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By **Faiyaz Sir**

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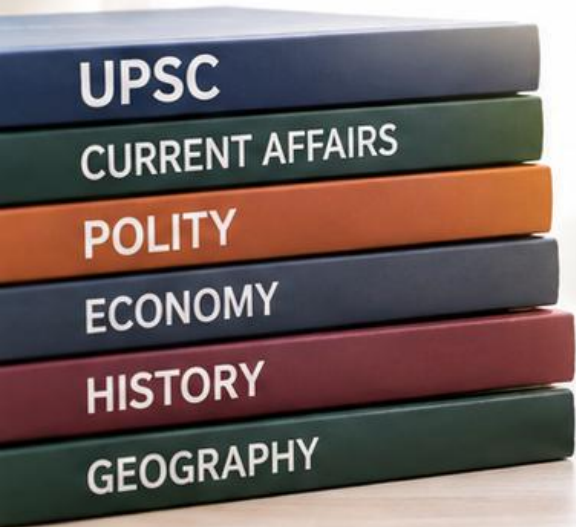


**STAY AHEAD
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“ मंज़िलें कितनी भी ऊंची
क्यों न हों, रास्ते हमेशा
पैरों के नीचे ही होते हैं। ”

UPSC



आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

- Tulu
- National Film Award
- महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

What does Tulu's new official language status mean?

How will the new status change the use of Tulu in administration? Is the Cabinet's decision enough?

Raviprasad Kamila

The story so far:

Karnataka government, in its Cabinet meeting held in Mangaluru on September 18, decided to accord the additional official (administrative) language status to Tulu, which is commonly spoken in Dakshina Kannada district, southern parts of Udupi district in Karnataka, and northern parts of Kasaragod district in Kerala. While making the announcement, Chief Minister D.K. Shivakumar said the status will apply to administrative matters in the two districts. The government will release ₹82 lakh annually for translation, training and language usage purposes.

How will the decision help people?

B. Shivarama Shetty, former Project Director, Centre of Excellence for Studies

in Classical Kannada, Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysuru, said that elected representatives can speak in Tulu at gram sabhas of gram panchayats, taluk panchayats, and zilla panchayats meetings. It also applies to urban local body meetings such as city corporation council, city municipal council and town municipal council meetings. The government circulars and orders issued in the two districts should also contain Tulu. People can submit applications to government departments in Tulu. This will make officials who do not know Tulu depend on translations, translators, or learn the basics of Tulu.

When did the government move to grant official status to Tulu begin?

When the BJP government was in power, the then Minister for Kannada and Culture, V. Sunil Kumar, on January 30, 2023, formed a committee headed by M.

Mohan Alva, Chairman, Alva's Education Foundation, Moodbidri, Dakshina Kannada, to study and submit a report on declaring Tulu as the second official language of Karnataka.

The committee was asked to submit its report to the government in a week. According to Mr. Kumar, the BJP government could not grant official language status to Tulu because the model code of conduct for the 2023 Assembly elections in Karnataka was declared on March 29, 2023, and the BJP lost power in the elections.

Later, the Congress government took over in Karnataka. It appointed a committee led by K. M. Gayatri, Director of Kannada and Culture, to study the procedures adopted by the Andhra Pradesh government to grant additional language status to Urdu.

This committee visited Andhra Pradesh on January 19 and 20, 2026 and studied

how Urdu is being used in administration. The committee submitted its report to the Karnataka government on March 4, against the backdrop of the move to declare Tulu as the additional official language.

Is the Cabinet's decision enough?

Article 345 of the Constitution allows each State legislature to choose one or more regional languages or Hindi as the official language for its official work. It says: "Subject to the provisions of articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State."

Section 2 of the Karnataka Official Language Act, 1963 states that Kannada is the official language.

Some law graduates say that if Karnataka is to implement the Cabinet's decision, it will have to amend the Karnataka Official Language Act to incorporate Tulu as an additional administrative language in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. Once the amendment is approved by the appropriate authority, the Governor, the government will issue a notification, following which the Cabinet's decision will come into force. The governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana followed

the same procedure – amending their respective language laws – to declare Urdu as the second official language of their States.

How is this language introduced in academics?

Tulu is taught as the third optional language in schools, from Class 6 to Class 10, in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. It was first introduced for Class 6 in the 2010-11 academic year. It is not being taught as a subject in pre-university and degree classes. Mangalore University introduced a two-year Tulu postgraduation programme in its erstwhile University Evening College (now closed down) in 2018-19. The programme was wound up from the academic year 2024-25, citing a lack of students in double digits who applied to join the programme.

Is it an independent language?

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner has recognised Tulu as an independent language of India ever since the department was established, and the Census Report gives statistics about Tulu speakers as a separate linguistic community.

It is treated as an important non-scheduled language of India. But it is not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

तुलु भाषा को अतिरिक्त आधिकारिक (प्रशासनिक) भाषा का दर्जा

1. क्या फैसला लिया गया है?

- **अतिरिक्त आधिकारिक भाषा:** कर्नाटक सरकार ने दक्षिण कन्नड़ और उडुपी जिलों में तुलु को अतिरिक्त प्रशासनिक (Administrative) भाषा का दर्जा देने का निर्णय लिया है।
- **बजट का प्रावधान:** भाषा के अनुवाद (Translation), प्रशिक्षण और प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए सरकार हर साल ₹82 लाख का फंड जारी करेगी।

2. इससे क्या बदलाव आएगा?

- **स्थानीय प्रशासन में उपयोग:** ग्राम पंचायत, तालुका पंचायत, जिला पंचायत और नगर निगम की बैठकों में प्रतिनिधि तुलु में बात कर सकेंगे।
- **आवेदन और आदेश:** लोग अब सरकारी विभागों में तुलु भाषा में आवेदन जमा कर सकेंगे। साथ ही, सरकारी सर्कुलर और आदेश भी दोनों जिलों में तुलु में जारी किए जाएंगे।

3. क्या कैबिनेट का फैसला ही काफी है?

- **संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया (Article 345):** संविधान का अनुच्छेद 345 राज्य विधायिका को आधिकारिक भाषा चुनने का अधिकार देता है।
- **कानूनी संशोधन जरूरी:** इस फैसले को पूरी तरह लागू करने के लिए सरकार को '**Karnataka Official Language Act, 1963**' में संशोधन (Amendment) करना होगा। इसके बाद राज्यपाल की मंजूरी मिलने पर ही यह नियम पूरी तरह प्रभावी होगा।

4. शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तुलु की स्थिति

- **स्कूली शिक्षा:** दक्षिण कन्नड़ और उडुपी के स्कूलों में कक्षा 6 से 10 तक तुलु एक ऐच्छिक (Optional) तीसरी भाषा के रूप में पढ़ाई जाती है, जिसे पहली बार 2010-11 में शामिल किया गया था।
- **उच्च शिक्षा:** मैंगलोर यूनिवर्सिटी में 2018-19 में तुलु में Postgraduation (MA) शुरू किया गया था, लेकिन छात्रों की कम संख्या के कारण 2024-25 में इसे बंद करना पड़ा।

5. क्या तुलु एक स्वतंत्र भाषा है?

- **पहचान:** रजिस्ट्रार जनरल और जनगणना आयुक्त ने तुलु को भारत की एक स्वतंत्र भाषा माना है।
- **संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची:** यह भारत की एक महत्वपूर्ण गैर-अनुसूचित भाषा (Non-Scheduled Language) है, लेकिन अभी इसे संविधान की **8वीं अनुसूची (Eighth Schedule)** में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

- भारतीय संविधान के **भाग 17 (Part 17 - राजभाषा)** के अध्याय 2 (**प्रादेशिक भाषाएँ / Regional Languages**) के तहत किसी भाषा को राज्य की आधिकारिक भाषा (State Official Language) घोषित करने की प्रक्रिया इस प्रकार है:

1. अनुच्छेद 345 (Article 345) – राज्य विधानमंडल द्वारा

- इस अनुच्छेद के तहत किसी राज्य की विधानसभा (Legislative Assembly) को यह शक्ति प्राप्त है कि वह कानून (Act) बनाकर:
- राज्य में प्रयोग होने वाली **एक या एक से अधिक भाषाओं** को, या
- **हिंदी** को
- राज्य के सभी या किन्हीं विशेष शासकीय (Official) प्रयोजनों के लिए राजभाषा के रूप में अपना सकती है।

प्रक्रिया:

- **विधेयक (Bill) पेश करना:** राज्य सरकार विधानसभा में **राजभाषा संशोधन विधेयक (Official Language Amendment Bill)** पेश करती है।
- **राज्यपाल की मंजूरी:** विधेयक पास होने के बाद इसे राज्यपाल (Governor) के पास सहमति के लिए भेजा जाता है।
- **अधिसूचना (Notification):** राज्यपाल के हस्ताक्षर के बाद सरकार राजपत्र (Official Gazette) में अधिसूचना जारी करती है, जिसके बाद वह भाषा आधिकारिक दर्जा प्राप्त कर लेती है।

2. अनुच्छेद 347 (Article 347) – राष्ट्रपति की विशेष शक्ति

- यदि किसी राज्य की जनसंख्या का एक पर्याप्त भाग (Substantial proportion) यह चाहता है कि उनके द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा को राज्य में मान्यता मिले, तो:
- वे **राष्ट्रपति (President)** से इसके लिए माँग कर सकते हैं।
- यदि राष्ट्रपति संतुष्ट हैं, तो वे राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दे सकते हैं कि उस भाषा को पूरे राज्य में या राज्य के किसी विशेष हिस्से में शासकीय मान्यता दी जाए।

Prelims (प्रारंभिक परीक्षा) के अभ्यास प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1. भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत किसी राज्य की राजभाषा (Official Language) घोषित करने के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. संविधान का अनुच्छेद 345 राज्य विधानमंडल को यह शक्ति देता है कि वह कानून बनाकर राज्य में बोली जाने वाली किसी भी भाषा को राजभाषा घोषित कर सकता है।
2. किसी भाषा को राज्य की आधिकारिक भाषा बनाने के लिए उसका संविधान की 8वीं अनुसूची में शामिल होना अनिवार्य है।
3. अनुच्छेद 347 के तहत राष्ट्रपति किसी राज्य की जनसंख्या के एक वर्ग द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा को उस राज्य में शासकीय मान्यता देने का निर्देश दे सकते हैं।

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

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

Mains (मुख्य परीक्षा) के अभ्यास प्रश्न

- "संविधान का अनुच्छेद 345 और 347 भारत के भाषाई वैविध्य (Linguistic Diversity) को प्रशासनिक संरक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।" स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कोई राज्य किसी स्थानीय भाषा को अपनी अतिरिक्त आधिकारिक भाषा कैसे घोषित कर सकता है?



Culture & Tourism

राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 20 SEP 2026 12:49 AM

भारतीय सिनेमा के जादू को राष्ट्र नमन

[राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार — एक नजर में](#)



- राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार सिनेमा के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट योगदान के लिए दिए जाने वाले देश के सबसे प्रतिष्ठित सम्मान हैं। **1954 में शुरू किए गए** ये पुरस्कार हर साल सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रदान किए जाते हैं। सात दशकों से अधिक समय से, इन पुरस्कारों ने भारतीय फिल्म निर्माण में असाधारण रचनात्मक और तकनीकी उपलब्धियों को सराहा है। ये पुरस्कार तीन क्षेत्रों को कवर करते हैं — फीचर फिल्में, नॉन-फीचर फिल्में और सिनेमा पर लेखन।
- **72वें राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार** वर्ष 2024 में भारतीय सिनेमा की उपलब्धियों को सम्मानित करते हैं। विजेताओं की घोषणा **18 जुलाई 2026** को तीनों जूरी के अध्यक्षों द्वारा की गई थी। भारत की राष्ट्रपति **22 सितंबर 2026** को गुजरात के **एकता नगर (पूर्व में नाम केवड़िया)** में ये पुरस्कार प्रदान करेंगी।
- ये पुरस्कार देश भर में फिल्म निर्माण की समृद्ध भाषाई, सांस्कृतिक और क्षेत्रीय विविधता को दर्शाते हैं। ये बड़े कमर्शियल प्रोडक्शन और छोटी इंडिपेंडेंट फिल्मों को एक ही राष्ट्रीय मंच पर एक साथ लाते हैं। यही व्यापकता इस सम्मान को फिल्म निर्माताओं और दर्शकों दोनों के बीच एक खास पहचान दिलाती है।

विरासत और विकास — 1954 से अब तक

- भारतीय सिनेमा की यात्रा 1913 में दादासाहेब फाल्के की फिल्म **राजा हरिश्चंद्र** के साथ शुरू हुई थी। 1949 में गठित फ़िल्म इन्क्वायरी कमिटी ने ‘फिल्मों के लिए राज्य पुरस्कारों’ की शुरुआत करने की सिफारिश की थी। इनका गठन भारतीय सिनेमा में कलात्मक और तकनीकी उत्कृष्टता को सम्मानित करने तथा उसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए किया गया था। ये पुरस्कार 1954 में शुरू हुए थे और इसके पहले संस्करण में वर्ष 1953 की फिल्मों को सम्मानित किया गया था।

राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कारों का पहला संस्करण

- पहला संस्करण तीन श्रेणियों में आयोजित किया गया था, जिनके नाम हैं — फीचर फिल्में, वृत्तचित्र (डॉक्यूमेंट्री) फिल्में और बाल फिल्में। मराठी फिल्म **श्यामची आई** ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ अखिल भारतीय फीचर फिल्म के लिए प्रेसिडेंट गोल्ड मेडल जीता। **महाबलीपुरम** ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ डॉक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म के लिए प्रेसिडेंट गोल्ड मेडल जीता, और **दो बीघा जमीन** को सर्टिफिकेट ऑफ मेरिट मिला। इस प्रकार केवल सात सम्मानों के साथ हुई एक सहज शुरुआत ने भारतीय सिनेमा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पहचान के सात दशकों का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया।

भारतीय सिनेमा का नया कैनवास

- वर्ष 1967 की फिल्मों के लिए पहली बार कलाकारों और तकनीशियनों के लिए अलग-अलग पुरस्कार शुरू किए गए। उत्तम कुमार और नरगिस को 1968 में पहला सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेता और सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेत्री का पुरस्कार मिला। उस समय सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेता के पुरस्कार को **भारत** और सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेत्री के पुरस्कार को **उर्वशी** कहा जाता था। **दादासाहेब फाल्के पुरस्कार** की शुरुआत 1969 में हुई और यह सबसे पहले देविका रानी को प्रदान किया गया। जैसे-जैसे भारतीय सिनेमा का दायरा और विस्तार बढ़ता गया, वैसे-वैसे इसमें नई श्रेणियों और तकनीकी विधाओं को लगातार जोड़ा जाता रहा।

वर्ष	महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव
1913	दादासाहेब फाल्के ने फिल्म राजा हरिश्चंद्र का निर्माण पूरा किया, जो भारतीय सिनेमा निर्माण के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक पड़ाव साबित हुआ।
1954	इन पुरस्कारों की शुरुआत फिल्मों के लिए राज्य पुरस्कार के रूप में की गई। पहला सम्मान वर्ष 1953 में बनी फिल्मों को प्रदान किया गया।
1967-68	कलाकारों और तकनीशियनों के लिए पुरस्कारों की शुरुआत हुई। उत्तम कुमार और नरगिस ने पहले अभिनय सम्मान अपने नाम किए।
1969	दादासाहेब फाल्के पुरस्कार की शुरुआत की गई। देविका रानी इसकी पहली विजेता बनीं।
1973	फिल्म महोत्सव निदेशालय ने इन पुरस्कारों के आयोजन और संचालन की जिम्मेदारी संभाली।
2022	फिल्म महोत्सव निदेशालय का एनएफडीसी में विलय कर दिया गया, जो वर्तमान में इन पुरस्कारों की आयोजक संस्था है।
2026	72वें पुरस्कारों की घोषणा जुलाई में की गई। इस सम्मान समारोह का आयोजन गुजरात के एकता नगर में किया जाएगा।

72वाँ संस्करण — प्रमुख आकर्षण

- 72वें राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कारों में वर्ष 2024 के दौरान प्रमाणित भारतीय फिल्मों को शामिल किया गया है। इस संस्करण में **आर्टिकल 370** ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ फीचर फिल्म का पुरस्कार जीता। इसी फिल्म के लिए यामी गौतम ने मुख्य भूमिका में सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेत्री का पुरस्कार जीता। ममूटी और कार्तिक आर्यन ने मुख्य भूमिका में सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेता का पुरस्कार साझा किया। उन्हें यह सम्मान क्रमशः **ब्रमायुगम** और **चंदू चैंपियन** के लिए मिला।
- श्री राजकुमार पेरियासामी ने तमिल फिल्म **अमरन** के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ निर्देशन का पुरस्कार जीता। **कल्कि 2898 एडी** को संपूर्ण मनोरंजन प्रदान करने वाली सर्वश्रेष्ठ लोकप्रिय फिल्म घोषित किया गया। श्री रणदीप हुड्डा ने **स्वातंत्र्य वीर सावरकर** के लिए डायरेक्टर की बेस्ट डेब्यू फिल्म का पुरस्कार जीता। **भंगार** को सर्वश्रेष्ठ गैर-फीचर फिल्म चुना गया, जबकि **राम-नामी** को सर्वश्रेष्ठ डॉक्यूमेंट्री का पुरस्कार मिला।

72वें राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार के विजेता

नीचे दी गई तालिका में 72वें राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कारों के प्रमुख पुरस्कारों का विवरण दिया गया है। भाषाई पुरस्कार, टेक्निकल क्राफ्ट और स्पेशल मेंशन संपूर्ण सूची में अलग से दर्ज हैं।

सर्वश्रेष्ठ फीचर फिल्म	आर्टिकल 370 (हिंदी)	निर्माता: जियो स्टूडियोज और बी62 स्टूडियोज; निर्देशक: आदित्य सुहास जंभाले
सर्वश्रेष्ठ निर्देशन	अमरन (तमिल)	राजकुमार पेरियासामी
मुख्य भूमिका में सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेता	ब्रमायुगम (मलयालम); चंदू चैंपियन (हिंदी)	ममूटी और कार्तिक आर्यन (संयुक्त रूप से)
मुख्य भूमिका में सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेत्री	आर्टिकल 370 (हिंदी)	यामी गौतम
सहायक भूमिका में सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेता	भक्षक (हिंदी)	संजय मिश्रा
सहायक भूमिका में सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेत्री	महाराजा (तमिल); मिथ्या (कन्नड़)	सच्चाना नामीदास और रोपाश्री वर्काडी (साझा)

निर्देशक की सर्वश्रेष्ठ पहली फिल्म	स्वातंत्र्य वीर सावरकर (हिंदी)	रणदीप हुड्डा
संपूर्ण मनोरंजन प्रदान करने वाली सर्वश्रेष्ठ लोकप्रिय फिल्म	कल्कि 2898 एडी (तेलुगु)	निर्माता: वैजयंती मूवीज; निर्देशक: नाग अश्विन सिंगीरेड्डी
राष्ट्रीय, सामाजिक और पर्यावरण मूल्यों को बढ़ावा देने वाली सर्वश्रेष्ठ फीचर फिल्म	कैप्टन मिलर (तमिल)	निर्माता: सत्य ज्योति फिल्मस; निर्देशक: अरुण मथेश्वरन
सर्वश्रेष्ठ बाल फिल्म	35 - चिन्ना कथा कादू (तेलुगु)	निर्माता: एस ओरिजिनल्स और वाल्टेयर प्रोडक्शंस; निर्देशक: नंदा किशोर इमानी
सर्वश्रेष्ठ संगीत निर्देशन	आर्टिकल 370 (हिंदी); अमरन (तमिल)	शाश्वत सचदेव (गीत); जी. वी. प्रकाश कुमार (पार्श्व संगीत)
सर्वश्रेष्ठ गैर-फीचर फिल्म	भंगार (मराठी और अंग्रेजी)	निर्माता एवं निर्देशक: सुमिरा रॉय
निर्देशक की सर्वश्रेष्ठ पहली फिल्म (गैर-फीचर)	आंगेन (संथाली)	निर्देशक: रवि राज मुर्मू
सर्वश्रेष्ठ वृत्तचित्र (डॉक्यूमेंट्री)	राम-नामी (हिंदी)	निर्माता: बीबीपी स्टूडियो वर्चुअल भारत प्राइवेट लिमिटेड; निर्देशक: भारतबाला गणपति
सर्वश्रेष्ठ निर्देशन (गैर-फीचर)	स्टैच्यू ऑफ यूनिटी - एकता का प्रतीक (हिंदी)	आनंद एल. राय
सिनेमा पर सर्वश्रेष्ठ पुस्तक	नानिरुवुदे निमगागी नादिरुवुदे ननगागी (कन्नड़)	लेखक: कंचनूरु प्रदीप कुमार शेड्डी; प्रकाशक: मिरर पुस्तक
सर्वश्रेष्ठ फिल्म समीक्षक	हिंदी	संजीव श्रीवास्तव

दादासाहेब फाल्के पुरस्कार

- दादासाहेब फाल्के पुरस्कार भारतीय सिनेमा के क्षेत्र में सर्वोच्च सम्मान है। इसकी शुरुआत वर्ष 1969 में की गई थी, जब यह पहली बार देविका रानी को प्रदान किया गया था। यह पुरस्कार दादासाहेब फाल्के की स्मृति में दिया जाता है, जिन्होंने वर्ष 1913 में फिल्म **राजा हरिश्चंद्र** का निर्देशन किया था। इसके प्राप्तकर्ताओं को भारतीय सिनेमा के विकास और प्रगति में उनके उत्कृष्ट योगदान के लिए सम्मानित किया जाता है।

दादासाहेब फाल्के पुरस्कार 2024

- वर्ष 2024 का दादासाहेब फाल्के पुरस्कार **श्री अनंत नाग** को प्रदान किया जाएगा। भारत सरकार ने 16 सितंबर 2026 को इस निर्णय की घोषणा की। उनका जन्म 4 सितंबर 1948 को कर्नाटक में हुआ था और उन्होंने 70 के दशक की शुरुआत में अभिनय की दुनिया में कदम रखा। उन्होंने अपने अभिनय करियर की शुरुआत कन्नड़ फीचर फिल्म **संकल्प** से की, जबकि फिल्म **अंकुर** से उन्होंने हिंदी सिनेमा में पदार्पण किया।
- उन्होंने छह भारतीय भाषाओं की 300 से अधिक फिल्मों में विभिन्न प्रकार के किरदारों को जीवंत किया है। उनके काम में बेहद लोकप्रिय टेलीविजन धारावाहिक **मालगुडी डेज** भी शामिल है। उन्होंने पांच फिल्मफेयर पुरस्कार और सर्वश्रेष्ठ अभिनेता के लिए पांच कर्नाटक राज्य पुरस्कार जीते हैं। भारत सरकार ने उन्हें **2025 में पद्म भूषण** से सम्मानित किया था। उनकी सिनेमा की यात्रा पांच दशकों से भी ज़्यादा लंबी है और इसने कलाकारों की कई पीढ़ियों को प्रेरित किया है।

Prelims (प्रारंभिक परीक्षा) के अभ्यास प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1. भारत में 'राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कारों' (National Film Awards) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कारों की स्थापना वर्ष 1954 में हुई थी और इन्हें शुरुआत में 'राज्य पुरस्कार' (State Awards) कहा जाता था।
2. इन पुरस्कारों का आयोजन सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आने वाले 'फिल्म समारोह निदेशालय' (Directorate of Film Festivals) / राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम (NFDC) द्वारा किया जाता है।
3. भारतीय सिनेमा का सर्वोच्च सम्मान 'दादा साहेब फाल्के पुरस्कार' राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार समारोह के दौरान प्रदान किया जाता है।

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

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

Mains (मुख्य परीक्षा) के अभ्यास प्रश्न

- "राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार न केवल कलात्मक उत्कृष्टता का सम्मान करते हैं, बल्कि भारत की सांस्कृतिक विविधता और क्षेत्रीय सिनेमा को राष्ट्रीय मंच प्रदान करने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।" कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

प्रश्न 1 (10 अंक / 150 शब्द)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

India's NGOs at a new funding crossroads

When the first Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) was passed in 1976, a government of a different political hue was in power from the one that has now proposed the more fierce FCRA Amendment Bill, 2026. But the underlying political apprehensions were similar – the fear that foreign powers could destabilise the country by funding civil society organisations (non-governmental organisations or NGOs). In the present case, there is also an unstated fear of religious conversions by Christian and other religious minorities. The Bill is yet to be enacted because of strong reactions by the Opposition parties and several civil society groups, particularly Christian organisations.

The government claims that the flow of foreign funds into India's NGO sector operates as a vast, intricate and opaque web. Under the banners of development, human rights and social welfare, thousands of crores of unmonitored capital pour into the country every year. Much of this money deliberately bypasses state accounting mechanisms and finds its way into politically charged campaigns, highly selective local advocacy, and aggressive proselytisation and religious conversion networks.

Proposed legislation, the concerns

Under the proposed legislation, if an FCRA certificate is cancelled, surrendered or automatically lapses, foreign contributions and all assets created from them would vest in a government-appointed "designated authority". The organisation can recover the assets if registration is restored within the prescribed period. Permanent vesting will occur only if registration is not restored within that period. The Bill also provides for revision and an appeal to the District Judge.

If a fresh certificate is not obtained within the prescribed period, the assets could be sold or transferred to a government department, with the proceeds going to the Consolidated Fund of India. However, during the provisional-vesting period, restoration of registration results in return of assets and unused foreign contribution.

NGOs, especially Christian organisations, which the government says receive a larger proportion of the funds among religious associations, are worried that the legislation may not be religion-neutral and that, ultimately, the real sufferers would be the beneficiaries served by such charitable organisations, which have established and operate numerous schools, hospitals, old-age care homes and similar institutions. As some leaders from the northeast and tribal areas have pointed out, such institutions are sometimes the largest or only providers of these services in many areas.

Already, the FCRA registrations of 22,496 NGOs



Pushpa Sundar

The author of several books on philanthropy, with the latest title being 'Giving with A Thousand Hands: The Changing Face of Indian Philanthropy'

have been cancelled since 2015, leaving about 14,466 active registered associations eligible to receive foreign contributions (Ministry of Home Affairs data, September 2026). In fact, the amounts received are larger than those in 2006-07 (₹12,289.6 crore from private international donors), the last year for which data were available when this writer wrote the book, *Foreign Aid for Indian NGOs: Problem or Solution?* (2010).

So why the protests? The fact is that different sources of funding have a differential impact on organisations and their effectiveness because, as the saying goes, "He who pays the piper calls the tune".

Though in total, the volume of foreign aid to NGOs is small compared with government budgets, and only a small proportion of NGOs receive such aid, it is highly valued because it is not only an alternative source of funding but also more flexible than government funding, with fewer restrictions on how it can be used. It is generally tailored to an NGO's needs through discussions between the NGO and the donor.

The book, *Foreign Aid for Indian NGOs*, which is based desk research and interviews with several NGOs, large and small, suggests that while a few organisations felt that foreign aid had adverse consequences, such as encouraging the adoption of ideas and practices from abroad that were unsuited to Indian conditions, most felt that foreign funds had contributed to India's development and, in particular, to the growth of the voluntary sector. They had brought in new ideas, techniques, technologies and organisational improvements. In the absence of adequate government funding and private philanthropy, foreign aid had played a positive role.

Need for funding diversity

Today, however, given political events in neighbouring countries and elsewhere in the world, and without being privy to the secret sources of information that the government has about the destabilisation role played by foreign money, it is difficult to pass a definitive judgment on the need for and value of foreign aid today.

There can be no doubt that a vibrant and independent civil society is necessary for a healthy democracy and for preventing the abuse of unrestrained political power by any one section of society. Plural sources of funding are also necessary to ensure that civil society is not dependent on any one source.

But equally, one can question whether foreign funds are the only answer to the needs of civil society today. First, the voluntary sector is more developed now. Second, the situation regarding foreign aid itself has changed. Bona fide foreign donors are themselves moving away from giving

to India because of their own economic difficulties and the perception that India, which is aiming to become the world's third-largest economy, no longer needs aid from them.

Third, the domestic non-government funding environment has also improved. According to the Forbes 2026 list, there are 3,332 billionaires in the world, of whom 229 are in India, giving it the third-largest number after the United States and China. The amount they donate to philanthropy has also increased. According to the India Philanthropy Report by Bain & Company, private philanthropy was projected to reach ₹1.43 lakh crore (\$16 billion) in FY 2025. In addition, there is retail giving of about ₹37,000 crore annually.

The downside is that, according to the same report, demand is growing faster than supply, with projections indicating that the gap could reach ₹18 lakh crore (\$210 billion) by 2030.

Moreover, new philanthropists, especially entrepreneurs and technology leaders, are shifting away from traditional areas towards ecosystem building, scientific research, higher education and complex institutional support.

This is undoubtedly good news for social and economic change, but bad news for NGOs delivering traditional education, health and social welfare services.

A glimmer of hope for such NGOs is that, following the Companies Act, 2013, which made corporate social responsibility (CSR) spending compulsory for companies above a certain size, CSR spending by such listed companies was ₹22,563 crore in FY25, up 17.5% (latest CRISIL report).

Since many companies do not have the internal competency to undertake social development, they rely on NGOs as partners. Although many companies are moving into environmental and other emerging areas, many still find the traditional areas of health, education and rural development more meaningful.

A new opportunity

So if, in the ultimate analysis, the government does decide to limit foreign funding, the future need not be bleak if Indian domestic philanthropy steps up to fill the gap.

However, indigenous donors, and the government in particular, must become more responsive to the needs of NGOs, learn from foreign donors some of the practices that made their aid so sought after, and engage in more serious dialogue on funding practices, as distinct from development issues, to improve those practices and address the dissatisfaction on both sides. Ultimately, it is the innate generosity that is dormant in hundreds of dedicated Indians that will change the dynamics of development in India, not foreign aid, which at best can be the cherry on the cake.

India's non-governmental organisations must navigate shifting foreign and domestic funding sources

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



"India's NGOs at a new funding crossroads"

1. FCRA संशोधन विधेयक 2026 और सरकारी चिंताएँ

- **पृष्ठभूमि:** 1976 में पहला FCRA कानून बना था। वर्तमान में प्रस्तावित **FCRA Amendment Bill, 2026** का विरोध विपक्षी दलों और नागरिक संस्थाओं (विशेषकर ईसाई संगठनों) द्वारा किया जा रहा है।
- **सरकार का पक्ष:** सरकार का तर्क है कि विदेशी फंड पारदर्शी नहीं हैं और इनका उपयोग राजनीतिक अभियानों, धर्मांतरण और राज्य के लेखा तंत्र (accounting systems) को दरकिनार करने के लिए किया जा रहा है।
- **प्रस्तावित नियम:**
 - FCRA लाइसेंस रद्द होने या समाप्त होने पर विदेशी अंशदान और उससे निर्मित परिसंपत्तियां (assets) सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त प्राधिकरण के पास चली जाएंगी।
 - यदि निश्चित समय में पंजीकरण बहाल नहीं होता है, तो इन संपत्तियों को बेचकर पैसा भारत के **समेकित कोष (Consolidated Fund of India)** में जमा कर दिया जाएगा।

2. NGOs की चिंताएँ और विदेशी फंडिंग का महत्व

- **असंगठित असर:** लगभग 22,496 NGOs के FCRA लाइसेंस 2015 से रद्द हो चुके हैं और सितंबर 2026 तक केवल 14,466 सक्रिय पंजीकृत संघ ही बचे हैं।
- **लाभार्थियों पर प्रभाव:** ईसाई और अन्य धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों द्वारा संचालित संस्थाओं को डर है कि इस कानून से स्कूल, अस्पताल और अनाथालय चलाने वाले वास्तविक लाभार्थियों को नुकसान होगा।
- **विदेशी फंड की लचीलापन:** विदेशी फंड सरकारी सहायता की तुलना में अधिक लचीले (flexible) होते हैं और नई तकनीकों/विचारों को लाने में मदद करते हैं।

3. फंडिंग परिदृश्य में बदलाव (Funding Landscape)

- **विदेशी दाताओं की कमी:** वैश्विक आर्थिक मंदी और भारत के तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बनने के कारण विदेशी दाता भारत को सीधी वित्तीय सहायता देने से पीछे हट रहे हैं।
- **भारतीय परोपकार (Domestic Philanthropy) में वृद्धि:**
 - भारत में अरबपतियों की संख्या बढ़कर 229 हो गई है।
 - Bain & Company की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 2025 में निजी परोपकार ₹1.43 लाख करोड़ तक पहुँच गया और खुदरा दान (Retail giving) ₹37,000 करोड़ सालाना है।
 - **CSR फंडिंग:** Companies Act 2013 के तहत सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों का CSR खर्च FY25 में ₹22,563 करोड़ तक पहुँच गया है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

4. चुनौतियाँ और नया अवसर

- **मांग और आपूर्ति में अंतर:** सामाजिक कार्यों के लिए फंडिंग की मांग तेजी से बढ़ रही है और 2030 तक यह अंतर **₹18 लाख करोड़ (\$210 billion)** तक पहुँच सकता है।
- **प्राथमिकताओं में बदलाव:** नए दानदाता (टेक्नोलॉजी लीडर्स और उद्यमी) पारंपरिक क्षेत्रों (शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य) की जगह रिसर्च, इकोसिस्टम और उच्च शिक्षा पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं।
- **निष्कर्ष:** यदि सरकार विदेशी फंडिंग को सीमित करती है, तो भारतीय दानदाताओं और CSR को इस गैप को भरना होगा। सरकार और घरेलू दाताओं को NGOs की जरूरतों के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील होना पड़ेगा।

Tata Sons fell short of AoA conditions: Trusts

Chandrasekaran reappointment invalid, it says, challenging the casting vote mandate on Sept. 17

Trusts insists that chairman's vote which led to the approval of resolutions, had no *locus standi*

Says resolution lacked majority support from Tata Trusts-nominated directors as mandated

Lalatendu Mishra
MUMBAI

Tata Trusts, the majority owner of Tata Sons, has challenged the validity of the holding company's September 17 decision to reappoint N. Chandrasekaran as the chairman of its Board, arguing that its Articles of Association (AoA) require affirmative support from both its Trust-nominated directors. A chairman's casting – or tie-breaking – vote cannot override that condition, Tata Trusts said.

In a statement issued on Sunday, Tata Trusts, the philanthropic body which has a majority ownership of the company, also denied the existence of any deadlock at the Tata Sons Board meeting on September 17. It insisted that the casting vote by the chairman of the meeting, independent director Harish Manwani, which led to the Board approving two crucial resolutions, had no *locus standi*.

The AoA “do not leave

any decision of the Board to a mere head count of directors. They provide that no decision can be taken unless it has the affirmative support of at least a majority of the directors nominated by the Tata Trusts, who hold approximately 66% of the company,” Tata Trusts said.

Two directors'votes

Stating that this was a separate condition under the AoA, the Tata Trusts said, “There are two Tata Trusts nominees on the Board of Tata Sons [Venu Srinivasan and Noel Naval Tata]. Majority amongst two is two and not one.”

“On September 17, 2026, one such director [Noel Naval Tata] voted against the resolution. Thus, the affirmative support of Tata Trusts nominee directors as mandated by the AoA was not given. The condition failed, and so did the resolution,” Tata Trusts emphasised. It also denied any paralysis or deadlock arising from the “refusal of support” by Mr. Tata which would have entitled

Power dynamics

Tata Trusts has detailed provisions of the Articles of Association of Tata Sons to challenge the reappointment of Chandrasekaran

What the majority owner says

■ As per the AoA, any decision will need affirmative support of a majority of directors nominated by it

■ There are currently two directors, Venu Srinivasan and Noel Naval Tata, nominated by Tata Trusts, and a majority will need both their votes

■ While Mr. Srinivasan voted for the resolution on the chairperson, Mr. Tata voted against it, failing the AoA condition and the resolution



Noel Naval Tata

■ Casting vote is available only where there is equality of votes at the overall Board level, which was absent here

the chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

Pointing out that the chairman's casting vote is available only where there is equality of votes at the overall board level, the Tata Trusts said it does not apply amongst Tata Trusts' nominee directors.

“Whether the result of the vote was 4:1, or any other figure, is irrelevant. A condition is either met, or it is not. In this case the condition was not met,” it stated.

“On the suggestion that a refusal of support [by nominee director Mr. Tata]

amounted to a deadlock which would paralyse the Company and that the Chairman of the meeting was therefore entitled to resolve the position by a casting vote, there was no paralysis and there was no deadlock,” it reiterated.

“The Board put a question, and the AoA answered it in the negative. The exercise of a protective right conferred by a company's own constitution is not a deadlock; it is that constitution working as it was written to work,” Tata Trusts said.

According to Tata Trusts, the resolution to reappoint N. Chandrasekaran as the chairman of Tata Sons, considered at the Board meeting on September 17, was not validly passed and has no legal effect.

“In the eyes of the law, it is void *ab initio* [from the beginning],” it reiterated.

Mistry proceedings

Stating that the Articles of Association are not a convenience to be relied upon when they help and ignored when they don't, Tata Trusts said, “Tata Sons is not at liberty to take this position, because it has already taken the opposite one and won in the Supreme Court.”

In the proceedings arising out of the removal of former Tata Sons chairman Cyrus Mistry, the affirmative voting rights of the Trusts' nominee directors under Articles 104B and 121 were squarely in issue, it said.

“The National Company Law Appellate Tribunal held them to be oppres-

sive, and the complainants [Mistry & his SP Group Co] asked that they be deleted or confined. Tata Sons resisted that attempt. It defended these rights as a legitimate protection agreed between the shareholders, and it argued that far from being oppressive they were in truth the Trusts' entitlement as a majority shareholder,” it pointed out.

In 2020, the Supreme Court of India had accepted Tata Sons' case and set aside the finding that these Articles were oppressive.

“The Company cannot now disown the protection it went to the Supreme Court to preserve. They are either in the Articles or they are not. Tata Sons has already told the highest court in the country that they are,” it said.

“It is unfortunate that the Chairman [Mr. Chandrasekaran] of Tata Sons, a Company renowned for setting high standards of corporate governance, is contending reappointment on such an untenable interpretation of the Arti-

cles,” it stated.

To the suggestion that listing will bring enhanced corporate governance, Tata Trusts said the argument of a governance gap does not exist. “Pulling apart a hundred-year-old structure to fill an imaginary gap is taking a sledgehammer to crack a nut,” it said.

“Independently of listing, Tata Sons has for years chosen to hold itself to the standards of a public company. Its own AoA contain provisions applicable to public companies, including the appointment of independent directors, the constitution of an audit committee and a nomination and remuneration committee, provisions governing related party transactions and the retirement of directors by rotation, together with a code of conduct for the prevention of insider trading,” Tata Trusts noted.

It said this was done voluntarily, for reasons of transparency and governance, and long before any of the present questions arose.

Late economist, top poll official on SIR notice list

Besides Padma awardee Bibek Debroy and Election Commissioner Sukhbir Singh Sandhu, the names of Manish Sisodia L.K. Advani, and S. Jaishankar too have been identified for notices by EC

Suruchi Kumari
NEW DELHI

External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar, senior Bharatiya Janata Party leader L.K. Advani, Election Commissioner Sukhbir Singh Sandhu, and former Delhi Deputy Chief Minister Manish Sisodia were among several prominent names on Delhi's draft electoral roll to be identified for notices either for "logical discrepancies" flagged by the Election Commission's (EC's) software or under the "no mapping" category.

Economist and Padma awardee Bibek Debroy, who died in November 2024, also figures in Delhi's draft roll and has been flagged for "no mapping" with the previous special intensive revision (SIR) roll.

Notices are being generated to verify documents in cases of logical discrepancies in electors' records and to establish eligibility in cases of "no mapping". A list of those for whom notices were generated was published on Friday. It was reported on Saturday that Delhi Chief Minister Rekha Gupta, former Chief Minister



A voter in Delhi Cantonment constituency, Sukhbir Singh Sandhu's name was flagged over 'self-name mismatch'. PTI

Arvind Kejriwal, and former Union Ministers Kapil Sibal and Subramanian Swamy were among those on the list.

Debroy, who had served as chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council and was 69 when he passed away, is listed as a 70-year-old elector in the Delhi Cantonment Assembly constituency in the draft electoral roll published on August 31, *The Hindu* has found. He has further been included in the list of 33.1 lakh electors against whom notices have been issued. A notice was generated against his name because his record is unmapped to the previous SIR roll.

Also in the unmapped category were Mr. Advani,

his daughter Pratibha Advani, and daughter-in-law Geetika Advani.

A voter in Delhi Cantonment constituency, Election Commissioner Mr. Sandhu's name was flagged for the "self-name mismatch" discrepancy, which means a mismatch between the name given during the current SIR process and the previous roll. The electoral registration officer (ERO) of the constituency later said in a press note that Mr. Sandhu's name had been validated for inclusion in the final electoral roll after "documents, facts, and details" were verified.

Notices were also generated for two former Chief Election Commissioners (CEC) of India. Sushil

Chandra and wife Neelu Chandra have been flagged for "no mapping with previous SIR".

The same reason was also given for former CEC Arun Goel's notice. Mr. Chandra served as 24th CEC from 2021 to 2022, and Mr. Goel served from 2022 till he resigned from the role ahead of the general elections in 2024.

Mr. Jaishankar and his wife, Kyoko Somekawa Jaishankar, have also been flagged for notice for "no mapping" with the last SIR. For the same reason, former BJP IT cell head Amit Malviya is also in the list, while "self name mismatch" has been flagged in the case of his wife, Gauri Malviya.

Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri's name was also in the list under the "no mapping" category.

In the Jangpura constituency, sociologist and social psychologist Ashis Nandy, senior advocates Indira Jaising and Anand Grover, and political communications consultant Dilip Cherian were all marked "unmapped with Last SIR". Journalist Sheela Bhatt was flagged for a "self-name mismatch" and senior advocate Huzefa Ahmadi for no mapping.

YouTube Homework

- ECI

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



India's semiconductor push targets chips for everyday usage: Vaishnaw

Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

India wants its semiconductor capabilities to reach into everyday products, including cars, televisions and refrigerators, as well as critical power infrastructure in the coming years, Union Electronics and IT Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw said, outlining the wide-ranging chip-making prowess the country aims to build.

The Minister's vision comes as India steps up efforts to establish a larger presence in the global semiconductor value chain, with the government seeking to move beyond chip assembly and testing, and build capabilities spanning design, fabrication, equip-



Ashwini Vaishnaw

ment and materials. Under the second phase of the semiconductor programme, the government has committed ₹1.27 lakh crore to expand the domestic ecosystem and attract global investments.

Investor interest valued at about ₹1 lakh crore had

been received under the second phase of the semiconductor scheme, the government recently said.

Design and production

India should be designing and manufacturing chips for cars, power systems, televisions, refrigerators and other appliances within the next five years, Mr. Vaishnaw said in an interview.

"There are many chips which go in automobiles, in cars, scooters and motorcycles, that are manufactured in our country. We should be able to have many of those chips designed and manufactured in India," the Minister said, adding that a similar capability should be developed in the power sector, includ-

ing chips used in transmission lines, transformers and converters.

In the consumer electronics space, Mr. Vaishnaw said, many of the chips used in televisions, refrigerators and other household appliances should also be designed and manufactured in India. "When we buy a TV, we don't see the chip inside it, but it is the chip which is driving the entire thing," he said.

The Minister also pointed to the planned LED display fabrication facility by Crystal Matrix, saying the company has gone down to a complex level of 40 microns from 90 microns, and was setting up a research and development facility in India.

YouTube Homework

- Semiconductor Chip Production Plants
- AI
- Cloud Computing
- Quantum Computing

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



1. वर्ष 2020: बुनियादी ढांचा और घटक निर्माण (Infrastructure & Components)

- **SPECS (Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors):**
 - **उद्देश्य:** सेमीकंडक्टर घटकों, वेफर्स और पैकेजिंग इकाइयों के निर्माण के लिए पूंजीगत व्यय (Capital Expenditure) पर **25% की वित्तीय सब्सिडी** प्रदान करना।

2. वर्ष 2021: मुख्य फ्लैगशिप कार्यक्रम (Semicon India Programme)

- दिसंबर 2021 में MeitY ने ₹76,000 करोड़ के कुल बजट के साथ **Semicon India Programme** की शुरुआत की, जिसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित योजनाएं शामिल हैं:
- **Incentive Scheme for Semiconductor Fabs:**
 - **उद्देश्य:** देश में सिलिकॉन सेमीकंडक्टर फैब (चिप बनाने की मुख्य फैक्ट्रियां) स्थापित करने पर कुल परियोजना लागत का **50% वित्तीय समर्थन** देना।
- **Scheme for Display Fabs:**
 - **उद्देश्य:** TFT LCD या OLED डिस्प्ले निर्माण इकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए **50% वित्तीय सहायता** प्रदान करना।
- **Scheme for Compound Semiconductors / ATMP / OSAT:**
 - **उद्देश्य:** कंपाउंड सेमीकंडक्टर, सेंसर तथा चिप असेंबली, टेस्टिंग और पैकेजिंग (OSAT/ATMP) सुविधाओं के लिए **50% पूंजीगत सहायता** देना।

• Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme:

- **उद्देश्य:** घरेलू स्टार्टअप्स और MSMEs को चिप डिजाइनिंग के क्षेत्र में प्रोत्साहित करना:
 - **Product DLI:** डिजाइन व्यय का 50% (अधिकतम ₹15 करोड़ प्रति आवेदन)।
 - **Deployment DLI:** उत्पादित चिप्स की शुद्ध बिक्री टर्नओवर पर 5 वर्षों तक 4% से 6% का प्रोत्साहन।

3. वर्ष 2022: कुशल मानव संसाधन एवं समर्पित एजेंसी

- **Chips to Startup (C2S) Programme (जनवरी 2022):**
 - **उद्देश्य:** देश के अग्रणी शिक्षण संस्थानों (जैसे IITs, NITs) में 85,000 से अधिक छात्रों को VLSI और सेमीकंडक्टर डिजाइन में प्रशिक्षित करके एक कुशल कार्यबल (Skilled Workforce) तैयार करना।
- **India Semiconductor Mission - ISM (2022):**
 - **उद्देश्य:** इन सभी योजनाओं के प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन और दीर्घकालिक रणनीतियों के संचालन के लिए MeitY के अंतर्गत एक समर्पित **नोडल एजेंसी** के रूप में कार्य करना।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



4. वर्ष 2023-2024: नीतिगत संशोधन और विस्तार

• **Modified Semicon India Programme:**

- **उद्देश्य:** वैश्विक निवेशकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए सेमीकंडक्टर फैब, डिस्प्ले फैब और OSAT/ATMP योजनाओं के तहत मिलने वाली वित्तीय सहायता को एक समान **50% (Fiscal Support)** कर दिया गया।

Semicon 2.0:

- **कुल बजट:** ₹1.25 लाख करोड़ (₹1.25 Lakh Crore)
- **मुख्य उद्देश्य:** सेमीकंडक्टर सप्लाय चेन, उपकरण निर्माण (Equipment Manufacturing), कच्चे माल (Raw Materials), रसायन और एडवांस पैकेजिंग का भारत में इकोसिस्टम तैयार करना।

- **SEMICON India 2026** भारत का वैश्विक स्तर का प्रमुख सेमीकंडक्टर सम्मेलन और प्रदर्शनी (Global Summit & Exhibition) है:
- **आयोजक:** इसका आयोजन **India Semiconductor Mission (ISM)**, **MeitY** और वैश्विक संस्था **SEMI** द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से किया जाता है।
- **स्थान एवं तिथि:** यह सम्मेलन 17 से 19 सितंबर 2026 के दौरान यशोभूमि (Yashobhoomi), नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किया गया।
- **थीम:** इस वर्ष की थीम "**Silicon to Systems: Building the Ecosystem**" रखी गई।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Serious escalation

The new U.S. law on Russian oil imports carries more legal weight

The U.S. Russia Sanctions Act, now signed into law by President Donald Trump, and its resultant impending tariffs, present a new and substantially different escalation of tensions between the U.S. and India. The law provides the U.S. President the authority to levy tariffs of up to 100% on countries such as India that import large quantities of Russian oil and gas. This is more serious than the penal tariffs that Mr. Trump had levied earlier. The escalation last year of reciprocal tariffs to 50% on India's import of Russian oil was based on an Executive Order, and could be rescinded through the same method. This latest Act has been passed by the U.S. Congress and so carries a higher order of legal permanence and authority. Mr. Trump will have to justify in writing to Congress any waiver he wants to provide. The 50% tariffs hit Indian exports to the U.S. hard, but the impact was somewhat mitigated by exporters sharing the cost with their American customers. That was, however, a financially devastating and unsustainable bid to retain customers. Sharing a 100% tariff will be impossible for India's largely micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) exporters. The 100% tariffs are also over and above the 10% 'forced labour' tariffs and the 50% Section 232 tariffs on steel and aluminium. Indian exports to the U.S. will simply become too uncompetitive should these new tariffs come to pass. India has three options before it: cut Russian oil imports, retain those imports and bear the tariffs, or convince the U.S. to implement a low tariff using the "up to 100%" phrasing of the law.

Continuing with Russian oil imports and bearing the tariffs would be a significant blow to India's export ambitions and MSMEs. The U.S. is India's largest export destination, accounting for about 20% of its total goods exports. In any case, historical data have shown that India has usually complied with U.S. pressure to cut oil imports from particular countries, including from Russia, vocal claims of strategic autonomy aside. Finding other sources will be difficult. Russia accounted for more than 51% of India's oil imports as of July 2026, while supplies through the Strait of Hormuz remain constrained. India will have to chivy countries such as Oman to hasten their expansion of alternative ports. The price of oil remains well above \$100 a barrel, meaning finding favourable deals with new suppliers will be increasingly difficult. Union Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal will have much to do during his planned trip to the U.S. at the end of this month for the G-20 Trade Ministerial. There are still 30 days before the U.S. can levy its tariffs. India's ability to secure a low rate will be a true test of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's friendship with Mr. Trump.

लिंगसे ओ. ग्राहम एक्ट 2026 (Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026)

- अमेरिकी संसद द्वारा पारित और सितंबर 2026 में राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित यह एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण अमरीकी विधेयक (Act) है:
- उद्देश्य:** रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध के वित्तपोषण को रोकने के लिए रूस के ऊर्जा क्षेत्र और ईरान पर कड़े आर्थिक प्रतिबंध और टैरिफ लगाना।
- मुख्य प्रावधान (100% टैरिफ):** यह विधेयक अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति को उन देशों पर 100% तक का शुल्क (Tariff) लगाने का अधिकार देता है जो रूस से भारी मात्रा में कच्चा तेल या प्राकृतिक गैस खरीदना जारी रखते हैं।
- भारत और चीन पर प्रभाव:** यह कानून विशेष रूप से रूस से ऊर्जा खरीदने वाले शीर्ष देशों (चीन, भारत आदि) को लक्षित करने के उद्देश्य से लाया गया है, जिससे भारत के ऊर्जा व्यापार और द्विपक्षीय संबंधों पर सीधा असर पड़ सकता है।
- ईरान प्रतिबंध:** इसमें ईरान पर मौजूदा प्रतिबंधों को भी 5 साल के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



India's real rate moment, the cost of delay

India is approaching an uncomfortable turning point in monetary policy. With the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) holding the repo rate at 5.25% while inflation rises, the real policy rate is steadily losing its cushion. Consumer price inflation rose to 4.82% in August, from 4.45% in July, marking the third consecutive month above the RBI's target of 4%. Food inflation is even higher at 5.95%. Core inflation has also risen to around 4.2%, suggesting that price pressures are broadening beyond food.

A view on the real interest rate is not obtained simply by subtracting yesterday's inflation from today's policy rate. Monetary policy operates through expected inflation. If the repo rate remains at 5.25% while inflation expectations move towards 5.25%, the ex-ante real policy rate becomes approximately zero. That is a very different monetary environment from the one in which the real policy rate is comfortably positive.

Closer to zero real rates

India is now much closer to that point than it appeared after the August policy. The RBI maintained a neutral stance, while projecting FY2026-27 inflation at around 5%. However, the latest inflation reading has moved beyond the RBI's projected average trajectory for the year: headline inflation is already 4.82%, while food inflation is 5.95%.

Therefore, if inflationary pressure maintains the current momentum and external pressure aggravates, India could soon find itself in a zero real interest rate environment.

The risks surrounding that trajectory are hardly trivial. The monsoon remains an important source of uncertainty. More importantly, India is confronting a potentially powerful external inflation shock. Renewed conflict in West Asia has disrupted shipping



Saumitra Bhaduri

Professor, Madras
School of Economics

The Reserve Bank of India faces a shrinking real-rate cushion as inflation rises and demand remains strong

through the Strait of Hormuz and pushed Brent crude above \$100 a barrel, with prices approaching \$110. The combination of higher oil prices, a weaker rupee and elevated global commodity prices creates a substantially more difficult inflation environment.

Falling real rates are often thought to stimulate demand and credit when the economy is operating below capacity. However, when demand is already healthy, and the inflation shock originates from supply and expectations, the same mechanism can amplify rather than neutralise inflation.

Banking system trends

India's banking system makes the issue even more interesting because the zero real rate is not transmitted symmetrically to borrowers and savers. Bank credit growth stood at 19.1% year-on-year at the end of August and remains exceptionally strong.

Deposits, however, have also surged. Deposit growth reached 17.8% at the end of August, the fastest pace in a decade, partly because of the RBI's special FCNR(B) mobilisation scheme. The increase therefore needs careful interpretation: it does not necessarily indicate that domestic households have suddenly become more willing to hold conventional bank deposits. Instead, much of the increase reflects foreign currency inflows under the special scheme. The credit-deposit ratio was around 80.3% at the end of August.

India is consequently experiencing strong credit demand even as banks compete for stable domestic deposits. Households increasingly have alternatives to bank deposits, including mutual funds and equities. When inflation rises, the real return on conventional deposits becomes less attractive, giving savers a greater incentive to

move towards market-linked assets, gold or other inflation hedges. Empirical evidence from India underscores the importance of this channel. RBI research on the earlier inflation episode found that rising inflation and inflation expectations reduced the real return on household financial savings. During the high-inflation period from 2010 to 2013, real returns on savings instruments became negative and household financial savings weakened, while demand for gold increased substantially. The correlation between gold imports and household inflation expectations was estimated at 0.83 over the period studied.

Therefore, did the RBI miss an opportunity to react earlier? A central bank should not raise rates simply because oil prices have increased. Yet, it must consider the risk that temporary inflation becomes embedded in expectations, wages, prices and credit.

That risk now looks more real. Inflation has remained above 4% for three consecutive months, and August's 4.82% reading was accompanied by a rise in core inflation to around 4.2%, while the one-year OIS rate is around 6%, signalling expectations of some future tightening. At the same time, GDP growth is running at 7.8%, and bank credit is growing at 19.1%. Demand is hardly weak.

The issue is about timing

A 5.25% repo rate may therefore appear restrictive in nominal terms, but offers increasingly little restraint in real terms. The real issue, therefore, is timing. In monetary policy, timing is an instrument in itself. A timely 25-basis-point adjustment may ultimately cost less than a delayed 50-basis-point correction. Importantly, the direction is clear – inflation is moving toward the policy rate while growth and credit remain strong. Perhaps the time has come.

YouTube Homework

- RBI
- Monetary Policy

Ukrainians launch their largest drone attack on Moscow

Agence France-Presse
MOSCOW

Ukraine fired waves of drones at Moscow and the surrounding region early on Sunday, killing two people and setting an oil refinery ablaze as Russians voted in the third and final day of parliamentary elections, officials said.

The attack was the largest on Moscow since the Kremlin launched its Ukraine offensive in 2022 and involved some 1,600 drones, 450 of which were aimed directly at the capital, Moscow Mayor Sergei Sobyenin said.

The Moscow Mayor accused Ukraine of attempting to interfere with the

elections that are widely expected to result in another win for the ruling United Russia party which backs President Vladimir Putin. "The unprecedented attack was clearly planned with the aim of disrupting the elections. The enemy did not succeed," Mr. Sobyenin said on Telegram.

Significant impact

Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelenskyy praised the strikes, saying: "Our long-range responses had a very significant impact in the Moscow region last night."

"One of Russia's key oil industry facilities and the aggressor's logistics facility



Capital strike: Smoke rises at an oil refinery following Ukrainian drone strikes in Moscow on Sunday. REUTERS

were hit. These are billions of dollars that sustain the war machine," he posted on X.

At least two people were killed in Sunday's attacks – a 44-year-old woman and

an elderly man – in two separate locations, Moscow regional Governor Andrey Vorobyov said.

A fire triggered by a drone crashing into a 21-storey building also led to

400 people being evacuated, Mr. Vorobyov said.

The parliamentary vote is Russia's first since launching its Ukraine offensive in 2022, and while the results are unlikely to offer many surprises, they may offer clues as to public sentiment towards the war.

Putin had urged Russians to take part, casting the vote as a show of support for Moscow's troops and an "answer to those who want to weaken Russia".

Meanwhile, Russia's electoral chief said there had been a wave of cyberattacks targeting election infrastructure.

Ella Pamfilova, chair of Russia's Central Election

Commission, did not say who was responsible.

The attacks appeared to have been carried out by "highly professional, well-coordinated groups using artificial intelligence tools," she said.

Four killed in Kyiv

A Russian strike in Ukraine's Kyiv region killed at least four people, three of them children, the Ukrainian authorities said on Sunday.

The attack late on Saturday also damaged 31 sites, including apartment buildings, according to the regional Governor.

Russian strikes also targeted the railways in central Ukraine on Sunday.

- Black Sea

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध (Russia-Ukraine War):

- फरवरी 2022 में रूस द्वारा यूक्रेन पर किए गए पूर्ण विकसित सैन्य हमले से इस युद्ध की शुरुआत हुई थी। रूस का मुख्य उद्देश्य नाटो (NATO) के विस्तार को रोकना और यूक्रेन में अपनी रणनीतिक पकड़ बनाना था, जबकि यूक्रेन अपनी संप्रभुता और भूभागीय अखंडता की रक्षा के लिए पश्चिमी देशों (अमेरिका और यूरोपीय संघ) की सैन्य व आर्थिक सहायता से लड़ाई लड़ रहा है।

चर्चा में बनी प्रमुख लोकेशन (Hotspot Locations):

- डोनबास क्षेत्र (Donbas Region - डोनेट्स्क और लुहान्स्क):**
 - पूर्वी यूक्रेन का मुख्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, जहाँ सबसे भीषण और निरंतर ज़मीनी जंग चल रही है।

- कुर्स्क (Kursk):**
- रूस का सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र, जहाँ यूक्रेनी सेना ने अचानक घुसपैठ (Cross-border Offensive) करके रूसी ज़मीन के कुछ हिस्सों पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया था और यह युद्ध का बड़ा फ्रंट बन गया।
- ज़ापोरिजिया (Zaporizhzhia):**
- यूरोप के सबसे बड़े परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र (Nuclear Power Plant) के लिए प्रसिद्ध; यहाँ सैन्य गतिविधियों के कारण परमाणु सुरक्षा को लेकर वैश्विक चिंता बनी रहती है।
- क्रीमिया (Crimea):**
- काला सागर (Black Sea) में स्थित प्रायद्वीप, जिसे रूस ने 2014 में अपने नियंत्रण में लिया था; यूक्रेन इसे अपने ड्रोन और मिसाइल हमलों से लगातार निशाना बनाता है।
- खेरसॉन और मायकोलाइव (Kherson & Mykolaiv):**
- दक्षिणी यूक्रेन के प्रमुख तटीय और रणनीतिक शहर, जो काला सागर तक पहुंच और नीपर नदी (Dnieper River) के नियंत्रण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Saudi Arabia carried out 28 strikes in Yemen: Houthis

Agence France-Presse

SANAA

The Houthis said on Sunday that Saudi Arabia launched 28 strikes in several areas of Yemen in the past 24 hours, as the pro-Iran group and the country's Riyadh-backed government clash in the revived civil war.

"The Saudi air force carried out 28 strikes targeting the governorates of Taiz, Al-Jawf, and Marib, using F-15 and Typhoon aircraft," Houthi military spokesman Yahya Saree said, in a statement.

The Saudi-led coalition fighting Yemen's Houthis said on Saturday the Iran-backed group fired a ballistic missile at Riyadh at dawn, after a fire broke out near the Saudi capital's international airport.

Meanwhile, a senior offi-



Women and children, who fled fighting between government forces and the Houthis, at a camp for internally displaced in Aden. REUTERS

cial with rebel group has warned countries against joining Saudi Arabia in Yemen's revived civil war, telling The Associated Press on Sunday that his group has assured the [Donald] Trump administration that it won't attack U.S. vessels in the Red Sea.

Mohamed al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthis' political bureau, said Washington reached out to

the rebels after their rapid advance down Yemen's western coast to the Bab el-Mandeb Strait earlier this month.

"We confirmed that we are not targeting the United States, or any other nation, in the strait, with the sole exception of the Saudi enemy," he told the AP in an interview from the Yemeni capital, Sanaa.

(With inputs from AP)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Elavenil stars as shooters clinch two silver medals

The senior markswoman squanders a comfortable lead to finish behind host Japan's Tanichi in 10m air rifle after opening India's account in the team event along with Sonam and Vidarsa

ASIAN GAMES

Ulthra Ganesan
NAGOVA

The midway stage, Elavenil Valarivan was placed comfortably at the top with a lead that would, on any other day, be enough to keep her there till the end. On Sunday, Elavenil, the senior-most of the three Indian women in the 10m air rifle competition here, allowed her mind to get the better of her trigger finger, settling for a silver on the opening day of the Asian Games shooting competition.

Elavenil managed a total of 252.4 points over 24 shots to finish 0.6 adrift of Hinata Tanichi, the Japanese crawling her way to the top, one shot at a time. Korea's reigning Olympic champion Han Myeong finished third. But once the top-three were decided, it was all about the colour of the medal. Elavenil and India, though, had already assured themselves of a team silver even before the final began. Sonam Maskar and Vidarsa K. Vinod shooting high enough in the qualifying round ensured the three together would not go back empty-handed. Vidarsa shot 630.4 and with Sonam also qualifying for the top eight with an impressive 634.1, there were hopes of two Indians on the podium. And, for a while, the hopes seemed justified.

Sonam, in particular, had been very consistent all through the qualifying, not going below 105 in any of the six series of 10 shots each. But one bad score on the fifth shot – a 9.5, her only bad shot of the day – ended her journey in sixth place. Elavenil, however, was in a different zone. Even as big names kept falling by the wayside – including Han Myeong – she



Plenty to smile: Elavenil had a big role in two podium finishes for India on the opening day of the shooting competition. As victorious



I was getting a little easy on my process, so I think I will have to get back and work on it more. It's been like this post-Paris (Olympics). I am grateful I have been getting a lot of opportunities to learn, experiment and utilise my potential



Testing success: Vidarsa, Sonam and Elavenil began India's medal hunt. As victorious

Ulthra Ganesan
NAGOVA

der Han Jiyu was eliminated seventh and reigning Olympic champion and World No. 1 Wang Zhefei was fifth – the 27-year-old kept increasing her lead.

Once the medalists were decided, however, it looked like Elavenil abruptly took her foot off the gas. Her scores dropped from high 10s to low 10s, she had a couple of 10.0s, and it was clear the spell had broken. Her lead at the top was still good enough to make it to the last two shots but its gradual erosion also saw the top spot and the gold slipping away.

Earlier Vidarsa, having started strongly in the qualifications, ended with two low rounds of 104.3 and 104.4, the last two series pulling her down to 12th place.

Qualifications World Record holder Wang, meanwhile, added a new Games record to his list. The *Hindu* at the range.

For someone who started 10m air rifle only to improve her standing posture in the 50m, her rapid growth in the discipline has been remarkable.

"I was actually not even expecting to participate in both events. My first competition (in 10m) was in 2025 where I scored my personal best. That is when I realised I can do both," said Vidarsa, who began shooting only in 2018 as an NCC cadet in college.

Swift rise

The rise through the ranks, even with little competition, was swift – first within the State and then at the National level. The Asian Games, however, was a different ball game.

"After I got to know I had a chance to be selected for the Asian Games, I was preparing mentally and physically. It took me almost eight years to achieve this and the journey was very difficult. There was a lot of struggle, self-doubt, failures... I kept asking myself whether I was on the right path and if I was doing the right thing," she had admitted in an exclusive interaction earlier in Bhopal.

Sonam Maskar, who had only one bad shot of 9.9 through her entire competition and crashed out of medal contention, reacted similarly.

"I am not disappointed but I feel it could have been a better shot. I will work on it... I have to focus more on the process, work more on how to do better in finals".

YouTube Homework

- Asian Games

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय

प्रधानमंत्री ने एशियाई खेलों में रजत पदक जीतने वाले निशानेबाजों सोनम उत्तम मस्कर, एलावेनिल वलारिवन और विदरसा के विनोद को बधाई दी

प्रतिष्ठित तिथि: 20 SEP 2026 5:06PM by PIB Delhi

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने एशियाई खेल 2026 में महिलाओं की 10 मीटर एयर राइफल स्पर्धा में रजत पदक जीतने पर सोनम उत्तम मस्कर, एलावेनिल वलारिवन और विदरसा के विनोद को बधाई दी। श्री मोदी ने कहा कि उनकी सफलता आने वाले समय में कई एथलीटों को प्रेरित करेगी।

श्री मोदी ने एक्स पर पोस्ट किया:

कड़ी मेहनत और टीम वर्क से ही शानदार परिणाम मिलते हैं!

सोनम उत्तम मस्कर, एलावेनिल वलारिवन और विदरसा के विनोद पर गर्व है जिन्होंने एशियाई खेल 2026 में महिलाओं की 10 मीटर एयर राइफल स्पर्धा में रजत पदक जीता।

उनकी सफलता आने वाले समय में कई एथलीटों को प्रेरित करेगी: प्रधानमंत्री @narendramodi

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Hardwork and teamwork lead to an outstanding result!

Proud of Sonam Uttam Maskar, Elavenil Valarivan and Vidarsa K Vinod for winning the Silver Medal at the Asian Games 2026 in 10m Air Rifle Women's event.

Their success will inspire several athletes in the coming times: PM [Show more](#)



75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय

प्रधानमंत्री ने एशियाई खेलों में रजत पदक जीतने पर निशानेबाज एलावेनिल वलारिवन को बधाई दी। श्री मोदी ने कहा कि भारतीय निशानेबाज देश को गौरवान्वित कर रहे हैं।

श्री मोदी ने एक्स पर पोस्ट किया:

भारतीय निशानेबाज हमें लगातार गौरवान्वित कर रहे हैं!

एशियाई खेलों में 10 मीटर महिला एयर राइफल व्यक्तिगत स्पर्धा में रजत पदक जीतने पर एलावेनिल वलारिवन को हार्दिक बधाई। यह उनका दिन का दूसरा पदक था, जिसने इसे और भी खास बना दिया। उनके भविष्य के प्रयासों के लिए मेरी शुभकामनाएं: प्रधानमंत्री @narendramodi

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Indian shooters keep making us proud!

Congrats to Elavenil Valarivan for winning a Silver Medal in the 10m Air Rifle Women Individual event at the Asian Games. This was her second medal of the day, making this even more special. My best wishes to her for the endeavours ahead: PM [Show more](#)



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Polish women make a habit of beating India

Vaishali's loss to Maltsevskaia on the second board proves vital as the defending champion goes down 1.5-2.5; Pragg and Gukesh's wins do it for the titlist in the fifth round of the open section

CHESS OLYMPIAD

Sports Bureau

History repeated itself at the Chess Olympiad on Sunday.

Poland defeated the top-seeded India in the women's event 2.5-1.5 at Samarkand; it was the exact scoreline in Budapest two years ago. That loss had come in the eighth round. India, however, bounced strongly back to win the title. This time around, it happened in the fifth round, and the defeat is indeed a setback to the defending champion.

After the games involving Koneru Humpy, Divya Deshmukh and Vantika Agrawal were all drawn, the fate of the match rested on the second-board clash between R. Vaishali and Aleksandra Maltsevskaia. The Chennai Grandmaster, with black pieces, was three pawns down when she resigned on the 57th move.

Vaishali's younger brother R. Praggnanandhaa, however, scored an important win for India in the open section. He defeated Anish Giri, as the reigning champion won the match against the Netherlands 3-1.

D. Gukesh also won, while there were draws for Arjun Erigaisi and Nihal Sarin. The open event also



Crucial result: Praggnanandhaa held his own against the Netherlands' Anish. FIDE



In the zone: Gukesh is a picture of concentration. FIDE

saw Germany pull off a shocking 2.5-1.5 win over top-seeded United States.

Important results (fifth

round):

Open: India bt Netherlands 3-1 (R. Praggnanandhaa bt Anish Giri; Arjun Erigaisi drew with Jorden van Foreest; Nihal Sarin drew

with Loek van Wely; D. Gukesh bt Erwin L'Ami).

Uzbekistan bt Hungary 4-0; Germany bt USA 2.5-1.5; Armenia drew with China 2-2.

France bt Czechia 2.5-1.5; England bt Georgia 2.5-1.5; Iran bt Lithuania 3-1; Ukraine bt Montenegro 3.5-0.5; Turkiye bt Latvia 3.5-0.5; Serbia bt Cuba 3-1; Poland bt Vietnam 2.5-1.5.

Women: Poland bt India

2.5-1.5 (Koneru Humpy drew with Oliwia Kiolbasa; R. Vaishali lost to Aleksandra Maltsevskaia; Divya Deshmukh drew with Klaudia Kulon, Vantika Agrawal drew with Socko Monika).

USA drew with Uzbekistan 2-2; Kazakhstan bt Germany 2.5-1.5. China bt Bulgaria 3-1; Azerbaijan bt Serbia 3-1; Netherlands drew with Switzerland 2-2; Georgia bt Indonesia 2.5-1.5.

Ukraine bt Austria 2.5-1.5; France bt Slovakia 3-1; Mongolia bt Croatia 2.5-1.5. Armenia bt Peru 3-1; Hungary bt Brazil 3-1.

YouTube Homework

- Chess Olympiad



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



रक्षा मंत्रालय

भारत-श्रीलंका वार्षिक द्विपक्षीय समुद्री अभ्यास (स्लिनेक्स-26)

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 20 SEP 2026 2:03PM by PIB Delhi

भारत और श्रीलंका के बीच द्विपक्षीय समुद्री अभ्यास 'स्लिनेक्स-26' का 13वां संस्करण 17 से 21 सितंबर 2026 तक विशाखापत्तनम में आयोजित किया जा रहा है। इस अभ्यास की शुरुआत बंदरगाह चरण से हुई है, जिसके बाद समुद्री चरण का आयोजन किया जाएगा।

इस अभ्यास में भारतीय नौसेना की ओर से स्वदेशी रूप से निर्मित पनडुब्बी रोधी युद्धक पोत आईएनएस कवर्त्ती और बेड़े का टैंकर जहाज आईएनएस ज्योति हिस्सा लेंगे। वहीं, श्रीलंका नौसेना का प्रतिनिधित्व एसएलएनएस सिंदुराला करेगा।

साल 2005 में शुरू हुआ 'स्लिनेक्स' भारत और श्रीलंका की नौसेनाओं के बीच समुद्री सहयोग, आपसी सहभागिता एवं दोनों देशों की बीच समझ को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण मंच बन गया है। पूर्वी नौसेना कमान की देखरेख में आयोजित बंदरगाह चरण की शुरुआत आईएनएस कवर्त्ती पर एसएलएनएस सिंदुराला के चालक दल के लिए आयोजित उद्घाटन कार्यक्रम और स्वागत समारोह के साथ हुई। इस चरण के दौरान पेशेवर संवाद, एक-दूसरे के पोतों का दौरा, सर्वोत्तम कार्यप्रणालियों का आदान-प्रदान, योग, खेलकूद और सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियां आयोजित की जा रही हैं। इसके बाद होने वाले 'समुद्री चरण' में समुद्र में संयुक्त गतिविधियों के माध्यम से परिचालन समन्वय व आपसी सहभागिता को और बेहतर बनाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाएगा।

भारत के महासागर दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप, 'स्लिनेक्स-26' सुरक्षित, स्थिर व समावेशी समुद्री वातावरण के प्रति भारत की वचनबद्धता को और मजबूत करता है। यह अभ्यास भारत व श्रीलंका के बीच लंबे समय से चली आ रही समुद्री साझेदारी को भी और सुदृढ़ करता है।



Home Assignment



Q. 2026 में भारत और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के बीच असैन्य परमाणु सहयोग समझौते (Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement) को लागू करने के लिए प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था (Administrative Arrangement) पर किस तिथि को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे?

- (A) 9 अप्रैल 2026
- (B) 9 जुलाई 2026
- (C) 15 अगस्त 2026
- (D) 10 सितंबर 2026

Q. अगस्त 2026 को हस्ताक्षरित 'मक्का संयुक्त रक्षा समझौता' (Mecca Joint Defence Agreement / Mecca Pact) किन तीन देशों के बीच एक त्रिपक्षीय सामूहिक रक्षा समझौता (Trilateral Mutual Defence Pact) है?

- (A) सऊदी अरब, तुर्की और पाकिस्तान
- (B) सऊदी अरब, ईरान और मिस्र
- (C) तुर्की, पाकिस्तान और कतर
- (D) सऊदी अरब, यूएई और ओमान

Overview

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Result Mitra

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