

UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



17
SEPTEMBER



**COMPLETE
COVERAGE**



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FOCUSED**



**ANALYSIS
MADE EASY**



**STATIC + CURRENT
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**STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED**



तकदीर बदल जाती है
जब ज़िंदगी का कोई **मक़सद** हो,

वरना उम्र कट जाती है
तकदीर को इल्ज़ाम देते-देते।

Dr. Faiyaz Sir



आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

- **PM Vishwakarma Scheme**
- **Freedom and Religion**
- **महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य**



Economy

पीएम विश्वकर्मा: पारंपरिक कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों को मजबूत करना

Posted On: 16 SEP 2026 11:14AM

पीएम विश्वकर्मा योजना अपने शुभारंभ के लगभग तीन वर्ष पूर्ण करने जा रही है और अब तक 30 लाख लाभार्थियों के पंजीकरण का लक्ष्य हासिल कर चुकी है। योजना के अंतर्गत कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण, टूलकिट, ऋण सहायता, डिजिटल प्रोत्साहन और बाजार तक पहुंच जैसी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। लाभार्थियों को उद्यम असिस्ट, जीईएम, ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म, व्यापार मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों से जोड़कर उनके उत्पादों के लिए नए बाजार उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं। सम्मान, सामर्थ्य और समृद्धि के मूल मंत्र पर आधारित यह योजना गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा और पारंपरिक कौशल को मजबूत करते हुए कारीगरों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

- PM विश्वकर्मा योजना (PM Vishwakarma Scheme) भारत सरकार द्वारा पारंपरिक कारीगरों और शिल्पकारों को समर्थन देने के लिए शुरू की गई एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है।

योजना से जुड़ी मुख्य जानकारी

- शुरुआत (Launch Date): 17 सितंबर 2023 (विश्वकर्मा जयंती के अवसर पर)।
- नोडल मंत्रालय (Ministry): सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय (Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises - MSME)। नोट: इसमें कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय (MSDE) और वित्त मंत्रालय भी सहयोग करते हैं।
- बजट आवंटन: ₹13,000 करोड़ (वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 से 2027-28 तक 5 साल की अवधि के लिए)।
- पात्रता (Eligibility): हाथ और औजारों से काम करने वाले 18 पारंपरिक व्यवसायों के कारीगर और शिल्पकार (जैसे- बढ़ई, लोहार, कुम्हार, दर्जी, मोची, नाई, सोनार, मूर्तिकार आदि)।

2023-24
2024-25

17 Sept 2023

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मुख्य उद्देश्य (Objectives)

- **पहचान और मान्यता:** कारीगरों को PM विश्वकर्मा प्रमाणपत्र और पहचान पत्र (ID Card) प्रदान करके गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा को बढ़ावा देना।
- **कौशल विकास (Skill Upgradation):** कारीगरों को 5-7 दिनों का बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण (Basic Training) और 15 या उससे अधिक दिनों का उन्नत प्रशिक्षण (Advanced Training) देना, साथ ही ₹500/दिन का स्टाइपेंड प्रदान करना।
- **टूलकिट प्रोत्साहन:** प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने पर आधुनिक औजार खरीदने के लिए ₹15,000 का टूलकिट प्रोत्साहन (Grant) देना।

सस्ता और बिना गारंटी ऋण (Collateral-Free Credit Support):

- **पहली किस्त:** ₹1,000,000 तक का लोन (18 महीने की चुकौती अवधि)।
- **दूसरी किस्त:** ₹2,000,000 तक का लोन (30 महीने की चुकौती अवधि)।
- **ब्याज दर:** केवल 5% की रियायती ब्याज दर (बाकी सब्सिडी सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है)।

- **डिजिटल लेनदेन को बढ़ावा:** प्रति डिजिटल लेनदेन (अधिकतम 100 लेनदेन प्रति माह) ₹1 का प्रोत्साहन देना।
- **मार्केटिंग सहायता:** कारीगरों के उत्पादों को राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों से जोड़ने, ब्रांडिंग, क्वालिटी सर्टिफिकेशन और ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म पर सूचीबद्ध करने में मदद करना।

Q. PM विश्वकर्मा योजना के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह योजना सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय (MSME) द्वारा शुरू की गई एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना (Central Sector Scheme) है।
2. इसके तहत कारीगरों को बिना किसी गारंटी (Collateral-free) के 5% की रियायती ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है।
3. यह योजना केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों के पारंपरिक शिल्पकारों के लिए सीमित 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

UPSC Mains Question

- Q. "PM विश्वकर्मा योजना केवल एक वित्तीय सहायता पहल नहीं है, बल्कि भारत की पारंपरिक कारीगरी और गुरु-शिष्य परंपरा को पुनर्जीवित करने का एक प्रयास है।" इस कथन के आलोक में योजना के मुख्य घटकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और यह भी बताइए कि यह ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Allahabad HC frees man confined after conversion, relationship with Muslim woman, cites Articles 21, 25

Ishita Mishra
NEW DELHI

The Allahabad High Court on Wednesday set at liberty a 31-year-old man, Ayush Malik, who had accused his father of illegally confining him after he converted to Islam and entered into a relationship with a Muslim woman, Chandni Qureshi.

Based on Mr. Ayush's submission that he had voluntarily embraced Islam in 2014 and accepted Ms. Qureshi as his partner, the court observed that the choice of a person with whom an adult wishes to establish a matrimonial relationship forms part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution.

It added that such choices cannot be curtailed merely because they are contrary to the wishes of family members.

Following Mr. Ayush's conversion from Hinduism to Islam, the police in Shamli district registered a case under the Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act, 2021 against Ms. Qureshi and her father.

The two were subsequently arrested in connection with the case and spent months in jail before being granted bail by a Shamli court on July 24.

Capable of decisions

A single-judge Bench of Justice Sandeep Jain, which was hearing a *habeas corpus* petition, said it was apparent from Mr. Ayush's statements that he had attained majority and was capable of taking decisions concerning his life.

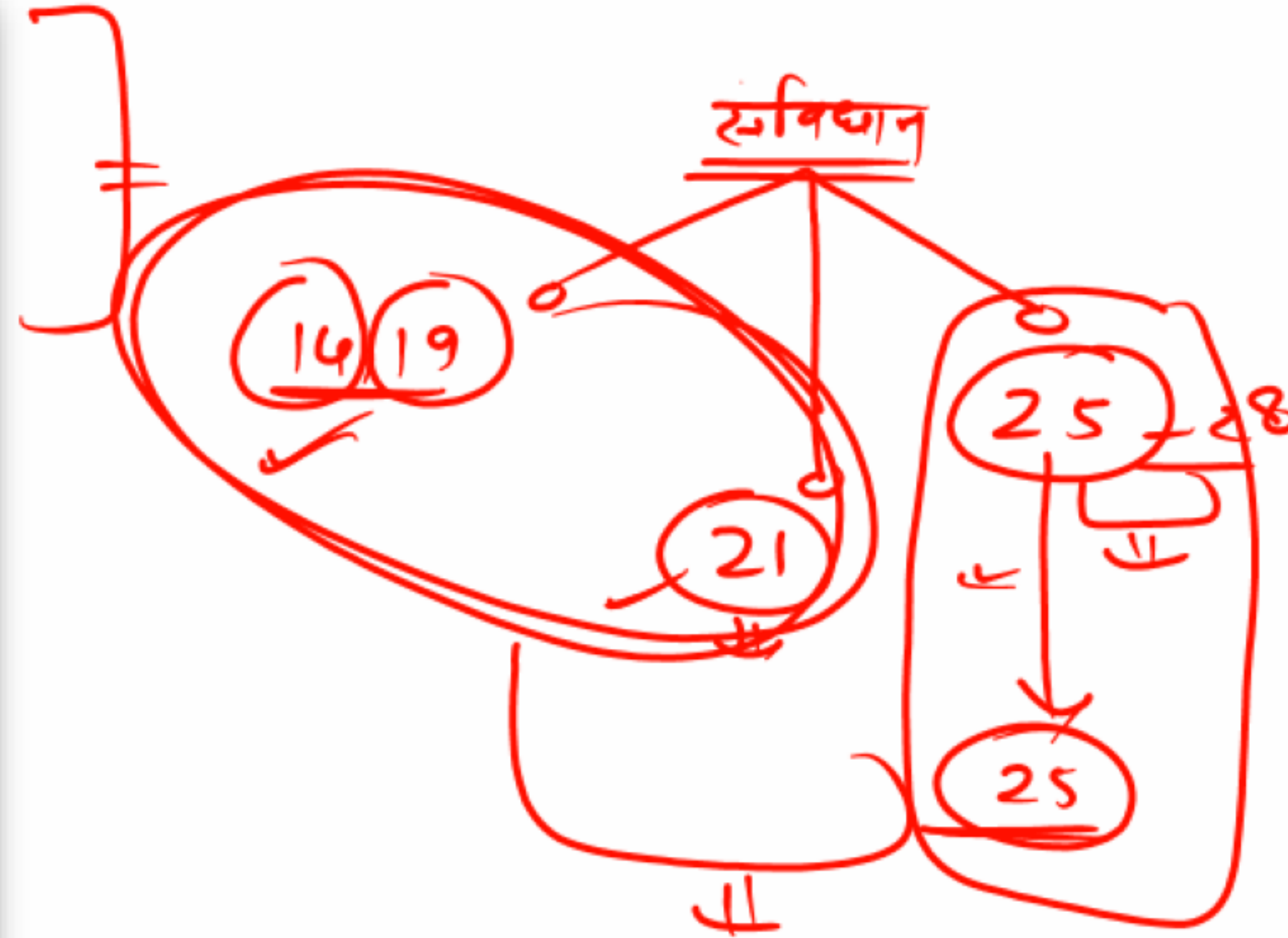
In his plea, Mohd. Sultan, claiming to be Mr. Ayush's friend, alleged that his friend had voluntarily embraced Islam without

coercion, undue influence or inducement and subsequently decided to marry Ms. Qureshi. The plea also claimed Mr. Ayush's father, Devraj Singh Malik, had opposed the relationship.

During his interaction with the Bench on Wednesday, Mr. Ayush said he had been subjected to threats and confined illegally by his father since June 4. Mr. Devraj disputed the allegations and told the court that his son had been influenced by "certain individuals".

After hearing both sides, the court said nothing had been brought on record to persuade it to disbelieve Mr. Ayush's statement.

"Freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion are guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution," the court stated in its order.



व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और धर्म चुनने के अधिकार



मामला क्या है?

- **मामले की पृष्ठभूमि:** 31 वर्षीय आयुष मलिक ने स्वेच्छा से 2014 में इस्लाम धर्म अपनाया और चांदनी कुरैशी नाम की मुस्लिम महिला से शादी का फैसला किया।
- **विवाद और एफआईआर:** आयुष के पिता (देवराज सिंह मलिक) इस संबंध और धर्म परिवर्तन के खिलाफ थे। इसके बाद शामली (यूपी) पुलिस ने यूपी धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानून (2021) के तहत चांदनी और उनके पिता पर केस दर्ज कर उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया था (उन्हें बाद में जमानत मिली)।
- **अवैध हिरासत:** आयुष ने आरोप लगाया कि उनके पिता ने उन्हें 4 जून से जबरन घर में बंधक (Illegal Confinement) बनाकर रखा था।
- **हाईकोर्ट का फैसला:** आयुष के दोस्त (मोहम्मद सुल्तान) द्वारा दायर 'बंदी प्रत्यक्षीकरण' (Habeas Corpus) याचिका पर सुनवाई करते हुए न्यायमूर्ति संदीप जैन की पीठ ने आयुष को पिता की अवैध हिरासत से तुरंत रिहा करने का आदेश दिया। अदालत ने स्पष्ट किया कि एक वयस्क व्यक्ति को अपनी मर्जी से जीवनसाथी और धर्म चुनने का पूरा अधिकार है।

संवैधानिक प्रावधान (Constitutional Provisions)

- अदालत ने इस मामले में भारतीय संविधान के दो प्रमुख मौलिक अधिकारों (Fundamental Rights) का हवाला दिया:
- अनुच्छेद 21 (Article 21) - जीवन और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार:
 - अदालत ने माना कि अपनी पसंद के व्यक्ति से शादी करने या संबंध बनाने का अधिकार अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत व्यक्ति की निजता (Privacy) और स्वतंत्रता का हिस्सा है।
 - परिवार के सदस्यों की असहमति के आधार पर किसी वयस्क के इस अधिकार को छीना नहीं जा सकता। (उल्लेखनीय: सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऐतिहासिक 'हदिया केस' (2018) और 'के.एस. पुट्टास्वामी केस' (2017) में भी यही सिद्धांत तय किया गया था।)
- अनुच्छेद 25 (Article 25) - अंतःकरण की और धर्म के अबाध रूप से मानने, आचरण करने और प्रचार करने की स्वतंत्रता:
 - इसके तहत हर नागरिक को अपनी इच्छा से कोई भी धर्म अपनाने और उसमें विश्वास रखने (Freedom of Conscience) का मौलिक अधिकार है।

कानूनी प्रावधान (Legal Provisions)

- बंदी प्रत्यक्षीकरण रिट (Habeas Corpus Petition):
 - अनुच्छेद 226 (High Court): इसके तहत नागरिक किसी व्यक्ति को अवैध हिरासत/बंधक से छुड़ाने के लिए उच्च न्यायालय में याचिका दायर कर सकते हैं।
- उत्तर प्रदेश विधि विरुद्ध धर्म संपरिवर्तन प्रतिषेध अधिनियम 2021 (UP Prohibition of Unlawful Conversion of Religion Act, 2021):
 - प्रावधान: यह कानून धोखे, लालच, बल प्रयोग या केवल शादी के उद्देश्य से कराए गए धर्म परिवर्तन को अवैध ठहराता है।
 - न्यायालय का रुख: यदि धर्म परिवर्तन बिना किसी दबाव, प्रलोभन या जबरदस्ती के स्वेच्छा से किया गया है, तो इस कानून के तहत आपराधिक मामला दर्ज करना या कार्रवाई करना अवैध माना जाएगा।
- भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 / IPC - अवैध रूप से बंधक बनाना (Wrongful Confinement):
 - किसी भी व्यक्ति को उसकी सहमति के बिना जबरन कैद या बंधक बनाकर रखना आपराधिक श्रेणी में आता है।

- Q. हाल ही में समाचारों में रहे उत्तर प्रदेश विधि विरुद्ध धर्म संपरिवर्तन प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 2021 और संबंधित संवैधानिक अधिकारों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. संविधान का अनुच्छेद 21 अपनी पसंद के व्यक्ति से विवाह करने और अंतर-धार्मिक संबंध बनाने के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में संरक्षण प्रदान करता है।
2. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 25 के तहत अंतःकरण की स्वतंत्रता (Freedom of Conscience) में बिना किसी दबाव या प्रलोभन के अपनी इच्छा से धर्म परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार शामिल है।
3. उच्च न्यायालय केवल राज्य निकायों के खिलाफ बंदी प्रत्यक्षीकरण (Habeas Corpus) रिट जारी कर सकता है, निजी व्यक्तियों (जैसे परिवार के सदस्यों) के खिलाफ नहीं।

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

UPSC Mains Question (Descriptive)

- Q. "व्यक्तिगत स्वायत्तता, धर्म चुनने की स्वतंत्रता और राज्य के धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानून अक्सर एक-दूसरे के आमने-सामने आ खड़े होते हैं।" हाल के न्यायिक निर्णयों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए और बताइए कि न्यायपालिका ने अनुच्छेद 21 और 25 के तहत व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों का संतुलन किस प्रकार बनाए रखा है? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



EPFO wage ceiling raised from ₹15,000 to ₹25,000 a month

✓ ✓ ✓
— EPFO

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Union Cabinet on Wednesday approved raising the wage ceiling for mandatory coverage under the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) from ₹15,000 to ₹25,000 a month, Information and Broadcasting Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw said while briefing reporters after a Cabinet meeting.

The new ceiling will be implemented from September 17, coinciding with Vishwakarma Jayanti. Employers' organisations welcomed the announcement and sought the Centre's help to implement it, while trade unions described the increase as "too little and too late".

In a press release, the Union government said the decision is expected to bring more than 51 lakh additional employees within the ambit of mandatory EPFO coverage.

The decision will also expand access to provident fund savings, pension protection under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS) and insurance protection under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme (EDLI), a statement read.

The annual government outgo is estimated at about ₹11,339 crore, against the existing annual budgetary support of about ₹10,250 crore. The contributions of employees and employers towards EPS will also go up as per the new ceiling.

Later, speaking to presspersons at his official residence, Union Labour Minister Mansukh Mandaviya said ₹25,000 is the average salary in private establishments, according to a government survey.

"More workers will get benefits of pension, death insurance and better interest for their savings as the EPFO expands its coverage," he said.

Mr. Mandaviya said employers' contribution will go up by ₹600 per employee, while employees' contribution towards the EPS will also rise to about ₹2,082.5 a month – 8.30% of



the new ₹25,000 ceiling – from the present amount of ₹15,250. He added that from 51 lakh to up to one crore workers will get the benefit of the decision.

"Too little, too late"

All India Trade Union Congress general secretary Amarjeet Kaur said the decision is too little and too late. "The last time the ceiling was increased was in 2014. Considering the inflation, it should have been at least ₹30,000. The employees may see that their take-home salary will decrease. So the government must ensure that the employers are paying their share in a transparent manner, rather than making it part of the cost of the company and shifting the burden to employees," she said.

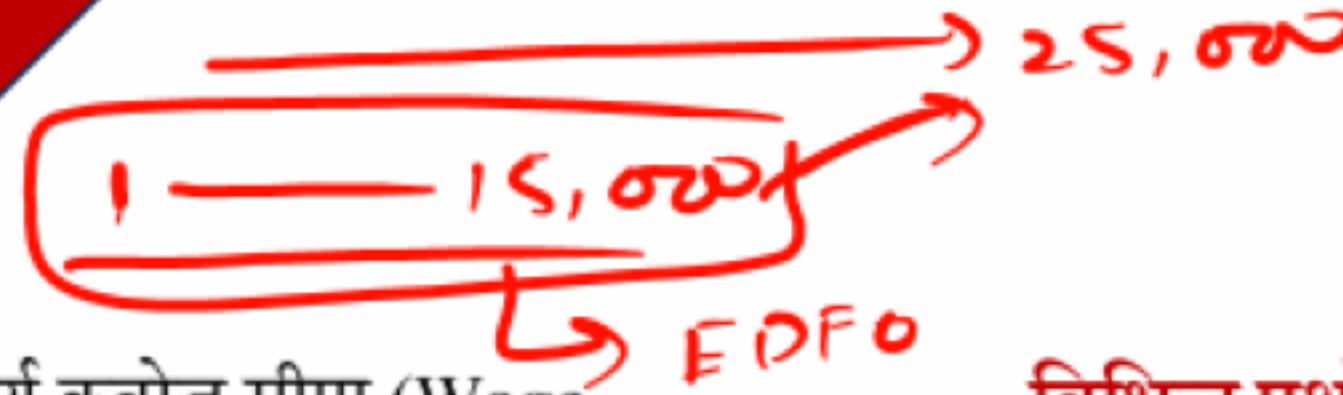
National chairman of the Association of Indian Entrepreneurs (AIE) K.E. Raghunathan said the EPFO's software must be upgraded to handle the additional volume of subscribers. "Employers, especially MSMEs, would find it very tough to absorb the additional strain on their outflow, especially when most of them are struggling to make a profit. This should not discourage them from formal employment and instead go for gig working arrangements. The Government of India must absorb this increase for two years in the case of MSMEs," he said.

Indian Staffing Federation executive director Sachita Dutta said the decision is a structural gain for formalisation.

YouTube Homework

- EPFO

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन (EPFO) की अनिवार्य कवरेज सीमा (Wage Ceiling) में बढ़ोतरी से जुड़ी है। केंद्रीय कैबिनेट ने EPFO की सैलरी लिमिट को ₹15,000 से बढ़ाकर **₹25,000 प्रति माह** करने की मंजूरी दे दी है।
- सीमा में बदलाव: अनिवार्य PF कवरेज की सीमा ₹15,000 से बढ़ाकर ₹25,000 कर दी गई है।
- लागू होने की तिथि: यह नया नियम 17 सितंबर से लागू होगा।
- लाभार्थियों की संख्या: इस फैसले से लगभग 51 लाख से 1 करोड़ नए कर्मचारी अनिवार्य EPFO कवरेज के दायरे में आ जाएंगे।

पेंशन और योगदान में बदलाव:

- कर्मचारी का पेंशन योजना (EPS) में शेयर बढ़कर **₹2,082.5 प्रति माह** हो जाएगा (जो ₹25,000 की नई सीमा का 8.33% है)।
- नियोक्ता (Employer) का योगदान प्रति कर्मचारी ₹600 बढ़ सकता है।
- अन्य लाभ: नए कर्मचारियों को प्रोविडेंट फंड (PF) की बचत के साथ-साथ कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना (EPS) और कर्मचारी जमा लिंक्ड बीमा योजना (EDLI) के तहत जीवन बीमा सुरक्षा का भी लाभ मिलेगा।

विभिन्न पक्षों की प्रतिक्रियाएँ

- सरकार का रुख: केंद्रीय श्रम मंत्री मनसुख मंडाविया के अनुसार, निजी क्षेत्र में औसत वेतन लगभग ₹23,000 है। इस फैसले से अधिक श्रमिकों को पेंशन, बीमा और बेहतर ब्याज दरों का लाभ मिलेगा।
- ट्रेड यूनियनों की राय: 'ऑल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस' (AITUC) ने इस फैसले को "Too little, too late" (बहुत कम और बहुत देर से) करार दिया। उनका तर्क है कि 2014 के बाद से अब तक महंगाई को देखते हुए यह सीमा कम से कम ₹30,000 होनी चाहिए थी। इससे कर्मचारियों की टेक-होम (हाथ में आने वाली) सैलरी कुछ हद तक कम हो सकती है।
- उद्योग जगत/MSME की चिंताएँ: 'एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडियन एंटरप्रेन्योर्स' का कहना है कि MSME सेक्टर के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय बोझ उठाना मुश्किल होगा, इसलिए सरकार को शुरुआती दो वर्षों के लिए इस अतिरिक्त लागत का समर्थन करना चाहिए।

Modi govt. gave in to U.S. demand to get rid of zero MDR for UPI, says Jairam, questions if move intends to benefit U.S. and companies; Kharge terms U.S. threat of higher taxes on countries buying oil from Russia a failure of India's foreign policy

Mounting a sharp attack on the Narendra Modi government over the introduction of a charge on certain UPI transactions, Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha Rahul Gandhi on Wednesday accused the Prime Minister of "prostrating" before U.S. President Donald Trump, and demanded an immediate rollback of the decision.

Indira Gandhi ji was once asked whether she leans left or right and her response was, 'I don't lean left, I don't lean right, I stand straight'. Modi ji has a completely different concept. He is neither left nor right, he has decided to lie down straight and prostrate himself in front of Donald Trump

RAHUL GANDHI
Congress leader



The Congress has sought to link the UPI decision to what it describes as growing U.S. pressure on India, including demands for changes to the zero merchant discount rate (MDR) regime for UPI. The party has also stepped up its attack following moves in the U.S. Congress to im-

Congress general secretary in charge of communications Jairam Ramesh said the U.S. Trade Representative had earlier criticised UPI for being free and for having displaced card companies such as Visa and Mastercard.

"Here, the Modi government has given in to a U.S. demand to get rid of zero MD&R and charge for UPI," Mr. Ramesh said, questioning why the rate had been

The Congress has sought to link the UPI decision to what it describes as growing U.S. pressure on India, including demands for changes to the zero merchant discount rate (MDR) regime for UPI. The party has also stepped up its attack following moves in the U.S. Congress to im-

fixed at 0.4% and whether the move was intended to enable U.S. card companies to compete with UPL.

"The PM has redefined NOTA – Narendra's Ongoing Trump Appeasement," he said.

Congress president Mallikarjun Kharge, reacting to the U.S. tariff legislation,

said the threat of higher tariffs showed that the government's foreign and trade policies had "miserably failed".

"From tariffs and trade to H1B immigration, visa and digital payments, the pressure from Washington keeps mounting, and you, 'Howdy Modiji' keep surrendering!" Mr. Kharge said on X.

Earlier, Congress media and publicity department head Pawan Khara said: "We are not playing ball with America and China. We are the ball."

The government, however, said the new MDR is not a charge on consumers.

Congress spokesperson Supriya Shrinate rejected the government's position, saying the move would ultimately increase costs for ordinary users.

Ashwani Mahajan, co-convenor of the Swadeshti Jagran Manch (SJMJ), the economic wing of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), on Wednesday raised concern about the government's proposed merchant discount rate (MDR) on UPI transactions above ₹2,000, calling for the move to be reconsidered. He argued that the fee was not justified by the costs involved.



Centre has proposed a 0.4% MDR on merchant payments above £2,000 through LPM.

ers have failed to factor in reduced logistics costs due to UPI, making Bharat more competitive," he said. He also argued that cybersecurity costs should not be cited as a reason for introducing the charge, saying such expenses were part of banks' regular operations.

The government has proposed a 0.4% MD&T on merchant payments above ₹2,000 through UPI. Payments between individuals

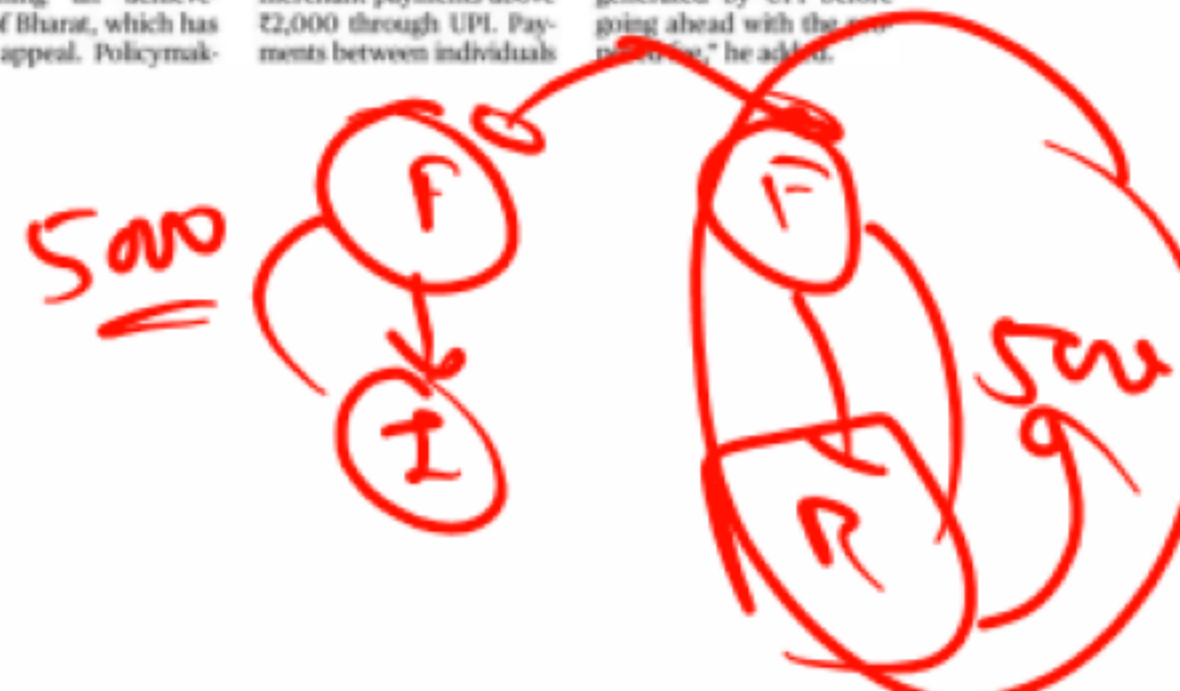
and smaller merchant transactions will not attract the fee.

"The question is, why them too?" Mr. Mahajan said, arguing that even big ger merchants shouldn't be taxed for accepting UP payments.

Speaking to *The Hindu*, Mr. Mahajan referred to concerns he had raised in a recent article about the United States Trade Representative and India's zero MDR system. The SJM co-convenor said the government should not change its policy because of such pressure. He said the growth of UPI had reduced the business of international card networks such as Visa and Mastercard and helped India save on foreign exchange outgo. "The government should look at the broader savings generated by UPI before going ahead with the new policy," he added.

- Payment & Settlement Act 2007

-
- NPCI
 • UPI
 • MDR
- 2008 → Digital Payment
 2016 → UPI
 2016 → MDR
 CAGR
 A → 13 → 2000 → 4%



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Same-sex partner can be made nominee for medical decisions, Centre tells HC

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Centre has told the Delhi High Court that an adult can nominate a partner, including one in a non-heterosexual relationship, to make medical decisions if they become incapacitated, potentially opening the way for same-sex partners to act for each other despite existing rules not clearly recognising such arrangements.

The submission comes in a case filed by Arshiya Takkar, who has been in a relationship with her partner since 2015 and married her in New Zealand in 2023. Her plea highlighted that in the event of a medical emergency, she could be left without any legal mechanism to make critical decisions for her partner, despite the couple having

Govt. says such a nomination could be subject to applicable law and appropriate safeguards

lived together in Delhi since 2018.

Responding to her plea, the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the National Medical Commission said that allowing a competent adult to nominate a partner, including one in a same-sex relationship, to take medical decisions in the event of incapacity was "substantially capable of being accommodated within the existing legal and ethical framework".

"Permitting a competent adult to nominate his/her partner, including a partner in a non-heterosexual/same-sex relationship,

to take medical decisions on his/her behalf in the event of incapacity would constitute a logical and tailored extension of the same principle," the affidavit said. It added that such a nomination could be subject to appropriate safeguards and the applicable law.

It further submitted that where a competent adult has nominated or otherwise authorised their partner to act on their behalf in the event of incapacity, "there appears to be no medical or ethical rationale for excluding such person merely on account of the sex, gender or sexual orientation of the partners or because their union does not fall within the conventional understanding of marriage..."

The petition is likely to come up for hearing on Thursday.

LG 13T Q+

2026 7 main

प्रश्न (GS Paper 2, Q1 - 10 Marks / 150 Words)

"आत्म-पहचान (Self-identity) से संबंधित निजता का अधिकार (Right to Privacy) प्रत्येक मनुष्य के लिए अत्यंत प्रिय है और संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत अच्छी तरह से संरक्षित है। इस संदर्भ में, 'ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम 2019' में 2026 के संशोधन के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।"

Spinal Justice

LG 13T Q+

2017

निजता का अधिकार

LG 13T Q+

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Currency conundrum

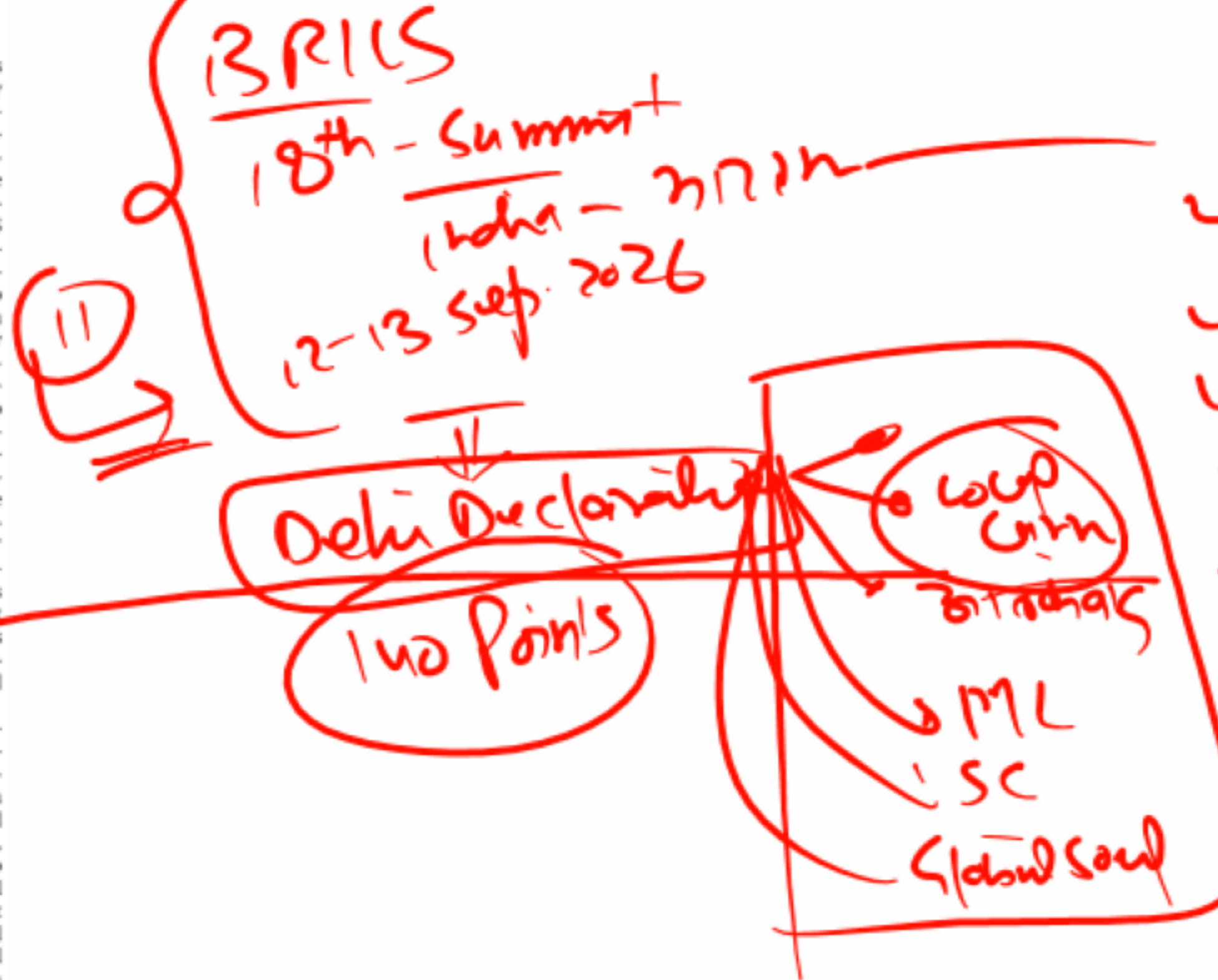
Boosting local currency trade in BRICS is not a simple choice for India

The BRICS New Delhi Declaration shows that progress in enhancing local currency trade has been incremental. The paragraph pertaining to local currency trade acknowledges the efforts of various task forces and committees but falls short of offering any concrete proposals. Recently, the Commerce Ministry indicated that India's rupee trade with its BRICS partners was limited, with only the UAE and Russia engaged in it. Even those volumes are relatively small. Until recently, Russia had struggled to dispose of the rupees it was accumulating from its exports to India. Some avenues have now opened, with Russia being forced to import petroleum products from India due to Ukraine's attacks. But that is a trickle. Another option is to treat any BRICS currency as 'local'. India has already been using the UAE Dirham to pay for Russian oil. However, the latest Declaration's mention of promoting BRICS local currency trade "while respecting national priorities and acknowledging that there is no one-size-fits-all approach" is telling. Clearly, there are some intra-BRICS issues that need to be addressed. The deliberations are not public, but it would not be surprising if it was India that had emphasized national priorities and raised problems with a "one-size-fits-all" approach. Local currency trade involves several strategic considerations for India.

On the one hand, India would prefer to continue being paid for its exports in dollars. A depreciating rupee ensures that every dollar paid to India results in a higher amount of rupees. As a country looking to boost exports, India would want to retain this advantage. On the other hand, India is also a major importer and would like to pay in relatively cheaper local currencies. It will eventually have to choose. Then there is the fact that China accounts for about two-thirds of all BRICS exports. BRICS local currency trade will largely be trade in the yuan. Relations with China might be thawing now, but India would still be loath to conduct its business in the yuan. It is also important to distinguish between local currency trade and a BRICS currency. While India has so far been cautiously supportive of the former, it has been vocal in opposing a BRICS currency, largely because of China's likely dominance of such a currency. Then there is U.S. President Donald Trump's threat of 100% tariffs on countries adopting a BRICS currency. India has displayed a pragmatic approach to dealing with Mr. Trump, and it will not court such tariff threats lightly. Countries such as Iran and Russia have pressing reasons to move away from the dollar. So far, India does not have a convincing enough one, and the New Delhi Declaration reflects that.

YouTube Homework

- BRICS
- ~~G-7~~
- ~~NATO~~
- ~~SCO~~
- ~~UNGA~~
- UNCCD COP-17



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



BRICS में स्थानीय मुद्रा व्यापार: भारत के लिए चुनौतियाँ और रणनीति

- **धीमी प्रगति:** BRICS के नई दिल्ली घोषणापत्र से पता चलता है कि स्थानीय मुद्राओं में व्यापार बढ़ाने की दिशा में प्रगति बहुत धीमी और सीमित रही है।
- **सीमित दायरा:** वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के अनुसार, BRICS देशों में भारत का स्थानीय मुद्रा (रुपये) में व्यापार केवल संयुक्त अरब अमीरात (UAE) और रूस के साथ बहुत सीमित स्तर पर हो रहा है।
- **रुपये के उपयोग में समस्या:** रूस के पास भारत से तेल निर्यात के बदले जमा हुए रुपये को खर्च करने के विकल्प सीमित रहे हैं। हालांकि यूक्रेन हमलों के कारण रूस अब भारत से पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद आयात कर रहा है, फिर भी यह व्यापार बहुत कम है।
- **निर्यात और डॉलर का लाभ:** भारत अपने निर्यात का भुगतान अमेरिकी डॉलर में पाना पसंद करता है, क्योंकि रुपये के मूल्यहास (depreciation) से डॉलर में मिलने वाली आय से भारत को अधिक रुपये का लाभ होता है।

BRICS (11)
one of Russia

- **आयात बनाम निर्यात का द्वंद्व:** एक बड़े आयातक के रूप में भारत सस्ती स्थानीय मुद्राओं में भुगतान करना चाहता है, लेकिन एक निर्यातक के रूप में वह डॉलर का लाभ बरकरार रखना चाहता है।
- **चीनी युआन (Yuan) का दबदबा:** BRICS के कुल निर्यात में चीन की हिस्सेदारी लगभग दो-तिहाई है। यदि स्थानीय मुद्रा में व्यापार बढ़ता है, तो यह मुख्य रूप से चीनी युआन में होगा, जिसे स्वीकार करने में भारत झिझक रहा है।
- **स्थानीय मुद्रा बनाम साझा BRICS मुद्रा:** भारत राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्थानीय मुद्राओं के उपयोग का तो समर्थन करता है, लेकिन एक अलग साझा 'BRICS मुद्रा' बनाने का विरोध करता है, क्योंकि इसमें चीन का वर्चस्व होने का डर है।
- **अमेरिकी टैरिफ की धमकी:** अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प ने साझा BRICS मुद्रा अपनाने वाले देशों पर 100% टैरिफ लगाने की चेतावनी दी है, जिसे भारत हल्के में नहीं ले सकता।
- **रणनीतिक अंतर:** ईरान और रूस जैसे देशों के पास अमेरिकी प्रतिबंधों के कारण डॉलर से दूर जाने की सख्त जरूरत है, जबकि भारत के पास फिलहाल डॉलर को छोड़ने का कोई ठोस कारण नहीं है।

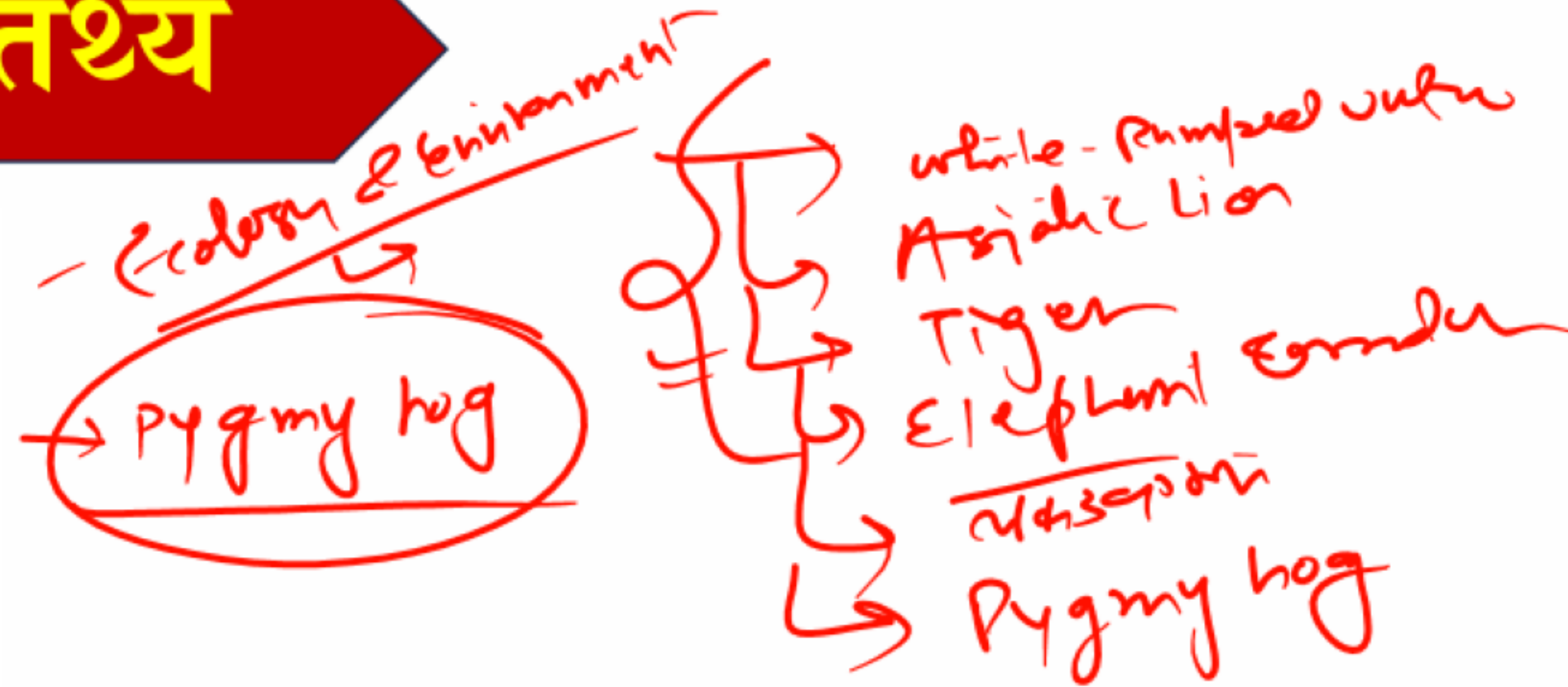
महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Hog in the limelight

The survival of the pygmy hog depends on a thriving ecosystem

The decline of the pygmy hog – the sole surviving species of the genus *Porcula* and the world's smallest wild suid – is a narrative about the decline of India's alluvial floodplains. The pygmy hog depends significantly on dense grasslands to feed, conceal itself, and reproduce, so distress among these animals is an indicator of the floodplain suffering degradation. Protecting the pygmy hog can also extend protections to threatened species such as the Bengal florican, hispid hare, hog deer, and greater one-horned rhinoceros. The Assam government was recently right to laud the efforts of a captive breeding programme that increased the pygmy hog population in the State 32-fold in the last three decades. Breeding from a small founder stock while preventing diseases – suids are highly susceptible to swine diseases – and inbreeding requires conservationists to track pedigree, follow biosafety protocols, and condition individuals before release. That said, the species' survival in the wild depends on the survival of specific ecosystems, and the latter remains a work in progress. The pygmy hog was believed to be extinct by the mid-20th century as floodplains were converted for farms, tea plantations, and flood control infrastructure and were degraded by invasive plants and altered flood cycles, with the unscientific burning of grasslands further fragmenting habitats. A few individuals were rediscovered in 1971, prompting one conservation effort. The current efforts are due to the Pygmy Hog Conservation Programme from 1995.

Even now, the difficulty of spotting and counting these animals means that it is hard to say how many exist in the wild; per the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, there were some 250 individuals in early 2025, with the last surviving natural population in the Panbari grasslands area of the Manas National Park. Since they continue to be threatened, the captive individuals form the insurance group, but even so, the group's long-term evolutionary fitness is still not guaranteed. Researchers are also alert to the accumulation of harmful gene variants in the population and low genetic diversity, and thus look forward to the pygmy hog's natural habitats being restored. Alluvial floodplains are dynamic ecosystems; in addition to threats such as land conversion, efforts to 'save' them, such as widespread dry-season fires, can still destroy the dense cover the pygmy hog needs. On the other hand, suppressing ecological processes can leave trees and shrubs to turn grassland into woodland. Given the plan to increase the wild pygmy hog population to 300 by 2040, Assam needs to revert the fragmentation of its protected grasslands, especially in Rupahi and Kanchanbari, and to restore buffer zones around the Manas and Orang National Parks and the Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



पिग्मी हॉग (Pygmy Hog) के संरक्षण, उनकी बढ़ती आबादी और उनके प्राकृतिक आवास (घास के मैदानों) के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों

- **संरक्षण में सफलता:** असम सरकार ने पिछले तीन दशकों में कैप्टिव ब्रीडिंग (कृत्रिम प्रजनन) कार्यक्रम की सराहना की है, जिससे राज्य में पिग्मी हॉग की आबादी में 32 गुना वृद्धि हुई है।
- **प्रजातियों का संकेतक:** पिग्मी हॉग एलुवियल घास के मैदानों (Alluvial Grasslands) में रहते हैं। इनकी स्थिति जलोढ़ मैदानों के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र (Ecosystem) के स्वास्थ्य का प्रमुख संकेतक है।
- **वर्तमान आबादी:** डरेल वाइल्डलाइफ कंजर्वेशन ट्रस्ट (Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust) के अनुसार, 2025 की शुरुआत में जंगल में लगभग 250 पिग्मी हॉग बचे हैं, जिनका आखिरी प्राकृतिक आबादी मानस राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के पानबारी घास के मैदानों में है।

आवास और आनुवंशिक चुनौतियाँ:

- घास के मैदानों का कृषि, चाय बागानों और अनियंत्रित आग के कारण विनाश हो रहा है।
- कम आबादी के कारण स्वाइन बीमारियों (Swine Diseases) का खतरा, इनब्रीडिंग (Inbreeding) और कम आनुवंशिक विविधता (Low Genetic Diversity) प्रमुख समस्याएं हैं।
- **भविष्य का लक्ष्य:** वर्ष 2040 तक जंगली पिग्मी हॉग की संख्या को बढ़ाकर 300 करने का लक्ष्य है। इसके लिए मानस और ओरांग राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों तथा सोनाई रुपाई वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के आसपास के क्षेत्रों के पुनर्धार की आवश्यकता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



पिग्मी हॉग (Pygmy Hog) के बारे में प्रमुख तथ्य

- वैज्ञानिक नाम: *Porcula salvania* (यह *Porcula* वंश की एकमात्र जीवित प्रजाति है)।
- विशेषता: यह दुनिया का सबसे छोटा और सबसे दुर्लभ जंगली सूअर (World's smallest wild suid) है।
- प्राकृतिक आवास: ऊंचे, घने और नम जलोढ़ घास के मैदान (Alluvial Grasslands)।
- अंब्रेला स्पीशीज (Umbrella Species): इसे बचाने से उसी आवास में रहने वाले अन्य संकटग्रस्त जीवों जैसे— बंगाल फ्लोरिकन (Bengal Florican), हिस्पिड हेयर (Hispid Hare), हॉग डियर (Hog Deer) और एक सींग वाले गैंडे (One-horned Rhino) को भी सुरक्षा मिलती है।
- संरक्षण स्थिति (Conservation Status):
 - IUCN Red List: लुप्तप्राय (Endangered)
 - संरक्षण कार्यक्रम: 1995 में 'पिग्मी हॉग कंजर्वेशन प्रोग्राम' (PHCP) की शुरुआत की गई थी।

UPSC 148

UPSC Prelims 2013

Q. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिए:

1. स्टार कछुआ (Star tortoise)
2. मॉनटर लिजार्ड (Monitor lizard)
3. पिग्मी हॉग (Pygmy hog)
4. स्पाइडर मंकी (Spider monkey)

असहके

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से भारत में प्राकृतिक रूप से पाए जाते हैं?

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

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

2020
Q. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान मुख्य रूप से 'पिग्मी हॉग' (Pygmy Hog) के अंतिम प्राकृतिक आवास और इसके सफल पुनरुत्पादन (Reintroduction) के लिए जाना जाता है?

- (a) काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- (b) मानस राष्ट्रीय उद्यान ✓
- (c) नामदफा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- (d) केबुल लामजाओ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

848
✓ Q. यदि आप 'मानस राष्ट्रीय उद्यान' (Manas National Park) की यात्रा करते हैं, तो आपको निम्नलिखित में से किस संकटग्रस्त जीव को उसके प्राकृतिक आवास में देखने की सबसे अधिक संभावना है?

- ✓ 1. पिग्मी हॉग (Pygmy Hog)
- ✓ 2. हिस्पिड हेयर (Hispid Hare)
- ✓ 3. दलदली हिरण / हॉग डियर (Hog Deer)

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

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

China's strategy amid West Asia's security realignment

Chinese President Xi Jinping's visit to Egypt (September 1-2, 2026) marked a shift in Beijing's engagement with West Asia. In talks with Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, Mr. Xi set out a four-point formula for a new regional security architecture. Beijing has long talked about the need to rethink regional security, but this is the first time it has elaborated what such an architecture should look like.

Among the four points, the first is the need to "unleash the internal momentum of regional common security". The core component of this is to reduce the "interference by external forces" while supporting regional countries to strengthen dialogue on peace and security. Second, Mr. Xi called for the issues in the region to be discussed comprehensively, while prioritising the goal of a two-state solution for the Palestinian question. Third, he stressed that "lasting stability and security in West Asia relies fundamentally on development". In doing so, he articulated Beijing's opposition to the weaponisation of international waterways, while positioning economic diplomacy and development cooperation as the preferred instrument for Chinese engagement. Finally, Mr. Xi insisted that all these efforts must happen through the United Nations framework.

A shifting security order

The announcement comes at an interesting moment in the evolution of West Asian geopolitics. The United States-Israeli war against Iran, the fracturing of Gulf security assumptions, disrupted energy flows and the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, and rising Türkiye-Israel tensions have all pressed on Chinese interests. Pakistan's brokering of a U.S.-Iran understanding, which Beijing supported, offered a template for extending influence without exposure. Then came the Mecca Joint Defence Agreement on August 7, 2026 between Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Türkiye.

In theory, a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-style mutual defence agreement would



Manoj Kewalramani

Chairperson,
Geostrategy
Programme,
Takshashila
Institution

The Chinese President's visit to Egypt has outlined Beijing's approach

not be welcome in Beijing. Over the years, the Chinese leadership has repeatedly pushed back against what it says is Cold War mentality and bloc politics. But in this case, it has been extremely cautious. There has been no formal comment, no direct leadership statement, and no word from its ambassadors. That, however, does not mean that there has not been an internal debate.

Mecca pact, Chinese views

For instance, Long Chen of Renmin University's Chongyang Institute has argued that the Mecca pact might actually serve American purposes. Every administration since (then) U.S. President Barack Obama has sought to shed direct security costs, the 2025 National Security Strategy says as much explicitly, and regional states arming themselves is precisely what offshore balancing requires. He noted that all three signatories remain dependent on American weapons and intelligence. Of course, what all of this ignores is the difficult security relationship that Mecca pact members have with Israel, a key American ally in the region.

Others such as Zhou Li, a former Vice-Minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has argued that the pact is an exercise of regional strategic autonomy, produced by the erosion of American hegemony, and consonant with China's Global Security Initiative. Mr. Zhou has contended that comparing this agreement to a NATO-style treaty is foolhardy, as there is no published text, no joint command, no cost-sharing, and no binding obligation.

Essentially, Mr. Zhou concludes that such a pact dilutes American primacy without creating a rival bloc that Beijing would have to position itself against. Mr. Zhou also suggested that the next member to join the agreement could be Egypt, which is where Mr. Xi's statement and the choice of venue for it are significant. In calling to "unleash the internal momentum of regional common security", Mr. Xi seems to have weighed

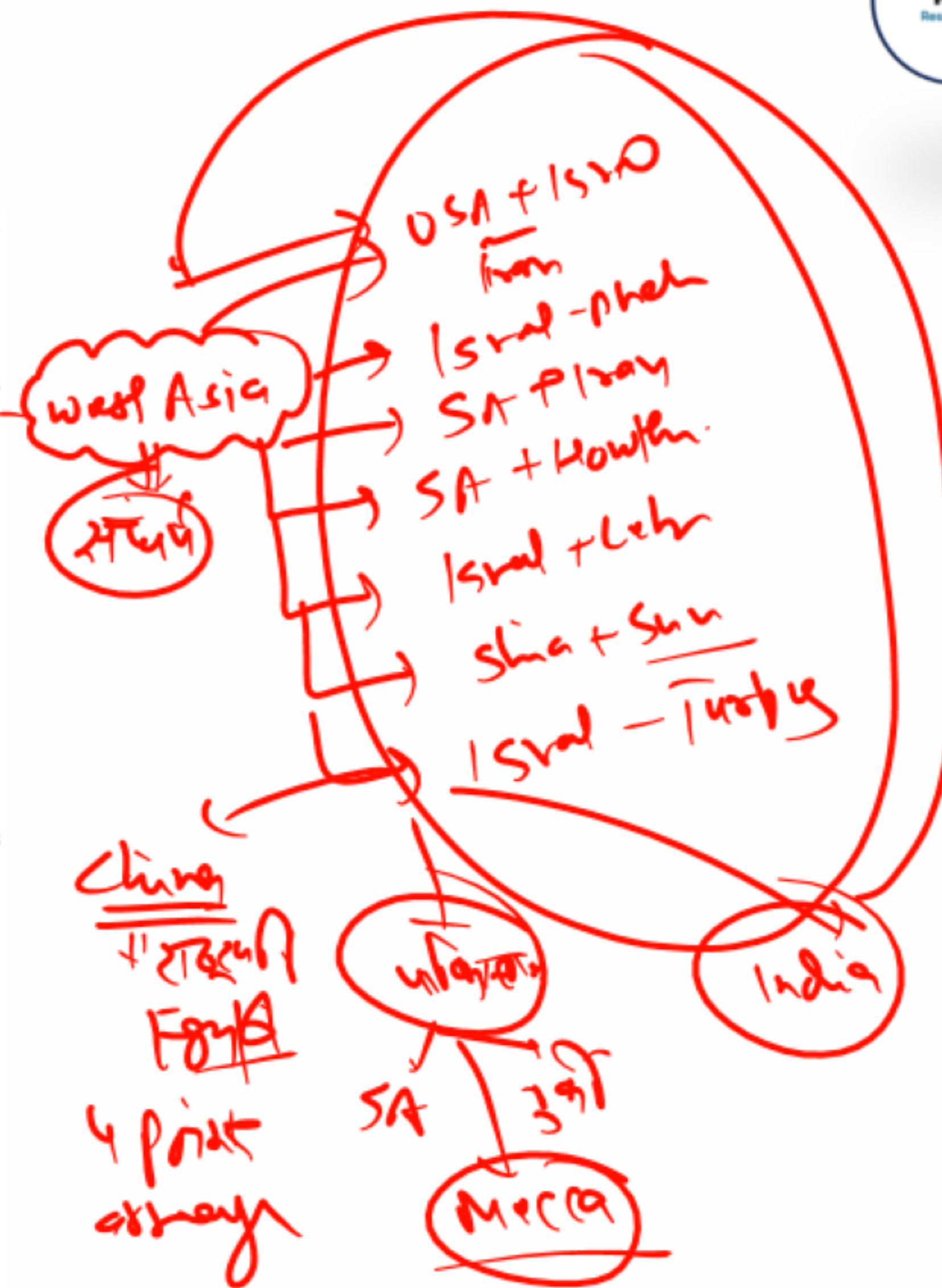
in on the domestic debate, leaning in favour of Mr. Zhou's argument.

What likely prompted him to do so is the belief that while Washington remains the preponderant military power in the region, its ability to defend allies against Iranian strikes, to enforce its will in the Strait, and to sustain commitment as its dependence on Gulf energy declines are all now open questions. Gulf states are, therefore, hedging, buying insurance from Pakistan and others. In other words, the American credibility problem has become an opportunity too juicy to miss out on. This is a moment during which Beijing can throw cautious support behind attempts among regional actors to pursue autonomy, with little practical cost to itself.

Beijing's interests

China has significant economic and energy stakes in West Asia. If regional states are building their own architecture, Beijing can support the process economically and remain militarily disengaged. It already has substantial defence and technology trade with Pakistan, growing ties with Saudi Arabia, and openings in Türkiye and Egypt. Saudi Arabia and Egypt together absorbed roughly a third of China's combat drone deliveries in the decade to 2023, according to Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) data. Riyadh has also built domestic solid-fuelled ballistic missile capacity with Chinese technical assistance and is increasingly attracting Chinese technology investment. So there could be money to be made and influence to be cemented in terms of defence and technological engagement.

In essence, the formula announced by Mr. Xi in Cairo is a significant position being articulated with regard to the emerging security framework in West Asia. Whether this framework will demand certain guarantees that China remains reluctant to offer is something that must be noted going forward. More interestingly, it seems that despite all the friction, Beijing and Washington might be able to find some common ground in West Asia.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



YouTube Homework

- RBI

FCNR(B) deposits saved India from a BoP deficit in July

Ashokamithran T.
MUMBAI

India's balance of payments (BoP) received a significant boost in July 2026 as non-resident Indian (NRI) deposits under the FCNR(B) scheme surged to \$33.5 billion, accounting for a substantial share of the country's capital account surplus during the month.

The capital account surplus widened to \$27.7 billion in July 2026, nearly eight times the \$3.5 billion recorded in July 2025. Dollar denominated bank deposits from NRIs contributed to most of this.

Without the RBI's special scheme, NRI deposits would have remained at their usual monthly level of \$1 billion. Combined with a \$15 billion outflow in other bank capital, this would have pushed the capital account into a \$4.8 billion deficit. When added to the \$7 billion current account deficit, India's overall BoP would have faced an \$11.8 billion deficit, which would have marked the third month of deficit had it not been for FCNR

(B) deposits.

RBI's special deposit scheme attracted \$127 billion in NRI deposits, with more than 26% of the inflows recorded in July 2026. This helped keep the capital account in a \$27.7 billion surplus and the overall BoP at a \$20.8 billion surplus during the reporting month.

"FCNR(B) inflows and more of External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) inflows for a few more months kept the current month and the whole fiscal year comfortable for the balance of payment. This can be a one time comfort and may not be available next year," said Madan Sabnavis, Chief Economist of Bank of Baroda.

Focussing on FDI is the crux and FII outflows should slow down and turn positive for the capital account to be in a self-sustaining surplus, he said. Given the global conditions, it may be difficult for significant inflows of FII or FDI to come in. This can mean a continued pressure on the foreign exchange reserves, Mr. Sabnavis added.

Saudi warplanes pound Yemen as Houthis claim shooting down a jet

Saudi Arabia has carried out as many as 450 air strikes on Yemen this week, says militant group; Houthis claim that a locally made munition was used to target the warplane; U.S. bans its employees from travelling within 20 miles of Yemen border

Reuters
RIYADH

Saudi warplanes pounded Yemen, the Houthis said on Wednesday, as the Iran-backed fighters solidified their gains after a lightning advance that has extended Tehran's reach in the West Asia war and further disrupted global oil supplies.

In a sign of the worsening conflict in a new theatre, the United States tightened its travel warning for Saudi Arabia, banning government employees from travelling within 20 miles of the Yemen border.

The Houthis, who since last week have swept



The reported wreckage of a Saudi F-15 fighter jet that was shot down by Houthi militants in Marib province of Yemen. AFP

through Yemeni towns along the Red Sea coast and seized islands in the Bab el-Mandeb strait at its mouth, released battlefield video overnight of fighters seizing armoured vehicles

from Saudi-backed forces. Warplanes flew overhead and huge explosions billowed into the sky from desert dunes.

Houthi military spokesperson Yahya Saree said

the Houthis had shot down a Saudi F-15 fighter jet, claiming a locally made munition was used to target the warplane.

"The Yemeni Armed Forces, with Allah's aid and grace, succeeded in shooting down a Saudi F-15 fighter jet while it was carrying out hostile operations in support of its military mobilisations in the airspace of Marib province," Mr. Saree said on social media.

Mr. Saree said the Saudis had carried out as many as 450 air strikes on Yemen this week. Officials in the Saudi-backed government that controls southern Yemen have acknowledged that their forces and those of Saudi Arabia

were conducting air strikes on Houthi positions, though Riyadh itself has not confirmed them.

The Houthis have fired repeatedly into Saudi Arabia over the past week causing alarms over cities in the south and west. An attack blamed on Iran-aligned fighters in Iraq last week also knocked out Saudi Arabia's East-West Pipeline, the main route used to divert exports away from the blockaded Strait of Hormuz.

The number of Yemenis fleeing the fighting soared once again to over one lakh people, the International Organisation for Migration said, as fears grow over a return to civil war.



Greater emphasis on cultural sensitivity as Indian athletes arrive in Japan

The host nation is very strict in terms of how you behave, how you dress and how you manage your waste: Deputy chef de mission Sharath Kamal

ASIAN GAMES

Jonathan Selvaraj
NEW DELHI

Don't litter. Carry your trash until you find a bin. Cover visible tattoos. Queue properly. Use earphones, avoid loud music in public, and do not hug or touch strangers.

As India's athletes arrive in Nagoya for the Asian Games, they have been briefed on Japanese etiquette. "You are not just travelling to Japan as an athlete; you are representing India. Respect the rules, respect the people, respect the culture," says a Sports Authority of India video shared with participants.

Deputy chef de mission and table tennis great



New digs: A view of the container-based housing units for athletes in Nagoya. REUTERS

Achanta Sharath Kamal says greater emphasis has been placed on cultural sensitivity this time.

"Japan is very, very

strict in terms of how you behave, how you dress and how you manage your waste. There are very few dustbins, but you can't lit-

ter anywhere. You need to carry the trash back to where the dustbin is," Sharath told *Sportstar*.

Athletes have also been

sensitised about sexual harassment and abuse. "There's no excuse for it. You can't touch anybody for any reason," he said.

Preparation has extended to accommodation. Some athletes will stay in shipping containers and cruise ships, with prototypes set up at national training centres in Bengaluru, Patiala and elsewhere so athletes could experience the limited space beforehand.

Sharath, who has travelled three times to Nagoya in the build-up, says conditions have changed sharply since his first visit last year.

"Last year it was 40 degrees and clear skies. This year there have been typhoons... there was flooding a few days back."

The Games will also be logistically challenging.

Unlike Hangzhou, where events were largely centralised, Nagoya's venues and accommodation are spread across a wide area. Hockey, for instance, will be based near its venue, around 90 minutes from the repurposed Games village.

India has consequently decentralised medical support, with doctors and physiotherapists across locations. It has also pushed for consistent food options, including halal meals and comfort food such as plain *daal*, and mapped Indian restaurants near athletes' hotels.

The organisers initially planned four athletes per 12-by-18-foot container but reduced that to two after objections from India and other countries. Boxing weigh-ins have also been moved to the team hotel.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- AISA (Asian Intercultural Sports Alliance) खेल 2026 की जगह अगर आपका मतलब एशियाई खेल (Asian Games / 20th Asian Games) से है, तो इसकी जानकारी निम्नलिखित है:

20वें एशियाई खेल 2026 (20th Asian Games 2026)

- कहाँ आयोजित होंगे: आइची-नागोया (Aichi-Nagoya), जापान।
- कब आयोजित होंगे: 19 सितंबर 2026 से 4 अक्टूबर 2026 तक।
- मोटो (Motto): "Imagine One Asia" (एक एशिया की कल्पना करें)।
- मुख्य बातें: जापान तीसरी बार एशियाई खेलों की मेजबानी कर रहा है (इससे पहले 1958 में टोक्यो और 1994 में हिरोशिमा में हुए थे)।

दादासाहेब फाल्के
पुरस्कार
2026

Overview

- **PM Vishwakarma Scheme**
- **Freedom and Religion**
- **EPFO Wage Ceiling**
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