unlatched window to get in."

The office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) said it consulted with all 60 economies under investigation and held two rounds of public hearings, elicited more than 2,100 public comments, and had "engagement" with its trading partners about what they were doing to combat forced labour bans.

The U.S. slapped new tariffs on over 60 countries that it says do not enforce a forced-labour import ban. REPRESENTATIONAL IMAGE

"There's not a lot of hard evidence there," said Scott Lincicome, vice president for general economics and trade policy at the Cato Institute, a libertarian think tank. "It's pretty laughable on its face to think that a country like the ones in Europe or in Norway or Switzerland aren't doing enough to police forced labour."

And even if countries do enact and enforce the forced-labour import bans the U.S. wants, they would still need to prove that they're enforcing them to Washington's satisfaction before the tariffs would be removed, said lawyer Patrick Childress, a partner at Holland & Knight and a former U.S. trade official.

Many countries have pushed back against the Trump administration's findings. Brazil, which faces a 12.5% forced-labour tariff, called the U.S. move "arbitrary and unjustified." The U.S. "chose to manipulate an issue of great importance to human rights and the struggles of workers worldwide in order to accuse 59 countries and the European Union of unfair practices," it said in a statement. Australia also questioned the justification for its 12.5% tariff.

Carve-outs have riled some industries. The National Council of Textile Organizations (NCTO), which describes itself as the voice of the American textile industry, protested a mechanism that exempts the Section 301 tariffs for textile and apparel imports from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia based on those countries' imports of U.S. cotton and textiles.

"No other industry has been more disadvantaged by forced labour than the U.S. textile industry, which employs 4,53,000 workers and has lost 41 plants over the past two plus years," NCTO chief executive Kim Glas said in a statement. "We remain strongly concerned that USTR's textile mechanism will harm the very domestic manufacturers the administration seeks to help."

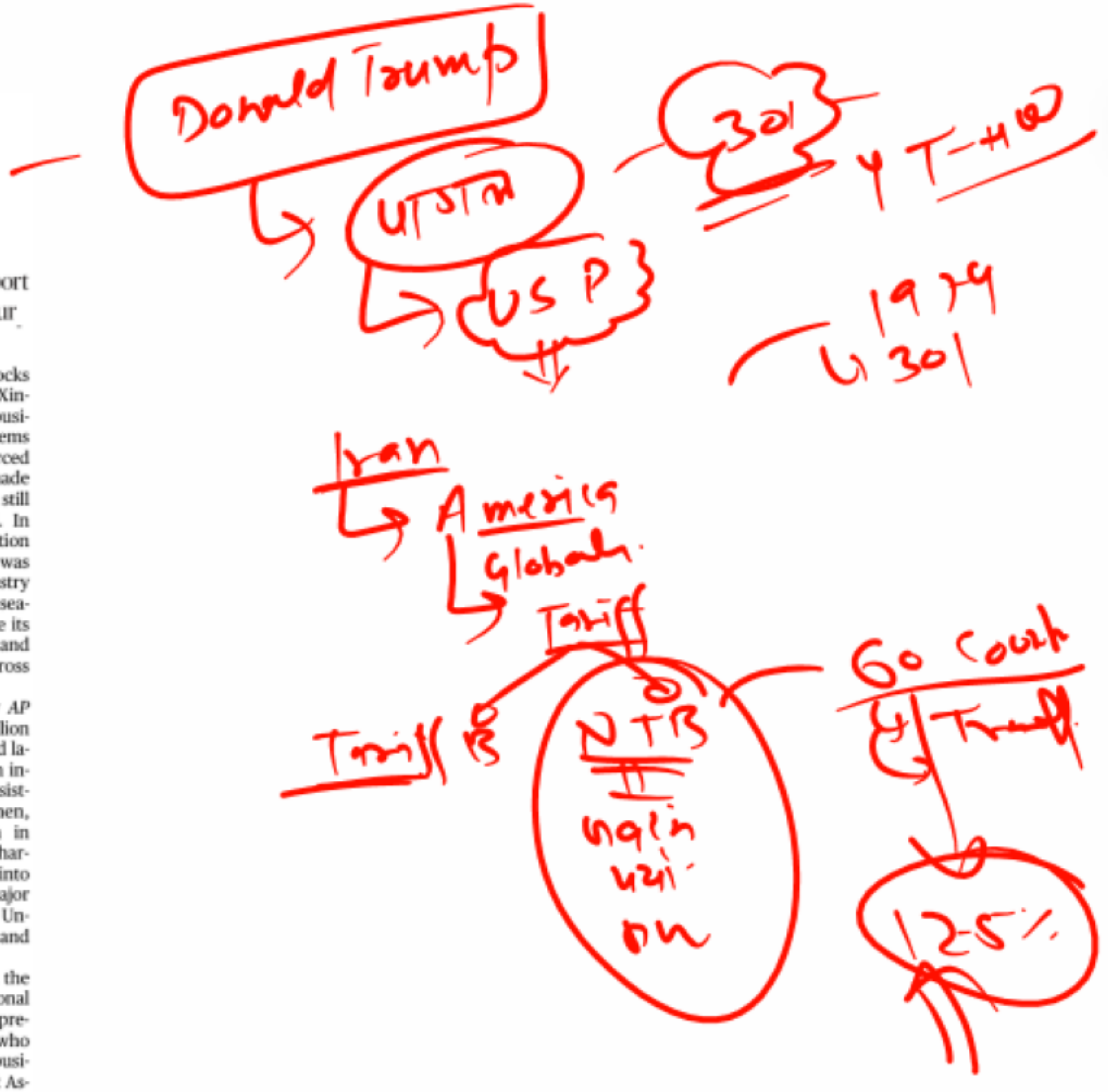
The U.S. has two major pieces of legislation related to forced-labour import bans. The Tariff Act of 1930 gave Customs and Border Protection the authority to seize shipments where forced labour was suspected and to block further imports. But it had a big carve-out: If there was "consumptive demand," meaning there wasn't sufficient supply to meet domestic demand, imports were allowed regardless of how they were produced. The Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act that took effect in 2016 eliminated that loophole.

In 2021, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act was passed. It blocks imports from China's Xinjiang region unless businesses can prove the items were made without forced labour. But goods made with forced labour can still make it into the U.S. In 2015, an *AP* investigation found that slave labour was used in the fishing industry in Southeast Asia. The seafood they caught made its way to supermarkets and pet food providers across the U.S.

An investigation by *AP* in 2020 into the $65 billion palm oil industry found labour abuses among an invisible workforce consisting of millions of men, women and children in Asia. The fruit they harvested made its way into the supply chains of major companies, including Unilever, L'Oreal, Nestle and Procter & Gamble.

During hearings on the tariffs this month, National Retail Federation vice president Jonathan Gold, who was representing the business coalition the Joint Association Forced Labor Working Group at the hearing, said that in order for the import bans to work, they would have to be much more extensive.

He said there need to be "clear, measurable benchmarks" tied to tariffs for countries to hit, and that the U.S. should help countries build enforcement programmes.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

USA का नया Forced Labour Tariff क्या है?

- हाल ही में अमेरिका ने **Forced Labour Tariffs** लागू किए हैं। इनका उद्देश्य उन देशों से आने वाले आयात (Imports) पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क लगाना है, जिन्हें अमेरिका **जबरन श्रम (Forced Labour)** से बने उत्पादों को रोकने में विफल मानता है। यह कार्रवाई **Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, 1974** के तहत की गई है।

मुख्य बिंदु

- **लागू देश:** लगभग **60 अर्थव्यवस्थाएँ**।
- **टैरिफ दरें:**
  - **10%** – उन देशों पर जिनके पास Forced Labour के खिलाफ कानून हैं, लेकिन अमेरिका के अनुसार उनका प्रभावी पालन नहीं हो रहा।
  - **12.5%** – उन देशों पर जिनके बारे में अमेरिका का कहना है कि पर्याप्त कानूनी व्यवस्था या प्रतिबंध नहीं हैं।

भारत पर प्रभाव

- **भारत पर 10% अतिरिक्त टैरिफ** लगाया गया है। अमेरिकी प्रशासन का कहना है कि यह Forced Labour से संबंधित व्यापारिक चिंताओं के आधार पर है।

किन वस्तुओं को छूट मिली?

- कुछ श्रेणियों को इन टैरिफों से बाहर रखा गया है, जैसे:
- तेल (Oil)
- प्राकृतिक गैस (Natural Gas)
- उर्वरक (Fertilizers)
- कुछ खाद्य एवं कृषि उत्पाद

विवाद

- अमेरिका का कहना है कि इसका उद्देश्य **वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं (Global Supply Chains)** से Forced Labour को समाप्त करना है।
- कई देशों और विशेषज्ञों का तर्क है कि यह कदम **संरक्षणवाद (Protectionism)** बढ़ा सकता है और वैश्विक व्यापार को प्रभावित कर सकता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

How champ Anahat broke a 'curse'

The 18-year-old becomes the first Indian to win the World junior title; hopes her triumph is a game-changer for Indian squash

Sports Bureau

It was a case of now or never for Anahat Singh.

After multiple unsuccessful attempts, the supremely talented 18-year-old had one last crack at the World junior squash women's title. And things finally fell into place in Ontario as Anahat carved her own piece of history by becoming the first Indian to hoist the individual prize.

The 'teen titan' was both delighted and relieved to break the "curse".

"I still feel like I am dreaming. It (crown) means the world to me," Anahat said after cruising past Ruqayya Salem of Egypt 11-3, 11-7, 11-9.

"This is the biggest event a junior can play in. I have been playing in it for four years, and it has not gone my way; I lost in the semis and quarters. If someone asked, I always said: 'This tournament is a curse.' But coming into the event, I knew that it was my last year in juniors and that I had to give my 100%. I am really glad that it worked out," added Anahat, the force which put a halt to Egypt's sustained dominance in women's category. The Delhi girl, who lived up to the top billing in the global competition, revealed that she played with a clear mind in the final.

"I knew that I would play terribly if I stressed myself, so I just came on court and hit my lines well. I wanted to enjoy every moment of a World championship final."

Anahat, ranked World No.20 at the senior level, hoped that her triumph in World juniors would be a game-changer for Indian squash. "If a few people watch my matches and the matches of other players in the event, we will gain a lot more recognition. India is a huge country, so if it reaches the right audience, squash can rapidly grow as a sport".

Epic effort: Anahat cruised past her Egyptian opponent in the final.
WORLD SQUASH

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

अनाहत सिंह (Anahat Singh)

- **अनाहत सिंह** भारत की युवा **स्क्वैश (Squash)** खिलाड़ी हैं।
- **हालिया उपलब्धि (Latest)**
- **जुलाई 2026** में अनाहत सिंह ने **World Junior Squash Championships 2026** का **गर्ल्स सिंगल्स खिताब** जीतकर इतिहास रच दिया।
- वे **World Junior Squash Championship जीतने वाली पहली भारतीय खिलाड़ी** बनीं।

फाइनल मुकाबला

- 🥇 **विजेता:** अनाहत सिंह (भारत)
- 🥈 **उपविजेता: Ruqayya Salem (मिस्र)**
- **स्कोर: 11–3, 11–7, 11–9** (सीधे 3–0 से जीत)

आयोजन

- **टूर्नामेंट:** World Junior Squash Championships 2026
- **स्थान:** Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Canada

यह उपलब्धि क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

- भारत के इतिहास में **पहली बार** किसी खिलाड़ी ने यह जूनियर विश्व खिताब जीता।
- इस जीत के साथ **मिस्र (Egypt) का लगभग 13 वर्षों का वर्चस्व** भी समाप्त हुआ।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

रक्षा मंत्रालय

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

लोकायन 26 - भारतीय नौसेना का जहाज सुदर्शनी बोस्टन, अमेरिका से रवाना हुआ

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 26 JUL 2026 4:11PM by PIB Delhi

भारतीय नौसेना का नौकायन प्रशिक्षण पोत, आईएनएस सुदर्शनी, लोकायन 26 के तहत **25 जुलाई 2026** को अमेरिका के बोस्टन से रवाना हुआ। अपने प्रवास के दौरान, जहाज ने **प्रतिष्ठित सेल 250 समारोहों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नौसेना समीक्षा 250 में भारत का गर्वपूर्वक प्रतिनिधित्व** किया एवं भारत की समृद्ध समुद्री विरासत का प्रदर्शन किया और पेशेवर और सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों के माध्यम से समुद्री साझेदारी को मजबूत किया।

इस जहाज ने **नॉरफ़ॉक, बाल्टीमोर, न्यूयॉर्क और बोस्टन** में आयोजित सेल 250 कार्यक्रमों में भाग लिया और गणमान्य व्यक्तियों, भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय के सदस्यों और अंतरराष्ट्रीय नौसेना प्रतिनिधिमंडलों की मेजबानी की और समुद्री सहयोग और मित्रता के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता दोहराई।

आईएनएस सुदर्शनी अब **पुर्तगाल के अज़ोरेस में पोंटा डेलगाडा** के लिए रवाना हो चुका है। यह जहाज वैश्विक मंच पर भारत की समुद्री शक्ति, व्यावसायिकता और सद्भावना का प्रतीक बना हुआ है।

लोकायन

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Lokayan-26 क्या है?

- **Lokayan-26** भारतीय नौसेना (Indian Navy) के **Sail Training Ship INS Sudarshini** का **10 महीने का अंतरमहासागरीय (Transoceanic) अभियान** है, जो **20 जनवरी 2026** को शुरू हुआ। इसका उद्देश्य भारत की समुद्री विरासत को प्रदर्शित करना, नौसैनिक प्रशिक्षण देना तथा समुद्री कूटनीति (Maritime Diplomacy) को मजबूत करना है।

मुख्य विशेषताएँ

- **जहाज:** INS Sudarshini
- **अवधि:** 10 महीने
- **दूरी:** लगभग **22,000 Nautical Miles**
- **देश: 13 देशों के 18 विदेशी बंदरगाहों** का दौरा
- **प्रशिक्षण:** 200 से अधिक भारतीय नौसेना एवं भारतीय तटरक्षक (Coast Guard) के प्रशिक्षुओं को समुद्री प्रशिक्षण।

उद्देश्य

- भारत की **Maritime Heritage** को वैश्विक स्तर पर प्रदर्शित करना।
- **SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region)** तथा **Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam** की भावना को बढ़ावा देना।
- मित्र देशों के साथ **Naval Diplomacy** और समुद्री सहयोग को मजबूत करना।
- युवा नौसैनिक अधिकारियों को लंबी समुद्री यात्रा (Blue Water Seamanship) का व्यावहारिक अनुभव देना।

प्रमुख आयोजन

- Lokayan-26 के दौरान INS Sudarshini अंतरराष्ट्रीय **Tall Ships** आयोजनों में भी भाग ले रही है, जैसे:
- **Escale à Sète** (फ्रांस)
- **SAIL 250** (संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका)

Overview

- Soil Health Card
- Task Force
- MV AGN Ragnar
- Common wealth game
- Qdenga
- PRAXIS
- BitChat
- EGR
- West Bank
- Iran-USA
- USA Forced Labor Tariff
- Anahat Singh
- Lokayan-26

मुख्य परीक्षा अभ्यास प्रश्न:
"मृदा एक राजनीतिक राष्ट्रीय संसाधन है।" इस कथन के सन्दर्भ में मृदा के प्रकार, वितरण, चुनौतियां तथा उनके समाधान को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (250 शब्द)
(15 अंक)

Thank You

Result Mitra