

UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



19
SEPTEMBER



**COMPLETE
COVERAGE**



**EXAM
FOCUSED**



**ANALYSIS
MADE EASY**



**STATIC + CURRENT
INTEGRATION**



**STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED**

“
जीतने वाले अलग काम
नहीं करते, वे हर काम को
अलग ढंग से करते हैं।
”



आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

- PM-Khanij Yojna
- Secularism
- महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

PIB
→ Geography
→ Social Issues
→ Economy
→ Polity & Governance



भारत सरकार
पत्र सूचना कार्यालय



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

होम / All Factsheet / Factsheet Details

Infrastructure

प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना (पीएमकेकेकेवाई)

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 17 SEP 2026 18:06 PM

खनन से होने वाले लाभ उन लोगों के साथ साझा करना, जो इसकी कीमत चुकाते हैं

2015
PM-KKKV



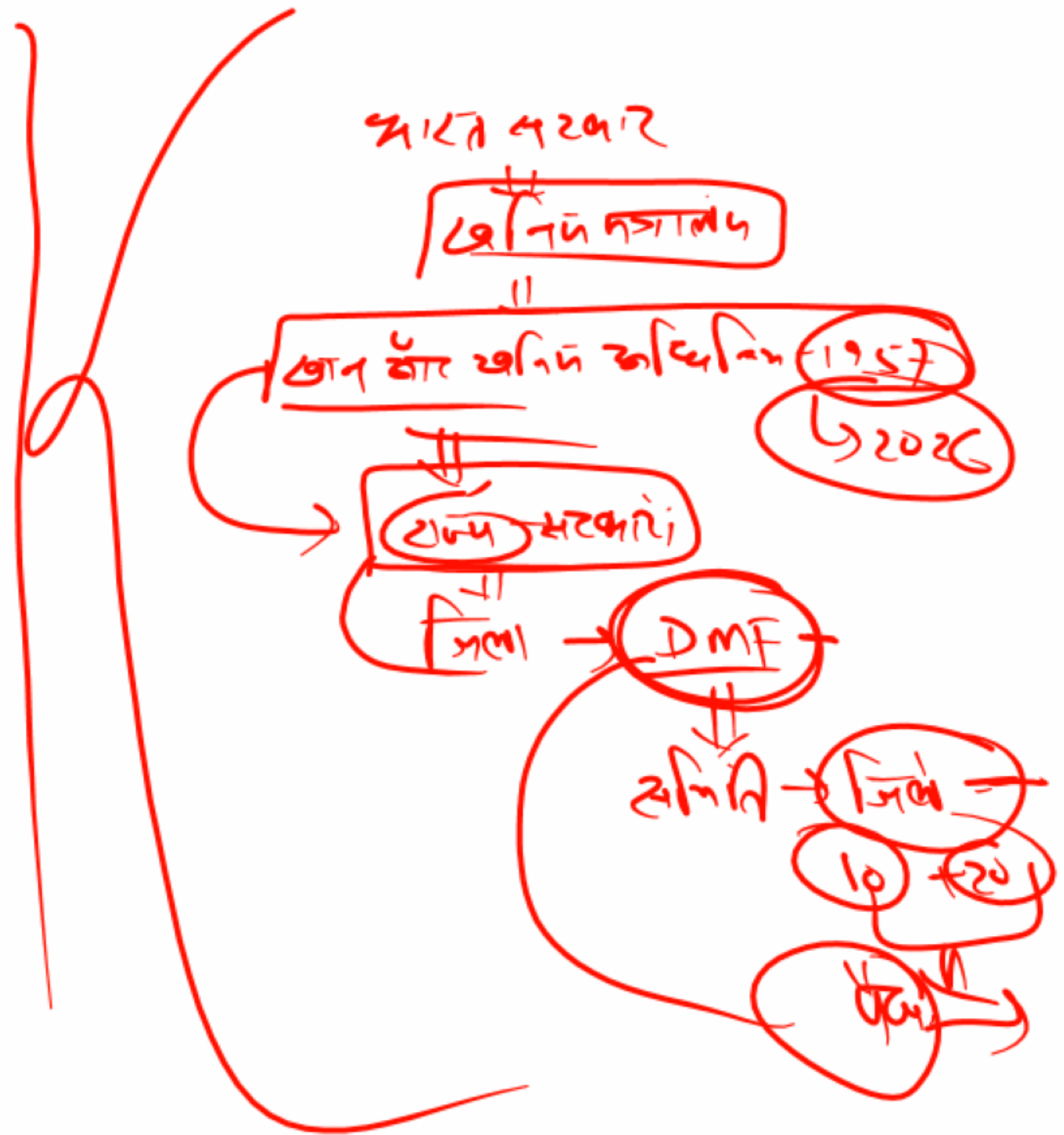
संक्षिप्त विवरण

- खनिज महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय संसाधन हैं। इनके खनन से राजस्व प्राप्त होता है, उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिलता है और रोजगार के अवसर सृजित होते हैं। हालांकि, जिन जिलों में खनन गतिविधियां होती हैं, वहां रहने वाले लोगों को अक्सर इसकी भारी कीमत चुकानी पड़ती है। विस्थापन, प्रदूषण और पारंपरिक आजीविका के नुकसान का बोझ स्थानीय समुदायों को उठाना पड़ता है।
- भारत ने खनन से प्राप्त राजस्व का एक हिस्सा इन समुदायों के कल्याण के लिए वापस उपलब्ध कराने की एक विशेष व्यवस्था की है। यह व्यवस्था डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनेरल फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) के माध्यम से संचालित होती है। डीएमएफ खनन पट्टाधारकों से कानूनी रूप से अनिवार्य योगदान एकत्र करते हैं। प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना (पीएमकेकेकेवाई) 17 सितंबर, 2015 को शुरू की गई थी। इसके तहत इन निधियों का उपयोग जमीनी स्तर पर कल्याण एवं विकास की योजनाओं के लिए किया जाता है।

DMF

योजना के बारे में जानकारी ✓

- खनन से प्रभावित प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में कम से कम बुनियादी सामाजिक और भौतिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए। इन क्षेत्रों और वहां रहने वाले लोगों के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय हित में प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना (पीएमकेकेकेवाई) बनाई गई है। इस योजना को डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) द्वारा लागू किया जाता है और इसके लिए वे कानून के तहत प्राप्त निधि का उपयोग करते हैं।
- खान और खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 के तहत राज्यों के लिए पीएमकेकेकेवाई को अपने डीएमएफ नियमों में शामिल करना अनिवार्य है। इस योजना के लिए संशोधित दिशा-निर्देश जनवरी 2024 में जारी किए गए थे। ये दिशा-निर्देश परियोजनाओं की योजना बनाने और उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक अद्यतन रूपरेखा प्रदान करते हैं।



उद्देश्य

- खनन से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में विकास और कल्याणकारी परियोजनाओं को लागू करना। ऐसे प्रयास राज्यों और केंद्र सरकार की मौजूदा योजनाओं एवं कार्यक्रमों को सहयोग प्रदान करते हैं।
- पर्यावरण, स्वास्थ्य और स्थानीय समुदायों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति पर खनन के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को कम करना। इसमें खनन गतिविधियों के दौरान और खनन कार्य समाप्त होने के बाद होने वाले प्रभाव, दोनों शामिल हैं।
- प्रभावित लोगों के लिए दीर्घकालिक और टिकाऊ आजीविका के अवसर सुनिश्चित करना।

डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन: संस्थागत आधार

- खान और खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 में वर्ष 2015 में किए गए संशोधन के माध्यम से डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) का प्रावधान किया गया था। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन गैर-लाभकारी न्यास हैं, जिन्हें खनन से संबंधित गतिविधियों से प्रभावित लोगों और क्षेत्रों के हित में कार्य करने के उद्देश्य से स्थापित किया गया है। इसके दायरे में खनन से प्रभावित प्रत्येक जिला शामिल है। डीएमएफ का प्रशासन और कामकाज संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। डीएमएफ के लिए निधि जिला स्तर पर एकत्र की जाती है। अब तक **23 राज्यों के 656 जिलों** में डीएमएफ का गठन किया जा चुका है। प्रत्येक राज्य ने अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन नियम बनाए हैं।

के 70m i

अनुसूचित और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के लिए सुरक्षा उपाय

- खनन से संबंधित गतिविधियों का प्रभाव मुख्य रूप से देश के कम विकसित और दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों पर पड़ता है। इन गतिविधियों का प्रभाव कमजोर समुदायों, विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर भी पड़ता है। इसलिए, यह सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है कि इन समुदायों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। नियम बनाते समय राज्य सरकार अनुसूचित और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का पालन करती है। साथ ही, वह पंचायत (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पारंपरिक वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के प्रावधानों का भी पालन करती है।

फाउंडेशन को निधि कैसे प्राप्त होती है

- खनन पट्टाधारकों को निकाले गए खनिज की मात्रा के अनुपात में एक निश्चित राशि का भुगतान करना होता है, जिसे रॉयल्टी कहा जाता है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनरल फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) में योगदान इस प्रकार निर्धारित किया गया है:
- 12.01.2015 को या उसके बाद प्रदान किए गए खनन पट्टे या पूर्वेक्षण लाइसेंस-सह-खनन पट्टे के मामले में रॉयल्टी का 10 प्रतिशत।
- 12.01.2015 से पहले प्रदान किए गए खनन पट्टे के मामले में रॉयल्टी का 30 प्रतिशत।

निधि कहां खर्च की जाती है

- प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना की निधि का उपयोग एक निर्धारित ढांचे के तहत किया जाता है, जिसमें कल्याण से जुड़ी आवश्यक प्राथमिकताओं और बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के बीच संतुलन सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।

उच्च-प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र: कम से कम 70 प्रतिशत निधि

- पेयजल की आपूर्ति।
- पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के उपाय।
- स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं और शिक्षा।
- महिलाओं, बच्चों, बुजुर्गों व दिव्यांगजनों का कल्याण।
- कौशल विकास तथा आजीविका के अवसरों का सृजन।
- स्वच्छता और आवास।
- कृषि एवं पशुपालन।

अन्य प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र: अधिकतम 30 प्रतिशत निधि

- आधारभूत बुनियादी ढांचा।
- सिंचाई।
- ऊर्जा और जल-संभर विकास।
- खनन वाले क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए अन्य उपाय।

प्रश्न

प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना (PMKKKY) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इसका क्रियान्वयन District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) के माध्यम से किया जाता है।
2. इसका उद्देश्य खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्रों और लोगों के कल्याण के लिए विकासात्मक एवं कल्याणकारी परियोजनाएँ संचालित करना है।
3. इसके लिए धनराशि सीधे केंद्रीय बजट से DMFs को आवंटित की जाती है।

जिला स्तर

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

- (A) केवल 1 और 2
 (B) केवल 2 और 3
 (C) केवल 1 और 3
 (D) 1, 2 और 3

प्रश्न — GS Paper II

- “District Mineral Foundation और प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना खनन प्रभावित समुदायों के समावेशी विकास का माध्यम हैं।”
 खनन प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सामाजिक न्याय एवं स्थानीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने में PMKKKY की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।
 (150 शब्द)

Secularism is a 'modern' concept, does not fit India's tradition, says RSS chief

Ishita Mishra
NEW DELHI

Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) chief Mohan Bhagwat on Friday cautioned young people against getting consumed by ego, saying the belief that everything is under one's control and should happen according to one's wishes is a misconception.

"Take the example of the sun. Even if you do not believe in the sun, it will still rise and set," Mr. Bhagwat said while speaking at the 'Yuva Dharma Sansad' in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.

He added that people should not live under the illusion that everything op-



Mohan Bhagwat

erates according to their control and highlighted that "if there is a rise, there will also be a fall".

Regarding the definition of secularism, the RSS chief termed it a modern concept that does not fit India's traditional under-

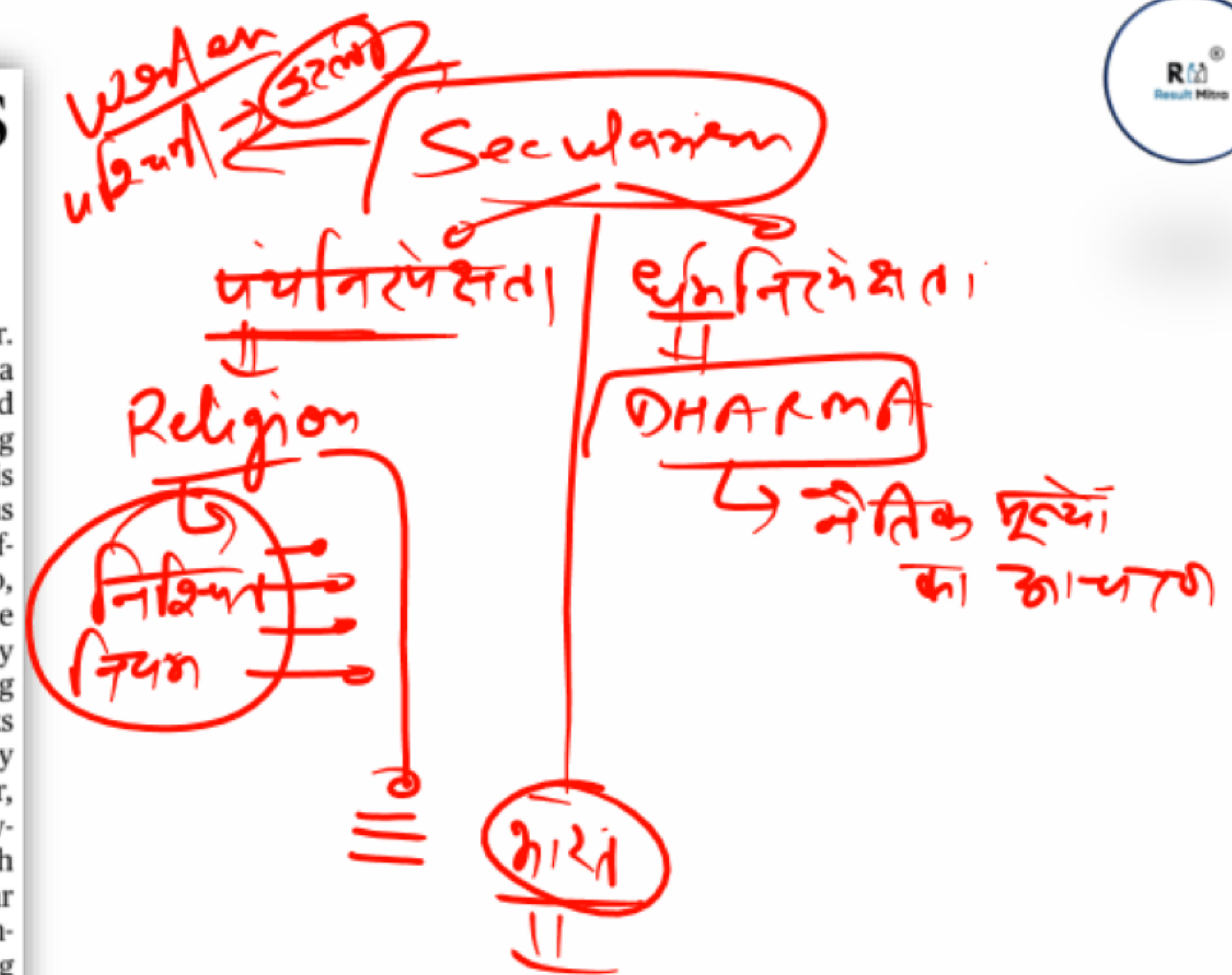
standing of the relationship between religion, society and the state.

He said India's approach has traditionally been based on non-discrimination and equal respect for different religious paths.

Mr. Bhagwat also urged young people to respect their own chosen form of worship while showing equal respect for the practices of others.

Sharing his understanding of the Western concept of secularism, the RSS chief said it emerged from a historical conflict between kings and religious authorities. "....there was a conflict between kings and religious authorities over

who should have power. After much bloodshed, a compromise was reached which was that the king would look after this world, and the religious authorities would look after the other world. So, secular came to mean the material or worldly sphere," he said adding that India's tradition seeks both material prosperity and freedom from anger, greed and jealousy, viewing life holistically through dharma. Hence "secular does not fit the Indian context", he said, claiming that "whenever India was governed by Indians, the country followed the path of dharma".



- 18 सितंबर 2026 को उज्जैन में आयोजित 'युवा धर्म संसद' में RSS प्रमुख मोहन भागवत के संबोधन

मोहन भागवत ने क्या कहा?

- भागवत के अनुसार, आधुनिक 'Secularism' एक आधुनिक/पश्चिमी अवधारणा है, जो भारत की पारंपरिक समझ से अलग है। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत में अलग-अलग धार्मिक मार्गों के प्रति भेदभाव न करने और समान सम्मान की परंपरा रही है, जिसे उन्होंने 'सर्वपंथ समभाव' से जोड़ा।
- उन्होंने युवाओं से कहा कि व्यक्ति अपनी पसंद की पूजा-पद्धति का सम्मान करे और साथ ही दूसरों की पूजा-पद्धतियों का भी समान रूप से सम्मान करे।

पश्चिमी Secularism और भारतीय दृष्टिकोण

- भागवत ने पश्चिमी सेक्युलरिज्म को ऐतिहासिक रूप से राजसत्ता और धार्मिक प्राधिकारों के बीच संघर्ष से विकसित अवधारणा के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया। इसके विपरीत, उन्होंने भारत की परंपरा को धर्म, समाज और राज्य के बीच अलग तरह के संबंध पर आधारित बताया।
- यहाँ ध्यान रखना जरूरी है कि यह भागवत का वैचारिक/व्याख्यात्मक दृष्टिकोण है, न कि भारतीय संविधान में सेक्युलरिज्म की कोई नई कानूनी परिभाषा।

‘धर्म’ और ‘Religion’ में अंतर

- अपने संबोधन में भागवत ने धर्म को केवल पूजा या धार्मिक कर्मकांड के अर्थ में नहीं देखने की बात कही। उन्होंने धर्म को व्यक्ति के आचरण, कर्तव्य और जिम्मेदारियों से जोड़कर समझाया।
- उदाहरण के तौर पर उन्होंने दैनिक जीवन में जिम्मेदारी निभाने, नियमों का पालन करने और दूसरों को परेशानी न पहुँचाने जैसे व्यवहारों को भी धर्म के व्यापक अर्थ से जोड़ा।

भारतीय संविधान में धर्मनिरपेक्षता के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. संविधान की प्रस्तावना में 'पंथनिरपेक्ष' शब्द 42वें संविधान संशोधन द्वारा जोड़ा गया था।
2. धर्मनिरपेक्षता भारतीय संविधान की मूल संरचना (Basic Structure) का हिस्सा है।
3. ~~भारत का संविधान किसी एक धर्म को राज्य धर्म के रूप में स्थापित करता है।~~

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

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

47-48

संभावित Mains प्रश्न

- “भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षता पश्चिमी धर्मनिरपेक्षता से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? ‘सर्वपंथ समभाव’ की अवधारणा के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।”
(150 शब्द)

Data show Indian oil imports fall after U.S. curbs

Govt. says energy sourcing is based on 'national interest', and India 'buys from diverse sources' But, India slashed imports from Venezuela, Iran, Russia, and resumed sourcing after curbs eased Russia's share fell from 30-40% to 19.3% in 2026; after tariffs were struck down imports rose to 51%

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
Kallol Bhattacharjee
NEW DELHI

Over the past decade or so, India has complied with U.S. pressure to reduce oil imports from countries it has sought to isolate, such as Venezuela, Iran, and Russia, even though they were important sources. Once the U.S. pressure eased, official data show that India almost immediately turned back to these sources of oil.

The External Affairs Ministry on Thursday issued a strong statement asserting India's strategic independence in sourcing energy against the backdrop of a U.S. Bill that proposes tariffs of up to 100% on India as a penalty for importing Russian oil.

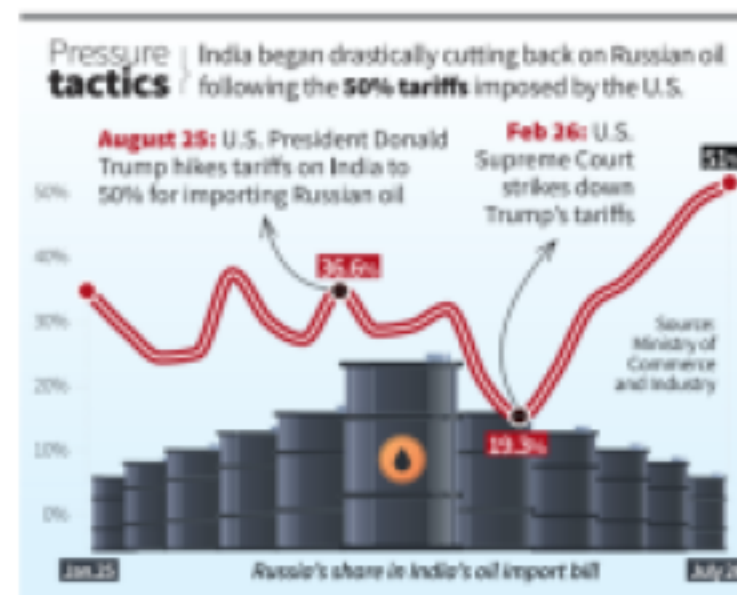
The Ministry spokesperson said on Friday that "energy sourcing is based on national interest" and

that India continues "to buy energy from diversified sources". "As stated, we have already conveyed, at senior levels of the U.S. administration, the implications that the legislation could have on India's energy security, for the international energy markets, and the overall bilateral partnership," the spokesperson said.

Earlier, the Ministry said that in its communications with the U.S., the Indian side "made clear its determination to take all necessary measures to protect its trade and economic interests".

Data show that protecting India's "trade and economic" interests has, in the past, coincided closely with the U.S. sanctions and tariff programme.

While Venezuela has never been a dominant source of oil for India, its share in India's oil imports stood at a relatively high



6.7% in 2017-18, the sixth highest out of 41 countries that India imported oil from. This share fell slightly to 6.4% in 2018-19, but India's imports from elsewhere were also growing.

India's oil imports from Venezuela grew 23.7% in 2018-19 to \$7.2 billion.

This is where things changed. In January 2019, U.S. President Donald

Trump once again widened sanctions on Venezuela to include its oil sector. India complied with these sanctions within the year. While Venezuela's share in India's oil imports fell to 5.9% in 2019-20, it crashed to 1.1% by 2020-21, and further to zero by 2021-22. It remained at zero in 2022-23 as well.

Under the Biden administration, India resumed

small amounts of imports from Venezuela, but its share remained below 1%.

However, Mr. Trump partially lifted sanctions on Venezuelan oil companies in March 2026 after he orchestrated a leadership change in the South American nation.

Between April and July 2026, the share of Venezuelan oil in India's imports swung back up to 4.8%.

Isolating Iran

The Iranian oil import trend is even more stark. In November 2018, Mr. Trump reimposed wide-ranging sanctions on Iran in a bid to quell its supposed nuclear weapon ambitions. Iran's share of oil imports fell to 1% after the sanctions and then to zero by 2020-21. Prior to this, Iran supplied one-tenth of India's oil imports. However, once the sanctions were imposed, this share fell to

1% the very next year, and then to zero by 2020-21. India imported no oil from Iran for the six years spanning 2020-26.

Then, in March 2026, Mr. Trump once again allowed Iran to sell limited quantities of oil in the global market. In the four months of April-July 2026, Iran's share in India's oil import bill has already risen to 1.1%.

India's energy relationship with Russia has been more resilient, but it too has bowed before U.S. pressure. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the subsequent spike in global oil prices, and the Western sanctions levied on Russia, India turned to discounted Russian oil to meet its energy needs.

Russia's share in India's oil imports rose consistently to largely hover between 30-40% during the period July 2024 to July 2025.

However, in August 2025, Mr. Trump hiked tariffs on India from 25% to 50% as a penalty for its import of Russian oil. Following this, the data shows India gradually began cutting back on Russian oil imports.

Russia's share in India's oil import bill fell to 19.3% by February 2026, from nearly double that when the tariffs were hiked. Then, in February 2026 itself, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Mr. Trump's tariff regime, thereby also removing the penal tariffs.

Immediately after, India began ramping up its oil imports from Russia, with the latest government data showing Russia's share hitting more than 51% in July 2026.

This also coincided with the start of the U.S. attack on Iran, closure of the vital Strait of Hormuz, and global oil prices shooting up.

Section 301

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- अमेरिकी कांग्रेस ने प्रतिबंधों को लेकर एक नया कानून 'Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026' पास किया है। यह 2017 के पुराने CAATSA कानून की तुलना में अधिक आक्रामक द्वितीयक (Secondary) प्रतिबंध और टैरिफ की छूट देता है।

1. 2026 के नए कानून के मुख्य प्रावधान (Provisions)

- 100% तक का टैरिफ पेनल्टी:** इस नए बिल का सबसे बड़ा प्रावधान यह है कि यह अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति को रूस से कच्चा तेल या प्राकृतिक गैस खरीदने वाले दुनिया के शीर्ष 5 देशों के उत्पादों पर 100% तक का व्यापारिक टैरिफ (Tariff) लगाने का अधिकार देता है।
- ऊर्जा क्षेत्र और शैडो फ्लीट (Shadow Fleet) पर सख्ती:** रूस और ईरान के ऊर्जा निर्यात, उनके तेल टैंकर बेड़ों (Maritime logistics) और वित्तीय लेन-देन पर पूरी तरह से शिकंजा कसना।
- ईरान प्रतिबंधों का नवीनीकरण:** ईरान के ऊर्जा और रक्षा क्षेत्र पर लागू पुराने प्रतिबंध तंत्र को और अधिक सख्त बनाना।
- 15% की छूट सीमा:** प्राकृतिक गैस के मामले में उन देशों को कुछ छूट दी गई है जहां रूसी गैस उनका 15% से कम हिस्सा है, लेकिन कच्चे तेल के बड़े खरीदारों पर यह छूट लागू नहीं होती।

2. भारत पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (Impact on India)

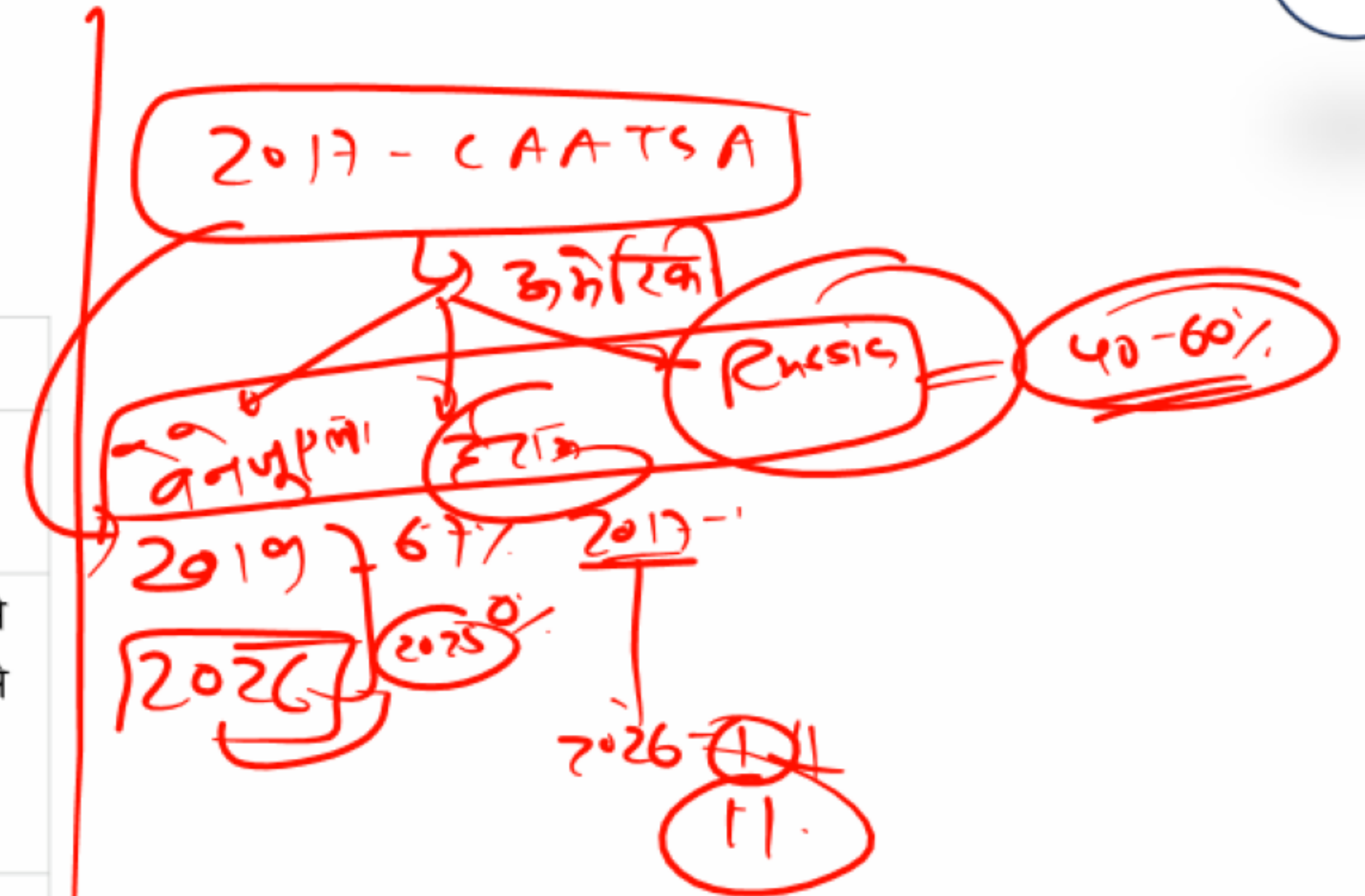
- 100% टैरिफ का खतरा:** रूस से भारी मात्रा में तेल खरीदने के कारण भारत चीन के साथ उन शीर्ष 5 देशों की सूची में आता है। अगर अमेरिका इस बिल के तहत कार्रवाई करता है, तो भारत से अमेरिका जाने वाले सामानों (कपड़े, जेम्स, दवाइयां, आईटी सर्विसेज आदि) पर 100% तक सीमा शुल्क लग सकता है।
- कूटनीतिक दबाव:** अमेरिका इस टैरिफ के जरिए भारत पर रूसी तेल की खरीद कम करने या द्विपक्षीय व्यापार वार्ताओं में रियायत देने का दबाव बना रहा है।
- विदेश मंत्रालय का रुख:** भारत सरकार ने साफ कर दिया है कि 1.4 अरब नागरिकों की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा (Energy Security) सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है और भारत अपने आर्थिक हित और बाजार की परिस्थितियों के हिसाब से ही तेल खरीद का फैसला लेगा।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

3. 2026 की स्थिति: रूस, ईरान और वेनेजुएला से तेल आयात

देश	2026 में तेल आयात की स्थिति
ईरान (Iran)	0% (नगण्य) — अमेरिकी प्रतिबंधों और पश्चिम एशिया के तनाव के कारण भारत का आयात न के बराबर बना हुआ है।
वेनेजुएला (Venezuela)	सीमित और अस्थिर — अमेरिका द्वारा बीच-बीच में छूट देने से भारत ने विविधीकरण (Diversification) के तहत वेनेजुएला से तेल खरीदना तो शुरू किया है, लेकिन कुल आयात में इसका हिस्सा कम ही है।
रूस (Russia)	ऐतिहासिक उच्चतम स्तर (50% से अधिक) — 2019 तक रूस से आयात 1% से कम था, लेकिन 2026 तक रूस भारत का सबसे बड़ा तेल आपूर्तिकर्ता बन चुका है। भारत के कुल क्रूड ऑयल आयात में रूस की हिस्सेदारी 51.1% तक पहुँच चुकी है।

- रूस से रियायती दरों पर मिलने वाला कच्चा तेल भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, यही वजह है कि अमेरिकी प्रतिबंधों के नए खतरे (100% टैरिफ कानून) के बावजूद भारत अपनी ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं के लिए रूस पर काफी हद तक निर्भर है।



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Mamata-backed Congress nominee arrested

Shiv Sahay Singh
KOLKATA

Hours after her candidate withdrew from the Nandigram bypoll race, former West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee said on Friday that her party would support the Congress nominee, Milan Pradhan, in the bypoll, even as police arrested him in connection with an old case.

The development follows the Election Commission allotting new names and symbols to the two factions of the Trinamool Congress led by Ms. Banerjee and Ritabrata Banerjee, the Leader of the Opposition in the State Assembly.

While the Mamata fac-

tion will be called the Mamata All India Trinamool Congress with "football player" as its symbol, the Ritabrata group was allotted the name Democratic Trinamool Congress and the symbol "envelope".

In an interim order issued on Thursday night, the poll body barred both factions from using the original party name, the All India Trinamool Congress and its 'Jora Ghas Phul' (two flowers with grass) symbol for the bypolls.

Ms. Banerjee called the decision to freeze the party name and symbol a "black day for Indian democracy" and said she would "fight it out" and emerge stronger.

Congress leaders, in-



Mamata Banerjee

cluding Rahul Gandhi, came out in support of her over the poll body's order.

BJP insecure: Kharge
Criticising Mr. Pradhan's arrest, Congress president Mallikarjun Kharge said it was "a brazen attempt at voter chori and chunav

chori (voter and election theft)". "The BJP is so insecure that even in a by-election, it is misusing agencies to target and arrest an Opposition candidate. The Congress will neither be intimidated nor silenced," he said in a post on X.

Reacting to the EC order, Mr. Ritabrata said: "It is a fight between an individual cult and a collective. We are a collective."

Ms. Banerjee decided to back the Congress candidate after Sanchita Pradhan (Dey) withdrew her nomination following a meeting with BJP leader and Chief Minister Suven-
du Adhikari. Ms. Banerjee is also supporting the Congress in the Nagaon Lok

Sabha bypoll in Assam. The bypoll in Nandigram is being held because Mr. Adhikari relinquished the seat after getting elected from Bhabanipur and Nandigram in the polls.

The BJP has nominated Hasirani Rath, mother of Chandranath Rath, Mr. Adhikari's former aide who was killed on May 6.

Bypolls to the Nandigram and Rejinagar Assembly seats are scheduled on October 6. Rejinagar has been vacated by Humayun Kabir, a former Trinamool leader who floated the Aam Janata Unnayan Party and also won the Nowda seat.

(With inputs from Sreeparna Chakrabarty)

YouTube Homework

- Anti Defection Law

10th schedule

↳ UPSC - Mains 2026

Wojl Bhangal
FIMC X
BSP
80 विचार
20 7ml
60 Dhanu

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- चुनाव आयोग (ECI) ने तृणमूल कांग्रेस (TMC) के पार्टी नाम और उसके चुनाव चिह्न "जोड़ा घास फूल" (Twin Flowers with Grass) को लेकर एक बड़ा अंतरिम आदेश (Interim Order) जारी किया है।

TMC

चुनाव आयोग का फैसला

- नाम और प्रतीक फ्रीज (Symbol & Name Frozen):** चुनाव आयोग ने TMC के मूल नाम (*All India Trinamool Congress*) और उसके आधिकारिक चुनाव चिह्न को फ्रीज (अस्थायी रूप से बैन) कर दिया है।
- दोनों गुटों पर रोक:** आगामी उपचुनावों के लिए ममता बनर्जी गुट और प्रतिद्वंद्वी गुट (ऋतब्रत बनर्जी/अरूप रॉय के नेतृत्व वाला बागी गुट) में से कोई भी इस मूल नाम और प्रतीक का उपयोग नहीं कर सकेगा।
- अस्थायी पहचान और नए चिह्न का आवंटन:** चुनाव आयोग ने आगामी नंदीग्राम और रेजीनगर उपचुनावों को देखते हुए दोनों गुटों को अस्थायी नाम और 'फ्री सिम्बल्स' की सूची से नए चुनाव चिह्न आवंटित किए हैं:
 - ममता बनर्जी गुट:** इन्हें 'Mamata All India Trinamool Congress' नाम और 'फुटबॉलर' (Football Player) चुनाव चिह्न दिया गया है।
 - प्रतिद्वंद्वी (बागी) गुट:** इन्हें 'Democratic Trinamool Congress' नाम और 'लिफाफा' (Envelope) चुनाव चिह्न दिया गया है।

चुनाव आयोग ने यह फैसला क्यों लिया?

- आंतरिक विवाद (Factional Split):** पार्टी के भीतर दो प्रतिद्वंद्वी गुट सामने आ गए हैं—एक ममता बनर्जी का और दूसरा ऋतब्रत बनर्जी/अरूप रॉय का। दोनों गुट खुद को असली तृणमूल कांग्रेस बताकर दावा ठोक रहे थे।
- सिंबल ऑर्डर, 1968 का नियम 15 (Paragraph 15):** जब किसी मान्यता प्राप्त दल में विभाजन का विवाद खड़ा होता है, तो चुनाव आयोग *Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968* के पैरा 15 के तहत अंतिम फैसला करता है।
- अस्थायी व्यवस्था:** चूंकि अंतिम निर्णय (विधायकों/सांसदों और सांगठनिक बहुमत की जांच) में समय लगता है और उपचुनाव सामने थे, इसलिए चुनाव आयोग ने दोनों पक्षों को बराबरी का मौका देने के लिए अंतिम फैसला आने तक नाम और सिंबल को फ्रीज कर दिया।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Nearly 2,000 marriage records in Odisha manipulated to claim welfare aid: report

Satyasundar Barik
BHUBANESWAR

Nearly 2,000 instances of alleged manipulation of marriage records to fraudulently claim marriage assistance under the Nirman Shramik scheme have come to light during an audit of the funds of the Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board.

The draft audit report on the 'Implementation of PARESHRAM and Nirman Shramik Portal in the State' is expected to be part of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Audit report for 2024-2025.

A day earlier, based on the findings of the same audit report, *The Hindu* reported on how 2,487 construction workers were declared dead and their

On analysis of the legacy database, it was noticed that 676 marriage certificates had registration dates prior to the date of marriage, states the audit report

nominees were paid death assistance, even though the workers continued to draw subsidised foodgrain under the National Food Security Act and the State Food Security Scheme after their recorded deaths.

"On analysis of the legacy database, it was noticed that 676 marriage certificates had registration dates prior to the date of marriage. Similarly, in five sampled districts, it was found that 126 marriage registration dates were prior

to the date of marriage," the draft report states.

It adds that after the Nirman Shramik Portal went live, 1,257 such cases were found across the State and 333 in sampled districts, leading to disbursement of ₹6.29 crore. "Audit found that system design flaws and lack of validation allowed ineligible individuals to exploit the scheme, violating marriage registration protocols," the draft report states.

Blank registers

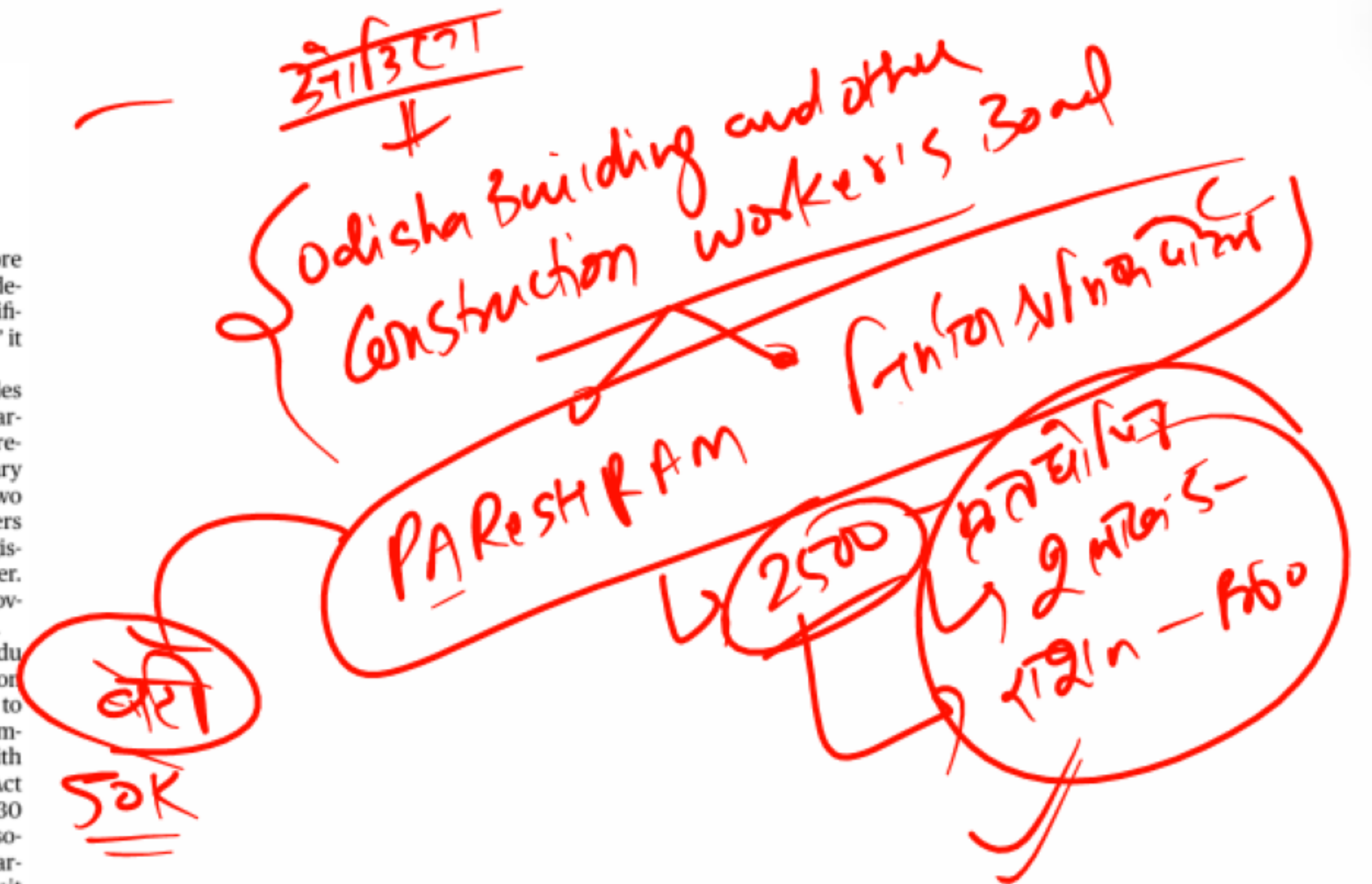
The report also notes that marriage certificate issue registers were maintained with blank pages and without recipient signatures at the Block Development Office, Khariar.

"It was observed that 586 marriage benefits were disbursed in BDO, Khariar

amounting to ₹2.90 crore covering 2020-25 but details of the issued certificates were not available," it states.

The board provides ₹50,000 aid for the marriage of an unmarried registered female beneficiary or for the marriage of two unmarried daughters above 18 years of a registered construction worker. The board had amassed over ₹4,000 crore by 2024.

As per the Orissa Hindu Marriages and Registration Rules, 1960, the "parties to the marriage duly solemnised in accordance with the provisions of the Act shall within a period of 30 days from the date of solemnisation of the marriage compulsorily submit application in Form B before the Registrar for registration of the marriage".



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

‘Over 37 lakh SIR appeals still pending in Bengal tribunals’

Election Commission tells court that about 1 lakh appeals have been disposed of so far; affidavit comes after petitioners had said that the details of pendency and disposal rates remain unknown

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Election Commission of India (EC) has informed the Supreme Court that over 37 lakh of a total 38 lakh appeals arising out of special intensive revision (SIR) in West Bengal are still pending in 19 Tribunals. The EC said that only 1,02,231 appeals have been disposed of so far.

Over six months have passed since the Supreme Court constituted the Appellate Tribunals. The Municipal elections in the State are drawing near even as voters' fate remains in limbo.

The EC affidavit covers appeals across 24 districts in West Bengal. It said 38,20,683 appeals were submitted regarding both inclusions and exclusions of voters from the electoral roll during the SIR exercise. The number of appeals pending is 37,18,452.

The statistics have come out following a Supreme Court order after petitioners had complained that the details of the tribunals' pendency and disposal rates continue to be a closely guarded secret instead of being out there in the public domain.

On August 28, senior advocate Gopal Sankaran-



Status check: Voters look through West Bengal's post-SIR electoral rolls after the poll panel released them in February. FILE PHOTO

ayanan and advocate Neha Rathi, appearing for petitioner Prasenjit Bose, chairperson of the SIR Committee, West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee, had banked on a Right to Information (RTI) response they got from the election authorities to flag the issue of pendency of the 38-odd lakh appeals.

The petitioner side had further pointed out that only seven lakh of these 38 lakh appeals were filed by disenfranchised voters. The remaining 31 lakh appeals, were filed by either the EC or other objectors to exclude more people from the West Bengal electoral roll, Mr. Sankaran-

ayanan had submitted.

ity fall within the Standard Operating Procedures governing these fora and the authorities entrusted with their administration.

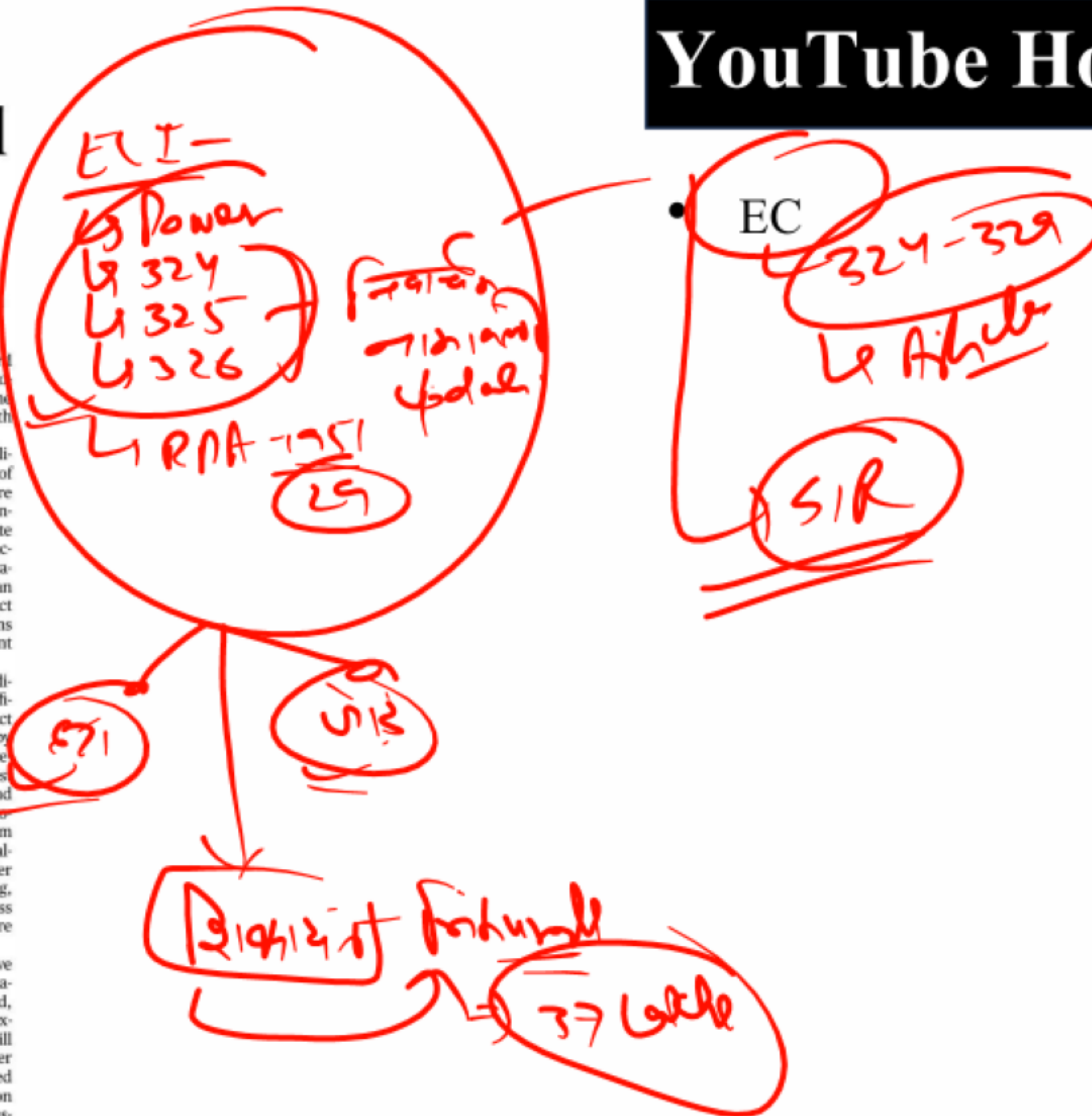
"The feasibility, modalities and implementation of any such measures are matters best left to the consideration of the Appellate Tribunal concerned in accordance with the applicable framework, rather than being made the subject matter for directions against the Respondent (EC)," the affidavit said.

The top court had directed the EC to file an affidavit segregating the exact number of appeals filed by ousted voters seeking re-inclusion into the West Bengal electoral roll and others wanting more voters to be excluded from the roll. The Bench had also asked the EC to consider a mechanism for updating, streamlining the progress of pending appeals before the tribunals.

"Give us the data. Give us the breakup of the nature of appeals filed, whether inclusion or exclusion. Then, we will make a call as to whether appeals by disenfranchised voters seeking re-inclusion should be prioritised," Justice Joymalaya Bagchi, part of a Bench headed by Chief Justice Surya Kant, had observed.

September 16, contains annexures detailing the separate, district-wise statistics of pendency. For instance, it said 7,47,921 appeals were filed from Murshidabad district, and only 514 appeals were decided. Likewise, there are 3,03,155 appeals pending from Uttar Dinajpur district, with only 9,104 appeals disposed of.

The affidavit showed sparser figures of case disposal arraigned against other districts like Purba Bardhaman, where out of 2,80,029 appeals only 131 had been decided by the tribunals. The EC seemed to distance itself from the functioning of these tribunals, saying the appellate mechanism and accessibil-



A cheetah and its cub are resting in a field of tall grass. The adult cheetah is lying down, looking towards the camera, while the cub is nestled beside it.

An Indian-born cheetah has given birth to four cubs in Madhya Pradesh's Kuno National Park, months after her previous four cubs were killed in a leopard attack. The latest litter has taken the total population to 56. Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change Bhupender Yadav announced the latest litter, on X, which comes a day after India's Project Cheetah, the reintroduction programme for the big cat species, turned four. Speaking to *The Hindu*, Kuno Field Director and Project Cheetah Director Uttam Kumar Sharma said the four cubs appeared to be healthy and a team was keeping a watch without disturbing the mother the cubs.

→ पुनर्निवास

(पुनः-
वासी)

Lake
Fauna and flora List

य पत्राव

- विनीतार
महाभारती
श्री - आशिषी
Tiger
Elephant & Gaur
White Rumped Vulture
Pygmy hog -
Cheetah

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- चीता (Cheetah) धरती पर रहने वाला सबसे तेज दौड़ने वाला ज़मीनी जानवर (Fastest Land Animal) है। यह अपनी अविश्वसनीय रफ्तार, फुर्ती और अनोखे शारीरिक बनावट के लिए जाना जाता है।

1. चीता की मुख्य विशेषताएं (Key Features)

- अविश्वसनीय रफ्तार:** चीता महज 3 सेकंड में 0 से 100 किमी/घंटा की रफ्तार पकड़ सकता है। इसकी अधिकतम रफ्तार 100 से 120 किमी/घंटा तक हो सकती है।
- शारीरिक बनावट:** इसका शरीर एक एथलीट की तरह पतला और सुडौल होता है। लंबी टांगें, लचीली रीढ़ की हड्डी, गहरी छाती (जिससे फेफड़ों को ज्यादा ऑक्सीजन मिलती है) और संतुलन बनाने के लिए लंबी पूंछ होती है।
- आंखों के नीचे काली धारियां (Tear Marks):** चीते के चेहरे पर आंखों से मुंह तक काली धारियां होती हैं। ये धारियां सूरज की धूप की चमक (glare) को कम करती हैं, जिससे यह दिन के उजाले में आसानी से शिकार देख सकता है।
- दिन में शिकार:** ज्यादातर बड़ी बिल्लियां (जैसे शेर, तेंदुआ) रात में शिकार करती हैं, लेकिन चीता मुख्य रूप से दिन में (सुबह या शाम को) शिकार करता है।

भारत और चीता (Project Cheetah)

- भारत में विलुप्ति:** अत्यधिक शिकार और आवास नष्ट होने के कारण 1952 में भारत से चीते को आधिकारिक तौर पर विलुप्त (Extinct) घोषित कर दिया गया था।
- प्रोजेक्ट चीता:** भारत सरकार ने चीतों को पुनः बसाने के लिए 'प्रोजेक्ट चीता' शुरू किया।
- नामीबिया और दक्षिण अफ्रीका से आगमन:** इसके तहत मध्य प्रदेश के कूनो नेशनल पार्क (Kuno National Park) में नामीबिया और दक्षिण अफ्रीका से अफ्रीकी चीते लाए गए हैं।

बड़ी बिल्लियाँ

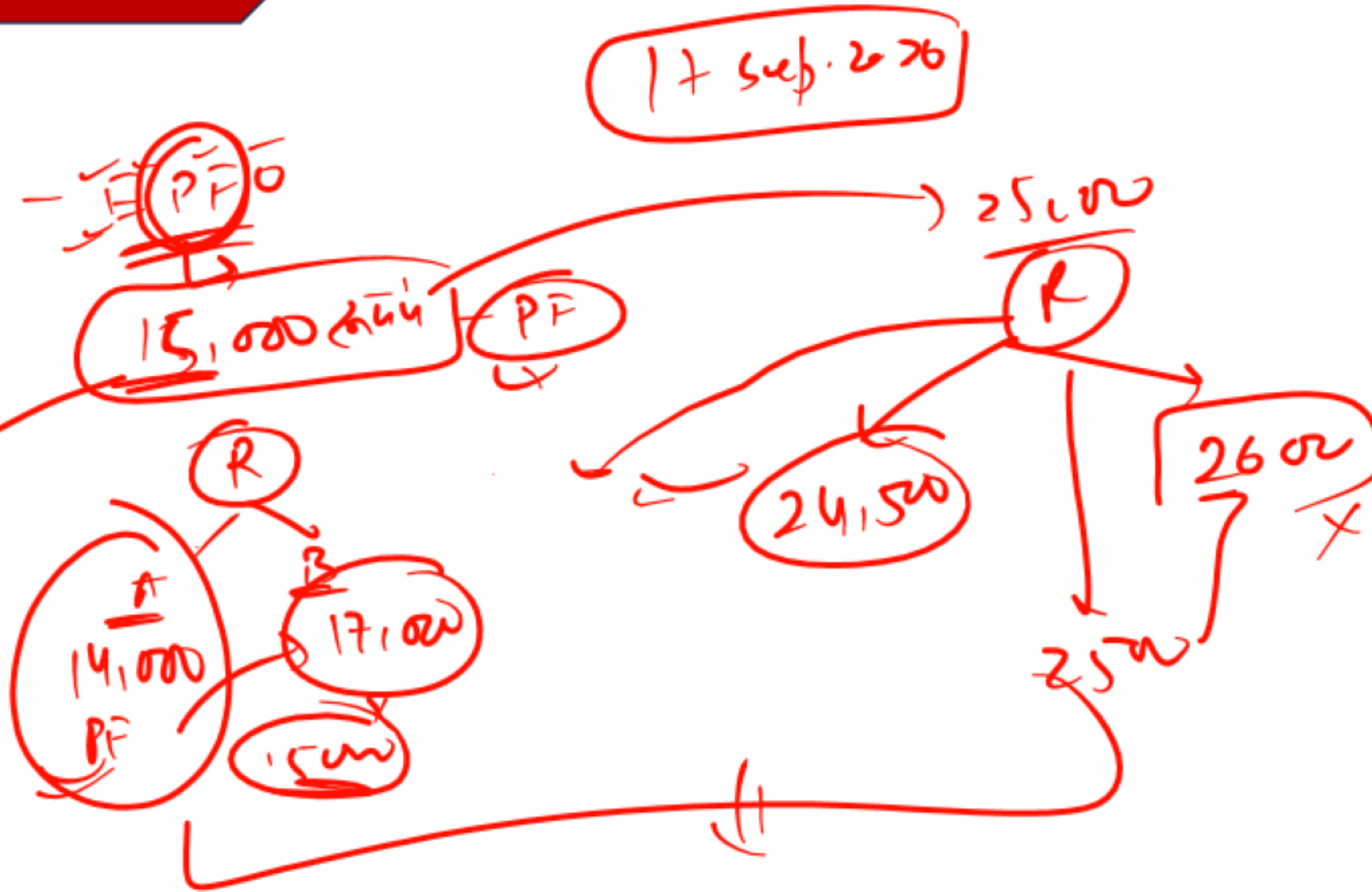
महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

No hard ceilings

A rise in minimum PF pension will protect the worse-off among the retired

The Union Cabinet's approval to raise the wage ceiling for mandatory coverage under the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) from ₹15,000 to ₹25,000, though belated, is commendable. The BJP-led government has finally responded to this long-standing demand of workers in the organised sector. Around 51 lakh additional employees may be brought under the PF fold, which has around 7.98 crore contributing members. Those in the wage slab of ₹15,000-₹25,000 will now be covered under the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 2026. Although Union Labour Minister Mansukh Mandaviya cited a government survey as the basis for the increase, the 12-year delay in implementing it should have been avoided. The Minister, who said that the average salary in private establishments was ₹23,000, should also make the survey's findings public for a better understanding of the country's overall wage situation. With some concerns having been raised that not every employer may be willing to make the additional contributions required after the revision, the government must ensure that all employers comply with the law.

So far, the government has been silent on revising the EPS minimum pension of ₹1,000, fixed in September 2014 alongside the previous revision in the PF wage ceiling. EPFO pensioners have been demanding the hike in the minimum pension amount. Before it assumed office at the Centre in 2014, the BJP had urged the Congress-led UPA government to keep the minimum pension at ₹3,000 and index it to inflation. Yet, it has not made even a symbolic beginning towards the indexation of pension to inflation. Moreover, about 45% of the nearly 82 lakh pensioners receive ₹1,000 or less. In March 2026, the Joint Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour reminded the government that "the existing minimum pension amount is inadequate to meet even the basic needs of pensioners particularly in the ... scenario marked by ... rising healthcare and living expenses". Also, little is known about the follow-up to the panel's recommendation for "an urgent and comprehensive review of the minimum pension". The EPFO must release the findings of actuarial assessment, made by valuers in recent years. This should also be beneficial to the PF body, as EPFO CEO Ramesh Krishnamurthi observed in an interview with *The Hindu* in August that "there is a misconception that the [pension] fund has unlimited resources", while ruling out the reopening of the window for higher pensions. Even if the government is unwilling to restore the pre-2014 coverage, under which all employees were covered regardless of their wages, it should consider relaxation of the restriction on the coverage. Else, many pensioners will be pushed below the poverty line.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

YouTube Homework

ISA Deep-sea discovery, environmental responsibility

India is standing at the threshold of a new frontier. But the most important question is not how deep we can go, how much we can mine, or how much wealth lies beneath the ocean floor. It is more fundamental: Should everything that can be technologically exploited necessarily be exploited? The question is particularly important as India strengthens its position in deep-sea exploration and develops the scientific and technological capabilities to access one of the least understood parts of the planet.

A growing deep-sea footprint

India is not new to seabed mineral exploration and holds three International Seabed Authority (ISA) exploration contracts covering approximately 95,000 square kilometres across the Central Indian Ocean Basin, Central Indian Ridge and Carlsberg Ridge in the international seabed area. Its exploration has identified an estimated 366 million tonnes of polymetallic nodules containing nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese, alongside extensive environmental and biodiversity studies.

Under the Deep Ocean Mission, India is developing deep-sea mining technology, underwater robotics and the MATSYA-6000 human submersible, while the National Institute of Ocean Technology has tested a mining machine at depths of about 5,270 metres. At the same time, biodiversity surveys across 19 seamounts have studied around 1,300 deep-sea organisms, including nearly 23 species reported as new to science. These achievements also impose a profound responsibility to decide whether technological ability should ultimately lead to exploitation.

Technological progress can create a dangerous assumption: if we can exploit something, we should. But the deep ocean challenges this logic. It is a complex and poorly understood ecosystem, and India's own biodiversity research continues to reveal previously unknown organisms. We cannot confidently predict the consequences of



P. Ragavan

Marine biologist with over a decade of professional experience in the conservation and management of coastal and marine environments

India has an opportunity to become a global leader not only in deep-sea technology but also in deep-sea ecological governance

large-scale seabed disturbance while our understanding of these ecosystems remains incomplete. This is not an argument against science, but for more science before potentially irreversible intervention. Deep-sea minerals may have legitimate strategic importance for India's renewable-energy, electric-mobility and advanced manufacturing ambitions. However, strategic importance cannot automatically become ecological permission. Before considering extraction, India should ask whether the minerals are genuinely necessary at the proposed scale, whether alternatives exist, and whether demand can be reduced through recycling, efficiency, substitution and a circular economy. Necessity must be demonstrated, not presumed.

India's investment in deep-ocean science need not imply a commitment to commercial mining. Exploration can advance knowledge, biodiversity assessment, environmental baselines and technology without leading to exploitation. Mining, however, would physically disturb the seabed. Therefore, adaptive management alone cannot guarantee ecological protection. India has an opportunity to adopt a stronger principle before exploitation begins: the question should not be "How can we mine with minimum damage?" but "Do we need to mine at all?" Since India's ISA activities remain at the exploration stage, this is the right time to establish a high ecological threshold for any future decision to exploit.

Science must also teach us to say 'no'

The deep ocean is now emerging as the next frontier for economic growth. Yet, we expect the ocean to regulate climate and support biodiversity while extending industrial activity into its least understood ecosystems. The ocean should not become a place where the environmental costs of human consumption are simply relocated. Scientific progress should not mean making more of nature exploitable and

then calling it sustainable. True sustainable development must reduce dependence on extraction through lower demand, resource efficiency, recycling, substitution and circular consumption – principles reflected in India's Mission LIFE. Science must therefore help us use resources responsibly and, equally importantly, determine when we do not need to use them at all. This calls for a broader understanding of scientific progress. Science should not merely open new frontiers for exploitation; it should also reveal which frontiers are best left untouched. The ability to say "we do not need to go there" may itself represent a higher level of scientific and civilisational maturity than simply proving that we can

India can lead a different model

India has an opportunity to become a global leader in deep-sea ecological governance. India could take the bold step of recognising the deep ocean not merely as a mineral reserve, but as a precious ecological asset whose value may exceed that of its mineral wealth. It could use the knowledge gained through the Deep Ocean Mission to conclude that some poorly understood and potentially irreversible ecosystems are better left undisturbed. Progress is not how much nature we can convert into resources, but how much we can preserve while meeting human needs. This would reaffirm India's long-standing civilisational tradition of living in harmony with nature.

The defining environmental approaches of this century – Nature-based Solutions, the SDGs, the Circular Economy and Mission LIFE – share a common principle: nature is the capital on which development depends. They call for conserving ecosystems, reducing resource consumption and ensuring responsible development. Science and technology must therefore tell us not only how far we can go but also where we must stop. Our future depends on preserving the natural capital that sustains development.

Gaganyaan

ISA

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- भारत सरकार समुद्र की गहराइयों के अध्ययन, संसाधनों की खोज और ब्लू इकोनॉमी (Blue Economy) को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं और मिशन चला रही है:

डीप ओशन मिशन (Deep Ocean Mission - DOM):

- यह भारत सरकार का सबसे प्रमुख मिशन है, जिसे पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय (MoES) द्वारा संचालित किया जाता है।
- इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य गहरे समुद्र में खनिज, ऊर्जा और समुद्री जैव विविधता (Marine Biodiversity) की खोज करना है।
- **मत्स्य 6000 (MATSYA 6000):** इस मिशन के तहत भारत 'समुद्रयान' प्रोजेक्ट के लिए अपनी पहली मानवयुक्त पनडुब्बी बना रहा है, जो 3 इंसानों को 6,000 मीटर की गहराई तक ले जाने में सक्षम होगी।
- **पॉलीमेटलिक नोड्यूल्स (Polymetallic Nodules):** हिंद महासागर के गहरे तल से कॉपर, निकल, कोबाल्ट और मैंगनीज जैसे दुर्लभ खनिजों के खनन की तकनीक विकसित करना।

✓ **ब्लू इकोनॉमी पॉलिसी (Blue Economy Policy):**

- यह नीति समुद्री संसाधनों के टिकाऊ उपयोग, तटीय विकास, समुद्री पर्यटन और गहरे समुद्र में मत्स्य पालन (Deep Sea Fishing) को प्रोत्साहित करती है।
- गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने की योजना (Deep Sea Fishing Scheme):

- ✓ **प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना (PMMSY):** इसके तहत पारंपरिक मछुआरों को गहरी समुद्री सीमाओं में मछली पकड़ने के लिए आधुनिक 'डीप सी फिशिंग वेसल्स' (Deep Sea Fishing Vessels) खरीदने और नावों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सब्सिडी दी जाती है।

ओ-स्मार्ट योजना (O-SMART Scheme):

- इसका पूरा नाम *Ocean Services, Modelling, Applications, Resources and Technology* है।
- यह योजना समुद्री अनुसंधान, मौसम पूर्वानुमान, सुनामी चेतावनी प्रणाली और गहरे समुद्र में प्रौद्योगिकी विकास का समर्थन करती है।
- **राष्ट्रीय महासागर प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (NIOT) की पहल:**
- NIOT गहरे पानी में चलने वाले रोबोटिक्स, जल अलवणीकरण (Desalination Plants) और महासागरीय तापीय ऊर्जा (OTEC) तकनीक पर काम कर रहा है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



India Deep Tech Alliance invests ₹2,170 crore in 56 firms

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The India Deep Tech Alliance (IDTA)'s members, which include individual and corporate investors from India and abroad, invested ₹2,170 crore in 56 deep-tech firms in India over the last year, the grouping announced at the Semicon India 2026 event. The investments were made "independently by individual IDTA members in accordance with their respective investment strategies and processes,"

it said. Principal Scientific Adviser to the government Ajay Kumar Sood said the investments showed that the "vision" behind the ₹1 lakh crore Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) scheme of the Department of Science and Technology was "beginning to translate into measurable action".

"The RDI Scheme and industry-led initiatives can complement each other in strengthening the pathways through which promising technologies move from the laboratory to the market and create long-term strategic and economic value for India," Mr. Sood said. Energy and climate-related start-ups got over 30% of the capital, with eight firms receiving ₹655 crore. Quantum, robotics and space start-ups received nearly a similar share, split among 21 companies. AI received nearly 30%, with 16 firms receiving ₹639 crore.

IDTA
✓

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- **India Deep Tech Alliance (IDTA)** भारतीय और वैश्विक निवेशकों, वेंचर कैपिटल फर्मों और कॉर्पोरेट्स का एक उद्योग-संचालित (Industry-led) गठबंधन है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत में डीप-टेक (Deep Tech) स्टार्ट-अप्स को बढ़ावा देना, उन्हें पूंजी (Capital) और तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध कराना है।

1. मुख्य उद्देश्य और कार्य

- **निजी पूंजी जुटाना (Private Capital):** इस गठबंधन के सदस्य भारत-आधारित डीप-टेक कंपनियों के लिए \$1 अरब (USD) से अधिक का फंड निवेश करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं।
- **तकनीकी सहायता और नेटवर्क:** केवल फंडिंग ही नहीं, बल्कि उद्यमियों को शोध (R&D), पेटेंट, निर्माण (Manufacturing) और ग्लोबल मार्केट तक पहुंच बनाने में मदद करना।
- **सरकारी नीतियों से समन्वय:** यह अलायंस भारत सरकार के ₹1 लाख करोड़ के RDI (Research, Development and Innovation) स्कीम के साथ मिलकर काम करता है, ताकि देश के प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों को आगे बढ़ाया जा सके।

2. प्राथमिकता वाले मुख्य क्षेत्र (Focus Sectors)

- यह अलायंस मुख्य रूप से जटिल और उच्च-तकनीकी क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है:
- **आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) और एडवांस्ड कंप्यूटिंग**
- **सेमीकंडक्टर और माइक्रोइलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स**
- **रोबोटिक्स, स्पेस और क्वांटम टेक्नोलॉजी**
- **बायोटेक्नोलॉजी, सिंथेटिक बायोलॉजी और फार्मा**
- **क्लीन एनर्जी और क्लाइमेट टेक्नोलॉजी**

3. प्रमुख सदस्य (Key Members)

- इसमें भारत और अमेरिका के प्रमुख वेंचर कैपिटल फंड शामिल हैं, जैसे — **Celesta Capital, Accel, Premji Invest, Blume Ventures, Venture Catalysts, 3one4 Capital, Ideaspring Capital** आदि।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Higher advance tax mop-up boosts net direct tax collection by 13%

Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

The government's net direct tax collection rose 13% to more than ₹12.12 lakh crore till September 17 in the current financial year, buoyed by better advance tax mop-up from corporates, data released by CBDT on Friday showed.

Advance tax mop-up grew 16.2% to about ₹5.22 lakh crore. This includes an 18% growth, at over ₹4.16 lakh crore, in advance tax payments by corporates, and a 9.24% rise in non-corporate advance tax of ₹1.06 lakh crore.



Gross direct tax collection clocked 15% growth.

Refunds jumped 29.2% to over ₹2.2 lakh crore till September 17 as per the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) data.

Gross direct tax collec-

tion clocked 15% growth, totalling over ₹14.32 lakh crore. After adjusting for refunds, net collections from direct taxes (including corporate, non corporate, STT) grew 3% to over ₹12.12 lakh crore.

The government has budgeted to collect Rs 26.97 lakh crore from direct taxes in the current financial year, a 15% growth over Rs 23.40 lakh crore collected in FY26.

Corporate tax mop-up

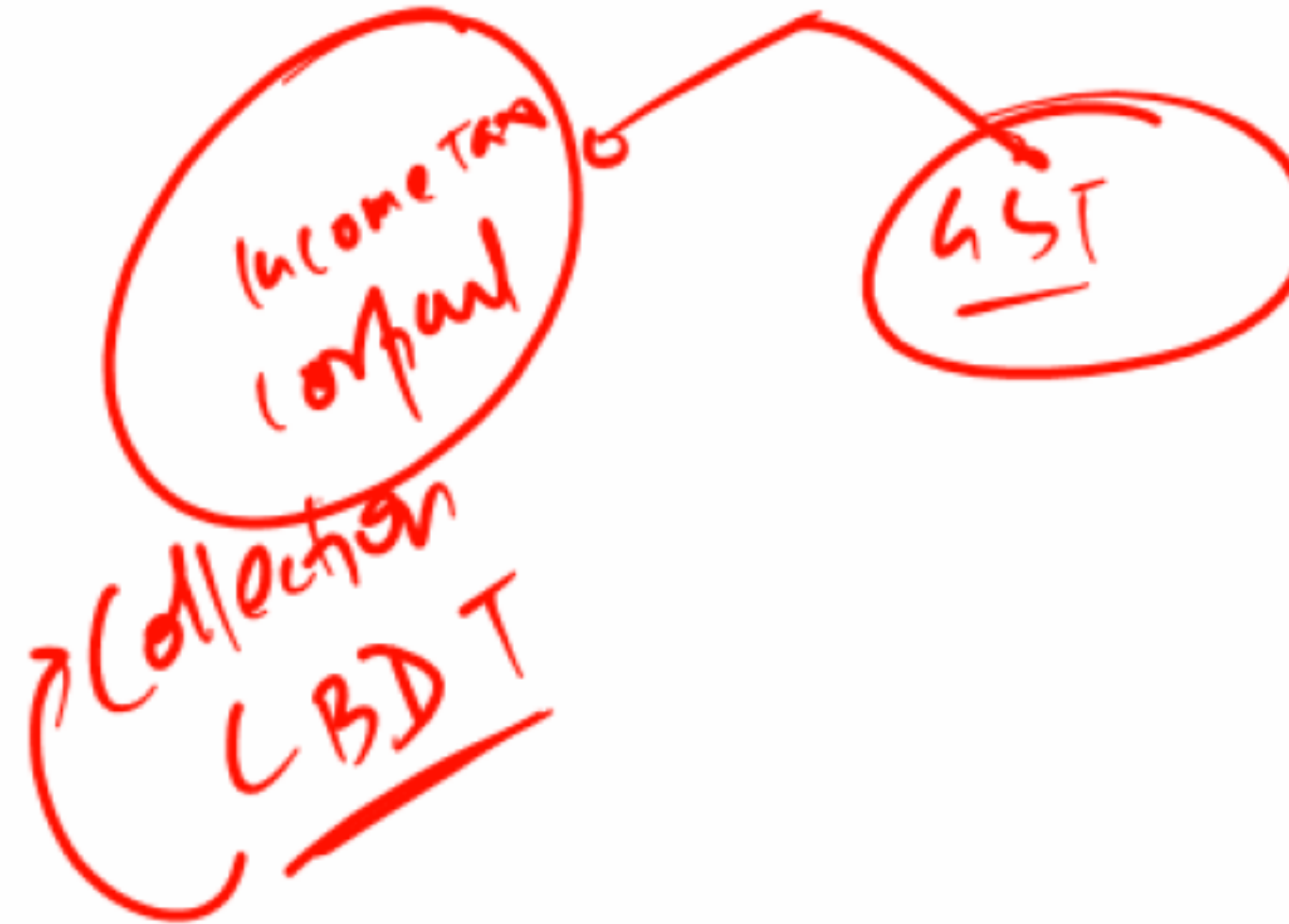
Net corporate tax mop-up rose 19.5% to about ₹5.56 lakh crore, while non-corporate tax (individuals and

HUFs) mop-up rose 6% to over ₹6.16 lakh crore. Securities Transactions Tax (STT) collection grew 53% to ₹40,214 crore between April 1 and September 17.

Deloitte India partner, Rohinton Sidhwa said the over 50% rise in STT mop-up seems to be primarily driven by rate hikes in the Budget rather than a rise in turnover. A 150% hike was effected in STT rates on equity futures, effective April 1, 2026. AKM Global managing partner Amit Maheshwari, said the trends were broadly consistent with the underlying momentum in economy.

YouTube Homework

- Direct Tax & Indirect Tax



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



YouTube Homework

U.K. says Falklands have 'right' to oil exploration after Argentine sanctions

Agence France-Presse
LONDON

The British government on Friday said the Falkland Islands had the "right to develop their natural resources as they see fit" after Argentina sought tougher sanctions for oil projects in the British-administered territory.

Britain and Argentina fought a brief but bitter 10-week war in 1982 over the South Atlantic islands, known to Argentines as Las Malvinas.

Argentine President Javier Milei has renewed claims over the islands, targeting in particular a U.K.-Israeli oil project near the archipelago.

Mr. Milei has backed a



Contested territory: The Falkland Islanders themselves voted overwhelmingly in 2013 to remain British. AFP

Bill that would ban the development of any natural resources in without authorisation from Buenos Aires, raising the penalty set out in an older law to a maximum 20 years in prison.

His government also

filed a criminal complaint against Israeli firm Navitas for drilling in a major oil field off the Falklands.

"The U.K. Government and our diplomatic network stands fully behind those businesses and individuals. They have our full

support," the U.K. foreign office said in a statement.

Navitas has a majority share of the Sea Lion offshore oil project, with Britain's Rockhopper holding the rest. Both companies have insisted they have valid exploration licences supported by the U.K.

Mr. Milei says the project violates a UN resolution calling on both sides to desist from unilateral actions in the islands.

The Falkland Islanders themselves voted overwhelmingly in 2013 to remain British. But Argentina rejects that outcome, arguing that the principle of self-determination does not apply to a population it considers implanted by Britain after 1833.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- UK (ब्रिटेन) और अर्जेंटीना के बीच फ़ॉकलैंड द्वीप समूह (Falkland Islands) में तेल खोज और खनन को लेकर चल रहे नए विवाद ✓

प्रमुख बिंदु (Key Details)

- यूके का रुख: ब्रिटेन सरकार ने कहा है कि फ़ॉकलैंड द्वीप समूह के निवासियों को अपने प्राकृतिक संसाधनों (तेल) का विकास करने का पूर्ण अधिकार है। ✓
ब्रिटेन इन तेल कंपनियों और द्वीप के निवासियों का पूरा समर्थन कर रहा है। ✓
- अर्जेंटीना के कड़े प्रतिबंध: अर्जेंटीना के राष्ट्रपति हावियर माइली (Javier Milei) ने इस द्वीप पर अपने दावों को फिर से उठाया है। अर्जेंटीना सरकार ने एक विधेयक पारित किया है जिसमें बिना इजाजत तेल खोज करने पर **20 साल तक की जेल** का प्रावधान है। साथ ही, उन्होंने तेल ड्रिलिंग कर रही इजरायली कंपनी 'Navitas' के खिलाफ आपराधिक शिकायत दर्ज की है।
- तेल परियोजना (Sea Lion Oil Project): इस प्रोजेक्ट में इजरायली कंपनी 'Navitas' की प्रमुख हिस्सेदारी है और ब्रिटेन की 'Rockhopper' कंपनी भी इसमें शामिल है।

अंतरराष्ट्रीय नियम बनाम जनमत संग्रह:

- अर्जेंटीना का तर्क: राष्ट्रपति माइली का कहना है कि यह प्रोजेक्ट संयुक्त राष्ट्र (UN) के उस प्रस्ताव का उल्लंघन करता है जो दोनों पक्षों को एकतरफा कार्रवाई करने से रोकता है।
- ब्रिटेन का तर्क: 2013 में फ़ॉकलैंड के निवासियों ने एक जनमत संग्रह (Referendum) में भारी बहुमत से ब्रिटेन का हिस्सा बने रहने के पक्ष में वोट दिया था।

ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

- 1982 का युद्ध: दक्षिण अटलांटिक महासागर में स्थित इस द्वीप को लेकर 1982 में ब्रिटेन और अर्जेंटीना के बीच 10 हफ्तों का युद्ध हुआ था।
- नाम का अंतर: इस द्वीप को ब्रिटेन में **Falklands** और अर्जेंटीना में **Las Malvinas** के नाम से जाना जाता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



A week after capturing Red Sea city, Houthi rebels eye Yemen's oil-rich east

The Houthis' biggest land grab in years has reignited Yemen's long-running civil war, sending 1.25 lakh people fleeing and rattling global fuel markets; with the rebels now turning their sights towards the east, the Saudi-backed govt. and a fractured array of rival forces are scrambling to hold the line

Associated Press
CAIRO

It's been a week since Yemen's Iran-backed Houthi rebels stormed down the Red Sea coast, extending their reach to a key maritime chokepoint and threatening Saudi Arabia's oil exports.

The Houthis' biggest land grab in years reignited Yemen's 12-year civil war and pushed up global fuel prices. It also gave Iran another potential source of leverage as the United States has started to loosen Tehran's grip on the Strait of Hormuz, on the other side of the Arabian Peninsula. The Houthis are also firing at Saudi oil facilities and tankers. An attack on Saudi Arabia's east-west pipeline, blamed on Iran-backed militias in Iraq, added to an unfolding nightmare for the kingdom and rattled world markets.

The rebel blitz has forced some 1.25,000 Yemenis to flee their homes. The civil war has killed over 1,50,000 people and at times pushed the country to the brink of famine.

Now the rebels appear to be eyeing Yemen's oil-rich east. So far, the only thing standing in their way is Yemen's Saudi-backed government and an array of forces that have fought one another as recently as January. Saudi Arabia's most important ally, the U.S., appears to be sitting this one out.

The Houthis captured

the important Red Sea port city of Mokha before taking several islands near the narrow Bab el-Mandeb strait, through which some 12% of world trade passes in peacetime. They are also just 32 kilometres (20 miles) from Djibouti, a small African nation hosting U.S. and other military bases.

The Houthis first swept down from their northern heartland in 2014, capturing the capital, Sanaa, and much of northern Yemen. Saudi Arabia intervened the following year, and fighting raged until a 2022 ceasefire.

In recent days, there has been heavy fighting in and around Marib, a central city in an oil-rich province of the same name. Previous Houthi offensives have failed to capture the city, which also serves as a military hub for Saudi-backed forces. The Houthis also threaten the western city of Taiz, a front line for much of the conflict.

The Houthis want Saudi Arabia to lift a long-running blockade on the territory they control.

"It is Saudi Arabia that closed the Bab el-Mandeb strait to shipping traffic to and from Yemen, and imposed an unjust blockade on the country," Mohammed al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthis' political bureau, told AP.

The Saudis and their allies have long struggled to contain or deter the Houthis, and may be tempted to seek a diplo-



Intensifying conflict: Houthi supporters celebrate advances along the Red Sea coastline in Sanaa, Yemen, on Friday. REUTERS

matic solution to halt the attacks. That might ultimately require U.S. concessions to Iran, the only country with leverage over the Houthis.

The U.S., which bombed the Houthis under the Biden and Trump administrations, has shown no interest in getting involved this time around, and the Houthis appear keen to keep it that way. They say they are only attacking Saudi shipping.

Windward, a shipping firm, reported a dip in traffic through the Bab el-Mandeb from 35 daily transits before the Houthi advance to 25 after, but traffic has already recovered and climbed to 45 transits on Sunday.

The Houthis could still expand their target bank beyond Saudi ships and tankers. During their self-styled blockade of Israel at the height of the war in Gaza, the Houthis attacked

ships in the Red Sea with no known connection to that conflict. "At the moment, their focus is on Saudi-linked shipping," said Valentin d'Hautville, a West Asia analyst at ACLED, a conflict monitor. But they might "extend the criteria according to which vessels are assessed to be 'Saudi-linked' to increase pressure on both Saudi and the global economy."

Allies and pacts

Regional mediators have sprung into action, but a diplomatic agreement appears unlikely without some kind of breakthrough in the wider Iran war. Iran wants the U.S. to lift a blockade and sanctions that have devastated its economy, while the U.S. seeks the full reopening of the Strait of Hormuz and a deal to roll back Tehran's nuclear programme. Neither side has shown any sign of budging since a pre-

liminary agreement quickly crumbled over the summer.

Last weekend, Oman hosted a meeting between U.S. and Houthi representatives, a Houthi official and another individual familiar with the talks told the AP this week.

The U.S. says it has been in "constant contact" with the Saudis, a close ally and the recipient of billions of dollars in American military assistance.

Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman recently visited Egypt, which has served as a regional mediator. A government official in Turkey, another potential mediator, said this week that it was in talks with Iran and the United Arab Emirates to try and lower tensions.

The Houthi attacks are the first test of a new defence pact among Saudi Arabia, NATO member Turkey and nuclear power Pakistan. But officials from Turkey and Pakistan say they have not received a Saudi request for support.

The latest fighting has killed eight civilians and wounded another 32, according to the UN humanitarian office, which says an estimated 1.25,000 people have fled their homes. The Health Ministry in the Saudi-backed government says the Houthis have killed around 150 civilians since September 3.

Saudi Arabia said Thursday that debris from an intercepted Houthi drone killed one person and

wounded two others in the kingdom.

Yemen was the poorest Arab country even before the civil war, and has experienced widespread hunger in recent years because of the conflict and the Saudi-led blockade.

The Houthis' detention of UN and aid workers has hampered international assistance in the territories they control. Experts say the Houthis have struggled to pay civil servants, leading to some unrest, and have diverted much of their tax revenues to their military wing.

The UN humanitarian office, known as OCHA, says only 20% of its humanitarian appeal for Yemen has been funded, and that "millions risk losing access to food, healthcare, nutrition, water and protection services."

"The needs are extremely high right now," said Sara Ahmed, a supervisor with Doctors Without Borders in Mokha. Doctors are working under difficult conditions to keep essential services running despite hearing airstrikes, she said.

Mahida Ahmed fled the fighting in Mokha and is now sheltering in a displacement camp in Aden, where the Saudi-backed government is headquartered. She said she left in a hurry, with her children but no belongings, while her husband is still stranded in Mokha. "This war has been completely devastating for us," she said.

YouTube Homework

A Houthis

U.S. gives UN one more year to end support for Somalia peacekeepers

Reuters

MOGADISHU/NAIROBI

The United States (U.S.) has agreed to give the UN another year to wind down its support for African peacekeepers in Somalia, a document showed – a move that gives some breathing space to a force that was fearing quicker cuts, but still leaves its future in peril.

Reuters reported in July that Washington – increasingly frustrated with the administration in Mogadishu – said it would block UN from supporting the African Union (AU) force which props up the government and helps it fight al Qaeda-linked militants.

Analysts have warned that any weakening of the



Analysts warn any weakening of AU peacekeepers in Somalia would undermine the govt. and exacerbate the political turmoil. REUTERS

AU peacekeepers would severely undermine the government there and could exacerbate the political turmoil in a combustible region near the Red Sea.

The peacekeepers, known as the AU Support and Stabilisation Mission in Somalia, rely heavily on UN support for essential lo-

gistics such as food, water, fuel, medical services and transportation of troops.

The U.S. had told the AU in July it would use its clout to prevent the UN supporting the peacekeepers from the start of next year.

In another diplomatic note seen by *Reuters* and shared with embassies last

week, Washington said “the United States is willing to support a 12-month drawdown followed immediately by liquidation” of the UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS).

Without that 12-month window, the funding could have stopped by December, when the mandate of that UN office expires.

A spokesperson for the U.S. State Department told *Reuters* that Washington would no longer fund or support the UN office in Somalia, whose total budget is around \$500 million.

The move will buy Somalia and its partners some more time to find other backers, but does not lift the threat over the peacekeeping force’s future.

Home Assignment



1. प्रश्न: संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति सेना (UN Peacekeeping) के पहले मिशन की शुरुआत किस वर्ष हुई थी?

- (A) 1945
- (B) 1948
- (C) 1952
- (D) 1956

2. प्रश्न: पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार की 'अन्नपूर्णा योजना' के तहत पात्र महिलाओं को हर महीने कितनी आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाती है?

- (A) ₹1,500
- (B) ₹2,000
- (C) ₹3,000
- (D) ₹5,000

Overview

- **PM-Khanij Yojna**
- **Secularism**
- **US Tariff**
- **TMC Symbol Issue**
- **Odisha – Nirman Shramik Scheme**
- **SIR – Pending Cases**
- **Cheetah**
- **EPFO – Wage Ceiling**
- **Deep Sea Mission**
- **India Deep Tech Alliance**
- **CBDT – Direct Tax**
- **Falkland**
- **Houthis**
- **UN – Peace Keeping**

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Result Mitra

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