

UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



24
SEPTEMBER



**COMPLETE
COVERAGE**



**EXAM
FOCUSED**



**ANALYSIS
MADE EASY**



**STATIC + CURRENT
INTEGRATION**



**STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED**



Better
Study
Brighter
Future

वक्त आपका है,

चाहो तो सोना बना लो,

चाहो तो सोने में गुज़ार दो।

- ☒ Focus
- ☒ Consistency
- ☒ Success



DREAM

STUDY

PLAN

ACHIEVE

- ☒ Goals
- ☒ Plan
- ☒ Action
- ☒ Success

आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

- ECI —
- AI Terminator — SAT
- महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य —

Opposition seeks CEC's exit for 'illegal conduct'

Gyanesh Kumar under fire after an expose over 'formal objections' by his fellow commissioners

Congress calls for SC-monitored probe; INDIA bloc will meet soon on the issue, says Mamata

The commissioners said decisions were made in the name of the full EC without their knowledge

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Opposition parties on Wednesday sought the removal of Gyanesh Kumar as the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) after an *Indian Express* expose claimed that two of the three members of the Election Commission (EC), Sukhbir Singh Sandhu and Vivek Joshi, had formally recorded objections at least 14 times over the last 10 months. The two commissioners said major decisions were being made in the name of the full EC without their knowledge, many of which they called "unauthorised and illegal".

Declaring "vote chori" is a crime against Indian people and a direct attack on the Constitution, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Rahul Gandhi, said that "the BJP, RSS, and EC who organised it have committed an act of treason. Justice will be served."

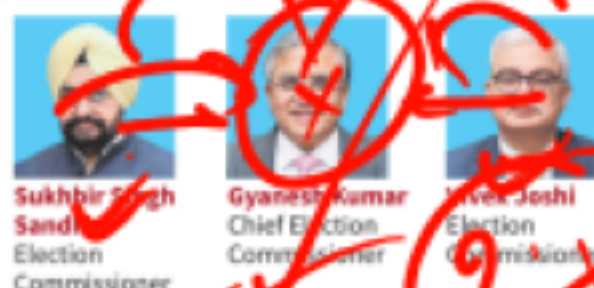
Under the 2023 law governing the EC, all decisions should be made unanimously where possible. Where the CEC and the commissioners disagree,

Under scanner

The allegations against the CEC come amid widespread complaints about the SIR exercises and apprehensions about the poll body's conduct

KEY ISSUES RAISED

- Centralisation of electoral database
- Alteration of Form 6
- Authorisation of appeals against voter inclusion
- 97 eligible voters from Goa being left out of the roll



the majority should prevail, the law says. According to the *Indian Express* report, the two commissioners red-flagged several key issues, led by the centralisation of the database of electoral rolls. In May, Mr. Joshi had reportedly proposed an audit to certify that "no one except the concerned statutory authorities has any credentials to make any change in the data base".

Opposition parties asked the Supreme Court to take *suo motu* cognisance of the report and Congress leader K.C. Venu-

gopal demanded a Supreme Court-monitored probe to "expose the rot that has destroyed the EC's credibility". The CEC has no right to remain in office after the expose, he said.

'Stolen mandates'

Former West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee said the Indian National Developmental, Inclusive Alliance would meet soon to discuss the next course of action, including a *jano jagaran* (public awareness) campaign against "the BJP and its machinery". She also called for re-polls in

West Bengal, Bihar, Haryana, and Madhya Pradesh, saying BJP had not won in these states, but rather the mandates were "stolen".

The EC responded on Wednesday, saying all its actions have been in accordance with the relevant laws. Highlighting specific internal notes spread over a 10-month period while overlooking the larger body of approvals, decisions, instructions, and initiatives gives only "one part of the picture", it said.

In August, Sukhbir Singh Sandhu had recorded that State-level election

Disclose details of decisions by EC: former members

NEW DELHI

Amid a controversy over an "exposé" claiming decisions were taken without the concurrence of two Election Commissioners, former Election Commissioners have said that the poll body should immediately disclose details of decisions taken and whether they were unanimous or passed by a majority. » PAGE 4

Communications show democratic functioning: BJP

NEW DELHI

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) on Wednesday said communications between the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and two Election Commissioners, which the Opposition parties cited as evidence of internal dissent in the institution, instead demonstrated its democratic functioning. » PAGE 4

ask if the applicant or their parents or grandparents "exist" in the electoral roll at the time of the last special intensive revision (SIR). Mr. Joshi had warned as early as May that such a statutory form cannot be changed without amending Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, and Mr. Sandhu had agreed, calling the change "unauthorised and illegal" in August, demanding its immediate removal.

They also flagged the Goa case where 97 voters found eligible by local Electoral Registration Officers after a SC-mandated hearing were left off the final roll because the centrally-controlled software had no mechanism to record the EROs' decision, despite the CEC's office writing eight times to the EC, seeking a rollback option.

The Opposition has already filed two motions in Parliament seeking the removal of the CEC.

EDITORIAL

» PAGE 8

MORE REPORTS ON

» PAGE 4

SIR IS ILLEGAL: FORMER CEC

» PAGE 5

मुख्य मुद्दा (CEC को हटाने की मांग)

- विपक्ष ने मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (CEC) ज्ञानेश कुमार को "गैर-कानूनी आचरण" के आरोपों के चलते पद से हटाने की मांग की है। द इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की एक रिपोर्ट का हवाला देते हुए दावा किया गया है कि चुनाव आयोग के दो अन्य आयुक्तों—सुखबीर सिंह संधु और विवेक जोशी—ने पिछले 10 महीनों में कम से कम 14 बार औपचारिक रूप से आपत्तियां (objections) दर्ज कराई थीं। उनका आरोप है कि कई बड़े फैसले उनकी जानकारी के बिना पूरे चुनाव आयोग के नाम पर लिए जा रहे थे।

उठाए गए मुख्य सवाल और आरोप:

- डेटाबेस का केंद्रीयकरण:** मतदाता सूची (Electoral database) के डेटाबेस को सेंट्रलाइज करने पर सवाल उठाए गए।
- फॉर्म 6 में बदलाव:** नए मतदाताओं के पंजीकरण से जुड़े 'फॉर्म 6' में बदलाव करने को लेकर आपत्ति जताई गई।
- गोवा का मामला:** गोवा के 97 योग्य मतदाताओं को मतदाता सूची से बाहर करने और सॉफ्टवेयर में तकनीकी खामियों का मुद्दा उठाया गया।
- पश्चिम बंगाल का मामला:** आयोग द्वारा हाई कोर्ट में अपील दाखिल करने के अधिकार पर सवाल खड़े किए गए।

विभिन्न पक्षों के बयान:

• विपक्ष (राहुल गांधी और ममता बनर्जी):

- राहुल गांधी ने कहा कि "वोट चोरी" देश की जनता के खिलाफ अपराध है और निष्पक्ष जांच की मांग की।
- कांग्रेस और INDIA गठबंधन ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगरानी में जांच (SC-monitored probe) कराने की मांग की है।
- ममता बनर्जी ने आरोप लगाया कि चुनाव जनादेश (mandates) चुराकर जीते गए हैं।

• भाजपा (BJP) का रुख:

- भाजपा ने कहा कि मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त और अन्य आयुक्तों के बीच बातचीत और मतभेद आयोग के लोकतांत्रिक कामकाज (Democratic functioning) को दर्शाते हैं, न कि किसी गड़बड़ी को।

• चुनाव आयोग (EC) का स्पष्टीकरण:

- चुनाव आयोग ने कहा कि उसके सभी आदेश, निर्णय और निर्देश पूरी तरह कानूनी हैं और नियमों के अनुसार ही काम किया गया है।

- भारत का निर्वाचन आयोग (Election Commission of India - ECI) देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने के लिए एक स्वायत्त संवैधानिक निकाय है। - संवैधानिक संस्था - भाग - 15

324-329

1. स्थापना

- स्थापना तिथि: 25 जनवरी 1950 (इसी कारण हर साल 25 जनवरी को 'राष्ट्रीय मतदाता दिवस' मनाया जाता है)।
- संवैधानिक प्रावधान: भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 324 (Article 324) में निर्वाचन आयोग की स्थापना शक्तियों और कार्यों का उल्लेख है।

2. सदस्य संरचना

- कुल सदस्य: आयोग में कुल 3 सदस्य होते हैं—
 - मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (Chief Election Commissioner - CEC)
 - दो अन्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (Election Commissioners - ECs)
- इतिहास: शुरुआत में (1950 से 1989 तक) यह single-member निकाय था। 1989 के बाद इसे multi-member बनाया गया और 1993 से स्थायी रूप से इसमें 3 सदस्य शामिल हैं।
- नियुक्ति: इनकी नियुक्ति भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की जाती है।
- कार्यकाल: 6 वर्ष या 65 वर्ष की आयु (जो भी पहले पूरा हो)।

3. मुख्य कार्य

चुनाव कराना:

- भारत के राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति, संसद (लोकसभा और राज्यसभा), तथा राज्यों की विधानसभाओं और विधान परिषदों के चुनाव कराना।
- (ध्यान दें: पंचायत और नगरपालिका चुनाव राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग (State Election Commission) कराता है, ECI नहीं।)

प्रशासनिक व चुनावी कार्य

राजनीतिक दलों से जुड़े कार्य

सलाहकारी और अर्ध-न्यायिक कार्य:

- विधायकों या सांसदों की अयोग्यता (Disqualification) से जुड़े मामलों पर राष्ट्रपति या राज्यपाल को सलाह देना।
- चुनावी धांधली या हिंसा की स्थिति में किसी केंद्र का चुनाव रद्द करना या फिर से मतदान कराना।

- भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) से जुड़े मुख्य कानूनी प्रावधान (Legal Provisions) और अधिनियम (Acts) इस प्रकार हैं:

1. भारतीय संविधान (Constitution of India)

- अनुच्छेद 324 (Article 324): इसके तहत चुनाव आयोग के पास देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने, मतदाता सूची तैयार करने और चुनाव नियंत्रण का पूरा संवैधानिक अधिकार है।
- अनुच्छेद 324(5) [हटाने की प्रक्रिया]: मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (CEC) को उनके पद से केवल उसी प्रक्रिया से हटाया जा सकता है जिससे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज को हटाया जाता है (संसद में महाभियोग/Impeachment द्वारा)। बाकी चुनाव आयुक्तों को CEC की सिफारिश के बिना नहीं हटाया जा सकता।

2. मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त और अन्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (नियुक्ति/सेवा शर्तें और कार्यकाल) अधिनियम, 2023

- (Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners Act, 2023)
- यह नया कानून 1991 के पुराने कानून की जगह लाया गया है:
- धारा 7 (नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया): CEC और ECs का चयन एक 3-सदस्यीय चयन समिति (Selection Committee) की सिफारिश पर राष्ट्रपति द्वारा किया जाता है। इस समिति में प्रधानमंत्री (अध्यक्ष), एक केंद्रीय कैबिनेट मंत्री और लोकसभा में विपक्ष के नेता शामिल होते हैं।
- धारा 10 (निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया): आयोग के सभी निर्णय सर्वसम्मति से लिए जाने चाहिए। यदि CEC और अन्य आयुक्तों के बीच किसी मुद्दे पर मतभेद होता है, तो फैसला बहुमत (Majority Vote) के आधार पर किया जाता है।

3. लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 एवं 1951 (Representation of the People Act - RPA)

- लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950: यह अधिनियम मतदाता सूचियों (Electoral Rolls) की तैयारी, सीटों के आवंटन और मतदाताओं की योग्यता से संबंधित नियम तय करता है।
- लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951: यह कानून वास्तविक चुनावों के संचालन, उम्मीदवारों की अयोग्यता, राजनीतिक दलों के पंजीकरण, चुनावी अपराधों और आचार संहिता के कानूनी आधार तय करता है।
- निर्वाचकों का पंजीकरण नियम, 1960 (Registration of Electors Rules, 1960): नए मतदाताओं के नाम जोड़ने (जैसे फॉर्म 6), नाम हटाने या सुधार करने की पूरी वैधानिक प्रक्रिया इसी नियम के तहत आती है।

प्रारंभिक परीक्षा (Prelims Question)

- प्रश्न. भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 324 में मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (CEC) और अन्य निर्वाचन आयुक्तों की संख्या का स्पष्ट निर्धारण किया गया है।
2. मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त को पद से हटाने की प्रक्रिया सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश के समान है, जबकि अन्य निर्वाचन आयुक्तों को मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त की सिफारिश पर हटाया जा सकता है।
3. मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त और अन्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (नियुक्ति, सेवा शर्तें और कार्यकाल) अधिनियम, 2023 के अनुसार आयुक्तों के बीच मतभेद होने पर निर्णय बहुमत (Majority) के आधार पर लिया जाता है।

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

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

मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains Question)

- प्रश्न. "हाल के वर्षों में निर्वाचन आयोग की निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया और उसकी स्वायत्तता (Autonomy) पर गंभीर सवाल उठे हैं।" भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव सुनिश्चित करने में निर्वाचन आयोग के सामने आने वाली संस्थागत चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

Handwritten red wavy line.

- AI 'टर्मिनेटर' का डर, चीन के बड़े लैंग्वेज मॉडल्स (LLMs) के असली खतरे को छिपा सकता है

Artificial

मुख्य बिंदु

- **सस्ते चीनी LLMs का दबदबा:** चीन के सस्ते AI मॉडल्स बहुत तेजी से फैल रहे हैं, जिससे अमेरिका की महंगी AI सेवाओं पर भारी दबाव बन रहा है। चीन के ये प्रोडक्ट्स अमेरिकी मॉडल्स की तुलना में 50 से 100 गुना तक सस्ते हैं और प्रदर्शन के मामले में भी उनकी बराबरी कर रहे हैं।
- **'दुनिया खत्म होने' की चेतावनियाँ:** एंथ्रोपिक (Anthropic) और ओपन-एआई (OpenAI) जैसी अमेरिकी कंपनियों के प्रमुखों द्वारा "AI मानव जाति को नष्ट कर देगा" (टर्मिनेटर जैसा खतरा) जैसी चेतावनियाँ दी जा रही हैं। हालांकि, विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि यह केवल सरकार से मदद पाने और सख्त नियम (Regulations) बनवाने का एक तरीका हो सकता है।

- **बिजनेस मॉडल का असली डर:** विश्लेषकों के अनुसार, अमेरिकी AI कंपनियों को असली डर मानवता के खत्म होने का नहीं, बल्कि चीन से मिलने वाले सस्ते मुकाबले का है, जिससे उनका बिजनेस मॉडल संकट में पड़ सकता है।
- **अमेरिका का भारी निवेश:** अमेरिकी टेक कंपनियाँ अगले साल AI में लगभग 1.5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर का विशाल निवेश करने जा रही हैं, जबकि चीन बहुत कम खर्च में उनके जैसा काम कर रहा है।
- **राजनयिक हलचल:** ट्रम्प प्रशासन ने भी इस खतरे को देखते हुए एक नया "AI जार" (AI Czar) नियुक्त करने और चीन के साथ इस मुद्दे पर सीधी बातचीत की योजना बनाई है।

1. AI (Artificial Intelligence) क्या है?

- आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता) कंप्यूटर साइंस की वह शाखा है जो मशीनों को इंसानों की तरह सोचने, समझने, सीखने और निर्णय लेने के कानिबल बनाती है।
- **Generative AI (GenAI):** यह AI का वह रूप है जो नया टेक्स्ट, फोटो, वीडियो या कोड जनरेट (बना) कर सकता है।

2. अमेरिका की मुख्य AI कंपनियां और उनके AI मॉडल्स

- अमेरिका इस क्षेत्र में वैश्विक स्तर पर सबसे आगे है:
- **OpenAI:**
 - मॉडल्स: GPT-4o, o1 / o3 (रीज़निंग मॉडल्स)।
- **Google (Alphabet):**
 - मॉडल्स: Gemini 1.5 Pro/Flash, Imagen 3 (इमेज जनरेशन)।
- **Anthropic:**
 - मॉडल्स: Claude 3.5 Sonnet, Claude 3 Opus। - *mythos*
- **Meta (Facebook):**
 - मॉडल्स: Llama 3 / Llama 3.3 (यह एक ओपन-सोर्स मॉडल है)।
- **Microsoft:** OpenAI में बड़ा निवेशक है और स्वयं Copilot सेवाएं चलाता है।

3. चीन की मुख्य AI कंपनियां और उनके AI मॉडल्स

- चीन ने बहुत कम लागत में उच्च प्रदर्शन वाले मॉडल बनाकर दुनिया को चौंकाया है:
- **DeepSeek (चीन का सबसे चर्चित स्टार्टअप):**
 - मॉडल्स: DeepSeek-V3, DeepSeek-R1 (यह अमेरिका के एडवांस मॉडल्स की तुलना में 90% से भी कम खर्च में तैयार किए गए ओपन-सोर्स रीज़निंग मॉडल्स हैं)।
- **Alibaba Cloud:**
 - मॉडल्स: Qwen 2.5 (कम्प्यूटर कोडिंग और भाषाओं के लिए प्रसिद्ध ओपन-सोर्स मॉडल)।
- **Baidu:**
 - मॉडल्स: ERNIE Bot (ERNIE 4.0)।
- **Tencent & Zhipu AI:**
 - मॉडल्स: Hunyuan और GLM-4।

4. भारत का अपना AI मॉडल (Indigenously Developed Models)

- भारत ने अपनी भाषा और डेटा सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने खुद के फाउंडेशनल AI मॉडल्स विकसित किए हैं:
- **Sarvam AI (सर्वम-105B & सर्वम-30B):** भारत सरकार के 'IndiaAI Mission' के तहत चुने गए स्टार्टअप सर्वम AI ने स्वदेशी **Sarvam-105B** और **Sarvam-30B** फाउंडेशनल मॉडल्स लॉन्च किए हैं। ये भारतीय भाषाओं और आवाज (Voice) पर विशेष रूप से काम करते हैं।
- **BharatGen (भारतजेन - Param2):** आईआईटी बॉम्बे और भारत सरकार के समर्थन से बना 17-बिलियन पैरामीटर वाला मल्टीमोडल मॉडल जो 22 भारतीय भाषाओं को सपोर्ट करता है।
- **Krutrim (कृत्रिम):** ओला (Ola) द्वारा विकसित भारत का पहला LLM जो भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संदर्भों और 22 भाषाओं में काम करता है।

5. भारत द्वारा AI के लिए किए गए प्रयास: योजनाएं (Schemes) और सम्मेलनों की जानकारी

मुख्य योजनाएं और पहल :

- **IndiaAI Mission (इंडिया AI मिशन):** भारत सरकार का लगभग ₹10,372 करोड़ का महत्वाकांक्षी मिशन।
 - **Compute Capacity:** 10,000+ GPUs की प्रोसेसिंग पावर स्थापित करना ताकि भारतीय स्टार्टअप्स को सस्ते में AI इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर मिल सके।
 - **IndiaAI Innovation Centre & Datasets Platform:** शोधकर्ताओं को सुरक्षित डेटासेट उपलब्ध कराना।
- **Bhashini (भाषिणी - National Language Translation Mission):** भारत की भाषाई बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए AI आधारित प्लेटफॉर्म जो 22 आधिकारिक भाषाओं में वॉइस और टेक्स्ट ट्रांसलेशन की सुविधा देता है।
- **YUVAi (युवा AI):** स्कूली छात्रों और युवाओं में AI की समझ और कोडिंग कौशल विकसित करने की राष्ट्रीय पहल।
- **AI for ALL:** आम नागरिकों को AI की बुनियादी जानकारी देने वाला डिजिटल साक्षरता कार्यक्रम।

प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन (AI Summits in India):

• ~~India AI Impact Summit 2026~~ (नई दिल्ली):

- स्थान: ~~भारत~~ मंडपम, नई दिल्ली (फरवरी 2026)।
- महत्व: ग्लोबल साउथ (विकासशील देशों) में आयोजित यह अब तक का सबसे बड़ा वैश्विक AI सम्मेलन था। इसमें 20 से अधिक राष्ट्रध्यक्षों और वैश्विक AI कंपनियों के प्रमुखों ने भाग लिया।
- इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य "AI for All" (सभी के कल्याण के लिए AI) और नैतिक (Ethical) AI गवर्नेंस तय करना था।

• ~~GPAI Summit (Global Partnership on AI)~~: भारत ने GPAI के अध्यक्ष के रूप में वैश्विक स्तर पर जिम्मेदार AI के उपयोग के लिए बहुपक्षीय वार्ताओं का सफल नेतृत्व किया है।

UPSC-2026
↳ Question
Practice

1. प्रारंभिक परीक्षा प्रश्न (Prelims Question)

- प्रश्न. 'इंडिया AI मिशन' (India AI Mission) और भारत में AI के विकास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

 - इंडिया AI मिशन के तहत देश में AI स्टार्टअप्स और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए 10,000 से अधिक GPUs की कंप्यूट क्षमता स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।
 - 'भाषिणी' (Bhashini) मिशन एक AI-आधारित प्लेटफॉर्म है, जिसका उद्देश्य भारतीय भाषाओं के बीच भाषाई बाधाओं को दूर करना है।
 - 'भारतजैन' (BharatGen) भारत का पहला ऐसा मल्टी-मॉडल AI मॉडल है, जिसे केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा में कार्य करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

22 हिन्दी भाषाओं

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

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

2. मुख्य परीक्षा प्रश्न (Mains Question)

- प्रश्न. "वैश्विक स्तर पर जहाँ एक ओर महँगे AI मॉडल्स और सुरक्षा चिंताओं पर बहस जारी है, वहीं चीन के सस्ते AI मॉडल्स की आमद ने इस क्षेत्र के आर्थिक और तकनीकी समीकरणों को बदल दिया है।" इस संदर्भ में, भारत के 'इंडिया AI मिशन' का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और बताइए कि 'AI for All' (सभी के लिए AI) का दृष्टिकोण भारत को एक वैश्विक AI नेता बनाने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकता है?

(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

SC refrains from asking for a timeline for proceedings against Trinamool rebel MPs

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Wednesday stopped short of requiring Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla to give a specific timeline for completing the disqualification proceedings pending against 20 rebel Trinamool Congress party MPs who have aligned themselves with the Nationalist Citizens Party of India (NCPI).

A three-judge Bench headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant was hearing a plea filed by Trinamool Congress leader Abhishek Banerjee contending that Mr. Birla was delaying disqualification proceedings under the anti-defection law.

Mr. Banerjee has sought a time-bound decision on the disqualification of the rebel MPs.

Solicitor General Tushar Mehta, appearing for the Speaker, urged the court to "not fix the Speaker's sche-



dule". This was after Justice Joymalya Bagchi, who is part of the Bench, asked Mr. Mehta to submit a timeline on the disqualification proceedings.

"The Supreme Court monitoring is not necessary," Mr. Mehta stressed.

Senior advocates Neeraj Kishan Kaul and Maninder Singh, for the rebel MPs, said the Supreme Court monitoring and the three-month time limit highlighted in the *Keshab Meghachandra Singh versus Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly*, was only applicable in cases of "com-

plete inaction" on the part of the Speaker concerned.

"How soon will you file your replies [to the notices issued in the disqualification petitions]?" the Bench asked.

Senior advocate Kalyan Banerjee, appearing for Mr. Banerjee, said the rebel MPs had already got six weeks, and have now sought four weeks more.

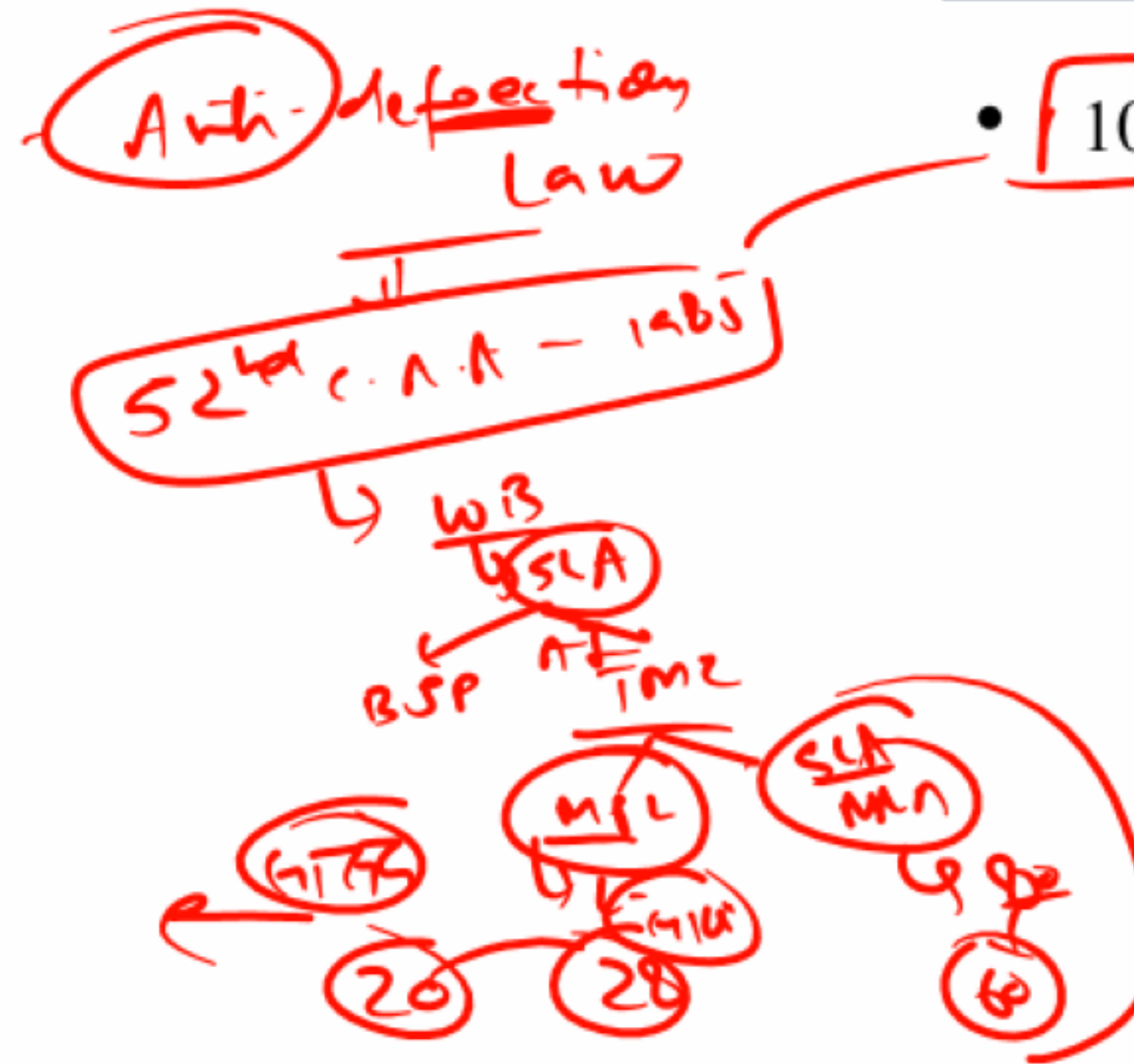
The court recorded in the order the MPs' intention to file their replies in four weeks. It posted the case after four weeks.

Justice Bagchi termed the role of a Speaker as "amphibious", whose responsibilities concern both the House and as a Tribunal under the Tenth Schedule (anti-defection law) of the Constitution.

The dispute within the party follows a rebellion within the Trinamool Congress parliamentary party. The rebel MPs had subsequently been treated as an NCPI group in Parliament.

YouTube Homework

- 10th Schedule



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- Anti-Defection Law (दल-बदल विरोधी कानून) के तहत Lok Sabha Speaker का रोल और Supreme Court के प्रमुख फैसले:

1. Anti-Defection Law में Speaker का Role

- भारतीय संविधान की 10वीं अनुसूची (10th Schedule) के तहत दल-बदल से जुड़े मामलों पर फैसला लेने की पूरी शक्ति Speaker के पास होती है:
- **निर्णायक प्राधिकरण (Deciding Authority):** जब भी किसी सांसद या विधायक पर दल-बदल (Defection) का आरोप लगता है, तो उसकी सदस्यता रद्द होगी या नहीं, इसका अंतिम निर्णय Speaker लेते हैं।
- **न्यायिक क्षमता (Quasi-Judicial Capacity):** दल-बदल की याचिकाओं पर सुनवाई करते समय Speaker एक ट्रिब्यूनल (Tribunal) की तरह काम करते हैं।
- **स्वप्रेरणा से कार्रवाई नहीं:** Speaker अपनी मर्जी से (Suo-motu) कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते। कार्रवाई तभी शुरू होती है जब सदन का कोई अन्य सदस्य इसके लिए लिखित शिकायत या याचिका दायर करता है।

2. Supreme Court के प्रमुख फैसले (Judgments)

- Supreme Court ने समय-समय पर Speaker की शक्तियों और सीमाओं को स्पष्ट किया है:
- **Kihoto Hollohan Case (1992):**
 - **न्यायिक समीक्षा (Judicial Review):** अदालत ने माना कि 10वीं अनुसूची के तहत काम करते समय Speaker एक ट्रिब्यूनल की तरह कार्य करते हैं। इसलिए उनके फैसले की न्यायिक समीक्षा (Judicial Review) की जा सकती है।
 - **फैसले से पहले हस्तक्षेप नहीं:** कोर्ट फैसला आने से पहले प्रक्रिया में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन फैसला आने के बाद कानून और नियमों के उल्लंघन के आधार पर उसे चुनौती दी जा सकती है।
- **Keisham Meghachandra Singh Case (2020):**
 - **समय-सीमा (Time-limit):** कोर्ट ने निर्देश दिया कि दल-बदल की याचिकाओं का फैसला Speaker को 3 महीने के भीतर करना चाहिए (जब तक कि कोई असाधारण परिस्थिति न हो)।
 - **इंडिपेंडेंट ट्रिब्यूनल का सुझाव:** सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने संसद को सुझाव दिया कि दल-बदल के मामलों का फैसला करने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र स्थायी ट्रिब्यूनल (Independent Permanent Tribunal) बनाया जाना चाहिए, जिसकी अध्यक्षता एक सेवानिवृत्त जज करे।
- **Subhash Desai / Maharashtra Assembly Case (2023):**
 - **निष्पक्षता और शक्ति का उपयोग:** कोर्ट ने दोहराया कि Speaker को राजनीतिक तटस्थता (Political Neutrality) बनाए रखनी चाहिए।
 - कोर्ट ने स्पष्ट किया कि असली राजनीतिक दल (Real Political Party) कौन सा है, इसका फैसला केवल सदन के बहुमत से नहीं, बल्कि पार्टी के संविधान और संगठनात्मक ढांचे के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Super El Niño to add 15,800 heat deaths in India: report

Climate Impact Lab says this year's El Niño is a 'postcard from our future', bringing temperatures climate change is projected to deliver 20 years later; national rainfall deficit is at 15% below normal

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

India could see an estimated 15,800 additional heat-related deaths, give or take 1,600, between September 2026 and February 2027, as the current Super El Niño drives unusually high temperatures, according to a report made public on Wednesday by the Climate Impact Lab. The estimate is relative to average conditions during the corresponding months from 1996-2025.

Globally, the report projects 451,000 additional heat-related deaths during the first six months of the El Niño event, including 239,000 during the September 2026-February 2027 period. It projects 19,300 deaths in Indonesia; 19,400 across the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia; 13,300 in Brazil; and 66,800 across the Sahel, a 5,000-kilometre swathe of about 10 countries across Africa, including Senegal, the Gambia, and northern Nigeria.

"This report allows decision-makers to see exactly where emergency actions



Dry spell: Heat is increasing electricity demand with nearly 40% of coal-fired power plants clocking critically low fuel stocks. FILE PHOTO

can be taken now to save tens of thousands of lives in the coming months," Michael Greenstone, co-founder, Climate Impact Lab, University of Chicago, said.

The report describes the current event as a Super El Niño, an informal term generally used for exceptionally strong El Niño conditions. El Niño occurs when waters in the central and eastern tropical Pacific become unusually warm, altering atmospheric circulation and shifting rainfall and temperature patterns worldwide. Forecasts earlier this month projected a greater than 90% chance of a very strong El Niño

during the northern hemisphere autumn and winter, with eastern equatorial Pacific sea surface temperatures already more than 3°C above normal.

Its effects are already being observed in different regions. Indonesia has experienced conditions conducive to wildfires, while parts of Central America have faced drought-related agricultural impacts. "This year's El Niño is also a 'postcard from our future', bringing temperatures climate change is projected to deliver 20 years in the future. In this way, it offers a glimpse at what lies ahead without new invest-

ments in adaptation," an accompanying press statement noted.

Rainfall deficit

In India, the southwest monsoon is entering its withdrawal phase after a season marked by deficient rainfall. The national rainfall deficit stood at about 15% below normal up to September 22, 2026 with larger shortfalls in southern and eastern parts of the country.

The heat is also increasing the demand for electricity, with nearly 40% of India's coal-fired power plants reporting critically low fuel stocks amid increased power demand associated with hotter than usual weather linked to the El Niño.

The Climate Impact Lab says it applies previously estimated temperature-mortality relationships across 24,378 regions to seasonal temperature forecasts, accounting for local climate, vulnerability, and adaptive capacity. The report does not spell out the underlying numerical relationship or coefficients connecting a particular temperature increase to a number of deaths.

ला - नीना
Climate Impact Lab

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

1. Climate Impact Lab (क्लाइमेट इंपैक्ट लैब) क्या है?

- Climate Impact Lab जलवायु वैज्ञानिकों, अर्थशास्त्रियों, डेटा विश्लेषकों और शोधकर्ताओं (जैसे यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ शिकागो, यूसी बर्कले आदि) का एक वैश्विक अनुसंधान सहयोग (Research Collaboration) है। इसका मुख्य काम यह विश्लेषण करना है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन (Climate Change) और अत्यधिक मौसम (Extreme Weather) का दुनिया भर के लोगों, अर्थव्यवस्थाओं और समाजों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

2. Climate Impact Lab की 2026 की ताज़ा रिपोर्ट:

- सितंबर 2026 में जारी अपनी नवीनतम रिपोर्ट में लैब ने एक गंभीर चेतावनी जारी की है:
- अत्यधिक मौतों का अनुमान: 2026-2027 के इस "Super El Niño" (या भीषण एल-नीनो) की वजह से जून 2026 से फरवरी 2027 के दौरान दुनिया भर में अत्यधिक गर्मी (Extreme Heat) के कारण लगभग 4,51,000 अतिरिक्त मौतें होने का अनुमान जताया गया है।
- ग्लोबल साउथ (Global South) पर सबसे भारी असर: इस भीषण गर्मी की सबसे अधिक मार गरीब और विकासशील देशों पर पड़ रही है। अफ्रीका के साहेल क्षेत्र (नाइजीरिया, सूडान आदि) में सबसे अधिक प्रभाव (लगभग 66,800 मौतें) देखा जा रहा है।

- भारत की स्थिति: रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सितंबर 2026 से फरवरी 2027 के बीच अत्यधिक गर्मी के कारण लगभग 15,800 अतिरिक्त मौतों का अनुमान है। भारत इस प्रभावित देशों की सूची में चौथे स्थान पर है।
- "भविष्य का पोस्टकार्ड" (Postcard from the Future): वैज्ञानिकों ने इस वर्तमान एल-नीनो स्थिति को भविष्य का पोस्टकार्ड कहा है, क्योंकि आज जो तापमान दर्ज किया जा रहा है, वह वैसा ही है जैसा 20 साल बाद सामान्य तापमान होने का अनुमान जलवायु मॉडल में लगाया गया था।

3. El-Niño (एल-नीनो) क्या है?

- एल-नीनो (El-Niño) एक प्राकृतिक जलवायु घटना (Climate Phenomenon) है, जो प्रशांत महासागर (Pacific Ocean) में घटित होती है:
- प्रक्रिया: सामान्य स्थिति में भूमध्यरेखीय प्रशांत महासागर का पश्चिमी हिस्सा गर्म और पूर्वी हिस्सा ठंडा रहता है। लेकिन एल-नीनो के दौरान प्रशांत महासागर का पानी असामान्य रूप से अत्यधिक गर्म हो जाता है।
- वैश्विक मौसम पर प्रभाव:
 - वैश्विक तापमान में वृद्धि: एल-नीनो के कारण पूरी दुनिया का औसत तापमान बढ़ जाता है, जिससे भीषण गर्मी और हीटवेव (Heatwaves) चलती हैं।
 - भारतीय मानसून पर असर: एल-नीनो के कारण भारत में अक्सर सामान्य से कम बारिश (सूखा या कम मानसून) होती है।
 - असामान्य मौसम: कहीं अत्यधिक सूखा और जंगलों में आग (Wildfires) लगती है, तो कहीं अचानक भारी बाढ़ (Floods) आती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

YouTube Homework

Quality control and India's manufacturing growth

India needs firms that can grow, integrate into global value chains and compete internationally. To make this happen, the Quality Control Order (QCO) reassessment exercise needs to move forward.

Concerns over India's QCOs and other non-tariff barriers also surfaced during the WTO's eighth Trade Policy Review of India, held in July 2026, and were raised not only by major trading partners such as the European Union and the United States, but also by fellow BRICS members, including Brazil, China and Indonesia.

The number of products covered under QCOs expanded rapidly after 2019, from 88 products in 2019 to 765 by the end of December 2024. However, the pace of expansion slowed considerably towards the end of 2025. This was driven by an important shift in the government's approach, with several QCOs being revoked or suspended, particularly those covering intermediate goods, as mandatory certification had raised concerns about input availability, costs and potential supply-chain disruptions.

The government's new order

Recently, the government introduced the Transition Facilitation (Quality Control) Order, 2026, notified by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) on June 25, 2026. The order seeks to ease regulatory bottlenecks by allowing eligible firms facing difficulties in obtaining BIS Scheme-I certification to source products temporarily from BIS Scheme-II-licensed suppliers in specified sectors, including toys, footwear and air conditioners. Access to this transition mechanism is subject to prescribed eligibility criteria and approval by a committee constituted by the DPIIT.

These developments are welcome steps towards reducing the risk that quality regulations inadvertently disrupt supply chains or constrain



Prerna Prabhakar

Fellow at Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP)



Nancy Gupta

Visiting Fellow at the Crawford School of Public Policy

India's Quality Control Order (QCO) reset must go further in a changing global trade order

domestic manufacturing. More than 600 QCO-covered products remain to be reassessed, including several critical intermediate inputs used across key manufacturing sectors such as chemicals, steel, textiles, machinery and electronics, and rubber and plastics.

Existing regulations can place a disproportionate burden on smaller industrial players, both by constraining their access to critical inputs and by imposing relatively high compliance costs. Given the extensive downstream linkages of these inputs, the next phase of QCO rationalisation should focus particularly on regulations affecting intermediate goods and assess their implications not only for product quality but also for input availability, costs, competitiveness and domestic value addition.

Findings of a recent study

In this regard, a recent CSEP study examined this question in detail for firms that use chemicals. Chemicals are critical intermediate inputs for downstream sectors such as rubber and plastics, pharmaceuticals and electronics, among others. The first QCO for a chemical product was introduced in 2018, and the number of chemical products covered rose to 52 by 2024. Consequently, the share of chemical-using firms exposed to regulation on the input side rose from 11.8% in 2019 to 56.6% in 2024.

When examining the impact of QCOs on chemicals on downstream user industries, the study finds that the effects vary considerably by firm size. Among larger firms, input QCOs are associated with a 9.6% increase in production alongside a sharp 37% decline in gross value added (GVA). This suggests that while larger firms can sustain and even expand output, this comes at the cost of lower value addition, potentially reflecting higher input costs and their ability to

pass on at least part of these costs through higher output prices.

For smaller firms, input QCOs have no statistically significant effect on production or GVA but are associated with a steep 47.6% decline in profitability. This points to their more limited ability to absorb rising input costs and bear the additional compliance costs associated with QCOs.

The empirical evidence makes it clear that the adverse effects of QCOs on key inputs are not confined to smaller downstream firms. Even larger firms, which are better placed to absorb regulatory and input-cost shocks and are often able to sustain production, can experience significant declines in value addition. Supply-chain implications should therefore become an integral part of both the design of new QCOs and the reassessment of existing ones. Finally, the disproportionate burden on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) requires specific policy attention. Smaller firms need dedicated assistance to meet certification and compliance requirements, alongside appropriately designed exemptions or transition periods where compliance costs are particularly burdensome.

Quality standards, greater scale

As India works towards the ambition of Viksit Bharat 2047, achieving greater scale in manufacturing will be critical. Quality standards have an important role to play in that journey, but their success should ultimately be judged not by the number of products brought under mandatory regulation, but by whether they improve quality without constraining the scale, efficiency and competitiveness of Indian manufacturing.

The views expressed are personal

QCI

फ़ भारतीय गुणवत्ता परिषद

QCO

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



✓ 12/11/25 - 25 Jun - 2026

1. क्वालिटी कंट्रोल ऑर्डर (QCO) क्या है?

- क्वालिटी कंट्रोल ऑर्डर (QCO) भारत सरकार (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय तथा भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो - BIS) द्वारा जारी किया गया एक अनिवार्य आदेश होता है।
- मुख्य उद्देश्य: भारत में बनने वाले या बाहर से आयात (Import) होने वाले सामानों की गुणवत्ता, सुरक्षा और मानकों को तय करना।
- अनिवार्य बीआईएस (BIS) मार्क: QCO के तहत आने वाले सभी उत्पादों पर BIS ISI Mark होना अनिवार्य हो जाता है।
- सब-स्टैंडर्ड सामानों पर रोक: बिना बीआईएस सर्टिफिकेशन के इन सामानों का निर्माण, आयात, बिक्री या वितरण करना गैर-कानूनी होता है। इससे घटिया, नकली और खतरनाक सामानों की बिक्री पर रोक लगती है।

2. ट्रांजिशन फैसिलिटेशन ऑर्डर 2026 क्या है?

- ट्रांजिशन फैसिलिटेशन ऑर्डर 2026 सरकार द्वारा व्यापारियों और उद्योगों को राहत देने के लिए लाया गया एक विशेष ढील/छूट आदेश (Grace Period Order) है।
- पृष्ठभूमि: जब सरकार किसी उत्पाद पर नया QCO लागू करती है, तो व्यापारियों, एमएसएमई (MSMEs) और आयातकों के पास पहले से पड़ा हुआ पुराना स्टॉक (बिना BIS मार्क वाला सामान) फंस जाता है।
- प्रावधान: इस ऑर्डर के तहत सरकार ने व्यापारियों को पुराने स्टॉक को बेचने और नई गुणवत्ता व्यवस्था में ढलने के लिए एक निश्चित संक्रमण अवधि (Transition Period) प्रदान की है। इसके तहत पहले से आयातित या निर्मित सामान को एक तय सीमा तक बिना किसी कानूनी अड़चन के बेचने की छूट दी गई है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



3. इसका क्या फायदा होगा?

- **व्यापारियों को वित्तीय राहत:** जिन कारोबारियों का करोड़ों रुपये का पुराना स्टॉक अटका हुआ था, वे उसे बाजार में बेच सकेंगे, जिससे उन्हें भारी आर्थिक नुकसान से राहत मिलेगी।
- **ईज़ ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस (Ease of Doing Business):** छोटे और मध्यम उद्योगों को अपनी मैनुफैक्चरिंग प्रोसेस, सप्लाय चैन और बीआईएस सर्टिफिकेशन लेने के लिए पर्याप्त समय मिल जाएगा।
- **बाजार में आपूर्ति की स्थिरता:** बाजार में अचानक सामान की किल्लत (Shortage) नहीं होगी, जिससे चीजों के दाम अचानक नहीं बढ़ेंगे।
- **उपभोक्ताओं को सुरक्षा:** एक तरफ जहाँ QCO के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं को उच्च गुणवत्ता और सुरक्षित उत्पाद मिलना सुनिश्चित होगा, वहीं ट्रांजिशन ऑर्डर से उन्हें बाजार में सामान की सुलभता बनी रहेगी।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

India and the plausible multilateralism of BRICS

BRICS gatherings always trigger heated debates in India. The primary reason is the importance that the strategic and policymaking community, comprising both optimists and sceptics, attaches to this platform, of which India is an integral pillar. While optimists argue that BRICS could function as an institution capable of multipolarising the global order, or expediting that transition, sceptics highlight the grouping's internal divisions and worry about its possible domination by Russia and China. A third group writes off BRICS altogether, dismissing it as little more than an annual gathering that generates strategic noise. They argue that India should be wary of close association with the grouping and instead focus on preserving and expanding its partnership with the United States, which, in their view, is the only viable path to India's rise.

The 18th BRICS summit, held in New Delhi on September 12-13, 2026, attracted greater national and global attention because of its timing and location. It was the first BRICS annual summit since the U.S. and Israel launched their unprovoked war against Iran, in India's extended neighbourhood, on February 28, 2026. The summit, which brought together the Presidents of Iran, Russia and China, among other leaders, was hosted by India, a close strategic partner of the U.S. and Israel.

Consensus in Delhi

Despite its internal contradictions and the broader chaos enveloping international politics, the summit can be seen as a success on multiple levels. That New Delhi could forge a consensus among the 11 member-countries, including the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Iran, which are involved in an undeclared conflict, was itself an achievement. The Delhi Declaration shows that, despite their differences and even disputes, member-countries continue to find value in supporting a BRICS worldview rooted in the pursuit of a more representative global order.

The consensus was reached through compromises by all parties. Consider India's position. Prime Minister Narendra Modi was in Israel just two days before Israel and the U.S. started bombing Iran. India initially refrained from condemning the attacks or the assassination of Iran's Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. This created an impression that New Delhi was siding with the U.S. and Israel. India also watched from the sidelines as Pakistan seized on the diplomatic opening created by the war and stepped in as a mediator between the U.S. and Iran. But India quickly repositioned itself as a traditional balancer in West Asia.

Multilateral platforms such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and BRICS provided New Delhi with space to restore that balancing posture without causing strategic damage to its bilateral relationships. India strongly endorsed the Bishkek resolution of the SCO in September, condemning the strikes on Iran and expressing condolences to the country



Varghese K. George



Stanley Johny

The very structure of BRICS offers India space to pursue strategic autonomy amid intensifying great-power rivalries

over the killing of Khamenei. It also hosted Iran's President Masoud Pezeshkian for the Delhi BRICS summit, even as the war in West Asia grinds on. The image of Mr. Modi walking hand in hand with Mr. Pezeshkian is unlikely to fade any time soon in Washington or Tel Aviv.

Second, while there is no immediate resolution to the border problems with China, which continue to simmer, there is momentum in efforts to reset ties. Multilateral forums such as BRICS provide a platform for India and China to remain engaged even when high-level bilateral visits are not taking place. Their differences are not going to disappear; they have to learn to manage their troubled relationship. History suggests that a lack of engagement between competing major powers can only deepen mistrust, while deepening mistrust, combined with the security dilemma stemming from their competition, could have dangerous consequences. So, it is important for India and China to stay engaged, bilaterally and multilaterally, creating guardrails for competitive coexistence.

Third, on all the major global issues of the present – artificial intelligence regulation, the rules governing global trade and finance, climate change, border conflicts, and the role and status of multilateral bodies – BRICS members may have different approaches and priorities, but they converge on the point that unilateralism by any bloc or power is detrimental to their interests and to the planet.

The Washington predictability

The context in which the Delhi summit was held is also crucial. The total predictability of the U.S. approach – rather than the unpredictability that some commentators labour to establish – towards the rest of the world is that it does not care much about anything other than its own dominance. Several BRICS members have had their own difficult experiences with the U.S., and they are trying to chart their own paths forward. India, a few months ago, was slapped with varying tariffs by Washington. India was also one of the countries most affected economically by the U.S.-Israel war on Iran. On September 16, the U.S. House passed the Russia sanctions Bill, seeking to impose tariffs of up to 100% on countries including India.

India's foreign policy under Mr. Modi has been interpreted by a section of the strategic commentariat as an evident tilt towards the U.S. camp. Statements by Mr. Modi himself in the early years of his premiership that India had overcome its "hesitation of history" in ties with Washington gave further impetus to this view, though there has also been the parallel official formulation of 'sahke sahke' foreign policy, or multi-alignment. India has always had a more complex view of history. And even if it has overcome its "hesitation of history", it has not abandoned the hesitations of its strategic realism.

When India looks back at history and looks around the world today, it sees that countries that

become frontiers in great-power rivalries often pay a huge price. If Pakistan's story is not instructive enough, there are two live battlefronts that illustrate this every day – the UAE and Ukraine.

The UAE and Iran would have been better off dealing with each other than facing the situation in which they currently find themselves. The UAE-Iran bilateral meeting on the sidelines of BRICS in Delhi marks an acknowledgment of this lesson and a quest to use multilateral platforms to address bilateral challenges. Ukraine, which, backed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), has been fighting Russia for more than four years, does not have any such platform to maintain direct contact with Moscow – which leaves Kyiv's diplomatic options totally dependent on the whims and wishes of Brussels and Washington.

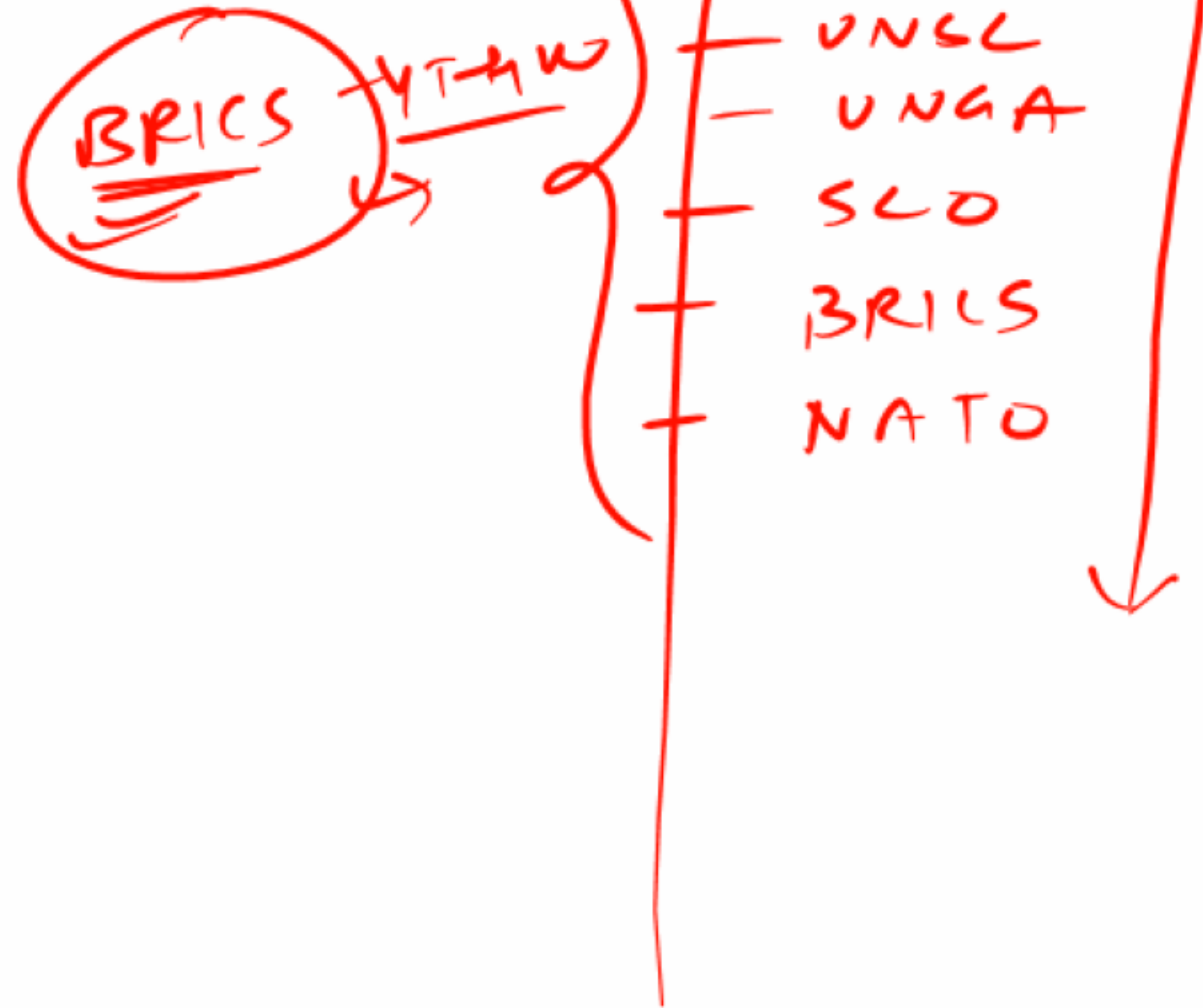
India's learning

This is not to argue that India should downgrade its relations with the U.S. The strategic partnership with Washington is extremely important for India's progress and development, but what India must not allow itself to become, at any cost, is a frontline in the U.S.-China competition. BRICS enables India to pursue that path without having to champion an anti-U.S. agenda or undermine its cooperation with Washington. The U.S., which had come to terms with India's firm adherence to strategic autonomy, has recently been pushing the envelope to draw New Delhi into a more subordinate relationship. For Washington, this is an ongoing theme. But India should pursue multiple pathways to its rise rather than succumb to the temptations of unequal great-power alliances.

While it is true that there are serious internal divisions among BRICS members, there is also a larger reality of external convergence of interests among them. BRICS is not an organisation like the G-7, where American primacy and the western order are accepted by all member-countries. Nor is it the case that every multilateral or plurilateral grouping is converging on all points.

The divisions within BRICS, to a certain extent, prevent any one country from dominating the grouping, while the external convergence of interests – their shared belief that the post-war international system is unfair and that a more representative order should be built – could hold the group together as it lays the foundations and builds the blocks of a new order. The dialectical relationship between internal contradictions and external convergence could ultimately produce a synthesis, which is increasingly evident in the case of BRICS. The contradictions within are therefore not a reason to question the grouping's existence; they are, in fact, part of the reason why it should exist and flourish.

varghese.g@thehindu.co.in
stanley.johny@thehindu.co.in



YouTube Homework

- RBI

$\frac{FB}{LSTIR}$
 $\frac{25\%}{3.75} \rightarrow 4\%$

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- अमेरिका के सेंट्रल बैंक फेडरल रिजर्व (Federal Reserve / Fed) द्वारा ब्याज दरों में किए जाने वाले बदलावों (Rate Cuts या Rate Hikes) का भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर गहरा और सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है।

1. यदि फेडरल रिजर्व ब्याज दरों में कटौती (Rate Cut) करता है:

- भारत में विदेशी निवेश (FII Inflow) बढ़ेगा: अमेरिका में ब्याज दरें कम होने से निवेशकों को वहाँ बैंकों या बॉन्ड्स में कम रिटर्न मिलता है। इसलिए विदेशी निवेशक बेहतर रिटर्न की तलाश में भारत जैसे उभरते बाजारों (Emerging Markets) के शेयर बाजार और बॉन्ड मार्केट में पैसा लगाते हैं।
- भारतीय शेयर बाजार में तेज़ी: भारतीय शेयर बाजार (Sensex और Nifty) में विदेशी संस्थागत निवेशकों (FIIs) की खरीदारी बढ़ती है, जिससे बाजार में उछाल आता है।
- रुपया मजबूत होगा: भारत में डॉलर का प्रवाह (Inflow) बढ़ने से अमेरिकी डॉलर के मुकाबले भारतीय रुपया (INR) मजबूत होता है।
- RBI को भी ब्याज दरें घटाने का मौका: जब अमेरिका दरें घटाता है, तो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI) पर भी भारत में ब्याज दरें (Repo Rate) घटाने का दबाव कम होता है या उसे भी दरें घटाने की सहूलियत मिलती है। इससे भारत में होम लोन, कार लोन सस्ते होने का रास्ता साफ होता है।
- कच्चे तेल और आयात पर असर: रुपया मजबूत होने से भारत के लिए कच्चा तेल और अन्य आयात सस्ते हो जाते हैं, जिससे देश में महंगाई नियंत्रित करने में मदद मिलती है।

3.75% - 4.75%

2. यदि फेडरल रिजर्व ब्याज दरें बढ़ाता है (Rate Hike):

- भारत से पूंजी की निकासी (Capital Outflow): अमेरिका में दरें बढ़ने पर विदेशी निवेशक भारत के शेयर बाजार से पैसा निकालकर अमेरिका के सुरक्षित बॉन्ड मार्केट में लगाने लगते हैं।
- शेयर बाजार में गिरावट: FIIs द्वारा भारी बिकवाली करने से भारतीय शेयर बाजारों में गिरावट या दबाव देखने को मिलता है।
- रुपया कमजोर होगा: भारत से डॉलर बाहर जाने के कारण डॉलर की मांग बढ़ती है और भारतीय रुपया कमजोर (Depreciate) होने लगता है।
- आयात महंगा और महंगाई में बढ़ोतरी: रुपया कमजोर होने से भारत के लिए कच्चा तेल, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और अन्य जरूरी सामान आयात करना महंगा हो जाता है, जिससे देश में आयातित महंगाई (Imported Inflation) बढ़ती है।
- RBI पर दरें बढ़ाने का दबाव: रुपए को संभालने और महंगाई पर लगाम लगाने के लिए RBI को भी अपनी ब्याज दरें (Repo Rate) बढ़ानी पड़ सकती है या उन्हें लंबे समय तक ऊंचा रखना पड़ता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



सड़क दुर्घटना में मिलने वाले मुआवजे

1. दावा कौन कर सकता है?

- घायल व्यक्ति या उसकी क्षतिग्रस्त संपत्ति का मालिक।
- पीड़ित की मृत्यु होने पर उसके कानूनी वारिस (माता-पिता, पति/पत्नी, बच्चे)।
- ट्रिब्यूनल: मामला MACT (सड़क दुर्घटना दावा अधिकरण) में सुना जाता है।

2. मुआवजे की गणना कैसे होती है?

- सुप्रीम कोर्ट के नियमों के तहत कुल मुआवजा 4 चीजों को जोड़कर तय किया जाता है:
- संपत्ति का नुकसान: ₹18,150 (बेस अमाउंट ₹15,000 + 10% की 3-सालाना बढ़ोतरी)।
- अंतिम संस्कार का खर्च: ₹18,150।
- परिवार का नुकसान (Consortium): ₹48,400 प्रति पात्र सदस्य।

म.रा. में सड़क दुर्घटना में मिलने वाले मुआवजे का बंटवारा

पहले

3. प्रमुख नियम व बदलाव

- गृहिणी (Homemaker) का मुआवजा: गृहिणी के घरेलू काम का मूल्य मानते हुए न्यूनतम अनुमानित आय ₹30,000 प्रति माह तय की गई है।
- आय का प्रमाण: आय का मुख्य सबूत ITR माना जाएगा। ITR न होने पर राज्य की न्यूनतम मजदूरी लागू होगी।
- ब्याज: अदालत मुआवजे की कुल राशि पर 6% से 9% तक का वार्षिक ब्याज भी देती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Indonesia's nickel production curbs fail market

Reuters
LONDON

Indonesia is learning that building a dominant position in the nickel market is the easy part. Leveraging its influence over supply to control prices is proving much trickier.

The Southeast Asian country now accounts for over 60% of global output of a metal used by both stainless steel makers and electric vehicle (EV) battery manufacturers.

Indonesia's dramatic rise as a nickel power is the result of a 2020 ban on exports of ore, forcing operators to build domestic processing capacity. It's become a template for other developing countries, particularly those in resource-rich Africa.

They may also want to



Ban boon: Indonesia's dramatic rise as a nickel power is the result of a 2020 ban on exports of ore. REUTERS

note how difficult it is to match supply with demand once you're the world's largest producer.

Quotas cut

Jakarta has this year cut mining quotas, stepped up environmental controls and adjusted ore pricing to rein in its runaway nickel sector.

A commitment to slash mining quotas from last year's 379 million metric tonnes to 250 million to 260 million tonnes propelled the London Metal Exchange nickel price to a May high of \$20,000 per tonne.

The price is now back down at \$16,500 as the market loses confidence

that Jakarta can tame its nickel tiger.

Policymakers' dilemma has been how to reduce mined output without disadvantaging their nickel processors, some of whom have only begun ramping up production this year.

A mid-year review of the quota system has resulted in higher allocations to specific operators.

French group Eramet, for example, is restarting operations at its Weda Bay mine after being forced to suspend work in May when it had exhausted its 2026 quota. The full extent of the upward creep is difficult to ascertain since neither Jakarta nor its nickel operators disclose details. Moreover, it's clear some operators have adjusted to lower domestic mining rates by turning to

imports, primarily from the Philippines.

Indonesia lifted imports of Philippine ore by 50% to 15.3 million tonnes last year and arrivals were up by another 67% year-on-year at 11.4 million tonnes from January to July, according to the World Bureau of Metal Statistics, which collects data from official sources.

Another smaller stream of imports is now also arriving regularly from the Solomon Islands. It's worth remembering that if all the country's nickel processing plants were operating at capacity, they would need 315 million tonnes of ore per year, according to the Indonesian Nickel Miners Association.

Balancing that captive demand with mining rates is still very much a work in

progress. The nickel market had high hopes at the start of the year that Jakarta could do enough to prevent global supply surplus.

The International Nickel Study Group drastically revised its estimate of expected 2026 market balance in April to factor in lower output in Indonesia. Its forecast was for a modest 32,000-tonne deficit this year against an expected 261,000-tonne surplus when it previously met in October 2025.

Yet global exchange stocks of refined nickel have been creeping higher. Combined inventory held by the LME, both on-warrant and off-warrant, and the Shanghai Futures Exchange currently stands at 4,78,000 tonnes, enough to supply the global market for seven weeks.

निकेल
Nickel

यू.एस.ए. में
निकेल की मांग में
रिफाइनरी का उत्पादन

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

India, EU to sign free trade agreement on December 16

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
Suhasini Haldar
NEW DELHI

The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between India and the European Union (EU) will be signed on December 16, two diplomatic sources have separately confirmed to *The Hindu*.

This will be part of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's back-to-back trips in December to Canada, the U.S., and Belgium, where three separate FTAs are currently either being negotiated or in the process of approval.

Further, as the EU FTA has received "majority approval" in Europe, it will not require separate ratification by each EU country once the European Council gives its go-ahead.

The next step, after the signing, will be passage in the European Parliament, which will take another one to two months, paving the way for a roll-out in "early 2027".

"The most recent development was the European Commission finalising the text of the deal and sending it to the European Council," a diplomatic source told *The Hindu*.

"The signing is scheduled for December 16, after which it will go to the European Parliament."

Negotiations on the India-EU FTA, dubbed the "mother of all deals" by leaders on both sides, restarted in June 2022 after a long hiatus and were concluded in January 2026.

Final touches

Negotiations on the India-EU Free Trade Agreement, dubbed the "mother of all deals", were concluded in January 2026.



The deal would see the EU dropping tariffs on 99.5% of items India exports to the region, with most tariffs going down to 0% immediately once the agreement comes into effect.

India, on the other hand, has given tariff concessions on 97.5% of the traded value between the two economies.

Signing in Brussels

A second source confirmed the date, adding that it would take place in Brussels in the presence of Prime Minister Modi.

"The deal has majority support in Europe, and so it will not need to be individually ratified in each EU country," the first source added. A reason for this support is that the two sides agreed to leave out contentious issues from the deal and not make "the best the enemy of the good".

Mr. Modi is expected to travel to Canada first, probably around December 12, prior to the G-20 Summit in Miami. Confirming the

visit, Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney said trade negotiations had made "good progress". "Our commitment to each other, PM Modi and myself last year at the G20 (in Canada) was to look to conclude negotiations by G20 of this year (in the U.S.). That's the middle of December, 14-15 December," Mr. Carney said at a briefing in New York on Tuesday.

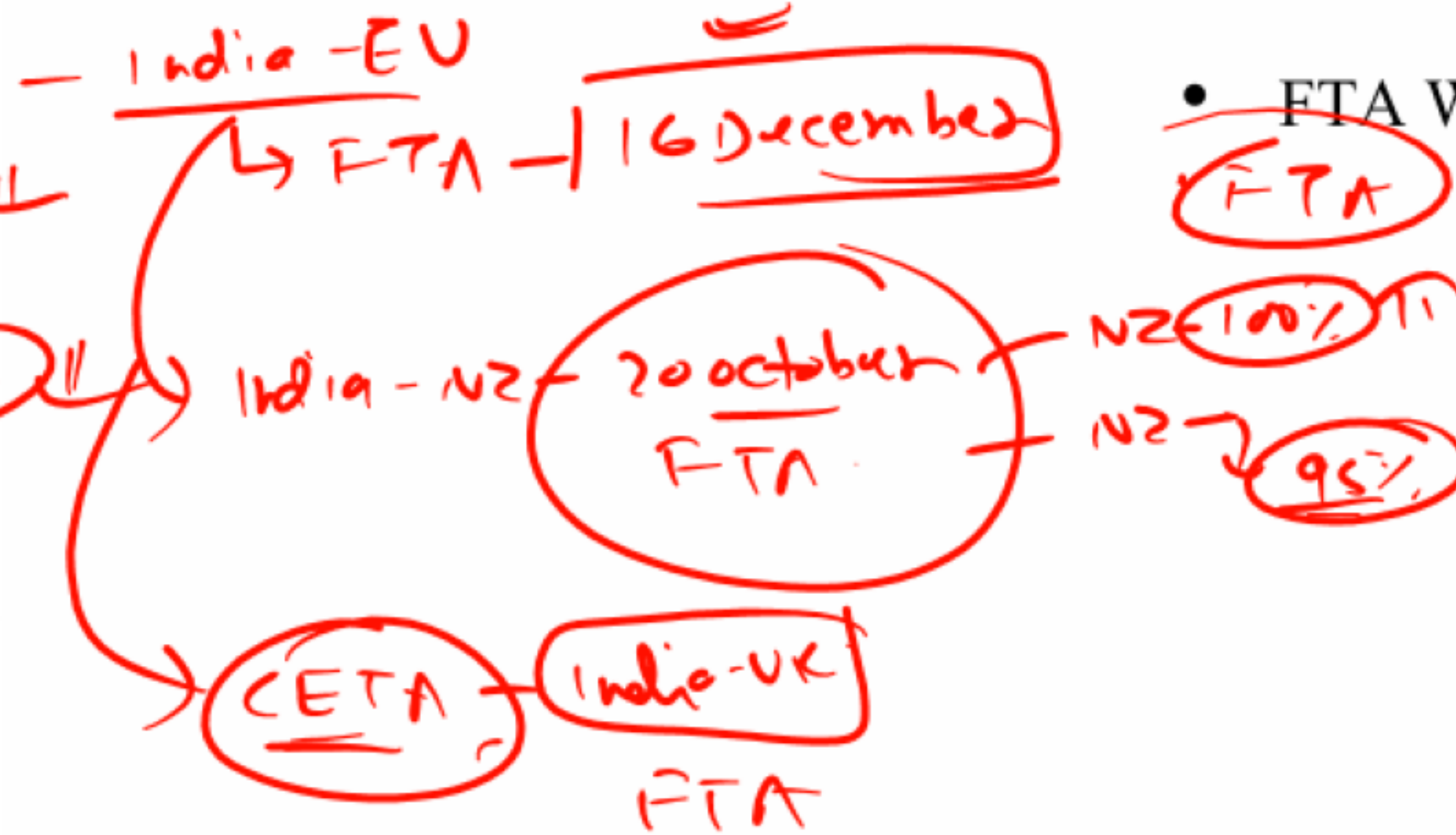
In an interview with Canada's *Globe and Mail* newspaper, India's High Commissioner to Canada, Dinesh Patnaik, also confirmed the visit, adding that he expected the India-Canada FTA to be "completed by November" and Mr. Modi would be in Canada in December to sign the deal.

Mr. Modi is then expected to attend the G20 meeting in Miami, where the India-U.S.

Interim Agreement on trade and a larger Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) will also be on the agenda. Both agreements have already missed several deadlines.

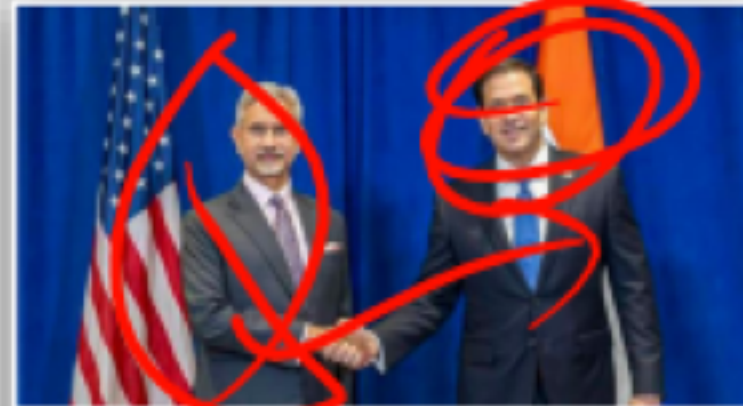
YouTube Homework

- FTA With Other Countries



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

YouTube Homework



External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar with U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio in New York on Wednesday. @GOSJASHANKAR/X

Jaishankar takes up U.S. sanctions law in meeting with Rubio

Suhasini Haidar
NEW DELHI

In their first meeting since the United States enacted the Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act (SRIA), External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar raised concerns about the law with U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio in New York on Wednesday.

The law, which mandates U.S. President Donald Trump to penalise countries that buy Russian oil with up to 100% tariffs and extends sanctions on Iran trade, could affect India if implemented after the stipulated one-month period.

In a social media post, Mr. Jaishankar said he had "reiterated India's interests and concerns with regard to SRIA" and discussed the situations in Ukraine and Iran. In a strongly worded reaction to the U.S. Congress passing the Act last week, the Ministry of External Affairs had said it conveyed to various U.S. interlocutors in recent months that the move would have "implications" for both the India-U.S. bi-

lateral relationship and the international energy market if India is pressured by the U.S. to drop its intake of Russian Ural, which currently makes up 51% of India's total crude imports.

After the meeting, Mr. Rubio sidestepped the issue. In a social media post about the meeting, he said, "Together, we are building on the U.S.-India strategic partnership and coordinating on key regional priorities and upcoming multi-lateral efforts."

Mr. Jaishankar and Mr. Rubio are also understood to be preparing for meetings between Mr. Trump and Prime Minister Narendra Modi later this year, with a possible meeting at the ASEAN Summit in November and then a bilateral expected in mid-December, when Mr. Trump hosts G20 Summit in Miami.

This is the third year in succession that India has failed to host the Quad Summit, and New Delhi has been keen to set a date later this year or early next year for Mr. Trump and leaders of Australia and Japan to travel to India.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

YouTube Homework

With Trump-Xi truce, China looks to reshape Asian order

NEWS ANALYSIS

Ananth Krishnan
BEIJING

As U.S. President Donald Trump hosts Chinese President Xi Jinping at the White House on Thursday, the world's two biggest powers appear to be looking to extend their truce.

In May, when Mr. Trump visited Beijing, both sides declared their commitment to build a "constructive relationship of strategic stability", a Chinese coinage that the U.S. President, to the surprise of many observers, readily accepted.

This week, Mr. Trump is laying the red carpet for Mr. Xi, including by personally welcoming him at Joint Base Andrews, a courtesy he has not extended to any other leader.

Optics aside, the expectations for the visit are, however, largely modest on both sides, seen an effort to put a floor on a contentious relationship rather than a grand bargain. This is regardless of Mr. Trump's stated fondness for the idea of a "G2" which has concerned countries in the region, including India.

In the weeks after Mr. Trump's visit to Beijing, both sides have traded blows, including the listing of Chinese companies such as Alibaba and BYD by the Pentagon for "civil military fusion", and mutual accusations over how the other side is conducting the AI race. Other sticking points remain unresolved, such as tariffs, restrictions on semiconductors and Chinese export controls, especially on rare earths. China is also pressing the U.S. to



Donald Trump speaks with Xi Jinping while leaving after a visit to the Zhongnanhai Garden in Beijing, China, in May. REUTERS

stop arms sales to Taiwan.

If this has led some observers to suggest this truce is merely a tactical pause while each side works towards reducing their vulnerabilities and building leverage, others argue there are compelling reasons for both powers to pursue a future relationship of stability.

Writing in *Foreign Affairs* before the visit, Da Wei, a leading voice in Beijing on the China-U.S. relationship and Director of the Center for International Security and Strategy at Tsinghua University, made the case for why despite structural challenges, there were reasons for both to pursue a detente.

"The rapid development of technologies such as AI will make it particularly difficult for either the U.S. or China to eliminate the other's sources of leverage," he said. In the lead up to the visit, the two sides held talks in New York between Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent and Chinese Vice Premier He Lifeng, including to set up a dialogue mechanism for AI cooperation.

The broader reason for a continued truce, in the view of Da Wei, was the narrowing power differential between the two coun-

tries. "China is looking at bilateral relations from a position of greater equality and with more confidence," he said. "It is less anxious that competition will undermine its national development prospects. Instead, Beijing believes that competition can be effectively managed without presenting an existential threat." For other Chinese strategists, the longer term goal is a grand bargain that will gradually see declining U.S. interest in Asia and a reshaped Asian security order. The view in Beijing is that Mr. Trump has already initiated that trend.

Li Kai, the Vice President of the influential China Institutes for Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) in Beijing, argued in the lead up to Mr. Xi's visit that "regional affairs should be led and managed by Asian countries themselves".

"This is consistent with the principle of 'Asian solutions to Asian problems'," he said. "Confronted with an increasingly complex regional security landscape, we must fend off external interference, seek common ground while reserving differences, proactively manage divergences and facilitate peaceful settlement of disputes."

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Indian sailor killed in attack on ship in the Strait of Hormuz, say authorities

Agence France-Presse
MUSCAT

An attack on a cargo ship in the Strait of Hormuz on Wednesday killed an Indian sailor, Omani and Indian authorities said, with the latter condemning the ongoing attacks in the vital shipping lane.

Oman's Maritime Security Centre said in a statement that the Antigua and Barbuda-flagged *Cape Dao* was attacked 2.5 nautical miles off the country's coast "causing a fire in the engine room and leading to the death of one crew member".

Twenty-seven crew members were evacuated by the Omani Navy, it added.

In a statement, India's External Affairs Ministry condemned the attack on the *Cape Dao*, in which "one Indian national tragi-



Iran has sought to impose its control over the key maritime conduit for Gulf oil and gas since the beginning of the war. AP

cally lost his life", urging the warring parties to return to negotiations.

"The targeting of commercial shipping, seafarers, and civilian infrastructure in the region must end, and free and unimpeded navigation and commerce through the international waterways in the region must be restored at the earliest," it added.

"My heartfelt condo-

lences to the family of young Indian seafarer, Wiper Suraj Yadav from Uttar Pradesh, who tragically succumbed to head injuries following a missile attack on *M.V. CAPE DAO* off the coast of Oman. The entire nation stands with his family in this hour of grief," Shipping Minister Sarbananda Sonowal said in a post on X.

India is one of the lar-

gest contributors of sailors to merchant shipping worldwide, and several of its mariners have been killed in Hormuz attacks since the war in West Asia began.

Oman sits across the Strait of Hormuz from Iran, and ships seeking to skirt Tehran's restrictions have recently been taking a route that hugs the Omani coast.

Since the start of the war, Iran has sought to impose its control over the maritime conduit for Gulf oil and gas, occasionally striking ships accused of failing to coordinate with its authorities or deviating from its preferred route.

In retaliation, the United States has been enforcing a counter-blockade of Iranian ports, carrying out strikes of its own on ships it says refuse to comply.

(With inputs from PTI)

YouTube Homework

→ ए.ए.ए. परीक्षा - 2024
→ अतः - अल - होडा

YouTube Homework

Iranian advisers played key role in swift advance by Yemen's Houthis, say sources

In Iran's most direct intervention since Yemen's civil war began in 2014, Iranian Revolutionary Guard advisers helped Houthi rebels seize the Red Sea coast from pro-govt. forces; Iran has been building Houthis into a major regional ally capable of opening a new front in the wider war against the U.S.

Associated Press
CAIRO

It took Houthi rebels less than 48 hours to seize Yemen's Red Sea coast from pro-government forces in a resounding blow to United States' (U.S.) interests and Washington's regional allies.

But the Houthis didn't do it alone. Iranian Revolutionary Guard advisers were in the field helping direct the battle, people familiar with the offensive told AP, marking Iran's most direct intervention in favour of its longtime ally since Yemen's civil war erupted in 2014. The intervention shows how Iran has built the Houthis into a major regional partner able to open a new front in the wider war with the U.S.

The rebels' biggest land grab in years, along with the closure of a key Saudi pipeline, strengthened their ability to choke off Saudi Arabia's oil exports, pushing up global fuel prices and giving Iran greater leverage. The U.S. has seemed reluctant to help its ally Saudi Arabia, even as the Houthis have gained momentum in Yemen's revived civil war.

The Houthis' swift, 115-kilometre (75-mile) assault exploited divisions among forces allied with Yemen's Saudi-backed, internationally recognised government. The Houthis pene-

trated the internal communications of one of the main forces, the National Resistance, allowing them to track its movements and sow confusion.

As pro-government forces beat a frantic retreat, the leader of the National Resistance fled to Saudi Arabia. The key port city of Mokha was abandoned as residents left in the night, allowing the Houthis to roll in unopposed on September 10. Their seizure of strategic islands nearby further enhanced their ability to attack Saudi oil shipments in the Red Sea.

The Houthis had not conducted a major campaign along the coast since 2017, when government forces drove them out of the area. Since then, the Houthis had focused on trying to capture the oil-rich province of Marib in central Yemen.

A truce took hold in 2022. The following year, the Houthis began attacking Red Sea shipping over the war in Gaza, attacks that continued until a punishing U.S. bombing campaign in 2025. After the U.S. and Israel attacked Iran in February, the Houthis largely kept to the sidelines.

Last year, Iran began providing the Houthis with stepped-up training and logistical support on more advanced missiles, drones and uncrewed attack



Flaring tensions: Houthis had not mounted a major campaign along Red Sea coast since govt. forces drove them out in 2017. AP

boats, said Mzahem Alsakoun, a security analyst who has followed Iranian-backed groups for nearly a decade and now runs a private intelligence firm.

In July, the Houthis renewed their attacks on Saudi Arabia after accusing it of striking the airport in the rebel-held capital, Sanaa. That strike appears to have been aimed at halting a flight from Tehran.

'Present at all levels'

Mr. Alsakoun and a senior Houthi official said the Iranian flight, which later landed, brought Revolutionary Guard advisers, who joined other advisers from the Guard – and Iran's Lebanese ally, Hezbollah – already based in Yemen.

In early August, the Houthis resumed attacks

on government forces, focusing on the city of Taiz, in the mountains overlooking the coast, and firing missiles and drones at Mokha.

The Houthi official said Iranian advisers had previously focused on strategic planning and were not in the field. But in the latest escalation, they were "present at all levels," he said, including planning tactical manoeuvres and working with front-line commanders.

Two regional officials also said Iran provided direct support that helped the rapid advance. Mr. Alsakoun said that in addition to helping in a command role, the Iranian advisers analysed communications and satellite intelligence, capacities the Houthis were lacking.

The National Resistance, with some 30,000 fighters, was the strongest pro-government force along the coast. But it had not been involved in major fighting since 2017.

For a month, Houthi forces bombarded its positions with 130 ballistic missiles and 145 suicide drones, according to a National Resistance spokesman, Major General Sadiq Dwaik. He said its fighters were stretched over 170 kilometres (100 miles), from Mokha into the mountainous interior, against what he estimated were 75,000 Houthi fighters.

In early September, the Giants Brigade, another militia, came to its aid, helping it to temporarily push back the rebels. But the Giants Brigade had not coordinated with the National Resistance, angering its field commanders, one government official said.

The two forces had a longtime rivalry rooted in the past struggle between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) over control of the anti-Houthi movement. That struggle led to the UAE abruptly pulling out of Yemen in January.

There was no "unified command," said the senior military official. "This was a priceless opportunity for the Houthis." On September 9, the Houthis advanced south toward Mok-

ha through a narrow mountain valley, heavily bombarding their opponents.

Having breached their communications, the Houthis were able to listen in and exploit divisions, one of the government officials said, adding that National Resistance leaders lost contact with several field commanders.

By the afternoon, the Houthis had seized the mountain road and a nearby military base, cutting off government supply lines to Mokha. Lieutenant General Tariq Saleh, the leader of the National Resistance, was forced to flee and then took refuge in Saudi Arabia.

At around 6 p.m. that night, orders went out to National Resistance field units to retreat back to Mokha. When thousands of fighters began arriving, the forces stationed in the port city thought a major Houthi attack was imminent and began to flee, two National Resistance fighters told the AP.

A Mokha resident, Issa Gulwani, said he saw fighters in military vehicles and pickups streaming out of the city. "They left us to face our fate," he said. Tens of thousands of residents joined the exodus.

The Houthi official said that when the rebels rolled in early on September 10, "the city was empty."

दुनी
Axis of Resistance
Axis of Evil
लाल सावर

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



INBRIEF



U.P. CM launches Bharat Taxi, loan scheme for farmers

Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath on Wednesday launched the Bharat Taxi service and the Mukhyamantri Krishak Samriddhi Yojana, calling it two major steps for welfare of taxi drivers and farmers of the State. Through Bharat Taxi, two-wheeler, taxi and three-wheeler drivers will be able to join on zero commission upon registration. They will also receive social security of ₹5 lakh. Under the Mukhyamantri Krishak Samriddhi Yojana, the interest rate on loans provided to farmers through the Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Gramya Vikas Bank has been reduced from 11% to 6%.

UPPSL
Bharat Taxi
मुख्यमंत्री कृषक समृद्धि योजना

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Asian Games

Mirabai lifts silver, ends long wait for Asian Games medal

A total of 198kg helps the icon finish behind North Korea's Gum, who completes a hat-trick of titles with a World record 215kg effort; dream finally turns into reality for the 32-year-old Indian

ASIAN GAMES

Jonathan Selvaraj
NAGOYA

Mirabai Chana's place in the pantheon of Indian sporting greats was already secure. Olympic silver, World championship gold and multiple Commonwealth Games golds had ensured that.

So, just how much could an Asian Games medal matter? It turns out that it mattered to her for close to a decade and a half.

"I was thinking that I've won medals at the Olympics, World championships and Asian championships. Why can't I just win a medal at the Asian Games? I've been trying since 2014 but wasn't able to," said Mirabai after the final of the 49kg category.

North Korea's Ri Song Gum was in a class of her own. She won her third consecutive Asian Games gold and broke her own



Weight off her shoulders: Mirabai beams with joy and pride after winning a medal at the Asian Games for the first time in her illustrious career. AP

World record with a total of 215kg. The precocious Wijayana Diana, just 21, edged ahead of Mirabai after snatch, lifting 88kg to the Indian's 87kg. But in

clean and jerk, Mirabai's strength made the difference. She had 107kg and 111kg while the Indonesian's best was 103kg. Mirabai's total of 198kg was

enough for silver; she didn't even need a final attempt. It was the medal she had chased for eternity. The obsession finally became reality.

Mixed bag for India at shooting range

Uthra Ganesan
NAGOYA

The Aichi General Shooting Range continued to reward Indian shooters with medals at the Asian Games here on Wednesday, just not the colour they desperately want; or the events that they expected to win in. The men's and women's skeet teams both finished third for a bronze while two of the three shooters in the final – Anantjeet Singh Naruka and Raiza Dhillon – fell agonisingly short, finishing fourth. Parinaaz Dhalwal finished eighth in the individual event as India's wait for a shooting gold continues.

The shotgun arena made up for the disaster inside the firing range where Esha Singh and Suruchi Phogat had forgettable outings in the qualifying and failed to make the cut for the final while Manu Bhaker bowed out fifth in the 10m air pistol, an event the three of them have been dominating.

Naruka, the silver medalist from Hangzhou, missed two of his first four shots and despite trying his best, was unable to overturn the deficit.

In a field where the smallest of margins meant



Fruitful outing: The men's team of Mairaj, Naruka and Bhavtegh and the women's trio of Raiza, Maheshwari and Parinaaz made it to the podium. RV MOORTHY

survival or elimination, it was not so much Naruka misfiring as his competitors not faltering. He scored 25 out of 28 shots, one behind bronze medalist Lee Meng-Yuan of Taiwan. Among the women, Raiza ended with 23 out of 28 while Parinaaz was the first to be eliminated.

Earlier, the men – Mairaj Ahmed Khan and Bhavtegh Gill along with Naruka – totalled 346 over three days of qualifying rounds to finish behind Qatar (353) and Kuwait (348).

The women's trio of Raiza, Parinaaz and Maheshwari Chauhan totalled 331 in the qualifying to finish

third behind China (357) and Kazakhstan (336) for the first-ever Asian Games medal in women's skeet.

"It's a great feeling knowing that [we are the first] but I think the girls were in great form and I am hoping we will go with a few more medals, a little disappointed it not being a better colour," Maheshwari said. "The reason [for shotgun taking a backseat] is because we just didn't have high performing athletes and enough female athletes to begin with."

In pistol, Manu finished her qualifying round with 579 in third position. Esha began with series of 94 and 93 before picking up pace but a 95 and 96 in the last four series was never going to be enough, as she finished with 572 points with 12x. Suruchi, meanwhile, had three series of 94 each and one of 93 for a total of 568 with 12x to finish 26th.

In the final, Manu never really got going, starting with a 9.9 and ending with a 9.6 and just two 10.8s throughout her series of 18 shots. The biggest setback was an 8.9 on her eighth shot, which pushed her down into elimination zone and although she kept surviving, it was a matter of evading the inevitable.

Home Assignment



प्रश्न . हुती आंदोलन इस्लाम के किस
संप्रदाय/शाखा से जुड़ा हुआ है?

- (A) जैदी शिया (Zaidi Shia)
- (B) वहाबी सुन्नी (Wahhabi Sunni)
- (C) इबादी (Ibadi)
- (D) अहमदिया (Ahmadiya)

- UNGA 81st Summit
 - CETA – Which Countries
- Handwritten notes in red ink:
- UNGA 81st Summit: - मासुवाते
- CETA – Which Countries: - पान
- अहमदिया से ५२११

Overview

- ECI
- AI Terminator
- Anti Defection Law
- El-Nino
- Quality Control Order
- BRICS
- Americal federal Bank – Repo Rate
- Road Safety
- Indonesia Nickel Production
- India-EU FTA
- India-USA Trade talk
- USA-China Relation
- Indian SAILOR in Hormuz
- Houthis
- UP CM Launch - Bharat Taxi
- Asian Games

Thank You
Result Mitra

Thanks For Watching

Follow us for more Updates



@RRESULTMITRAOFFICIAL



Join our Telegram



@SUNILVERMA_THEIASMENTOR



Follow on Instagram



Subscribe Now

Stay Connected

Learn
Share
Grow
Together ♥

Better
Students
Brighter
Tomorrow

Small
Steps
Big
Results
😊

DISCIPLINE
CONSISTENCY
SUCCESS