

UPSC-CSE 2027/28



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By **Faiyaz Sir**



**14
SEPTEMBER**



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जीतेंगे हम
यह वादा करो,
कोशिश हमेशा ज़्यादा करो।

आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

1. BRICS 2026 ✓

2. PM-KMY ✓

3. महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य —

1. R.
किमान ०.५५

PM Modi flags weaponisation of technology and critical minerals

BRICS should focus on concrete results, not 'merely ideas', says Modi; PM highlights initiatives to bolster supply chains, and boost resilience against pandemics and climate disasters; there is also agreement on an early warning system, the PM states

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
NEW DELHI

Warning against the "weaponisation" of technology and access to critical minerals, Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sunday highlighted new BRICS initiatives to strengthen supply chains and increase resilience against disruptions, pandemics, and climate disasters.

The rising number of global conflicts has an increasingly negative and far-reaching impact on the lives of ordinary people, Mr. Modi said on the final day of the BRICS Summit here. As BRICS enters its third decade, the world expects concrete results from the group, not "merely ideas and commitments".

Boosting resilience

"The weaponisation of technology and critical minerals can hinder our shared progress," Mr. Modi said. "Therefore, we have emphasised inclusivity in the adoption of technology. Pandemics, climate disasters, and supply-chain



Prime Minister Narendra Modi at a session on the second day of the BRICS Summit at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, on Sunday. PTI

disruptions have shown that in today's interconnected world, no crisis remains confined to a single region."

Therefore, he said, the BRICS nations have worked to strengthen resilience, with a focus on identifying challenges in time, being prepared, and taking prompt action.

"With this approach, we have agreed on a BRICS Integrated Early Warning System for the prevention of, and response to, infectious diseases," Mr. Modi said. "Early Warning Data Integration Guidelines have been prepared for

disaster management. The BRICS Logistics Supply Chain Cooperation Framework will help make our supply chains more reliable and resilient."

The BRICS Incubator Network will connect start-ups and incubators across member states, while a BRICS Startup Innovation Fund has been proposed to promote innovative and scalable solutions.

"The BRICS Network on Digital Agriculture will create new opportunities for farmers," Mr. Modi said. "Through this initiative, AI, geospatial technology, and Digital Public In-

Putin suggests BRICS grain trade to fight sanctions

NEW DELHI

Under sanctions by Western powers over the war with Ukraine, Russian President Vladimir Putin on Sunday proposed a new insurance mechanism and a collaborative grain market among BRICS nations for economic growth of the bloc. **» PAGE 4**

frastructure will be connected to the real needs of farmers."

The Prime Minister also highlighted BRICS CONNECT, aimed at promoting skills, employability, women in the workforce, social security, and capacity building.

Centre of excellence

"To connect small enterprises with knowledge, finance, and new markets, we have initiated the BRICS MSME Cooperation Portal," Mr. Modi added. "The BRICS Urban Mobility Hub has been established to facilitate the sharing of best

practices among our cities."

Regarding the sustainability pillar of India's strategy for BRICS, he said that a BRICS Digital Centre of Excellence has been established for smart grids and energy storage.

"This will help make our clean energy systems more reliable, efficient, and accessible," Mr. Modi said. The Centres of Excellence for Agro-Ecology and Regenerative Agriculture will connect traditional knowledge with modern science. The principles developed for community-based climate adaptation will make indigenous knowledge an important foundation for climate action."

He noted that the Global South's confidence in BRICS has grown because "their voices are heard, their experiences are respected, and solutions are developed not for them, but together with them".

EDITORIAL
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DETAILED COVERAGE
» PAGE 5

BRICS should ensure the world is free from 'double standards': Xi

Ananth Krishnan
BEIJING

Chinese President Xi Jinping on Sunday called on the BRICS countries to "rally the Global South" to ensure that an increasingly volatile international order was "free from double standards", even as he offered a five-point AI and smart manufacturing initiative to take forward the grouping's digital future.

Speaking at the summit in New Delhi, Mr. Xi said the global landscape was currently "volatile and fraught with risks and challenges". "To bring stability to the world and make it a better place, BRICS countries must seize the historical initiative, rally the Global South, be an active, stabilising, and positive force in international affairs, and advance the well-being of all humanity," he said, according to remarks released by the Foreign Ministry in Beijing.

Mr. Xi did not name the United States. Still, Chinese officials have increasingly aimed at Washington for how they see its exercise of power in a self-described "rules-based order", especially after recent actions in Venezue-



Xi Jinping

la and the war with Iran.

"The logic of 'might makes right' does not hold, and should have been discarded long ago," Mr. Xi said. "Global South countries should jointly defend the rule of law in international affairs, safeguard the basic norms of international relations, including sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs, and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and ensure that international law and international rules are applied to all, free from double standards."

Mr. Xi put forward five AI- and technology-focused initiatives to establish 'AI open source community', 'open ecosystem for AI', 'special economic zone partnership', 'digital ecosystem cloud platform' and 'science and technology talent development'.

Iran President takes a dig at 'unilateral sanctions'

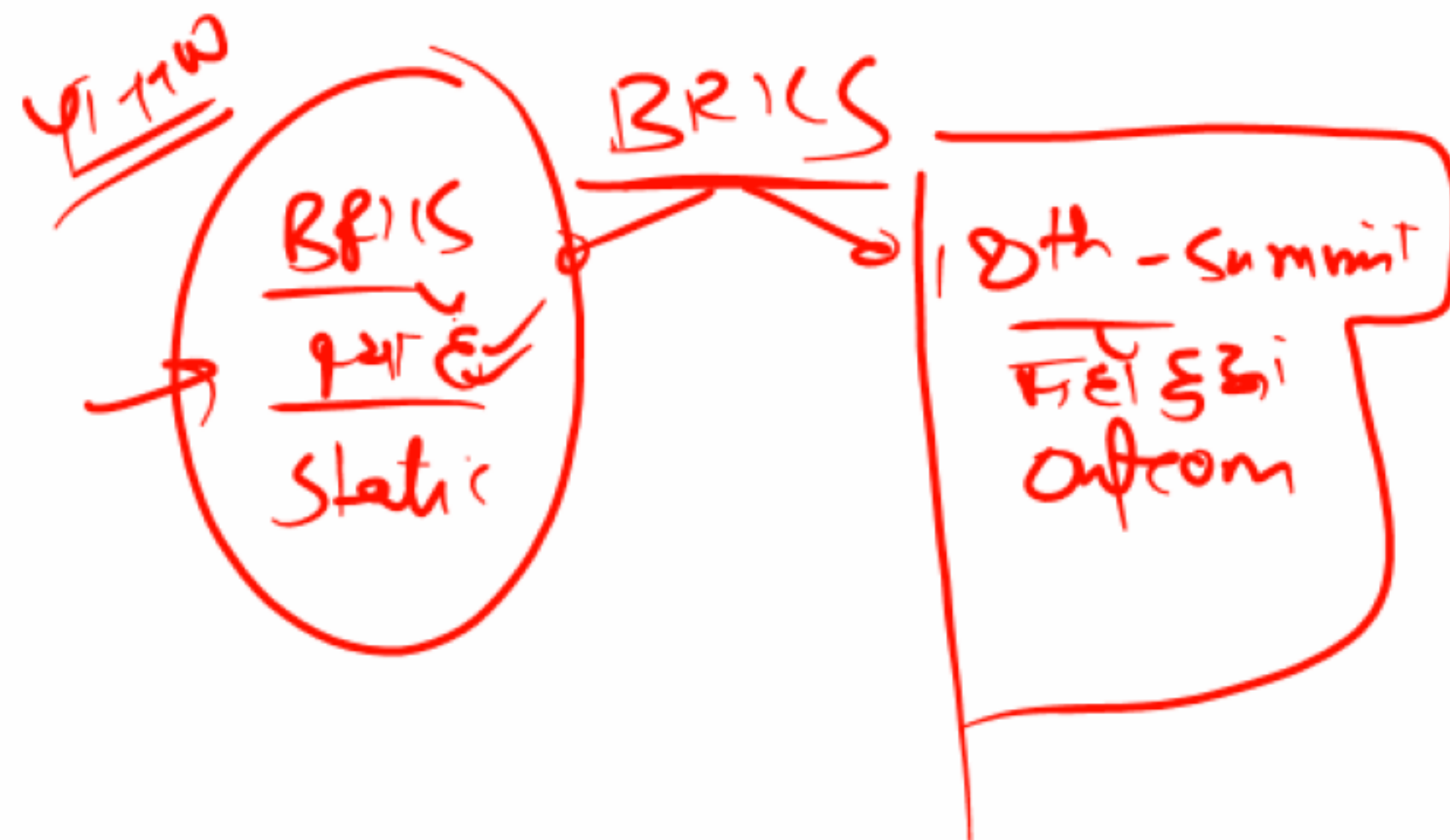
Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

The BRICS must play a greater role in building a more balanced, inclusive and just international order, Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian said on Sunday while stressing that resilience, cooperation, and sustainability should be translated into practical action.

Taking a swipe at Western powers, he slammed "unilateral sanctions", saying they were directly impacting global food security and welfare of people.

FULL REPORT ON
» PAGE 5

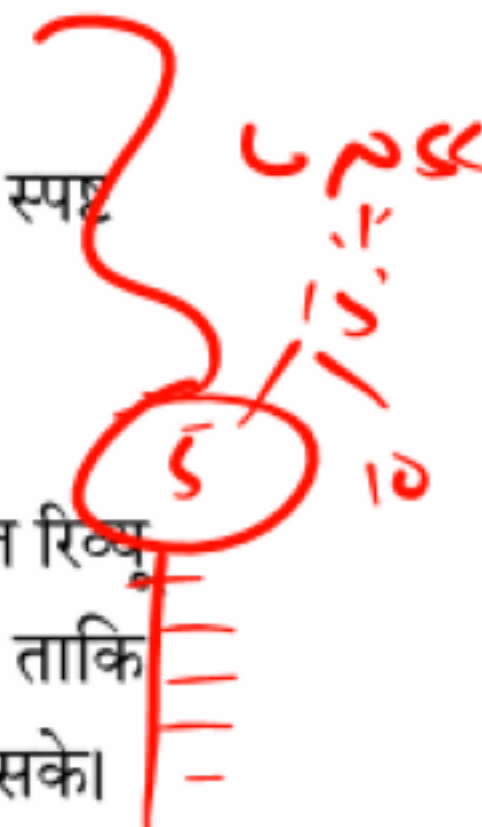
- **18वां BRICS** शिखर सम्मेलन 12-13 सितंबर 2026 को नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किया गया। भारत की अध्यक्षता में इस सम्मेलन का मुख्य विषय (Theme) “**Building for Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation and Sustainability**” था।
- समिट के दौरान सभी सदस्य देशों की सहमति से 'नई दिल्ली घोषणापत्र' (New Delhi Declaration 2026) को सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार किया गया।



- **18वें BRICS शिखर सम्मेलन में पारित 'नई दिल्ली घोषणापत्र' (New Delhi Declaration 2026)** एक 140-बिंदुओं वाला ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेज है। गहन राजनयिक वार्ता और सदस्य देशों की सहमति के बाद इसे सर्वसम्मति से अपनाया गया।

1. वैश्विक संस्थागत सुधार (Global Governance Reform)

- **UNSC विस्तार का समर्थन:** स्थायी सदस्य चीन और रूस ने घोषणापत्र में स्पष्ट रूप से भारत और ब्राजील के संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (UNSC) में स्थायी सदस्यता/बड़ी भूमिका के दावों और आकांक्षाओं का पुनः समर्थन किया।
- **ब्रेटन वुड्स (IMF व World Bank) सुधार:** IMF कोटा के 16वें जनरल रिव्यू को बिना देरी लागू करने और 17वें रिव्यू पर काम शुरू करने की मांग की गई, ताकि उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं (EMDEs) का वोटिंग पावर और शेयर बढ़ाया जा सके।
- **WTO की बहाली:** विश्व व्यापार संगठन की विवाद निपटान प्रणाली (Dispute Settlement Mechanism) को तुरंत प्रभावी बनाने की अपील की गई।



2. आतंकवाद पर सख्त रुख (Zero Tolerance on Terrorism)

- **क्रॉस-बॉर्डर आतंकवाद का विरोध:** घोषणापत्र में आतंकवाद के किसी भी रूप के खिलाफ 'ज़ीरो टॉलरेंस' और बिना किसी 'दोहरे मानदंड' (No Double Standards) के कार्रवाई पर जोर दिया गया।
- **पहलगाम हमले की निंदा:** भारत के प्रयासों से घोषणापत्र में 22 अप्रैल 2025 को जम्मू-कश्मीर (पहलगाम) में हुए आतंकी हमले की कड़ी निंदा की गई तथा आतंकियों के सेफ-हेवन्स (सुरक्षित ठिकानों) और फंडिंग नेटवर्क को खत्म करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की गई।
- **CCIT की मांग:** संयुक्त राष्ट्र में 'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद पर व्यापक सम्मेलन' (CCIT) को जल्द से जल्द अपनाने का आह्वान किया गया।

3. व्यापार, वित्त और संरक्षणवाद (Trade & Finance)

- **स्थानीय मुद्राओं का उपयोग:** सदस्य देशों के बीच व्यापारिक बही-खातों और सीमा पार भुगतानों के लिए राष्ट्रीय/स्थानीय मुद्राओं (Local Currencies) के इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा देने पर सहमति बनी।
- **एकतरफा प्रतिबंधों की निंदा:** UN सुरक्षा परिषद की मंजूरी के बिना लगाए जाने वाले एकतरफा आर्थिक प्रतिबंधों (Unilateral Sanctions) और 'सेकेंडरी प्रतिबंधों' का कड़ा विरोध किया गया।
- **ग्रीन प्रोटेक्शननिज्म पर रुख:** यूरोपीय संघ के कार्बन बॉर्डर एडजस्टमेंट मैकेनिज्म (CBAM) जैसे 'पर्यावरण नीति' के नाम पर लगाए जाने वाले व्यापारिक शुल्कों और टैरिफ का विरोध किया गया।

4. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संघर्ष और क्षेत्रीय शांति (Global Conflicts)

- **पश्चिम एशिया (गाज़ा):** गाज़ा में तुरंत संघर्षविराम (Ceasefire), निर्बाध मानवीय सहायता, फिलिस्तीनियों के जबरन विस्थापन पर रोक और 1967 की सीमाओं के आधार पर 'टू-स्टेट सॉल्यूशन' का पूर्ण समर्थन किया गया।
- **समुद्री सुरक्षा:** मध्य पूर्व/लाल सागर के संघर्षों के बीच नाविकों और वाणिज्यिक जहजों (Shipping Routes) की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने तथा समुद्री ऊर्जा गतिyarों को खुला रखने का आह्वान किया गया।
- **शांतिपूर्ण समाधान:** सभी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विवादों को बातचीत, परामर्श और कूटनीति (Dialogue & Diplomacy) से हल करने पर जोर दिया गया।

5. AI, तकनीक और जलवायु प्रतिबद्धता

- **ग्लोबल साउथ और AI Governance:** कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) के नियम तय करने में ग्लोबल साउथ की भागीदारी बढ़ाने पर जोर दिया गया, ताकि विकासशील देश सिर्फ 'रूल-टेकर' न बनकर 'रूल-शेपर' बनें।
- **Climate Finance & CBDR:** पेरिस समझौते के तहत 'समान लेकिन भिन्न जिम्मेदारियों' (CBDR) के सिद्धांत को दोहराया गया और विकासशील देशों के लिए पर्याप्त क्लाइमेट फाइनेंस की मांग की गई।

Handwritten notes in red ink:

- जोड़ना (Add)
- रट मच (Rat Mach)
- CBAM
- CBDR
- करीबी (Caribbean)
- जिम्मेदार (Responsible)
- CBAM
- EO

प्रारंभिक परीक्षा (Prelims Practice Question)

प्रश्न: 18वें BRICS शिखर सम्मेलन में स्वीकार किए गए 'नई दिल्ली घोषणापत्र' (New Delhi Declaration 2026) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार और सीमा पार भुगतानों के लिए स्थानीय मुद्राओं (Local Currencies) के बढ़ते उपयोग का समर्थन किया गया है।
2. घोषणापत्र में संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद की मंजूरी के बिना लगाए जाने वाले एकतरफा आर्थिक प्रतिबंधों (Unilateral Sanctions) का विरोध किया गया है।
3. इसमें कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) के वैश्विक प्रशासन (Global Governance) में विकसित देशों के विशेष एकाधिकार का समर्थन किया गया है। ✗

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

- ✓ A. केवल 1 और 2
- B. केवल 2 और 3 ✗
- C. केवल 1 और 3 ✗
- D. 1, 2 और 3 ✗

Governance

मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains Practice Question)

- प्रश्न: "18वां BRICS शिखर सम्मेलन और 'नई दिल्ली घोषणापत्र' वैश्विक शासन (Global Governance) के पुनर्गठन और ग्लोबल साउथ की आकांक्षाओं को मंच प्रदान करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।" इस कथन के आलोक में नई दिल्ली घोषणापत्र 2026 के मुख्य बिंदुओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)



भारत सरकार
पत्र सूचना कार्यालय



हमारे बारे में ▾ प्रेस विज्ञप्ति ▾ गैलरी ▾ अनुसंधान इकाई ▾ मीडिया सुविधाएं ▾ आर्काइव ▾ तथ्यों की जांच ▾ उन्नत खोज

होम / सभी विश्लेषक / **Explainer Details**



Farmer's Welfare

किसानों के भविष्य को सम्मान के साथ सुरक्षित करना

प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना के 7 साल

PM-KMY

7

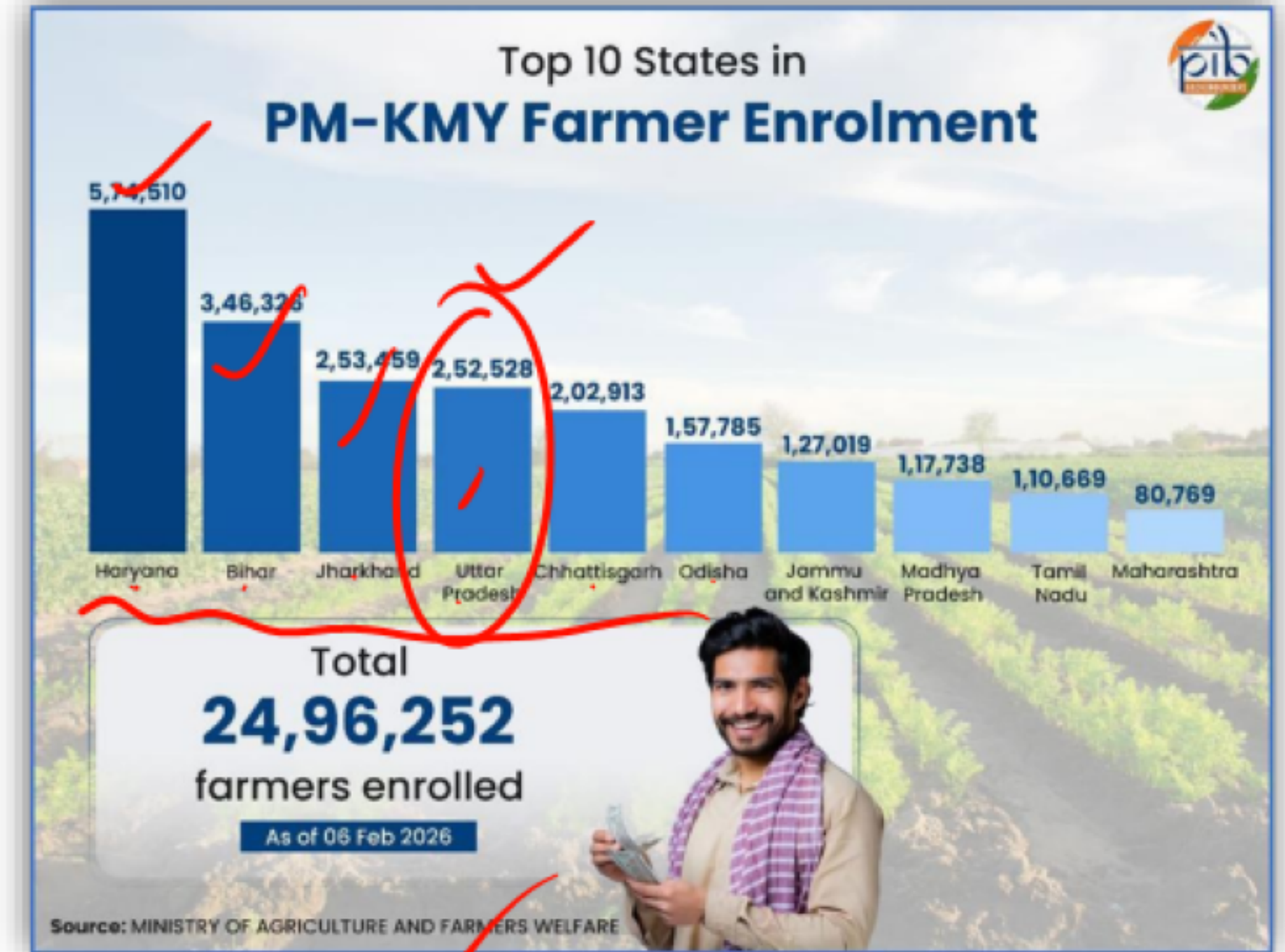
पिछले सात सालों में, पीएम-केएमवाई ने छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को वृद्धावस्था में बेहतर आर्थिक सुरक्षा और सम्मान के साथ जीने में मदद की है।

- 2019 में शुरू की गई इस योजना के तहत, 60 साल की उम्र से हर महीने कम से कम ₹3,000 की सुनिश्चित पेंशन मिलती है।
- फरवरी 2026 तक, देश भर में **24.96 लाख से ज़्यादा किसान इस योजना से जुड़ चुके हैं। हरियाणा** इसमें सबसे आगे है, जहाँ लगभग **5.75 लाख किसानों ने पंजीकरण** कराया है और इसके बाद **बिहार** का नंबर आता है, जहाँ **3.46 लाख से ज़्यादा किसान** जुड़े हैं।
- 2019 से लेकर फरवरी 2026 तक, इस योजना को लागू करने और लोगों तक पहुँचाने के लिए **₹540.66 करोड़ खर्च** किए गए हैं। इसकी पहुँच से पता चलता है कि किसान समुदाय में सामाजिक सुरक्षा के महत्व को लेकर जागरूकता बढ़ रही है।
- पीएम-केएमवाई किसानों के बुढ़ापे को ज़्यादा सुरक्षित और सम्मानजनक बनाने की दिशा में एक लगातार जारी रहने वाला प्रयास है।

₹ 47-20W

प्रभाव: सामाजिक सुरक्षा का दायरा बढ़ना

- पीएम-केएमवाई का सफ़र न सिर्फ इसके सात साल पूरे होने से दिखता है, बल्कि उन किसानों की बढ़ती संख्या से भी पता चलता है, जो इसके सामाजिक सुरक्षा फ्रेमवर्क में शामिल हुए हैं। सामाजिक सुरक्षा का वादा किसानों के बीच तेज़ी से लोकप्रिय हो रहा है। 06 फरवरी 2026 तक पीएम-केएमवाई में 24,96,252 लोगों ने पंजीकरण कराया है।
- इस योजना का असर अलग-अलग राज्यों में इसके विस्तार से साफ दिखता है। हरियाणा सबसे आगे है, जहाँ लगभग 5.75 लाख किसानों ने पंजीकरण कराया है, इसके बाद बिहार का नंबर आता है, जहाँ 3.46 लाख से ज़्यादा किसान शामिल हुए हैं। झारखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश, दोनों राज्यों में पंजीकरण की संख्या 2.5 लाख से ज़्यादा हो गई है, जबकि छत्तीसगढ़ में यह संख्या 2 लाख से ज़्यादा रही है। ओडिशा, जम्मू-कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और महाराष्ट्र भी इस योजना की राष्ट्रीय पहुँच को और मज़बूत करते हैं।
- इस बढ़ती पहुँच के पीछे लगातार सरकारी निवेश है। फरवरी 2026 तक, पीएम-केएमवाई के तहत पूरे देश में ₹540.66 करोड़ का इस्तेमाल किया गया है, जिससे इसे लगातार लागू करने और लोगों तक पहुँचाने में मदद मिली है।



किसानों के सुनहरे दिनों के लिए पेंशन का सुरक्षा कवच

- प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई) एक केंद्रीय योजना है, जिसे कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा चलाया जाता है। यह योजना भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम (एलआईसी) के साथ मिलकर लागू की जाती है।
- पीएम-केएमवाई एक स्वैच्छिक और अंशदान-आधारित वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना है, जिसे छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को उनके बुढ़ापे में आर्थिक सुरक्षा देने के लिए बनाया गया है। इस योजना के तहत, पात्र सदस्य 60 साल की उम्र पूरी होने के बाद हर महीने कम से कम ₹3,000 की निश्चित पेंशन पाते हैं।

- यह योजना सदस्य की मृत्यु के बाद परिवार को पेंशन का लाभ भी देती है। अगर पेंशन पाते समय सदस्य की मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो उनके जीवनसाथी को सदस्य की पेंशन का 50% पारिवारिक पेंशन के तौर पर मिलता है। यह राशि ₹1,500 प्रति माह होती है। यह लाभ सिर्फ जीवनसाथी को मिलता है और तभी लागू होता है, जब जीवनसाथी पहले से पीएम-केएमवाई का लाभार्थी न हो।
- यह योजना उस स्थिति के लिए भी एक विकल्प देती है, जब सदस्य की मृत्यु 60 साल की उम्र से पहले हो जाती है। अगर लाभार्थी ने नियमित रूप से अंशदान किया है, तो जीवनसाथी योजना में शामिल हो सकता है और तब नियमित अंशदान करके इसे जारी रख सकता है। इसके अलावा, जीवनसाथी एग्जिट और निकासी के नियमों के अनुसार योजना से बाहर भी निकल सकता है।

पीएम-केएमवाई से किसे लाभ हो सकता है?

- यह योजना देश भर के उन छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए है, जिनके पास खेती लायक ज़मीन दो हेक्टेयर तक है। इसमें शामिल होने के लिए किसानों की उम्र 18 से 40 साल के बीच होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए ज़रूरी है कि 1 अगस्त 2019 तक संबंधित राज्यों या केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के ज़मीन के रिकॉर्ड में उनका नाम दर्ज हो। उन्हें योजना के तहत बाहर रखने वाले नियमों के दायरे में नहीं होना चाहिए।

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana

Securing Farmers' Future



Nature
Voluntary and contributory old-age pension scheme



Assured Pension
₹3,000 per month from 60 years of age



Eligible Farmers
Small and marginal farmers with landholdings up to 2 hectares



Age for Enrolment
18–40 years



Land Record Requirement
Name must appear in State/UT land records as on 1 August 2019



Source: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

बाहर रखने वाले नियम: पीएम-केएमवाई के लिए कौन पात्र नहीं है?

- हालांकि प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना (पीएम-केएमवाई) को छोटे और सीमांत किसानों (एसएमएफ) के लिए एक व्यापक सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवच के तौर पर बनाया गया है, लेकिन कुछ विशेष श्रेणी के लोगों को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि लाभ उन लोगों तक पहुँचे, जिनके पास बुढ़ापे में आर्थिक सुरक्षा बहुत कम है।

दूसरी सामाजिक सुरक्षा और पेंशन योजनाओं के तहत आने वाले किसान

- जो किसान पहले से ही दूसरी कानूनी या केंद्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा स्कीमों में शामिल हैं, वे पीएम-केएमवाई में शामिल होने के पात्र नहीं हैं:
- कानूनी स्कीमों जैसे नेशनल पेंशन स्कीम (एनपीएस), एम्प्लॉइज स्टेट इंश्योरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन (ईएसआईसी) स्कीम या एम्प्लॉइज फंड ऑर्गनाइजेशन स्कीम के सदस्य।
- प्रधानमंत्री श्रम योगी मानधन योजना (पीएम-एसवाईएम) के लाभार्थी।
- प्रधानमंत्री लघु व्यापारी मानधन योजना (पीएम-एलवीएम) के लाभार्थी।

2. बेहतर आर्थिक स्थिति वाली श्रेणियां

- कमजोर किसान परिवारों को मदद देने के लिए, नीचे दिए गए बेहतर आर्थिक संकेतकों में से किसी एक को पूरा करने वाले व्यक्तियों और परिवारों को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है:
- **संस्थागत ज़मीन मालिक:** ज़मीन रखने वाली सभी संस्थाएं।
- **संवैधानिक पदों पर रहने वाले:** संवैधानिक पदों पर पहले रह चुके और अभी काम कर रहे लोग।
- **जनप्रतिनिधि:** पूर्व और वर्तमान मंत्री या राज्य मंत्री, लोकसभा या राज्यसभा के सदस्य, राज्य विधानसभाओं या परिषदों के सदस्य, नगर निगमों के मेयर और ज़िला पंचायतों के अध्यक्ष।
- **सरकारी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कर्मचारी:** केंद्र/राज्य सरकार के मंत्रालयों, विभागों या फ़िल्ड यूनिट्स, केंद्र या राज्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों (पीएसई), जुड़ी हुई या स्वायत्त संस्थाओं के सेवारत या सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारी और कर्मचारी, साथ ही स्थानीय निकायों के नियमित कर्मचारी।
- **मल्टी-टास्किंग स्टाफ (एमटीएस), क्लास IV और ग्रुप डी कर्मचारियों** को इस अपवाद से छूट दी गई है और वे पीएम-केएमवाई के लिए पात्र बने रहेंगे।
- **आयकर देने वाले:** वे सभी व्यक्ति जिन्होंने पिछले आकलन वर्ष में आयकर दिया है।
- **पंजीकृत पेशेवर:** पेशेवर संस्थाओं के साथ पंजीकृत डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट (सीए) और आर्किटेक्ट जैसे पेशेवर।

3. सत्यापन और स्व-घोषणा

- पीएम-केएमवाई के लिए पात्रता की जांच मुख्य रूप से आवेदक के स्व-घोषणापत्र पर निर्भर करती है। राज्य या केंद्र शासित प्रदेश की सरकारें इन्हीं स्व-घोषणाओं के आधार पर पात्रता को प्रमाणित करती हैं। यदि कोई आवेदक गलत या झूठी घोषणा करता हुआ पाया जाता है, तो वह इस योजना के तहत मिलने वाले वित्तीय लाभों के लिए अयोग्य हो जाता है, केंद्र सरकार का बराबर का योगदान रोक दिया जाता है और सब्सक्राइबर का योगदान बिना ब्याज के वापस कर दिया जाता है।

प्रारंभिक परीक्षा (Prelims Practice Question)

प्रश्न: 'प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना' (PM-KMY) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:



1. यह योजना छोटे और सीमांत किसानों (Small and Marginal Farmers) के लिए एक स्वैच्छिक और अंशदायी (Voluntary and Contributory) पेंशन योजना है।
2. इसके तहत 60 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने पर लाभार्थी को ₹3,000 प्रति माह की न्यूनतम सुनिश्चित पेंशन दी जाती है।
3. इस योजना के तहत नामांकित किसानों की संख्या के मामले में हरियाणा देश में शीर्ष स्थान पर है।

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

- A. केवल 1 और 2
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1 और 3
- D. 1, 2 और 3

मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains Practice Question)

- **प्रश्न:** "छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण के बिना भारत का सतत कृषि विकास संभव नहीं है।" इस संदर्भ में 'प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना' (PM-KMY) की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए तथा इसके प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

UCC in all 21 NDA-ruled States by 2029, says Shah

Minister says government will deport all illegal immigrants; on the Gen Z protests, he says all must express opinions freely; Congress says Minister evaded questions on the Maharashtra coop 'scam'

Vinaya Deshpande Pandit
MUMBAI

A Uniform Civil Code will be implemented by 2029 in the 21 States where the Bharatiya Janata Party and the NDA are in power, Union Home Minister Amit Shah said here on Sunday. He said the government was committed to deporting every illegal immigrant from the country.

Mr. Shah, who spoke to the press, refused to give a timeline for the implementation of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Manipur. However, he said the government was discussing with allies and political parties the use of the 1951 baseline for it.

Speaking about the Gen Z protests in July, he said everyone must express opinions in a democracy. "We want to communicate with everyone. We don't want to run the country in an Emergency-like situation. Congress culture was different. Our culture is different," he said.

Mr. Shah, who is on a two-day visit to Maharashtra, was speaking on the



Home Minister Amit Shah addressing a press conference with Devendra Fadnis, left, and Eknath Shinde in Mumbai. PTI

occasion of the *Seva Sankalp Abhiyaan*, a month-long national drive from September 17 to October 17 to celebrate Prime Minister Narendra Modi's birthday and the completion of his 25 years of service as a Chief Minister and as the Prime Minister.

The Congress slammed the Home Minister for evading questions on the allegations of corruption surrounding the Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank Limited 'scam' involving alleged financial irregularities of ₹25,000 crore through improper loan disbursements and distress sale of cooperative su-

gar factories. Mr. Shah is also the Union Minister of Cooperation, and when asked whether his Ministry planned to present a White Paper in the case, owing to the differences in the probe findings by the Central and the State agencies, he said, "Why should we? The agencies are doing their work. They will file a chargesheet in the court. I now request you all to limit yourselves to the topic of the 25 years of service."

Mr. Shah's visit to the State comes amid differences over making functional Marathi compulsory for cab and auto drivers. He will attend the Hindi Divas celebration here on Monday.

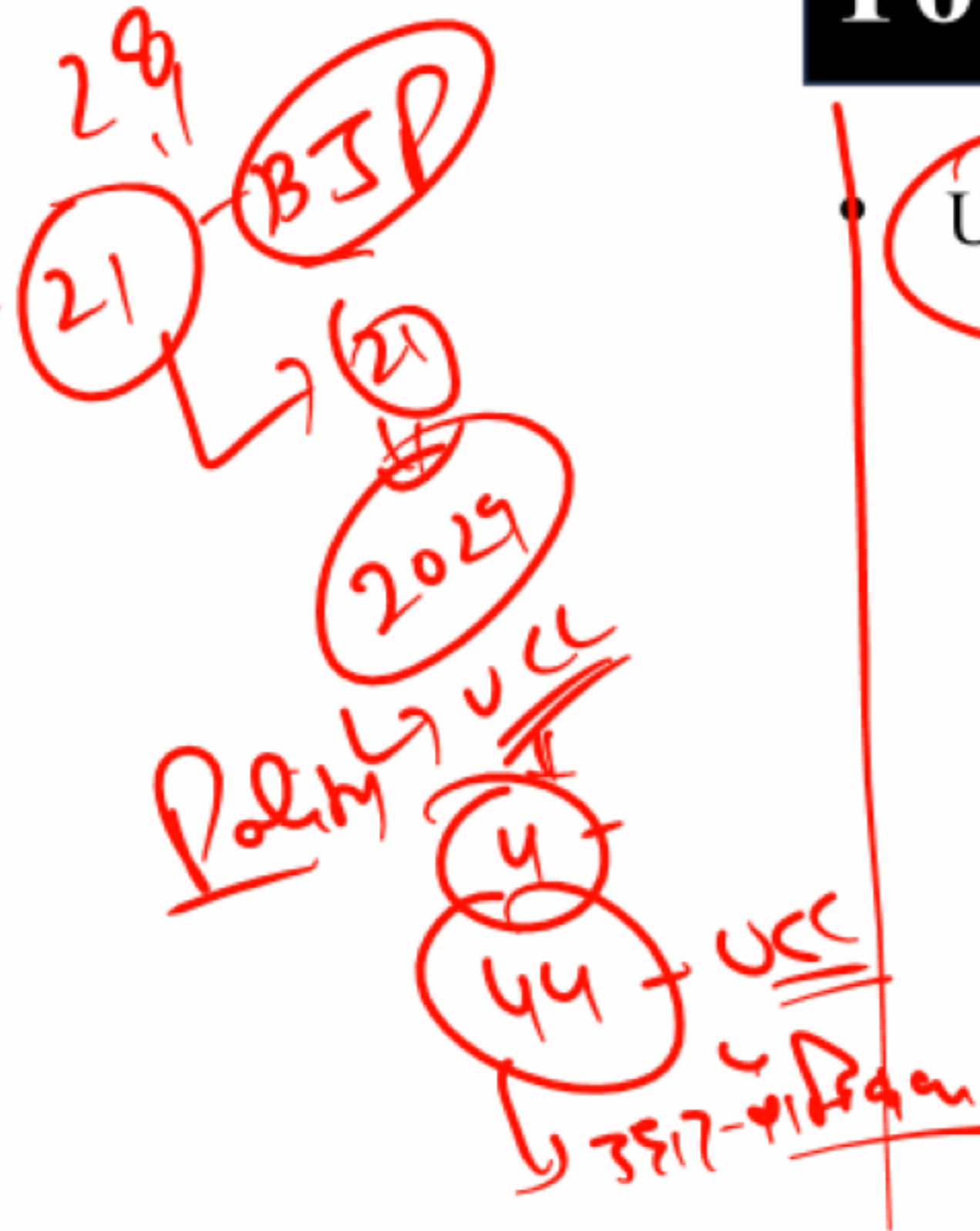
Asked about the conflicts over language and regional identity arising from migration, he said, "It is our government's policy to prioritise the mother tongue, and the Constitution has issued specific directives to the States in this regard. I do not believe this will become a major issue. While isolated incidents may occur if certain individuals attempt to stoke tensions, the States have experienced leadership and will certainly find a way to resolve such issues."

Mr. Shah, who presented the 52nd India Gem and Jewellery Awards at another event, urged the diamond industry to take a lead in the lab-grown diamond ecosystem. "The market for lab diamonds is poised to expand to nearly 50 times. This represents a huge opportunity."

YouTube Homework

UCC

वर्तमान में कितने राज्यों में UCC लागू है
स्वातंत्र्य से पहले लागू करने वाला राज्य
स्वातंत्र्य के पश्चात लागू करने वाला राज्य



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Female offspring of spotted hyena inherit rank, resources, a taste for power

A 'terrific' new study has found that the youngest female cub born to an alpha female inherits her mother's social status and also benefits from better access to food, allies, and breeding opportunities; over generations, these benefits accumulate, allowing a few privileged female lineages to produce more descendants.

Kavi Bharathi R.
BENGALURU

Among people, it is common knowledge that privilege is often inherited. But according to new findings, hyenas also inherit resources and status, and not just their forebears' genes, from their parents. The findings were published recently in *Science Advances* – and they challenge the traditional evolutionary theories that assume males always face greater reproductive competition.

In the animal kingdom, the males are generally considered to be the dominant sex. They are stronger and more competitive. But spotted hyenas buck this trend.

Scientists at the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research (Leibniz IZW) in Berlin and the Institute of Evolutionary Science of Montpellier have found that in spotted hyenas, females dominate males not because they are bigger or stronger but because they have larger networks of social alliances.

The study also showed that female hyenas face more competition shaped by the inheritance of social rank across generations.

Alpha females

Marta Mosna, the lead author of the study and a researcher at Leibniz IZW and the Ngorongoro Hyena Project, observed during her field visit in Africa that "male hyenas do not compete so much with each other". Instead, they were found spending their time following the alpha female, the highest-ranking female hyenas, around.

"The males follow them wherever the female goes," Ms. Mosna said. "They are staying close to her, spending a lot of time watching her, trying to connect with her, and trying to be friends with her."

On the other hand, the competition is more fierce among the females. "This is not really what you would expect for the classical sex role that Darwin-Batesian predicts," she said.

The Darwin-Batesian hypothesis proposes that reproductive inequality is greater among males. That is, between males and females, the males can father more offspring than females and this is why they compete more among themselves for access to mates. In mammals, the females also invest more in each reproductive event than males do – since they bear the physiological costs of pregnancy and lactation – they are more selective about mating. These predictions, formalised as the Darwin-Batesian paradigm, have been confirmed across many mammalian species.



Clan matriarch: A spotted hyena in Etosha National Park, Namibia. (swen microswen CC BY-SA)

However, among spotted hyenas, the researchers found the females killing off the cubs of other females, despite all living in a matrilineal society in which the individuals were related to each other.

These and other observations supported the researchers' conclusion that the daughters of 'elite' families could build powerful family lineages over time – thus also challenging one of evolutionary biology's classic paradigms.

Clues in Lemala

For their study, the researchers studied hyenas belonging to eight resident clans in the Ngorongoro Crater in Tanzania. Their work spanned 29 years of data, eight generations, and 2,743 wild spotted hyenas.

The team used faecal samples to track paternity. These samples contained epithelial-rich mucus. "We need DNA information, which we normally take from the mucus around the faeces," Dr. Mosna said. "We need to look at the mucus and wait for him to defecate. And then, when he leaves, be sure that this was his poop to do paternity analysis."

"It is not always easy," she continued. "Sometimes they even defecate in the water, and then it is gone, or sometimes after they eat it is a bit too liquid – it is not very pleasant to put your hand on. It can also be a bit challenging, but fortunately, our field assistants are very well trained and very good with it."

For one clan that the team called 'Lemala', the researchers pieced together a 30-year genealogical tree and found that almost all the living members had descended from a single founding female lineage.

This led them to investigate how such extreme reproductive inequality could arise, which in turn led to the idea of the social inheritance of rank: since a mother's social position is passed to her female cub, it could give that lineage an advantage increasing across generations.

When nepotism pays

The youngest female cub born to an alpha female inherits her mother's social status and also benefits from better access to food, allies, and breeding opportunities. Over generations, these benefits accumulate, allowing a few privileged female lineages to produce more descendants.

"Inheriting the privilege ... means that you have better access to food and nutrition. They grow faster and survive longer. They also have a better position in the social network, which is also very important for hyenas," Ms. Mosna said.

"This research teaches us that nothing is fixed. Sex roles are not fixed, like how a male or a female should behave; how our society should behave is not fixed by genetics. Only social processes can actually change society in a meaningful way."

THE GIST

A team of researchers tracked 2,743 wild spotted hyenas across eight clans in Tanzania over 30 years, using DNA from mucus in faecal samples to determine paternity.

By building a 30-year genealogical tree for one clan, they found that nearly all living members descended from a single founding female lineage.

The researchers are now finding whether socially inherited reproductive inequality exists in other species and whether female hyenas invest differently in offspring based on rank.

"This is a terrific paper that breaks a lot of new ground and serves as a powerful testament to the value of long-term field studies," Kay E. Holekamp, a Michigan State University distinguished professor who was not involved in it, said.

Beyond hyenas

The researchers are now exploring whether similar patterns of socially inherited reproductive inequality occur in other animal species.

They have said they also want to investigate whether female hyenas invest differently in male and female cubs depending on their social rank.

High-ranking females may invest more in female cubs to pass on their privileged position while lower-ranking females may favour male cubs, Ms. Mosna said.

"This study has broad implications for how we understand animal societies: social structures can transmit advantages across generations and thereby shape competition, inequality, and evolutionary outcomes," Amital Ilany of Tel Aviv University said.

"It also shows why inheritance should not be viewed as purely genetic. Socially inherited rank, relationships, and access to resources can have lasting effects on fitness and on the composition of future generations."

(Kavi Bharathi R. is a science writer based at the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru. Bharathi.colours@gmail.com)

YouTube Homework

- ✓ List of FAUNA & FLORA
- ✓ Asiatic Lion
- ✓ Project Tiger
- ✓ Project Elephant
- ✓ White Rumped Vulture

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



चिंतीदार लकड़बग्घों (Spotted Hyenas) के सामाजिक व्यवहार पर हुई एक नई रिसर्च

मुख्य बातें:

- **मादा लकड़बग्घों का वर्चस्व:** लकड़बग्घों के समूह में नर नहीं, बल्कि मादाएं हावी होती हैं। ऐसा उनकी शारीरिक ताकत की वजह से नहीं, बल्कि उनके मजबूत सामाजिक संपर्कों और गठबंधनों (Social Alliances) के कारण होता है।
- **रैंक और विशेषाधिकार की विरासत:** अल्फा (सबसे उच्च रैंक वाली) मादा की सबसे छोटी बेटी अपनी मां की सामाजिक स्थिति (Social Rank) हासिल करती है। इससे उसे बेहतर भोजन, सुरक्षा और प्रजनन के अवसर मिलते हैं।
- **नर लकड़बग्घों में कम प्रतिस्पर्धा:** पारंपरिक 'डार्विन-बेटमैन सिद्धांत' के विपरीत, नर लकड़बग्घों में आपस में ज्यादा प्रतिस्पर्धा नहीं होती; वे ज्यादातर समय अल्फा मादा के आसपास रहकर उससे संबंध बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं। असली प्रतिस्पर्धा मादाओं के बीच सामाजिक रैंक के लिए होती है।
- **पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी लाभ:** 30 साल के डेटा के अध्ययन से पता चला कि उच्च रैंक वाली मादाओं के वंश (Lineage) को पीढ़ियों तक फायदा मिलता है और उनकी आबादी अधिक तेजी से बढ़ती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

WHAT IS IT?

Mathathon, a Caltech conflict

Vasudevan Mukunth

A new event at the ~~California Institute of Technology~~, called 'Mathathon', pulled together by a group of undergraduate students to "promote the responsible use of AI in mathematics" quickly ran into controversy last week.

Scheduled for October 30 to November 1 this year, its first round will have 100 teams of mathematicians work on open problems in mathematics for 40 hours, with each team receiving around \$20,000 worth of tokens to use on frontier AI models. The teams that have made the most progress will enter a second round that will be six months long. According to the organisers, the event aims in part to increase the exposure of mathematicians outside AI companies to powerful models.

However, on September 10, a coalition of current and former Caltech mathematicians published an open letter, signed by over 700 of their peers, including four Fields Medal winners, asking for the Mathathon to be called off. The letter said the Mathathon's accelerated format would encourage "slop" mathematics that other mathematicians must then spend time and effort to correct and verify. Because OpenAI and Anthropic had sponsored the event, the letter also accused AI companies of turning open mathematics problems into publicity contests while draining mathematics of its human and social resources.



A view of the Millikan Library at Caltech.
CANON/VS.NIKON (CC BY-SA)

While the organisers subsequently changed some of the Mathathon's rules, including requiring participants in the second round to publish their work as preprint papers on the arXiv repository, they refused to cancel the event. However, OpenAI withdrew as a sponsor; the website currently says Anthropic will provide \$600,000 in credits.



For feedback and suggestions
for 'Science', please write to
science@thehindu.co.in with the
subject 'Daily page'

YouTube Homework

• Mythos



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



'Mathathon' - कैलिफोर्निया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी (Caltech) में आयोजित होने वाले एक कार्यक्रम

मुख्य बातें:

- **इवेंट क्या है?:** Caltech के अंडरग्रेजुएट छात्रों द्वारा आयोजित 'मैथैथॉन' (Mathathon) एक हैकाथॉन-शैली प्रतियोगिता है। इसका उद्देश्य गणित में आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) के जिम्मेदार उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना और AI कंपनियों से बाहर के गणितज्ञों को शक्तिशाली AI मॉडलों तक पहुँच प्रदान करना है।
- **इवेंट का फॉर्मेट:** इसमें 100 टीमों को गणित की अनसुलझी समस्याओं (Open Problems) को हल करने के लिए 40 घंटे दिए जाएंगे, साथ ही AI मॉडलों के इस्तेमाल के लिए प्रति टीम लगभग \$20,000 मूल्य के टोकन मिलेंगे। सबसे बेहतर प्रदर्शन करने वाली टीम 6 महीने लंबे दूसरे राउंड में पहुंचेगी।
- **विवाद का कारण (Open Letter):** 10 सितंबर को Caltech के वर्तमान और पूर्व गणितज्ञों ने एक खुला पत्र प्रकाशित किया, जिस पर 4 फील्ड्स मेडल (Fields Medal) विजेताओं सहित 700 से अधिक गणितज्ञों ने हस्ताक्षर किए।

विरोध के तर्क:

- गणितज्ञों का कहना है कि इतने कम समय का तेज फॉर्मेट निम्न-स्तरीय/खराब ("slop") गणितीय शोध को बढ़ावा देगा, जिसे सही करने में अन्य गणितज्ञों का समय और संसाधन बर्बाद होंगे।
- उन्होंने AI कंपनियों (OpenAI और Anthropic) पर गणितीय समस्याओं को प्रचार का जरिया बनाने का आरोप लगाया।
- **आयोजकों की प्रतिक्रिया:** आयोजकों ने नियम बदलकर दूसरे राउंड के प्रतिभागियों के लिए अपने काम को arXiv रिपोजिटरी पर प्रकाशित करना अनिवार्य कर दिया, लेकिन इवेंट रद्द करने से इनकार कर दिया।
- **स्पॉन्सरशिप में बदलाव:** विवाद के बाद OpenAI ने अपना स्पॉन्सरशिप वापस ले लिया, जबकि Anthropic \$600,000 मूल्य के क्रेडिट्स प्रदान कर रहा है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

A rising graph

Doping is now a deep-rooted culture in Indian sports

At least 13 doping positives in the run-up to the recent Commonwealth Games and the upcoming Asian Games have again put India in an embarrassing spotlight. For a country that has been notoriously leading the global doping charts for three consecutive years, the spate of positive results across disciplines including athletics, weightlifting, wrestling, wushu and judo, has not only brought shame but has also robbed India of some berths in these prestigious events. The dope-tainted names have forced authorities to pull them out of the Aichi-Nagoya Asian Games squad. More such names are expected to trickle out in the coming weeks. Lucrative cash incentives for Asian Games medalists are a major factor driving athletes and coaches to take shortcuts, risking their health and reputation, as well as the country's pride. While the spike in dope-positive results ahead of major multi-sport events is not new, the jump this time is a cause for concern. The matter getting raised during the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) workshops in Delhi, the Athletics Integrity Unit (AIU) downgrading India due to an extremely high risk of doping, and an international agency recently conducting surprise tests in Bhubaneswar and Bengaluru indicate the seriousness of the issue.

Even though National Sports Federations have been expressing concern, it cannot be said that they are strict to the core to curb the menace. Despite being seriously understaffed, the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA), which shoulders the primary anti-doping responsibility in India, has significantly increased the number of tests and raids based on intelligence gathering. But it needs to do more in a vast and populous country to discourage doping. Besides, NADA needs to get out of the government's control to function truly independently in order to enhance its effectiveness. Proper implementation of the National Anti-Doping (Amendment) Act, 2025, to give more powers to NADA and its allied bodies, is another requirement. With dope testing becoming costlier and NADA needing more staff, the government can bolster the fight against doping by increasing the overall budget allocation, which was reduced in the current budget. The other challenge is to cut the supply line, as India has become a hub for the trade in banned substances sourced from different countries. An Indian serving a jail term in Kenya for illegally importing performance-enhancing drugs stands as proof of this. As India prepares for the 2030 Commonwealth Games and hopes to host the Olympics in the future, it needs to act resolutely to weed out a deep-rooted doping culture in Indian sports.

- खेल जगत में भारत की बढ़ती प्रतिक्रिया
2030 - C W G
भारत

YouTube Homework

- Commonwealth Games 2026
प्रशासक यश्विन

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



खेल और डोपिंग रोधी एजेंसियों से जुड़ी सभी महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी

2026

1. Commonwealth Games 2030 (राष्ट्रमंडल खेल 2030)

- मेजबान शहर: अहमदाबाद (गुजरात), भारत।
- विशेषता: यह राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों का शताब्दी संस्करण (100वीं वर्षगांठ) होगा। भारत दूसरी बार (पहला 2010 नई दिल्ली) इन खेलों की मेजबानी करेगा।
- मुख्य स्थल: नरेंद्र मोदी स्टेडियम, अहमदाबाद।

2. Upcoming Asian Games (आगामी एशियाई खेल)

- 2026 (20वें): आइची-नागोया (जापान) - ~~Oct 2026~~
- 2030 (21वें): दोहा (कतर)
- 2034 (22वें): रियाद (सऊदी अरब)

3. WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency)

- स्थापना: 1999 (मुख्यालय: मॉन्ट्रियल, कनाडा)।
- कार्य: अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खेलों में डोपिंग (प्रतिबंधित दवाओं का उपयोग) को रोकने के नियम बनाना और उनकी निगरानी करना।
- कोड: 'वर्ल्ड एंटी-डोपिंग कोड' जारी और लागू करता है।

4. AIU (Athletics Integrity Unit)

- स्थापना: 2017 (विश्व एथलेटिक्स द्वारा स्थापित)।
- कार्य: एथलेटिक्स (ट्रैक एंड फील्ड) खेल में डोपिंग, सट्टेबाजी, आयु-धोखाधड़ी (Age Fraud) और भ्रष्टाचार पर लगाम लगाना तथा पारदर्शिता बनाए रखना।

5. NADA (National Anti-Doping Agency)

- स्थापना: 2005 (भारत सरकार के खेल मंत्रालय के तहत)।
- मुख्यालय: नई दिल्ली।
- कार्य: भारत में एथलीटों का डोप टेस्ट करना, डोपिंग रोधी जागरूकता फैलाना और WADA के नियमों को भारत में लागू कराना।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Terror's changing face, India's counter-terror strategy

The terror attack carried out by al-Qaeda on the Twin Towers in New York on September 11, 2001 was neither the first major terrorist attack in the world nor the first against the United States. But it fundamentally changed how terrorism would be fought in the decades that followed.

Over the past 25 years, the global security landscape, including that of India, has changed irreversibly. The forms of terrorism have evolved, the instruments used to perpetrate terror have changed, and so too have the strategies adopted by countries around the world to counter terrorism.

We no longer hear of large terror groups operating under ruthless terrorist leaders such as al-Qaeda founder Osama bin Laden or Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, who led the Islamic State and called for the establishment of an Islamic Caliphate. Instead, terror groups have morphed into smaller, more autonomous entities. Lone-wolf attacks are becoming the norm, while technologies such as drones, cyber capabilities, and even artificial intelligence are being used not only by terror groups but also by nations combating terrorism.

From an Indian standpoint, 9/11 certainly helped bring greater attention to India's concerns over cross-border terrorism, particularly in Kashmir. However, it was not until the 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks (November 2008) that the world truly stood in solidarity with India and acknowledged its fight against cross-border terrorism. Over the years, India's strategy towards terrorism has evolved – from a passive strategy of merely warning Pakistan but not punishing it, to a bold and active strategy that classifies any act of terrorism backed by support from across the border as an 'act of war'.

The starting years saw a passive response

Although cross-border terror commenced in Kashmir in early 1990s, the first major terror attack did not come from the Kashmir Valley. The assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam terror group of Sri Lanka on May 21, 1991 in Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu shook the nation.

With no clearly defined counter-terror strategy and a rapidly expanding terror network in Kashmir, India found itself stretched. The March 1993 Mumbai serial blasts, which killed over 250 people in 13 coordinated blasts across the city, and the synchronised blasts across Coimbatore city (Tamil Nadu) in February 1998 exposed the inadequacies of India's internal security mechanisms to detect and fight terror inside the country.

However, the direct role of Pakistan was first exposed with the hijack of Indian Airlines flight IC-814, on December 24, 1999. Under tremendous public pressure and with very few options, India agreed to release dreaded Pakistan-based terrorists such as Ahmed Omar Sheikh and



Rajeev Agarwal

Retired colonel, Senior Research Consultant at CRF, Delhi and the author of the book, 'Between Tehran and Tel Aviv: Gaza's Story of Unending War'

Masood Azhar in exchange for more than 160 civilian hostages. The attack on India's Parliament in New Delhi by the Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) terrorist group on December 13, 2001 outraged India and led to a large-scale military mobilisation under 'Operation Parakram'. With India and Pakistan having acquired nuclear weapons, the threat of escalation grew, prompting the international community to rush in to cool tempers. After almost two years of a tense standoff, the military disengagement took place without any direct punishment on Pakistan. The 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks – widely considered India's 9/11 moment – also did not lead to any military action against Pakistan.

There were other terror attacks too, such as the 2002 Akshardham Temple attack, the 2006 Varanasi serial bomb blasts, and the 2010 German Bakery blast in Pune. Delhi, too, was not left untouched by terror. Even before the Parliament attack, an Army garrison within the Red Fort was targeted on December 22, 2000 by Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) terrorists, resulting in the deaths of three soldiers. In October 2005, over 60 people were killed in serial blasts that rocked popular Delhi markets, including Sarojini Nagar and Paharganj. Again, in September 2008, months before the 26/11 Mumbai attacks, multiple blasts rocked commercial areas of Delhi, including Connaught Place, Greater Kailash, and Karol Bagh. On September 7, 2011, a briefcase bomb exploded outside the Delhi High Court, killing 15 people. The attack was claimed by Harkat-ul-Jihad Islami (HUJI), a terror group affiliated with al-Qaeda and largely based in Pakistan. In all these cases, and many others, India chose not to respond directly and decisively, even after conclusive proof of Pakistan's direct support for these attacks. How and when, then, did India change its strategy?

Taking the fight across the border

It was after a change of government at the Centre in May 2014, and its resolve not to let terror go unpunished, that India changed its strategy towards cross-border terrorism. The terror attack on September 18, 2016 by Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) terrorists on an Army camp in Uri, Kashmir, led to the first cross-border surgical strikes (September 28-29). The strikes not only sent a strong message but also served as a clear statement of intent. Soon thereafter, following the terror attack on a Central Reserve Police Force convoy in Pulwama, Kashmir, on February 14, 2019, the Indian Air Force (IAF) launched strikes on a JeM terror camp in Balakot. This marked the first time that the IAF had crossed into Pakistani airspace to carry out a strike against a terror target.

However, it was the terror attack in Pahalgam on April 22, 2025 that outraged the nation like never before. Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who was on a visit to Saudi Arabia, returned to India and soon after, the Indian armed forces

launched Operation Sindoor on May 6-7, hitting the heart of the Pakistan-based terror network. In a matter of 96 hours, the leaders and headquarters of the terror networks (LeT and JeM) were destroyed and Pakistani military assets were pulverised.

Where India stands on terror now

India has come a long way since the menace of cross-border terrorism took root in Kashmir in the early 1990s. From a passive and reactive policy, India has emerged as a leading voice in the global fight against terrorism. Soon after Operation Sindoor, India declared three clear intentions – first, that the era of restraint and patience is over, and Pakistan will have to pay a direct and heavy price for any terror attack in the future. Second, that any future act of cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan will be treated as an 'act of war'. Third, that Pakistani nuclear blackmail will no longer be a restraining factor.

India also unveiled 'PRAHAAR', its first comprehensive National Counter-Terrorism Policy and Strategy, on February 23, 2026. The policy provides a national counter-terrorism framework for preventing and responding to terrorist activities and radicalisation through coordinated "whole-of-government" and "whole-of-society" approaches.

Although the number of terror-related incidents in Kashmir has declined drastically, the possibility of a few terrorists infiltrating across the Line of Control (LoC) and evading intelligence and security agencies remains. The answer lies in a four-fold strategy. First, continue to hunt down and eliminate the remnants of the terror network in the country, particularly in Kashmir. Second, take pre-emptive military action against any potential terror threat building across the LoC, including at terrorist launch pads. With years of experience and a deeply embedded intelligence network, this is possible. Third, undertake an exhaustive de-radicalisation programme across the country that not only motivates young people to join the mainstream but also makes the prospect of joining or supporting a terror outfit unattractive and prohibitively costly. Fourth, take all necessary steps to cut off terror financing, in close coordination with friendly countries.

Twenty-five years after 9/11, the threat of terrorism across the globe has not been eliminated but has instead morphed into new forms. At the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Summit in Bishkek on September 1, Mr. Modi called out the double standards on terrorism and said, "We must send a strong message to countries that use terrorism as an instrument of policy and provide safe haven and support to terrorists that terrorism can never be a strategic asset for anyone." At the 18th BRICS Summit in New Delhi, an exclusive paragraph on the Pahalgam terror attack was included in the Delhi Declaration, clearly underscoring the growing global consensus on combating terrorism.

हलचल

कातक्या की कृति
बदल (हो) है

रानी भी बदलनी
चाहिए

India has moved from defensive restraint to proactive counter-terrorism

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

आतंकवाद का बदलता चेहरा और भारत की रणनीति

Internal Security

1. आतंकवाद का बदलता स्वरूप

- अब 9/11 की तरह बड़े संगठित गुटों के बजाय छोटे, स्वायत्त समूह और 'लोन-वुल्फ' हमले बढ़ गए हैं।
- आतंकी गतिविधियों में ड्रोन, साइबर तकनीक और AI का इस्तेमाल बढ़ा है।

2. भारत की रणनीति में बड़ा बदलाव

- पहले (1990-2014):** 1993 मुंबई धमाके, IC-814 अपहरण, 2001 संसद हमला और 26/11 मुंबई हमलों के दौरान भारत का रुख रक्षात्मक (Defensive) रहा और पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ सीधी सैन्य कार्रवाई से परहेज किया गया।
- अब (2014 के बाद):** भारत ने 'ज़ीरो टॉलरेंस' और आक्रामक नीति अपनाई:
 - 2016:** उरी हमले के बाद सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक।
 - 2019:** पुलवामा के बाद बालाकोट एयरस्ट्राइक।
 - 2026:** पहलगाम हमले के बाद 'ऑपरेशन सिंदूर' के तहत 96 घंटों में पाक-स्थित आतंकी मुख्यालय तबाह किए गए।

3. वर्तमान नीति के 3 मुख्य संदेश

- सीमा पार से होने वाले किसी भी आतंकी हमले को 'युद्ध की कार्रवाई' (Act of War) माना जाएगा।
- पाकिस्तान की परमाणु धमकी का भारत पर कोई असर नहीं होगा।
- 23 फरवरी 2026 को भारत ने अपनी पहली राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद-विरोधी नीति 'प्रहार' (PRAHAAR) लागू की, जिसका मकसद आतंकी नेटवर्क और उनकी फंडिंग को पूरी तरह खत्म करना है।

PRAHAAR

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



CACHE



There is no steering wheel inside the Cybercab, raising questions about passenger safety. AP/WIDE

Why Tesla's steering-less Cybercab is under investigation

Tesla has rolled out its two-seater Cybercab robotaxis in limited areas of Austin, while supporters see robotaxis as safer and more accessible. Tesla's Cybercabs face regulatory scrutiny and wider concerns over how driverless vehicles respond to emergencies and unexpected road situations

Robana, Yennagapudi

The story so far

In September 3, Tesla announced the rollout of its new electric robotaxis, offering services in designated parts of Austin, Texas. According to news reports, the self-driving cars are almost impossible to ignore as their gold exterior and 'Cybercab' branding catch the eye. But the near-empty interior has sparked questions about the safety of passengers and their ability to intervene in case of emergencies.

What are the features of Tesla's Cybercab?

The Cybercab is a self-driving car that has seating for two people. The 'butterfly' doors open upwards and the body boasts a sleek, cyberpunk-inspired design that contrasts sharply with the chunkier camera-mounted cars from rival Waymo. The golden exterior is meant to represent a "literal" golden age of transportation, according to Tesla CEO Elon Musk.

There are no steering controls or pedals inside the Cybercabs. Mr. Musk has declared that the cars were built for "maximally efficient autonomous operation." On the absence of brake pedals, he said this would help in reducing the complexity of a hydraulic system, and that "plumbing" would not have to be routed all around the car. Regulators will need to confirm if Mr. Musk's design choices comply with their safety requirements.

Mr. Musk described the Cybercab as

"basically a super comfortable lounge on wheels with a great TV and epic sound." With upcoming Starlink integration, users would be able to watch 4 K live video while riding in the Cybercab, he said.

Switches under the touchscreen allow users to lower the windows. A cabin camera monitors the vehicle's interior. A Tesla Cybercab promotional video showed passengers sleeping, watching movies, playing games, teaching children, holding dogs, and handling conference calls while they were taking a ride.

A major perk for loyal passengers is that their climate and media settings are saved in a profile and will apply to new rides as well.

Children under the age of 13 are not permitted to ride in a Cybercab vehicle.

Passengers can stop a ride by either pressing a 'Pull Over' button on the touchscreen or a 'STOP' button overhead for non-emergency situations. In the event of an emergency, users will be able to pull the door lever to trigger an emergency mechanical release. The Cybercab is designed to also pull over instead of instantly braking, based on its surroundings. Passengers can reach Tesla representatives through the car's communication system.

Have regulators approved the Tesla Cybercabs?

While the U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is the regulator that enforces vehicle performance standards across the country, car makers have the option to self-certify their offerings.

The NHTSA confirmed it has opened an investigation into Tesla's Cybercab self-certification to see if it meets the applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS).

"When certified vehicles appear to not adhere to those requirements, NHTSA conducts an investigation," stated the regulator.

The NHTSA explained that existing standards would remain in force even as the agency reviews rules related to standards for brake pedals, windshield wipers, lighting, and rearview mirrors, to enhance American innovation in automated vehicles.

The NHTSA is currently evaluating the Tesla Full Self-Driving (FSD) feature that is built into over three million vehicles. The assessment is related to impaired camera functions that have allegedly caused accidents in poor weather conditions.

In July, the NHTSA issued a more general warning about driverless automated vehicles "interfering," as it noted that the cars drove into emergency scenes, blocked the way of ambulances and fire rescue vehicles, and were unable to respond properly when detecting flashing lights, fire, and traffic cones.

"This is unacceptable. To state it bluntly: an AV [automated vehicle] that cannot safely interact with first responders is a danger to the general public," stated the NHTSA's letter.

Cybercabs are not the first robotaxis launched by Tesla. The EV maker has already deployed its Model Y cars in Tampa and Miami, in Florida, and Austin, Dallas, and Houston, in Texas. Cybercabs

are currently available in limited areas only in Austin.

What are some concerns surrounding robotaxis?

Robotaxis or self-driving taxis have been hailed for a variety of reasons. They are often viewed as a safer option for female passengers, people who cannot communicate verbally, or passengers in vulnerable situations.

Supporters of robotaxis claim that they help lower accident rates (when compared to human-operated cars), prevent rush/fatigue/drunken driving, and that the AI systems supporting these cars are rapidly advancing.

Robotaxis have also been pitched as a win for accessibility and inclusion, as some customers complained that human-operated cabs cancel rides when passengers disclose disabilities, health conditions, and the use of wheelchairs or service animals. In fact, Tesla's own Cybercab ad showed users of wheelchairs and crutches being able to store their belongings in the car boot. (This ad, however, did not cover how a non-mobile user would be able to make their way assisted into the driverless car without their mobility aid.)

Still, robotaxis can pose safety risks when facing unexpected circumstances. Videos and posts shared on social media have recorded instances of driverless taxis being unable to move when held up by men blocking their path, leaving passengers fearful inside. Minor crashes and intrusions into protected areas have also been documented.

Robotaxis

Tesla
Cybercabs
↳

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



ed by SIF as a product sitting between mutual funds and portfolio management services. www.bseindia.com

Specialised investment funds vs mutual funds

A conventional mutual fund is largely a long-only product, while an SIF has more room to manoeuvre; a more relevant question is what does an SIF do that a mutual fund cannot?

FUND MANAGEMENT

Jaydeep Sen

Investors have a new choice in the investment space, but the question is not whether you should choose a Specialised Investment Fund, or SIF, over a mutual fund. The more relevant question is: what does an SIF do that a mutual fund cannot? That is where the difference lies.

SIFs were introduced by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as a product sitting between mutual funds and portfolio management services (PMS). Mutual funds are accessible with very small amounts, while PMS requires a minimum investment of ₹50 lakh. SIF comes in between, with a minimum investment of ₹10 lakh. That makes SIF a product for investors who have accumulated meaningful financial wealth but may not want to move into PMS. But the ₹10 lakh minimum is not the most important feature of SIF.

The important feature is what the fund manager is allowed to do with your money. A conventional mutual fund is largely a long-only product. An SIF has more room to manoeuvre. It can take unhedged short positions through derivatives, subject to the prescribed limits, up to 25% of net assets for certain strategies.

Going short means taking a position that benefits



Mutual funds are accessible with very small amounts, while PMS requires a minimum investment of ₹50 lakh.

If the price falls. Therefore, if the fund manager believes a stock, sector or market is likely to decline, the SIF has a tool that a conventional mutual fund does not have. This can act as a brake when markets are falling. There is a catch. A tool is useful only if the fund manager uses it correctly. A wrong short call can hurt returns just as a wrong long call can.

SIFs are still a nascent product, but the early numbers are striking. As on July 31, 2026, SIF assets under management were ₹23,177 crore, with 94,447 folios. At the end of December 2025, AUM was ₹4,892 crore and folios were 20,779.

The ₹10 lakh minimum investment clearly has not stopped investors from coming in. A simple calculation makes the point.

Divide the ₹23,177 crore of AUM by 94,447 folios and the average comes to about ₹24.5 lakh per folio. This is more than twice the regulatory minimum.

A folio is not the same as a unique investor, since one investor can have several folios.

There were 30 SIF funds across fund houses as on



SIF comes with a minimum investment of ₹10 lakh, making it a product for investors who have accumulated meaningful wealth.

July 31, 2026. Of these, 16 were equity-oriented and 14 were hybrid. There is no debt SIF, although SEBI has provided for debt-oriented SIF strategies.

How to evaluate an SIF? Do not compare an SIF with all mutual funds. Compare it with the closest mutual fund strategy.

And then ask what the SIF does differently.

Take an Equity Long Short SIF. The closest mutual fund comparison could be a flexi-cap, large and mid-cap or focused equity fund. All can take meaningful equity exposure and attempt to generate returns through stock selection. But there is a crucial difference. The mutual fund manager is predominantly playing on the upside. If the manager believes that a particular stock is going to fall, the usual response is to reduce or exit the position. The SIF manager has another option: take a short position, within the permitted limit. The manager can potentially make money not only by identifying what should go up, but also by identifying what should go down. An Equity Flexi

cap Long Short SIF is broadly comparable with mid-cap, small-cap or flexi-cap mutual funds. The commonality is that the portfolio can look beyond the largest companies.

The difference again is the ability to use short exposure. This matters because the further you move down the market-cap curve, the greater the dispersion between winners and losers can be.

Is SIF better than MF?

There is no such simple answer. For most investors, mutual funds will continue to be the basic building blocks of a portfolio. They are accessible, diversified and available across a wide range of strategies. SIF is meant for a different investor.

If you have ₹10 lakh or more to allocate to a single strategy and want something beyond the conventional long-only approach, SIF deserves a look.

But do not buy an SIF simply because it is sophisticated. And do not buy it merely because the manager can short.

The right approach is to compare the SIF with its closest MF proxy. Look at the portfolio, investment mandate and how the strategy behaved in rising as well as falling markets. Look at costs. And, most importantly, examine how the fund manager has actually used the additional flexibility.

(Jaydeep Sen is a corporate adviser (financial markets) and author)

- SIF & MF
निवेश की रीति

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- **SIF (Specialised Investment Fund)** और **MF (Mutual Fund)** दोनों ही शेयर बाजार और अन्य संपत्तियों में पैसा लगाने वाले निवेश विकल्प (Investment Vehicles) हैं, लेकिन इनके काम करने के नियम, जोखिम और निवेशक वर्ग पूरी तरह अलग हैं।
- नीचे तालिका में मुख्य अंतर दिए गए हैं:

फ्रीचर	म्यूचुअल फंड (Mutual Fund - MF)	स्पेशलाइज्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट फंड (SIF)
लक्ष्य निवेशक	आम और छोटे निवेशक (Retail Investors)	उच्च आय वाले (HNI) और संस्थागत निवेशक
न्यूनतम निवेश (Minimum Investment)	₹100 से ₹500 (SIP के जरिए)	आमतौर पर बड़ी राशि (लाखों/करोड़ों में)
जोखिम (Risk Level)	कम से मध्यम (फंड के प्रकार पर निर्भर)	अत्यधिक उच्च (High Risk)
रणनीति (Strategy)	पारंपरिक (Stocks, Bonds, Gold आदि)	जटिल तकनीक (Short Selling, Derivatives, Special Situations)
नियमन (Regulation)	SEBI के कड़े और सख्त नियमों के तहत	तुलनात्मक रूप से अधिक लचीले नियम (Flexible Mandate)
रिटर्न (Return Potential)	स्थिर और मध्यम रिटर्न	बहुत अधिक रिटर्न (या बड़ा नुकसान) की संभावना

मुख्य बिंदु:

- **Mutual Fund (MF):** यह उन आम लोगों के लिए है जो हर महीने थोड़े-थोड़े पैसे (SIP) लगाकर लंबी अवधि में सुरक्षित तरीके से वेल्थ बनाना चाहते हैं।
- **SIF (Specialised Investment Fund):** यह केवल अनुभवी, बड़े निवेशकों या संस्थानों (Institutional Investors) के लिए होता है, जो जोखिम उठाने की क्षमता रखते हैं और बाजार के विशेष मौकों (जैसे डिस्ट्रेस्ड एसेट्स या हेजिंग) से फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं।

'Distorted power relations in the world make Security Council non-operational'

There are superpowers that have not yet recognised that their power has limits, says the United Nations Secretary-General; he commends India's efforts at mediation between Russia and Ukraine, says there is no global instrument to ensure that 'violations of international law' are punished

INTERVIEW

Antonio Guterres

Suhasini Haidar
NEW DELHI

Global superpowers haven't recognised that there are limits to their power, says United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres in his most scathing comments about the culture of "impunity" and divisiveness that has "paralysed the Security Council". In an exclusive interview to *The Hindu* on the sidelines of the BRICS Summit, Mr. Guterres, who demits office at the end of the year, weighed in on a number of issues, including who should be the next Secretary-General.

In a speech last year, you said that the promise of "never again" for genocide is "dangerously close to being broken". Is the United Nations no longer able to fulfill the role it was created for after the Second World War?

The UN has guaranteed that we have not had a third World War thus far. We have many conflicts around the world, but we don't have two superpow-

ers fighting each other. And this is largely because of the work the United Nations did during these 81 years. The problem is that we now have a strong geopolitical divide. We have superpowers that have not yet recognised that their power has limits, and they get into adventures that produce terrible results.

In Yemen and Saudi Arabia, Houthis and other groups have captured the Bab el-Mandeb Strait, and oil prices are expected to skyrocket. How can the United Nations help?

The freedom of navigation is fundamental and must be respected. The United Nations has proposed mechanisms so that these blockades make exceptions for transport of food and fertilizers at least. We did it with the Black Sea Grain Initiative (in the Russia-Ukraine conflict). We have made an offer for the Strait of Hormuz similarly to allow fertilizers through, that Iran has not accepted.

Did you discuss India's offer to help with peace efforts with Prime Minister Narendra Modi?

[Mr. Modi and I] discussed both the war in Ukraine and the situation in the Gulf with a common, clear perspective – that we need peace, and we need abso-



lute freedom of navigation. I'm very appreciative of the efforts of mediation that India has had, the contacts with [Moscow and Kyiv] in order to create conditions for trust to be re-established. The existence of true mediators, messengers of peace, of bridge builders is extremely important and no country is better placed to do that than India.

Is it time for a reformed UN or is it time to push for a completely overhauled system?

We are doing a lot of reforms in the operational aspects of the UN. But this Security Council does not correspond anymore to the world of today. That creates a problem of legitimacy, and it creates a problem of effectiveness. The Bretton Woods system doesn't correspond to the reality of the emerging economies that are under-represented, both in the World Bank and the IMF

central question, and the central question is the question of power. Power relations in this world are distorted. And that makes the Security Council, that is the central entity for the preservation and peace and security in the world, completely non-operational.

Was there a time when you did mediate between India and Pakistan, as the U.S. claims it did?

Well, I don't know if the U.S. mediated or not. I respect the two countries. I discuss issues with the leaders of [India and Pakistan]. I hope that it will be possible for the two countries to come together, but the UN is not directly involved in any mediation process. In any case, to mediate, you need the agreement of both parties. That isn't the case here.

Israel has exited many UN institutions and declared you, the Secretary-General, persona non grata, so it will not give you a visa. So many UN officials have been killed in this conflict...isn't that a threat to the UN?

I didn't ask for any [Israeli] visa. The UN has had a very clear position always, and I'm responsible largely for that. Be it in the Russian conflict, be it in the Israel-

Palestine conflict, the UN has always been in defence of the charter, of international law and humanitarian law. It is not our fault that several countries have decided that international law must not be respected.

Do you think Israel's war in Gaza qualifies as the "never again", the genocide that you spoke of, in that speech?

Genocide is a legal definition that belongs to the courts and, in principle, to the International Criminal Court. What we say is that what is happening in Gaza is absolutely outrageous. It's a dramatic violation of all principles under international law. But we are not giving a legal definition of that.

What happens when the next country decides that it too can keep UN officials out, keep the Secretary-General out, and 70,000 die in conflict, including 20,000 children?

The UN does not have the power to stop it. We have a power relations situation in which the superpowers that are divided, and countries like Israel or Iran or others think they can do whatever they want. There is no instrument in the international community to guarantee that those violations of international law are effectively punished.

There is no such thing as a 'UN map with borders': UN Secretary-General

Suhasini Haidar
Kallol Bhattacharjee
NEW DELHI

Days after India pointed out "anomalies" in a world map that was used during the passing of the "Correct the Map" resolution at the United Nations General Assembly, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said that the "UN has not published any map with borders". In an exclusive interview with *The Hindu*, Mr. Guterres insisted that "it's not for the UN to define" borders.

Earlier, *The Hindu* had reported that a map, published by UN Geospatial and used during the consultation process for the "Correct the Map" resolution, depicted Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin without the specified Indian and Chinese "claim lines" that previous UN

'Map of the World', was published on July 1 and then taken up for discussion at the UNGA

maps used. "There is no such thing as a 'UN map with borders'. The resolution that was approved in the General Assembly is not a map. It is a resolution that says – quite correctly, I think – that there are distortions in the landmasses that correspond [to real sizes]. These come from power relations of the past. And those distortions should be corrected," Mr. Guterres said in the interview.

The map published by UN Geospatial has remained on the UN website. Mr. Guterres said the map on the website was "not an official UN map. It's the contribution of an NGO".

He added: "The map is indicative, but there is not any definition by the UN of what borders should be."

India had voted in favour of the "Correct the Map" resolution passed by the UN General Assembly on September 3, that sought to replace the Mercator map with maps that follow the "equal area" principle.

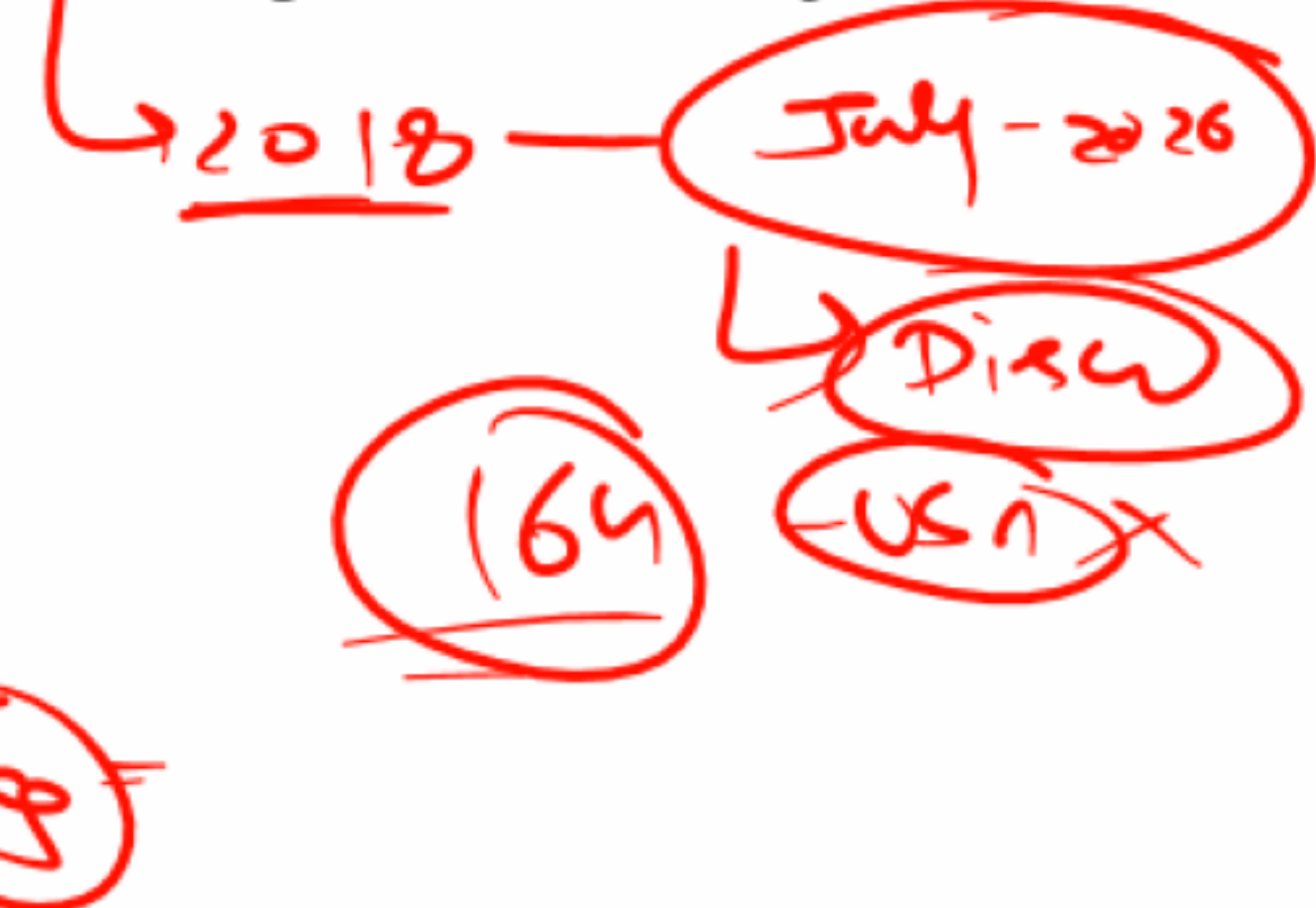
Claim lines omitted

The map in question, titled the "Map of the World", was published on July 1 and later taken up for discussion at the UNGA. It showed the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir as a dotted line, with a separate note at the bottom of the map explaining that the "dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The

final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties." However, there is no note explaining why the map did not include any similar explanation for omitting Indian and Chinese claim lines in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin.

Ministry of External Affairs spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal explained on September 8 that India's vote for the resolution was in support of the underlying principle of "equal area representation". "The United Nations does not endorse any map. The United Nations doesn't issue any map. There may be maps for reasons of consultations etc," Mr. Jaiswal said. On the absence of Indian and Chinese claim lines in the map, he said, "We have taken note of the anomaly and we are taking it up with the United Nations."

- Correct the Map
- Equal Earth Projection



DS

Handwritten diagram illustrating the 'Axis of Evil' concept. The diagram shows the USA at the center, with arrows pointing to 'SUN' (Sunni Muslims), 'JEW' (Jews), and 'ISRAEL'. The diagram also includes 'AFGHANISTAN' and 'IRAQ' as part of the 'Axis of Evil'. The text '2001' is written near the USA, and '2002' is written near the 'Axis of Evil' label.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



1. सऊदी अरब की ईस्ट-वेस्ट पाइपलाइन (East-West Pipeline / Petroline)

- **विवरण:** यह 1,200 किमी लंबी एक रणनीतिक कच्चे तेल की पाइपलाइन है, जो सऊदी अरब के पूर्वी प्रांत में स्थित अबकैक (Abqaiq) तेल क्षेत्र (फारस की खाड़ी के पास) को पश्चिमी तट पर स्थित यानबू (Yanbu) बंदरगाह (लाल सागर) से जोड़ती है।

East-West Pipeline -
ऑन कॉफ़े शहर

रणनीतिक महत्व:

- **होरमुज जलडमरूमध्य का विकल्प:** सऊदी अरब का अधिकांश कच्चा तेल फारस की खाड़ी (Persian Gulf) से होकर गुजरता है। ईरान-इजरायल या क्षेत्रीय तनाव के दौरान 'स्ट्रेट ऑफ होरमुज' के बंद होने के खतरे से बचने के लिए यह पाइपलाइन एक लाइफलाइन के रूप में बनाई गई थी।
- **क्षमता:** यह रोजाना लगभग 50 लाख से 70 लाख बैरल तेल लाल सागर तक पहुंचा सकती है।

2. मोखा बंदरगाह (Mokha Port / Mocha Port)

- **स्थान:** यह यमन के दक्षिण-पश्चिम तट पर, लाल सागर के मुहाने और रणनीतिक बाब-अल-मंदेब (Bab-el-Mandeb) जलडमरूमध्य के ठीक उत्तर में (ताइज प्रांत में) स्थित है।

ऐतिहासिक व वर्तमान महत्व:

- **कॉफी का व्यापार:** ऐतिहासिक रूप से यह बंदरगाह 'मोखा कॉफी' (Mocha Coffee) के वैश्विक निर्यात का प्रमुख केंद्र रहा है।
- **रणनीतिक स्थिति:** यह वैश्विक समुद्री व्यापार और लाल सागर में जहाजों की आवाजाही पर नज़र रखने के लिए एक अत्यंत संवेदनशील और महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



3. सऊदी अरब और हूथी (Houthis) के बीच विवादित / संघर्ष वाले क्षेत्र

- सऊदी अरब (नेतृत्व वाले गठबंधन) और यमन के ईरान समर्थित हूथी विद्रोहियों के बीच मुख्य संघर्ष और हमले के क्षेत्र:

सऊदी अरब के सीमावर्ती प्रांत (Houthi targets in Saudi):

- ~~जिज़ान (Jizan) व नज़रान (Najran)~~: ये प्रांत सीधे यमन सीमा से सटे हैं, जहाँ हूथी अक्सर रॉकेट और सीमा पार हमले करते रहे हैं।
- ~~असीर (Asir)~~: इस क्षेत्र में स्थित बुनियादी ढांचों पर ड्रोन हमले होते रहे हैं।
- ~~अबकैक और खुरैस (Abqaiq & Khurais)~~: 2019 में हूथी/ईरान द्वारा यहाँ स्थित अरामको के प्रमुख तेल संयंत्रों को निशाना बनाया गया था।

यमन के विवादित क्षेत्र (Contested Zones in Yemen):

- **अल-हुदैदाह (Al-Hudaydah)**: लाल सागर का प्रमुख बंदरगाह शहर, जहाँ नियंत्रण को लेकर भीषण लड़ाई हुई है।
- **मारिब (Marib)**: तेल और गैस से समृद्ध क्षेत्र, जिस पर नियंत्रण के लिए दोनों पक्षों में लगातार संघर्ष होता रहा है।
- **सादा (Saada)**: उत्तर-पश्चिमी यमन में हूथियों का गढ़, जहाँ सऊदी गठबंधन द्वारा सैन्य हवाई हमले किए गए हैं।
- **बाब-अल-मंदेब जलडमरूमध्य**: लाल सागर का समुद्री मार्ग, जहाँ से गुजरने वाले अंतरराष्ट्रीय जहाजों पर हूथी मिसाइल व ड्रोन हमले करते हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

SAUDI ARABIA & YEMEN: STRATEGIC ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE & CONFLICT ZONES



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Rybakina denies Sabalenka a New York hat-trick



Remarkable run: Rybakina overcame a blip in the second set to go the distance. AFP

US OPEN

Agence France-Presse
NEW YORK

Elena Rybakina denied Aryna Sabalenka a third straight US Open title on Saturday, emboldening her rise to World No. 1 with a 6-4, 5-7, 6-2 victory over the player she's replacing at the summit.

Kazakhstan's Rybakina, assured of supplanting Sabalenka atop the rankings by reaching the semifinals

in New York, won her third Grand Slam title to go with her 2022 Wimbledon crown and the Australian Open trophy she lifted this year with a win over Sabalenka.

Rybakina has played three of her four Grand Slam finals against Sabalenka, winning two and losing one (2023 Australian Open).

"I can't find the words now," Rybakina said as she accepted the trophy at a tournament where she had never before made it past

the fourth round. "I'm falling more and more in love with New York."

Sabalenka, unbeaten in 20 prior matches at Flushing Meadows, clawed back courageously in the second set, breaking Rybakina for the first time in the final game to force the third.

But with her trademark aplomb, Rybakina roared back to finish off a frustrated Sabalenka, who smashed her racket while sitting in her chair as her opponent was applauded by the crowd.

Game, Set, History

1 Rybakina is the first player to beat the defending women's singles champion in the US Open final since Serena in 2002 (vs. Venus) and the first in any Slam since Keys at the 2025 Australian Open (vs. Sabalenka)

1 The Kazakh is the first to defeat the World No. 1 in the US Open final since Serena in 2012 (vs. Azarenka) which, incidentally, was the last time the top two seeds met in the final

1 Sabalenka has failed to win a Major in a year for the first time since 2022

1 Rybakina is the first woman to defeat former women's singles champions in the semifinal (Gauff) and final (Sabalenka) of a Slam since Azarenka (2012 Australian Open)

2 The Kazakh sealed the contest with an ace, the way she did against the same opponent in the Australian Open earlier this year

2 Rybakina is the second player to defeat the World

No. 1 in multiple Slam finals in a season after Graf in 1995 (vs. Sanchez Vicario, Roland-Garros and vs. Seles, US Open)

3 After ending Sabalenka's 99-week hold on the No. 1 ranking, the 27-year-old also denied the two-time defending champion a third straight US Open title

3 Rybakina, who clinched her third Major crown, needs to win the French Open to complete a Career Slam

3 She is the third player since 2000 to win the Australian Open and US Open in the same season after Kerber (2016) and Sabalenka (2024)

Compiled by ANIRUDH VELAMURI



RYBAKINA

"I wish I could have performed a little better," Sabalenka told the Arthur

Ashe Stadium crowd, her voice breaking, "but I guess next year."

us open

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- US Open 2026 का आयोजन 24 अगस्त से 13 सितंबर 2026 के बीच न्यूयॉर्क शहर (USTA बिली जीन किंग नेशनल टेनिस सेंटर) में हार्ड कोर्ट पर हुआ।
- यह साल का चौथा और अंतिम ग्रैंड स्लैम टूर्नामेंट था। इसके मुख्य विजेताओं और परिणामों की सूची:

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प्रमुख विजेताओं की सूची (Winners List)

पुरुष एकल (Men's Singles):

- विजेता: अलेक्जेंडर ज्वेरेव (Alexander Zverev - जर्मनी)
- उपविजेता: बेन शेल्टन (Ben Shelton - अमेरिका)
- स्कोर: 6-3, 7-6(2), 5-7, 6-2
- हाइलाइट: ज्वेरेव ने अपना दूसरा ग्रैंड स्लैम खिताब जीता। बेन शेल्टन ने उपविजेता रहकर घरेलू दर्शकों के बीच शानदार प्रदर्शन किया।

महिला एकल (Women's Singles):

- विजेता: एलेना रिबाकिना (Elena Rybakina - कजाकिस्तान)
- उपविजेता: आर्यना सबालेंका (Aryna Sabalenka - बेलारूस)
- स्कोर: 6-4, 5-7, 6-2
- हाइलाइट: रिबाकिना ने दो बार की डिफेंडिंग चैंपियन आर्यना सबालेंका को हराकर अपना पहला US Open खिताब अपने नाम किया।

पुरुष युगल (Men's Doubles):

- विजेता: क्रिश्चियन हैरिसन (अमेरिका) और नील स्कुपस्की (ग्रेट ब्रिटेन)
- उपविजेता: केविन क्राविएल्ज और टिम पुट्ज (जर्मनी)

महिला युगल (Women's Doubles):

- विजेता: कतेरीना सिनियाकोवा (चेकिया) और टेलर टाउनसेंड (अमेरिका)
- उपविजेता: एशालिन क्रूगर और रॉबिन मोंटगोमरी (अमेरिका)

मिश्रित युगल (Mixed Doubles):

- विजेता: कैरोलिना मुचोवा और जाकुब मेन्सिक (चेकिया)
- उपविजेता: बेलिंडा बेनसिच और फ्लेवियो कोबोली

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