

# UPSC-CSE 2027/28

# DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



COMPLETE  
COVERAGE



EXAM  
FOCUSED



ANALYSIS  
MADE EASY



STATIC + CURRENT  
INTEGRATION



**STAY AHEAD  
STAY PREPARED**



“

महान कार्य शक्ति से नहीं,  
दृढ़ता से पूरे होते हैं।

~ सैमुअल जॉनसन ~

SAMUEL JOHNSON



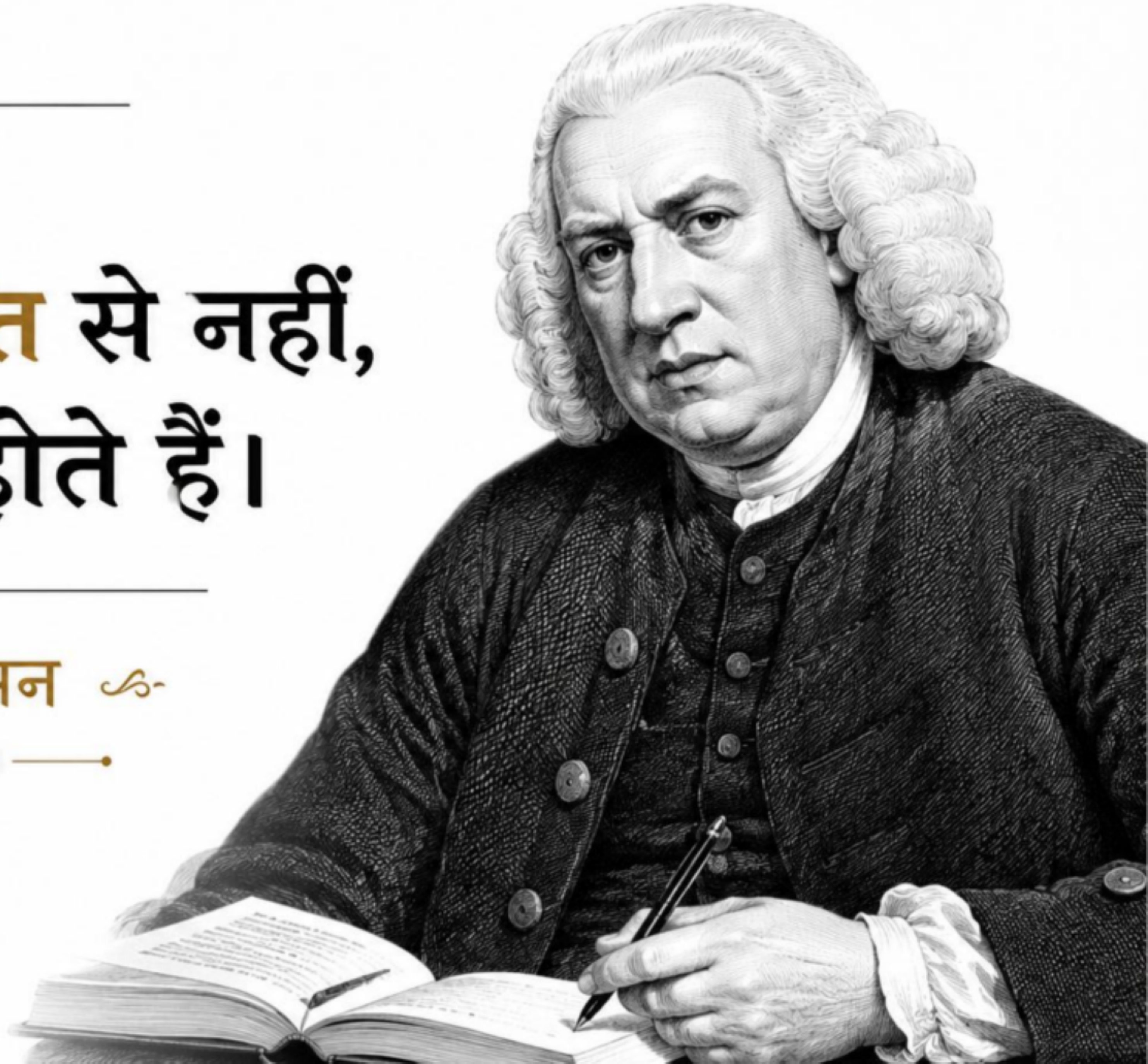
लक्ष्य



दृढ़ता



सफलता





# आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

1. Notified Natural Calamities
2. Health Care
3. महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य ✓



# How can States use disaster funds for heatwaves?

Heatwave funding expands, but States must strengthen planning and implementation to use it effectively

Shravan Prabhu

**I**n August 4, the Ministry of Home Affairs told the Lok Sabha that heatwaves and lightning have been added to India's list of notified natural calamities taking the total list to 14.

The change follows a recommendation by the Sixteenth Finance Commission (FC-XVI) and operational guidelines issued on June 30. Along with the 2024 amendment to the Disaster Mitigation Fund guidelines, the update means heatwaves are now eligible for the full State Disaster Risk Management Fund pool.

## Disaster finance in India

Under Article 280 of the Constitution, the Finance Commission recommends arrangements for disaster management funds. The FC-XVI recommended ₹2.04 lakh crore for State disaster funds in the five years between 2026-27 and 2030-31,

nearly 28% more than the previous Commission's allocation.

Of the total fund, ₹1.6 lakh crore goes to the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the rest to the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF). The SDRF is meant for response, relief, and reconstruction immediately following a disaster; the SDMF is meant to fund interventions to reduce the risk of a climate event from turning into a disaster, in the longer term.

These funds are available to all States. The FC-XVI has determined the inter-State distribution using a formula comprising a disaster risk index, which takes into account the frequency and intensity of different hazards along with exposure and vulnerability and expenses incurred by States during the previous commission's tenure. The FC-XVI recommended ₹79,406 crore for national disaster funds over the same period and which States can seek when a disaster is severe enough to exceed their own resources, like Kerala

did following the Wayanad landslides in 2024.

Heat has thus far occupied an awkward position in the disaster finance system. A State could notify a heatwave as a 'local disaster' and use the SDRF – but only up to 10% of its annual allocation and after setting separate norms such as the amount of compensation for loss of lives or damage to crops. Other notified disasters such as floods and cyclones faced no such ceiling. The new notification removes this asymmetry.

India's exposure to extreme heat is growing. The author used 35 indicators across climate change, exposure, and vulnerability to estimate that more than 57% of Indian districts, home to roughly three-fourths of the Indian population, face high- to very-high heat risk. The number of hot days per year has increased. The incidence of very warm nights and relative humidity has also risen, reducing the human body's ability to recover after hot days.

## What States can fund

The National Disaster Management Authority has asked all States, districts, and cities to develop heat action plans (HAPs), which map heat risk and vulnerability and identify short-, medium-, and long-term interventions. Thus far, 300 cities and districts across 23 heatwave-prone States have HAPs.

Implementation, however, has lagged because of limited technical capacity, competing priorities, and inadequate funding. A 2023 review of HAPs also found that 79% of the plans asked city departments to self-allocate funds.

The new Central notification provides States with two clearer financing options. Under the SDRF, they can provide relief and compensation for heat-related losses. And through the SDMF, they can finance longer-term risk reduction such as cooling shelters and early-warning systems. The respective State Disaster Management Authorities and State Emergency Operations Centre will be the nodal agencies responsible for both funds' corpus.

## Next steps

First, heat planning must expand. Twelve States have already notified heatwaves locally but only some 300 cities and districts have HAPs, leaving around 4,800 urban local bodies and 800 districts without them. Heat-specific SDMF guidelines are still awaited, but existing guidelines require risk and vulnerability

assessments before any projects are proposed – precisely the groundwork HAPs are meant to provide.

Second, plans must become fundable projects. States need model mitigation proposals suited to local climate and geography. Many local bodies lack the technical capacity to prepare such proposals. Research institutions, NGOs, and philanthropy could provide technical support and risk capital to help convert plans into appraisable projects.

Third, health surveillance must improve. Relief payouts will now depend on accurate loss-and-damage data. The Health Ministry's current surveillance system covers over 51,000 reporting units and recorded 4,853 heatstroke cases and 20 confirmed heatstroke deaths between March 1 and July 26. But it misses the wider burden from heart, lung, and kidney conditions worsened by heat.

Fourth, States should link heat solutions to other government development schemes by identifying convergence, and use fast, pre-agreed tools like parametric insurance, which pays out automatically once a set temperature threshold is crossed. Similar tools already operate for other hazards; Nagaland, for example, has rainfall insurance that pays out when rainfall levels cross a set threshold.

(Shravan Prabhu is Programme Lead at Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) and Coordinator of the GHHN South Asia Heat & Health Hub)

GS Paper-3

आपदा  
यव-धन  
↓

→ List of Notified Natural Calamities

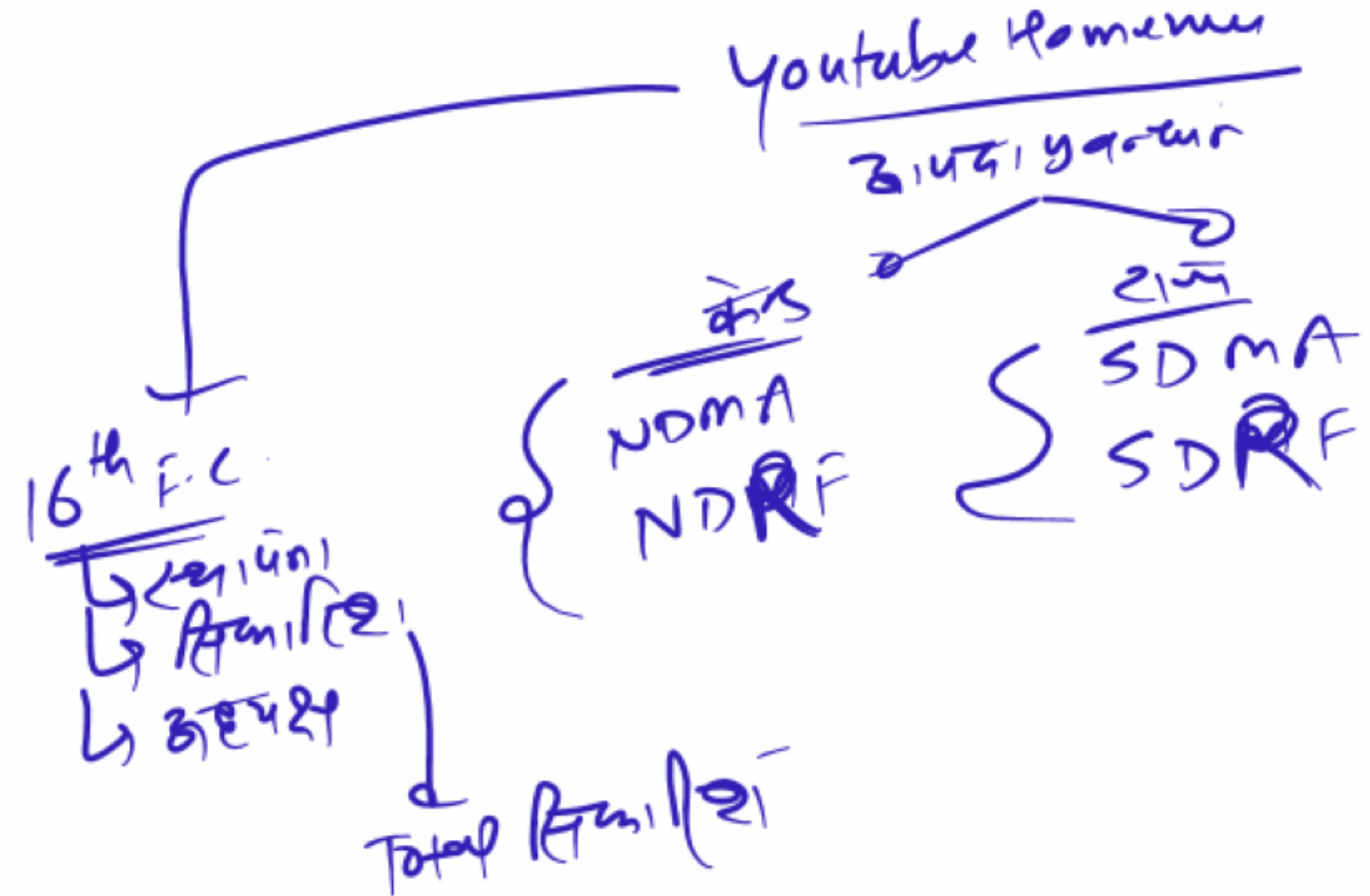


- भारत में गृह मंत्रालय (Ministry of Home Affairs - MHA) और राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) द्वारा अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं (Notified Natural Calamities) की सूची जारी की जाती है।

### 1. शामिल आपदाओं की संख्या

- इस सूची में पहले 12 आपदाएं शामिल थीं, लेकिन हाल ही में हुए बदलाव के बाद अब इसमें कुल 14 प्राकृतिक आपदाएं शामिल हैं:

- |                          |                                          |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. चक्रवात (Cyclone)     | 8. भूस्खलन (Landslide)                   |
| 2. सूखा (Drought)        | 9. हिमस्खलन (Avalanche)                  |
| 3. भूकंप (Earthquake)    | 10. बादल फटना (Cloudburst)               |
| 4. आग (Fire)             | 11. कीट हमला (Pest Attack)               |
| 5. बाढ़ (Flood)          | 12. शीतलहर और पाला (Frost & Cold Waves)  |
| 6. सुनामी (Tsunami)      | 13. भीषण गर्मी/लू (Heatwave) (नया जुड़ा) |
| 7. ओलावृष्टि (Hailstorm) | 14. आकाशीय बिजली (Lightning) (नया जुड़ा) |





## 2. 4 अगस्त 2026 को सरकार ने क्या शामिल किया?

- 4 अगस्त 2026 को केंद्र सरकार ने 16वें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भीषण गर्मी/लू (Heatwave) और आकाशीय बिजली (Lightning) को SDRF (राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष) और NDRF (राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष) के तहत अधिसूचित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की आधिकारिक सूची में शामिल करने की घोषणा की।

## 3. इसके मुख्य लाभ

- वित्तीय सहायता और मुआवजा: पीड़ित परिवारों को अब SDRF और NDRF फंड से सीधे अनुग्रह राशि (Ex-gratia), अस्पताल का खर्च और आर्थिक मुआवजा मिल सकेगा।
- राज्यों को राहत: पहले राज्यों को लू या बिजली गिरने पर अपने स्थानीय फंड से राहत देनी पड़ती थी; अब केंद्र सरकार के NDRF/SDRF बजट का सीधा उपयोग किया जा सकेगा।
- बेहतर बुनियादी ढांचा और तैयारी: आपदा प्रबंधन फंड का इस्तेमाल अब हीट-वेव एक्शन प्लान बनाने, शेल्टर होम, वाटर स्टेशन और बिजली से बचाव के लिए अल्टी वार्निंग सिस्टम (Lightning Protection Systems) स्थापित करने में हो सकेगा।
- त्वरित चिकित्सा राहत: हीटस्ट्रोक के मरीजों और बिजली गिरने से झुलसे लोगों के लिए अस्पतालों में विशेष इलाज और आपातकालीन व्यवस्थाएं प्राथमिकता पर उपलब्ध कराई जा सकेंगी।



प्रश्न. आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 और भारत में आपदा राहत वित्तपोषण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. भारत में राष्ट्रीय और राज्य आपदा प्रतिक्रिया कोष (NDRF/SDRF) के तहत अधिसूचित आपदाओं (Notified Calamities) की सूची गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की जाती है।
2. हाल ही में 16वें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 'भीषण गर्मी (Heatwave)' और 'आकाशीय बिजली (Lightning)' को SDRF/NDRF के तहत वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त आपदाओं में शामिल किया गया है।
3. ~~SDRF में केंद्र और राज्य सरकार का अंशदान सभी राज्यों के लिए 50:50 के समान अनुपात में होता है।~~

75 25

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) हेतु अभ्यास प्रश्न

404/240

- "बदलते जलवायु पैटर्न के कारण 'भीषण गर्मी (Heatwaves)' और 'आकाशीय बिजली (Lightning)' अब स्थानीय घटनाओं के बजाय व्यापक राष्ट्रीय आपदाएं बन चुकी हैं। इस पृष्ठभूमि में, इन्हें राष्ट्रीय अधिसूचित आपदाओं (Notified Disasters) की सूची में शामिल करने के औचित्य का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) के लिए आवश्यक नीतिगत उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।" (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)



# The high cost of India's private health-care boom

For crores of Indian families, the financial shock of hospitalisation – especially in a private hospital – begins even before treatment is complete. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare, in its 176th report tabled in Parliament on August 7, 2026, noted that the average cost of hospitalisation is ₹50,508 in a private facility, compared with ₹6,631 in a government facility. For childbirth, the average out-of-pocket medical expenditure in private facilities is ₹37,630, against ₹2,299 in public facilities.

## Some of the contradictions

The committee has made 368 recommendations, including standardised package rates and mandatory pre-treatment cost estimates. Among the widely reported proposals is that basic room tariffs in metropolitan private hospitals should not exceed the average tariff of three-star hotels that are nearby. It has also suggested that large corporate hospitals earning from medical tourism, foreign patients and high-net-worth individuals should cross-subsidise poorer Indians and reserve beds for Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) beneficiaries at regulated rates. Yet, there is a contradiction. India wants more private and foreign capital in health care, particularly in Tier-2, Tier-3 and rural areas, while simultaneously asking the government to review foreign direct investment rules related to the acquisition and management of existing hospitals.

There is a strong case for continued investment in Indian health care. Hospitals require substantial capital. Land, equipment, intensive care units, digital systems, laboratories and trained personnel are expensive. Public hospitals cannot currently meet all demand for secondary and tertiary care. Private hospitals therefore fill an important gap. Foreign investors and private-equity funds can bring capital, managerial capacity, technology and the capacity to expand hospital networks. India also needs investment in pharmaceutical and medical-device manufacturing. If regulation becomes excessively restrictive or unpredictable, some investment may move elsewhere. This could slow capacity expansion and delay the development of better health-care infrastructure in cities and districts where need is genuine.

However, in all sectors, capital comes with expectations of returns. In health care, it creates a special concern because patients are not ordinary consumers. A patient rarely decides independently whether an MRI is required, whether hospital admission should continue for two more days, or whether a procedure is necessary. Health care is shaped by what



**Chandrakant Lahariya**

Practising physician specialising in preventive and cardio-metabolic medicine, whose upcoming book, 'Pill-Free: You Don't Need Everything You Have Been Prescribed', will be released in September 2026

The country needs private capital to expand health care, but investment cannot be allowed to shape clinical decisions, pricing and access in ways that make care unaffordable or unnecessarily intensive

economists call information asymmetry: the provider knows more than the patient. Therefore, when financial incentives become too strong, they can influence not just the price of care but also how much care is delivered.

## A closer look at private care

This is where the role of private equity and venture capital in health care deserves closer attention. Corporate hospital groups increasingly compete for well-known specialists, sophisticated technology and premium infrastructure. These can improve quality, but also create a high-cost ecosystem. Hospitals that pay very high salaries to senior specialists and super-specialists, acquire expensive equipment and operate under pressure to increase revenue must eventually recover these costs. Revenue targets, procedure-linked incentives, higher occupancy expectations and higher revenue per bed can gradually influence institutional behaviour. Most doctors act in patients' interests. Yet, systems shape behaviour. If hospitals and doctors are rewarded for doing more, the direction becomes predictable.

The result is not only higher cost but also a worrying medicalisation. Lab investigations may detect abnormalities that would never have caused harm. More screening can lead to unnecessary follow-up tests. A patient who could be managed as an outpatient may be admitted. Caesarean sections, angioplasties, intensive-care admissions, diagnostic packages and long lists of medicines must therefore be seen not only as individual clinical decisions but also within the incentive structure of the health system. This does not mean these interventions are usually unnecessary. It means that a system rewarding interventions and procedures needs strong safeguards against unnecessary prescriptions, surgeries, investigations and medications.

That is why a review of FDI in the acquisition of existing hospitals is justified. Domestic investors can be equally profit-oriented, while foreign investment can create valuable capacity. The more useful question is about what an investment does to the health system. Does it create new beds or simply acquire existing ones? Does it improve competition or lead to market concentration? Does it enter an underserved district or add another high-end facility in a metro? If an investor receives concessional land, tax benefits or other public support, are there enforceable obligations related to affordable beds or participation in public insurance schemes? India should encourage greenfield investment and manufacturing, while scrutinising acquisitions that reduce competition or raise the risk of excessive pricing.

Price regulation also needs to be approached carefully. The proposal to link hospital room charges to nearby three-star hotels is easy to

understand, but cannot by itself solve the affordability problem. A hospital room includes nursing, infection-control and emergency support that a hotel room does not. More importantly, if one component of the bill is capped, hospitals may increase charges elsewhere. India's experience with coronary stent price regulation showed that government intervention can reduce excessive mark-ups. But hospital care is more complex; what matters is the total cost of an episode. Package rates, transparent estimates, billing standards and audit mechanisms are therefore more useful than isolated caps on individual components. There is also an established approach to such payments: Diagnosis-Related Groups (DRG). A DRG is a patient-classification system that standardised hospital reimbursement by paying a fixed, predetermined amount for an inpatient stay based on the diagnosis and procedures, rather than reimbursing each service separately.

## Focus on public health

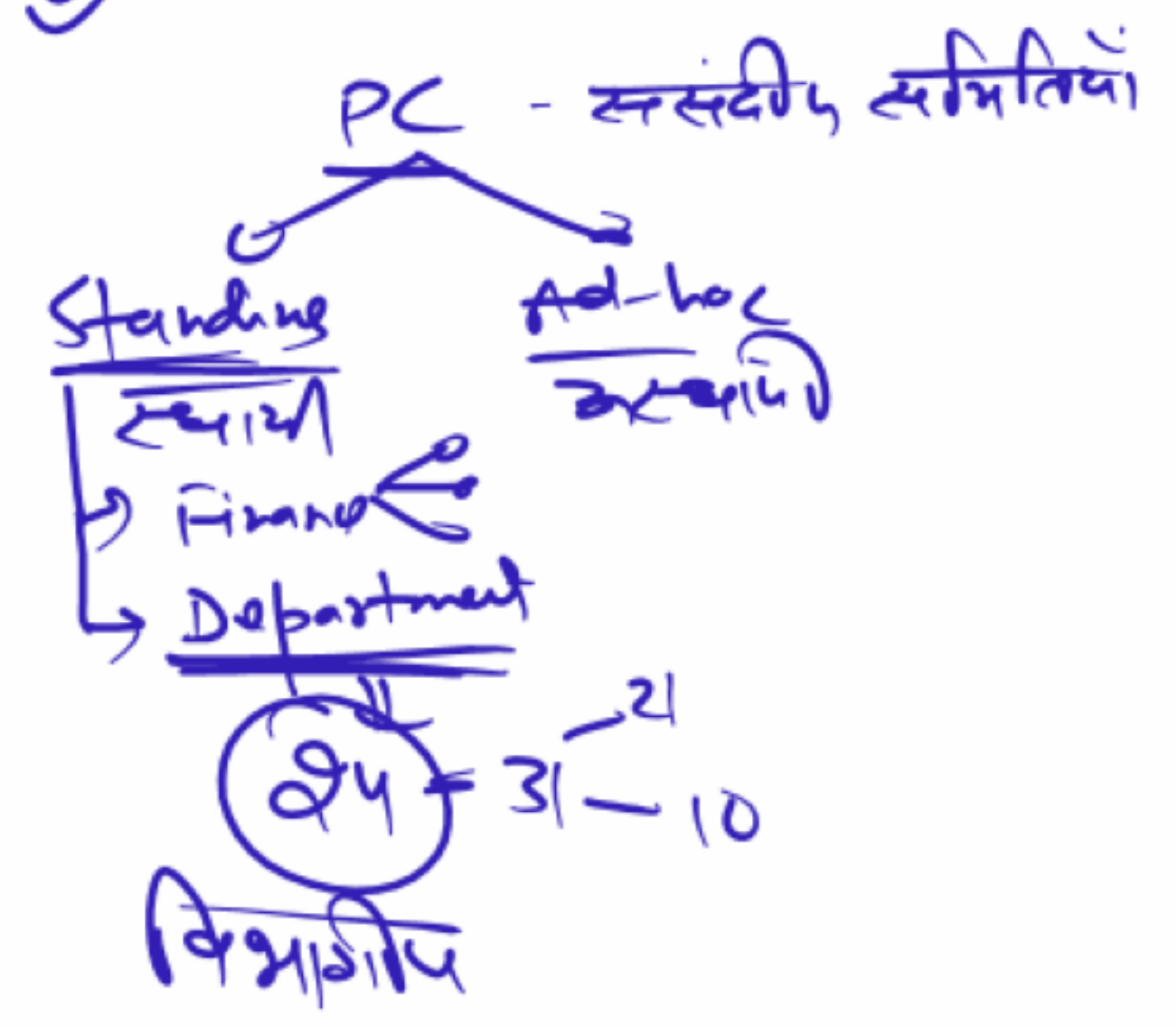
There is a larger policy question. India cannot regulate its way out of weak public health care. If government hospitals remain overcrowded, understaffed or difficult to access, citizens will continue to depend heavily on private providers. Experience from OECD countries has shown that one effective form of regulation is a strong public health system that provides a credible alternative.

Public hospitals must therefore become a genuine option, not merely the last resort for those who cannot afford private care. Primary health care needs strengthening so that disease is prevented, detected and treated early. Insurance systems, including AB-PMJAY, should reward appropriate care rather than simply higher volumes of procedures. Clinical audits, evidence-based treatment protocols and transparent billing can protect both patients and doctors from commercial pressures.

The Parliamentary Committee is right to focus attention on affordability and to question whether the current pattern of investment in private health care aligns with public interest. Price caps and an FDI review are reasonable starting points, but India needs a wider conversation about the kind of health-care system it is building. Private investment will remain essential, and profit by itself is not the problem.

The problem begins when the pursuit of returns starts a key influence. A health-care system should attract capital, but its clinical priorities must still be set by medical need. The true measure of India's health-care progress will not be how much money flows into hospitals or what is the annual compounded growth rate in medical tourism, but whether Indian citizens can enter them with confidence that they will receive what they need. No more, no less.

- Social Justice  
Health





- विभाग-संबंधित संसदीय स्थायी समिति (Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee - DRPSC) भारतीय संसद की वह विशेषज्ञ समिति है जो स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के बजटीय आवंटन, विधायी विधेयकों और नीतिगत मामलों की गहन जांच करती है।

### 1. समिति की संरचना (Composition)

- यह समिति राज्यसभा के नियमों के तहत गठित एक विभाग-संबंधित स्थायी समिति (DRPSC) है।
- कुल सदस्य (Total Members): 31 सदस्य
  - लोकसभा से: 21 सदस्य (स्पीकर द्वारा मनोनीत)
  - राज्यसभा से: 10 सदस्य (सभापति द्वारा मनोनीत)
- कार्यकाल (Tenure): 1 वर्ष।
- अध्यक्षता (Chairperson): इसकी अध्यक्षता सामान्यतः राज्यसभा के किसी सदस्य (अक्सर विपक्षी दल के वरिष्ठ नेता) द्वारा की जाती है।

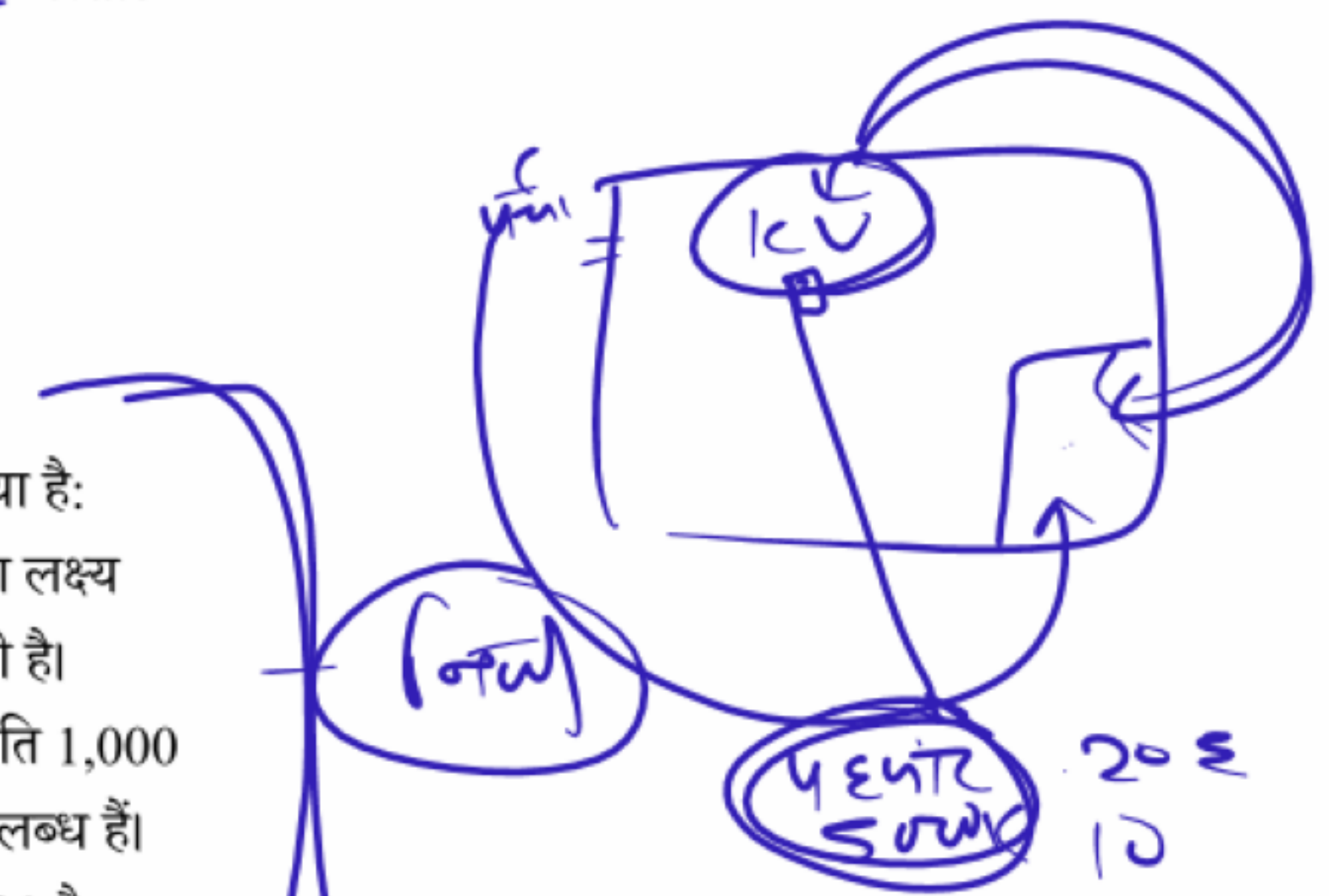


## 2. 176वाँ रिपोर्ट: मुख्य विषय

- शीर्षक: "Affordability and Accessibility of Healthcare Facilities in Public and Private Sector" (सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की सामर्थ्य और पहुंच)
- संसद में प्रस्तुत की गई तिथि: 7 अगस्त 2026
- कुल सिफारिशें: लगभग 368

## 3. प्रमुख निष्कर्ष (Key Findings)

- समिति ने भारतीय स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र (Health Sector) की कई संरचनात्मक सीमाओं को उजागर किया है:
- **सरकारी बजट में कमी (Low Public Spending):** राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति (NHP) 2017 का लक्ष्य स्वास्थ्य पर GDP का 2.5% खर्च करना था, लेकिन वर्तमान में यह मात्र 1.43% के आसपास ही है।
- **अस्पताल बेड की भारी कमी (Deficit of Hospital Beds):** WHO के मानक (3.5 बेड प्रति 1,000 आबादी) के विपरीत, भारत के सरकारी अस्पतालों में प्रति 1,000 आबादी पर मात्र 0.79 बेड उपलब्ध हैं।
- **सरकारी बनाम निजी खर्च का अंतर:** सरकारी अस्पतालों में औसत अस्पताल भर्ती खर्च ₹6,631 है, जबकि निजी अस्पतालों में यह खर्च लगभग ₹50,508 (लगभग 8 गुना) है।
- **'Missing Middle' की समस्या:** लगभग 40 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो आयुष्मान भारत (AB-PMJAY) जैसी गरीब-उन्मुख योजनाओं के दायरे में नहीं आते और न ही महंगे निजी बीमा खरीद सकते हैं।
- **कमरा-किराया आधारित ओवरबिलिंग (Room-Rent Linked Pricing):** निजी अस्पताल कमरे की श्रेणी के हिसाब से डॉक्टर की फीस और डायग्नोस्टिक जांचों के रेट बढ़ा देते हैं, जिससे Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) बढ़ता है।
- **चिकित्सा मुद्रास्फीति (Medical Inflation):** भारत में सालाना 10-13% की दर से इलाज महंगा हो रहा है।





#### 4. समिति के प्रमुख सुझाव (Recommendations)

368



##### A. निजी अस्पतालों का विनियमन और मूल्य नियंत्रण (Price Regulation)

- **3-स्टार होटल टैरिफ कैप:** बड़े महानगरों में निजी अस्पतालों के कमरे का किराया आसपास के 3-स्टार होटल के औसत किराए से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- **कमरे के हिसाब से बिलिंग पर रोक:** कमरे की श्रेणी से डॉक्टरों की फीस या सर्जिकल चार्ज बढ़ाने की प्रथा (Room-Rent Linked Pricing) को समाप्त किया जाए।
- **पारदर्शी और बाध्यकारी लागत अनुमान:** किसी भी जटिल सर्जरी से पहले मरीज को लिखित में कुल पैकेज और संभावित खर्च का अनिवार्य ब्रेकअप दिया जाए।



##### B. स्वास्थ्य बीमा और 'Missing Middle' का सुरक्षा चक्र

- **आरोग्य संजीवनी का विस्तार:** मध्यम वर्ग के लिए मानकीकृत और कम प्रीमियम वाले 'आरोग्य संजीवनी' जैसे बीमा उत्पादों का दायरा बढ़ाया जाए।
- **कैशलेस सेटलमेंट:** नेशनल हेल्थ क्लेम एक्सचेंज (NHCX) प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से क्लेम के निपटान में पारदर्शिता और तेजी लाई जाए।
- **AB-PMJAY दरों का पुनरीक्षण:** मुद्रास्फीति और क्षेत्रीय भिन्नता के अनुसार आयुष्मान भारत पैकेज दरों का समय-समय पर वैधानिक संशोधन (Statutory Revision) हो।



### C. दवाओं और उपकरणों की सस्ती उपलब्धता

- जन औषधि और AMRIT केंद्र: सभी ब्लॉक-स्तरीय सरकारी अस्पतालों में जन औषधि केंद्र और निजी तृतीयक (Tertiary) अस्पतालों में 'अमृत' (AMRIT) फार्मसी खोलना अनिवार्य किया जाए।
- Zero-Stockout Policy:** सरकारी अस्पतालों में दवाओं की किल्लत रोकने के लिए डिजिटल इन्वेंटरी के जरिए 'जीरो स्टॉकआउट नीति' लागू की जाए।

} Brand जनरीक

### D. अवसंरचनात्मक सुधार (Infrastructure Reforms)

- ~~जिला~~ अस्पतालों को रीढ़ बनाना: मेडिकल कॉलेजों को केवल बड़े शहरों में केंद्रित न करके जिला अस्पतालों से जोड़ा जाए।
- राज्यों की भागीदारी: राज्य सरकारें अपने कुल बजट का कम से कम 8% स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च करें, जिसके लिए केंद्र द्वारा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए।



## प्रारंभिक परीक्षा (Prelims) हेतु अभ्यास प्रश्न



प्रश्न. भारत में विभाग-संबंधित संसदीय स्थायी समितियों (DRPSCs) और हाल ही में स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत 176वीं रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

210 यहाँ के नहीं

1. स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण संबंधी स्थायी समिति का गठन लोकसभा के नियमों के तहत किया जाता है और इसकी अध्यक्षता सदैव लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष द्वारा नामित सदस्य करता है।
2. 176वीं रिपोर्ट 'सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की सामर्थ्य और पहुँच' (Affordability and Accessibility of Healthcare) विषय पर केंद्रित है।
3. समिति ने निजी अस्पतालों द्वारा ली जाने वाली अनुचित कमरा-किराया आधारित ओवरबिलिंग (Room-Rent Linked Pricing) को समाप्त करने तथा निजी अस्पताल के कमरों के किराए को 3-स्टार होटल टैरिफ से लिंक करने का सुझाव दिया 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



- "संसदीय स्थायी समिति की 176वीं रिपोर्ट भारतीय स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में व्यापक संरचनात्मक विषमताओं और अत्यधिक निजी आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट खर्च (OOPE) को उजागर करती है। समिति की प्रमुख सिफारिशों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और यह बताइए कि 'सर्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज (Universal Health Coverage)' प्राप्त करने में ये सुझाव किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकते हैं?"  
(250 शब्द, 15 अंक)



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

## 157 killed in Nepal flash flood, hundreds of people missing

Around 133 Indians reported missing after a flooded Bhotekoshi River swamped villages bordering Tibet

A rock-and-ice landslide on the China border caused a debris-laden flood, officials say citing satellite images

Sanjeev Satgurun  
KATHMANDU

At least 157 people were killed and more than 400 people, 133 Indians among them, were missing or out of contact after a massive flash flood in Nepal's Bhotekoshi River swept through villages in Rasuwa, a district bordering China's Tibet region, on Wednesday morning, authorities said.

According to Nepal's Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, 394 foreign nationals and 90 Nepali citizens were out of contact. "Several security personnel, government officials and employees of hydropower projects are also out of contact," the government said. "The disaster has damaged 19 motorable bridges and 40 kilometres of road."

The Nepal Police said that 157 bodies had been recovered. As authorities stepped up rescue operations, officials said the death toll could rise.



A screenshot shows water flowing across a residential area and damaging a bridge near the Nepal-Tibet border.

### Debris-laden flood

Nepal's National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority, citing a preliminary analysis of Planet Labs satellite imagery, said in the evening that a rock-and-ice landslide along the Nepal-China border, about 20 km northeast of the Rasuwa-Gadhi border crossing, caused a debris-laden flood in the Ujendra River, a tributary of Bhotekoshi, that flowed through Tinsare and entered the Trishuli River.

Prime Minister Balendra Shah said in a social media post that he was left with a "heavy heart". "The entire nation has been left shocked and deeply saddened by the loss of life and damage to property," he added, describing the disaster as "sudden" and "massive". Stating that the government immediately mobilised all its resources for rescue operations, he vowed that rescue operations would continue through the night.

"Saving the lives of the injured, searching for those missing and protect-

### PM Modi promises all possible assistance to tragedy-hit Nepal

The Hindu Bureau  
New Delhi

Prime Minister Narendra Modi spoke to Nepal's Prime Minister Balendra

Shah and offered "all possible assistance" to deal with the flash flood. "Our teams are coordinating closely on rescue and relief efforts,"

said Mr. Modi on X. An Indian Air Force aircraft with 30 tonnes of relief materials and medical supplies took off to Nepal from the Hindon

airbase. Additional aircraft have been earmarked for rescue and evacuation.

FULL REPORT ON  
PAGE 4

ing affected people is our first priority," he said.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Shishir Kharel told Parliament that preliminary information suggested an earthquake around 8.37 a.m. triggered an ice avalanche, which was followed by the flood around 8.40 a.m. "The information needed further verification," he said.

Officials at the Flood Forecasting Division had separately said they received information that a landslide may have blocked a river in Tibet before water burst through. In an update at 1.35 p.m., the division said, citing information from the Chinese side, that the blocked river had yet to fully open.

The Bhotekoshi River,

which originates in Tibet, flows into Nepal's Trishuli River and eventually enters India as the Gandak River.

Mr. Kharel told Parliament that the flood had caused extensive damage in Tinsare and Syalrubesi in Rasuwa, and in Bhetrauli, Trishuli, Baktar and Devghat in neighbouring Nuwakot. Roads, bridges, hydropower and communications infrastructure were among those damaged.

According to Nepali authorities, there had been no rain in the region before the flood hit, while rainfall was recorded on the Tibetan side. In July last year, flash floods in the same Bhotekoshi River, which also occurred without rain, killed nine people and

washed away the Miteri Pul (Friendship Bridge) linking Nepal and China.

A Cabinet meeting in the afternoon directed authorities to urgently restore roads, electricity and telecommunications in the affected areas and to mobilise resources to rebuild damaged public infrastructure. It also decided to declare the affected local governments in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, and Dhading as disaster-crisis areas for three months.

### Experts concerned

The recurrence of extreme floods has raised concerns among experts about disaster preparedness, infrastructure planning and risk mitigation.

"I think we should ana-

## YouTube Homework

### Disaster Management in India

भारत में  
सर्वोच्च  
काठ प्रभावित  
क्षेत्र कौन से  
हैं?

भारत सरकार ने काठ को  
टोकने के लिए क्या  
प्रयास किए हैं?

WESTERN DISTURBANCE  
PAGE 4



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



नेपाल में बाढ़ की हालिया घटना और उससे जुड़ी भौगोलिक व आर्थिक जानकारी का विस्तृत ब्यौरा:

## 1. किस नदी से आई है बाढ़?

- नेपाल के उत्तर-मध्य हिस्से (रसुवा, नुवाकोट और धाडिंग जिलों) में यह भीषण बाढ़ मुख्य रूप से भोटे कोशी (Bhotekoshi) नदी और उसकी सहायक ल्हेंडे खोला (Lhende Khola) नदी प्रणाली में आई है।
- आगे चलकर यह पानी त्रिशूली नदी और फिर भारत की ओर बहने वाली गंडक (नारायणी) नदी प्रणाली में मिल गया।

## 2. नदी का उद्गम और विलय (Origin & Confluence)

- उद्गम (Origin): भोटे कोशी नदी का उद्गम तिब्बत (चीन) के उच्च हिमाच्छादित क्षेत्र से होता है। 'भोटे' का शाब्दिक अर्थ ही तिब्बत से आने वाली नदी होता है।

## विलय (Confluence/Destination):

- तिब्बत से निकलकर यह नेपाल के रसुवा जिले में प्रवेश करती है, जहाँ यह त्रिशूली नदी में मिल जाती है।
- इसके बाद त्रिशूली आगे बढ़कर नारायणी नदी बनती है और भारत के बिहार राज्य (वाल्मीकिनगर) में प्रवेश कर गंडक नदी (Gandak River) के नाम से जानी जाती है।
- अंततः गंडक नदी बिहार में गंगा नदी में जाकर विलीन हो जाती है।



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



## 3. नेपाल पर प्रभाव (Impact on Nepal)

- **जन-धन की व्यापक क्षति:** फ्लैश फ्लड (आकस्मिक बाढ़) के कारण 100 से अधिक लोगों की जान जा चुकी है और सैकड़ों लोग लापता हैं।
- **जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं को नुकसान:** नेपाल की लगभग 430 मेगावाट क्षमता वाली कई प्रमुख पनबिजली परियोजनाएं (जैसे रसुवागढ़ी और अपर त्रिशूली) क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई हैं, जिससे देश की बिजली आपूर्ति प्रभावित हुई है।
- **चीन-नेपाल व्यापार ठप:** नेपाल और चीन (तिब्बत) को जोड़ने वाला मुख्य व्यापारिक और तीर्थयात्रा मार्ग 'करुंग/रसुवागढ़ी बॉर्डर' तथा फ्रेंडशिप ब्रिज क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया है।
- **पर्यटन व तीर्थयात्रा प्रभावित:** कैलाश मानसरोवर यात्रा पर गए कई तीर्थयात्री व विदेशी पर्यटक आपदा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में फंस गए।

## 4. भारत पर प्रभाव (Impact on India)

- ✓ **उत्तरी बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ का अलर्ट:** भोटे कोशी और त्रिशूली का पानी गंडक नदी के जरिए भारत के मैदानी इलाकों में बहता है। इसके कारण बिहार के पश्चिम चंपारण, पूर्वी चंपारण, गोपालगंज, सारण और यूपी के सीमावर्ती जिलों में हाई अलर्ट जारी किया गया है।
- ✓ **भारतीय नागरिकों की सुरक्षा का मुद्दा:** प्रभावित क्षेत्र में कई भारतीय नागरिक और कैलाश मानसरोवर यात्री मौजूद थे, जिनकी सुरक्षा और बचाव के लिए भारत सरकार नेपाल के संपर्क में है।
- ✓ **NDRF की तैनाती:** भारत ने स्थिति की गंभीरता को देखते हुए सीमावर्ती इलाकों में National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) की टीमों को अलर्ट मोड पर रखा है।



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

## Why was Acting CJ of Rajasthan HC not shifted, judge asks CJI

Krishnasdas Rajagopal  
NEW DELHI

In three letters to Chief Justice of India (CJI) Surya Kant, Supreme Court judge Justice Sandeep Mehta this month asked why his "ferocious appeals" for the transfer of Rajasthan High Court Acting Chief Justice (ACJ) Sandeep Kumar Sharma have been "ignored" despite there being "clear evidence" of "favouritism".

Justice Mehta, in the letters, had accused Justice Sharma of maladministration and malpractices on both the judicial and administrative side of the High Court. He had written that he had information on Justice Sharma humiliating judicial officers to satisfy a "personal vendetta" and designating a "large number of favoured advocates as seniors".

Using terms such as "rampant nepotism and favouritism", Justice Mehta wrote that anguished judges of the High Court have said they were "frequently threatened" with retributive action.

### CJI's response

In a press statement on August 26, CJI Kant emphasised that he has already taken note of the concerns raised in the letters. He stressed that "allegations against a sitting judge must be dealt with strictly through the established institutional mechanism".

The CJI maintained that the judge concerned must be given a fair opportunity to place his response before any conclusion was reached.

"Any decision regarding the continuation, transfer or other administrative action concerning the acting Chief Justice would be taken by the competent institutional authority after due consideration of the material," the statement read.

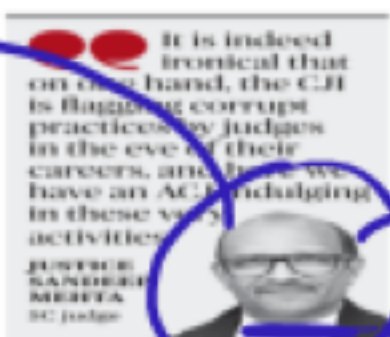
In his first letter on August 2, 2026, Justice Mehta had written to the CJI about the "grim and disturbing scenario" in his parent High Court in Rajasthan.

He said the ACJ of the High Court, who is due to retire on September 26, displayed a total lack of leadership qualities and exhibited conduct unbecoming of a leader of the institution on more than one occasion. He reminded the CJI that he had been making repeated requests for the appointment of a regular Chief Justice to the High Court since the beginning of 2026.

"However, till date, the request to have a Chief Justice from another State in my parent High Court has met with no positive response," he wrote.

He said there was maladministration and malpractices on both the judicial and administrative side of the High Court.

Cases were suddenly withdrawn and moved to the Bench of the Acting Chief Justice (ACJ) without any justifiable cause, Jus-



Justice Sandeep Mehta, SC Judge

Justice Mehta alleged. He said he was initially asked by the CJI to provide a list of these cases in writing, but was immediately thereafter assured that there was no need to place anything in writing and that suitable action would be taken.

**"Personal vendetta"**  
The next letter, on August 10, noted that the CJI had asked Justice Sharma to respond to the shifting of cases, but said no specific information was further available on the reply or facts of these cases. Justice Mehta wrote that he had "positive information" that Justice Sharma called and humiliated judicial officers in Rajasthan to satisfy a "personal vendetta". A full court meeting was organised to designate a "large number of favoured advocates as seniors", that too, on a working day, he accused. He wrote that he had been "informed" of the preparation of a "fanciful plan" for a multi-storied tower with almost 100 rooms to function as a guest house for the High Court, calling it a "sheer waste of public money".

Justice Mehta also wrote that anguished judges of the High Court have said they were "frequently threatened" with retributive action, including transfer, by the ACJ, who claimed "closeness" with the CJI.

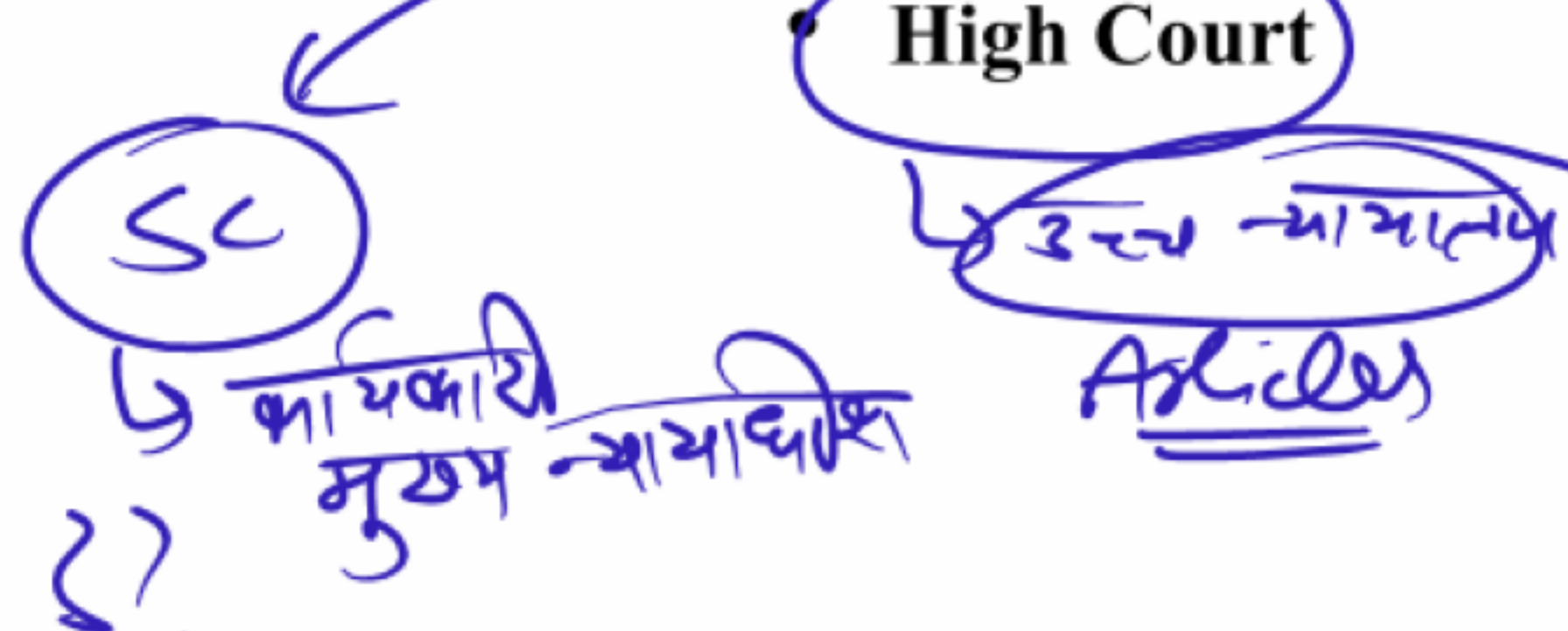
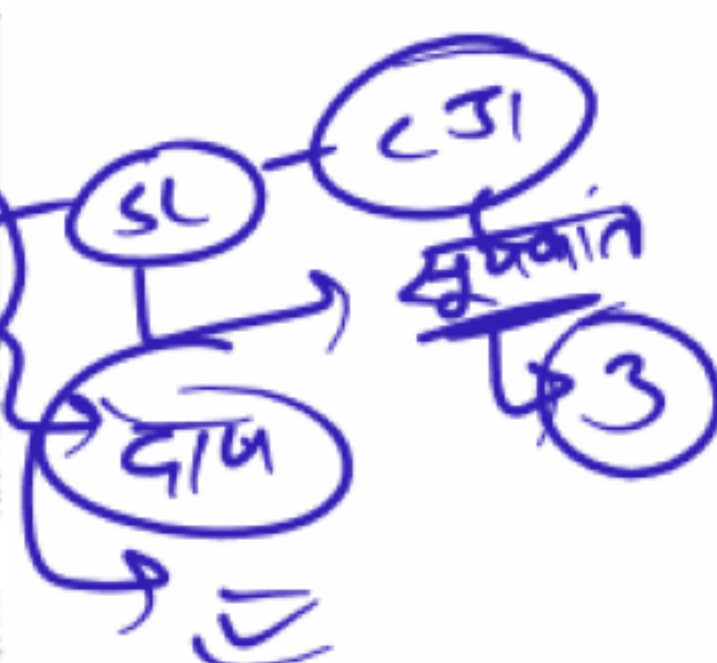
He noted that the CJI's Bench had recently observed the growing trend of judges passing orders for extraneous considerations in the autumn days of their careers.

"It is indeed ironical that on one hand, the Chief Justice of India is flagging corrupt practices by judges in the eve [towards the end] of their careers, and here we have an ACJ indulging in these very activities with impunity," one of the letters said.

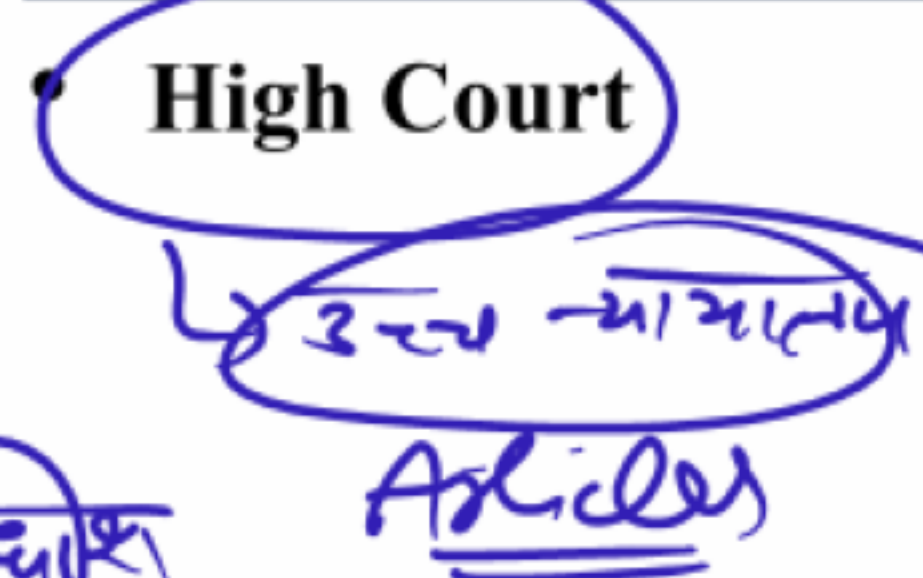
In his last letter on August 17, Justice Mehta uses terms like "rampant nepotism and favouritism" to describe the ACJ's actions.

**"Why such a long rope"**  
He said it was "beyond comprehension" why "such a long rope" was given to a judge whose request for repatriation to the Rajasthan High Court was not accepted by the Supreme Court Collegium in March 2023.

Justice Sharma was appointed Acting Chief Justice of Rajasthan in September last year.



## YouTube Homework





# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- उच्च न्यायालय (High Court) में कार्यकारी मुख्य न्यायाधीश (Acting Chief Justice) की नियुक्ति भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 223 (Article 223) के तहत की जाती है।

## 1. नियुक्ति कौन करता है?

- कार्यकारी मुख्य न्यायाधीश की नियुक्ति भारत के राष्ट्रपति (President of India) द्वारा की जाती है।

## 2. नियुक्ति किन परिस्थितियों में होती है?

- राष्ट्रपति किसी उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश को कार्यकारी मुख्य न्यायाधीश तब नियुक्त करते हैं, जब:
- मुख्य न्यायाधीश का पद रिक्त (Vacant) हो।
- मुख्य न्यायाधीश अनुपस्थित (Absent) हों।
- मुख्य न्यायाधीश किसी अन्य कारण से अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करने में असमर्थ (Unable to perform duties) हों।

## 3. नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया (How it happens)

- चयन:** सामान्यतः (संसदीय परंपरा और परिपाटी के अनुसार), उस उच्च न्यायालय के वरिष्ठतम न्यायाधीश (Senior-most Judge) को ही कार्यकारी मुख्य न्यायाधीश के रूप में चुना जाता है।
- मंत्रालय की भूमिका:** केंद्रीय कानून एवं न्याय मंत्रालय (Ministry of Law and Justice) संबंधित फाइल राष्ट्रपति के पास अनुमोदन (Approval) के लिए भेजता है।
- अधिसूचना (Notification):** राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति मिलने के बाद कानून मंत्रालय द्वारा इसकी आधिकारिक अधिसूचना जारी कर दी जाती है।

## 4. कार्यवाहक अवधि

- कार्यकारी मुख्य न्यायाधीश तब तक अपने पद पर कार्य करते हैं जब तक कि:
- स्थायी मुख्य न्यायाधीश अपने पद पर वापस न आ जाएं, या
- किसी नए स्थायी मुख्य न्यायाधीश की नियमित नियुक्ति न हो जाए।



## Centre plans integrated command centres to step up border security

SMART BORDER

The 'smart border' architecture will integrate AI, sensors, surveillance systems and unified command-and-control centres, says official, focus on addressing threat from drones used for smuggling; pilot project to start soon from Pakistan border

Vijalita Singh  
NEW DELHI

The Union Home Ministry is developing a technology-driven command-and-control system for India's land borders that will integrate surveillance inputs from the field through a network of command centres stretching from forward areas to New Delhi, according to a senior government official.

The initiative, part of a new border management policy, is aimed at strengthening monitoring and response capabilities in border regions where physical fencing is not feasible, such as the 3,488-km border with China, which remains un-demarcated at several points from Ladakh to Arunachal Pradesh. A pilot project will start soon from the Pakistan border, the official added.

Home Minister Amit Shah had earlier announced a four-pronged border security strategy,



The initiative is aimed at strengthening response capabilities in border areas where physical fencing is not feasible. REUTERS

**Border-management tech will be tailored to local conditions rather than deployed uniformly**

which involves border guarding forces, local population, State police and technological solutions.

"There will be several small command centres along the land borders that will be linked to the field

headquarters and further to Delhi headquarters. The live feed will help the border guarding forces to monitor and also save the resources, reducing the need for physical patrolling," said the official.

### Faster responses

The "smart border" architecture for all of India's land frontiers would integrate artificial intelligence, sensors, surveillance systems and unified com-

mand-and-control centres to strengthen border security and enable faster responses to threats, the official said. India shares 15,106.7 km land border with seven countries.

"The proposed framework is designed to bring together surveillance inputs from multiple technologies, including cameras, sensors, image-processing tools, drones and other monitoring systems, to create a common operational picture for agencies deployed along India's borders," said the official.

The system was envisaged as an integrated platform where information gathered on the ground could be transmitted quickly to command-and-control centres, allowing authorities to respond more effectively to infiltration attempts, smuggling networks and other security challenges, said the official.

Addressing the growing

threat from drones, particularly for smuggling and reconnaissance, has emerged as a major focus area, particularly along the Pakistan border.

### Localised deployment

According to the official, border-management technologies would be tailored to local conditions rather than deployed uniformly. India's land borders traverse deserts, mountains, riverine stretches, forests and densely populated areas, requiring customised solutions for different terrains and operational requirements, the official added.

"No two borders are the same. Just like the China border, which cannot be fenced, there are riverine stretches along the Bangladesh border, which are flood-prone. No fence can be put there. We are moving towards a concept where physical presence is not always required," said the official.



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- भारत की सीमाओं पर पारंपरिक बाड़ (fencing) और मानवीय गश्त की सीमाओं को दूर करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा **CIBMS** (Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System) योजना के तहत **SMART Fencing Project** चलाया जा रहा है।
- इसी परियोजना के केंद्र में **Technology Driven Command and Control System (TDCSS)** कार्यरत है, जो सभी प्रकार के निगरानी उपकरणों को एक एकीकृत नेटवर्क में जोड़कर सीमा सुरक्षा को स्वचालित (Automated) बनाता है।

C 113ms  
↓  
SFB

## 1. क्या है Technology Driven Command and Control System (TDCSS)?

- TDCSS सीमा पर स्थापित विभिन्न प्रकार की अत्याधुनिक तकनीकों और सेंसरों का "केंद्रीय तंत्रिका तंत्र" (Central Nervous System) है।
- यह प्रणाली सीमा पार से होने वाली घुसपैठ, तस्करी और सुरंग बनाने की कोशिशों का पता लगाने के लिए कई तरह के हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर को एक ही स्क्रीन पर एकीकृत (Integrate) करती है। इसका संचालन मुख्य रूप से सीमा सुरक्षा बल (BSF) द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

## 2. इस सिस्टम के प्रमुख घटक (Key Components)

- यह सिस्टम तीन-स्तरीय (Three-Tiered) तकनीक पर आधारित है:
- सेंसर और निगरानी उपकरण (Sensors & Surveillance):**
  - Thermal Imagers & Infrared Sensors:** अंधेरे, घने कोहरे या धुंध में भी 24x7 दृश्यता प्रदान करते हैं।
  - Ground Penetration Sensors / UGS (Unattended Ground Sensors):** जमीन के नीचे होने वाली हलचल या सुरंग बनाने की गतिविधियों को पकड़ते हैं।
  - Radar & Micro-wave Communication:** हवा या जमीन पर किसी भी चलती हुई वस्तु (मानव, वाहन या ड्रोन) का पता लगाते हैं।
  - Optical Fiber Sensors:** बाड़ (Fence) के साथ लगे होते हैं; अगर बाड़ को काटने या छूने की कोशिश होती है, तो तुरंत अलर्ट भेजते हैं।
- कमांड एंड कंट्रोल रूम (The Control Hub):**
  - सभी सेंसरों से आने वाला डेटा हाई-स्पीड ऑप्टिकल फाइबर या सैटेलाइट लिंक के माध्यम से बॉर्डर आउटपोस्ट (BOP) पर बने **Command and Control Center** में आता है।
  - यहाँ लगा **AI-संचालित सॉफ्टवेयर** झूठे अलार्म (जैसे जानवरों की हलचल) को छांटकर केवल असली खतरों को फ्लैग करता है।
- त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया तंत्र (Response Mechanism):**
  - खतरे का सटीक स्थान (GPS Location) पता चलते ही कंट्रोल रूम निकटतम त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया टीम (QRT) को सूचित करता है।



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



## 3. परियोजना का उद्देश्य और महत्व

- **अदृश्य बाड़ (Virtual Fencing):** नदी, नाले, दलदली क्षेत्र और घने जंगलों (जहाँ भौतिक बाड़ लगाना असंभव है) में यह तकनीक 'लेजर व इन्फ्रारेड वॉल' का काम करती है।
- **24x7 और मौसम-निरपेक्ष निगरानी:** खराब मौसम, विशेषकर सर्दियों के घने कोहरे में मानवीय गश्त की सीमा को यह तकनीक पूरा करती है।
- **मानव शक्ति का अनुकूलन (Optimization of Manpower):** बीएसएफ जवानों को 24 घंटे बाड़ पर खड़े रहने के बजाय केवल चेतावनी (Alert) मिलने पर सटीक स्थान पर एक्शन लेने की सुविधा मिलती है।
- **ड्रोन और सुरंग रोधी क्षमता:** आधुनिक सीमाओं पर ड्रोन से हथियार/ड्रग्स गिराने और जमीन के नीचे सुरंग खोदने की घटनाओं को रोकने में यह तकनीक कारगर है।

## 4. कार्यान्वयन और स्थिति (Implementation)

- **मुख्य क्षेत्र:** यह प्रोजेक्ट मुख्य रूप से भारत-पाकिस्तान (2,289 किमी) और भारत-बांग्लादेश (4,096 किमी) सीमाओं के संवेदनशील और नदी वाले क्षेत्रों (जैसे जम्मू, पंजाब और असम के धुबरी) में लागू किया गया है।
- **पायलट प्रोजेक्ट:** इसकी शुरुआत जम्मू में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के दो 5-5 किलोमीटर के हिस्सों और असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के जलीय क्षेत्र (BOLD-QIT परियोजना) से की गई थी, जिसके सफल परिणामों के बाद इसे अन्य सीमाओं पर विस्तारित किया जा रहा है।
- **5. चुनौतियाँ (Challenges)**
- **कठिन भूभाग (Extreme Terrain):** अत्यधिक तापमान, बाढ़ और जंगलों के कारण सेंसर की मॉनिटरिंग एक बड़ी चुनौती है।
- **साइबर सुरक्षा और डेटा सुरक्षा:** संपूर्ण प्रणाली के डिजिटल होने के कारण इसे हैकिंग और सिग्नल जैमिंग से सुरक्षित रखना अत्यंत आवश्यक है।



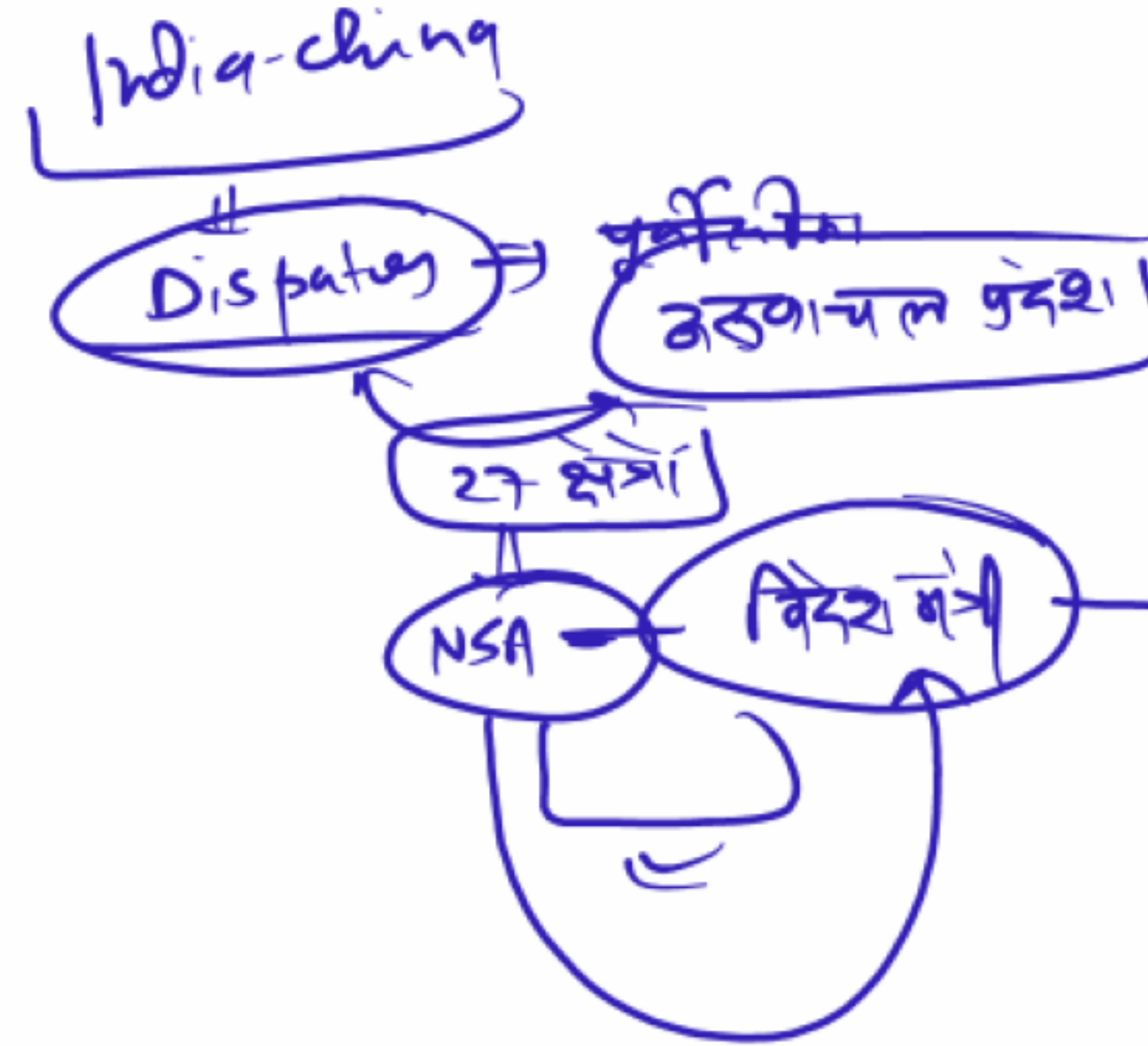
# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

## Drawing lines

India and China must be transparent about the talks on boundary dispute

Following Tuesday's talks between the Special Representatives (SRs) on the boundary question, India and China have agreed to substantial outcomes on managing the disputed border. According to an eight-point consensus released on Wednesday, both countries have agreed to advance discussions on "an early and substantial harvest of boundary delimitation". They have agreed to hold next month a meeting of an expert-level mechanism on trans-border rivers and to maintain communication on sharing hydrological data, which India has been pushing for. Two additional meeting points will be set up, along with two new channels of hot-lines in the Eastern and Middle Sectors. National Security Adviser Ajit Doval and China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi reaffirmed the efforts taken over the past two years to keep the peace along the Line of Actual Control, and committed to continuing the on-going normalisation in relations. That the NSA's visit to Beijing took place before India hosts the BRICS Summit, on September 12, underlined both sides' keenness to continue with this process of re-engagement, with the expected visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping after a gap of seven years. An October 2024 meeting between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Mr. Xi kick-started this calibrated effort towards normalcy, and a 2025 meeting in Tianjin helped continue the momentum. It is apparent that both sides see continued engagement at the highest level as key to sustaining this process of normalisation.

The dual tracks of the SR meetings and the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on border affairs, a body comprising diplomats and military officials, have worked well towards keeping the borders generally stable over the past two years. The latest outcomes will certainly help in keeping the peace. Less clear is how both sides intend to take up the task of border delimitation. Neither side has explained which parts of the border they plan to delimit, or whether they are reconsidering the 2005 agreement on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles, under which the SRs were tasked with first agreeing a framework to settle the boundary. While both sides in Beijing reaffirmed the 2005 agreement, Article 10 of its text notes that it is only on the basis of the framework that both sides can delineate the boundary. Tangible progress on the border dispute must certainly be welcomed. However, agreements made without public visibility, notwithstanding their merit, may invite suspicion. As India and China continue negotiating their long-running boundary question, it is imperative that they bring their publics along.

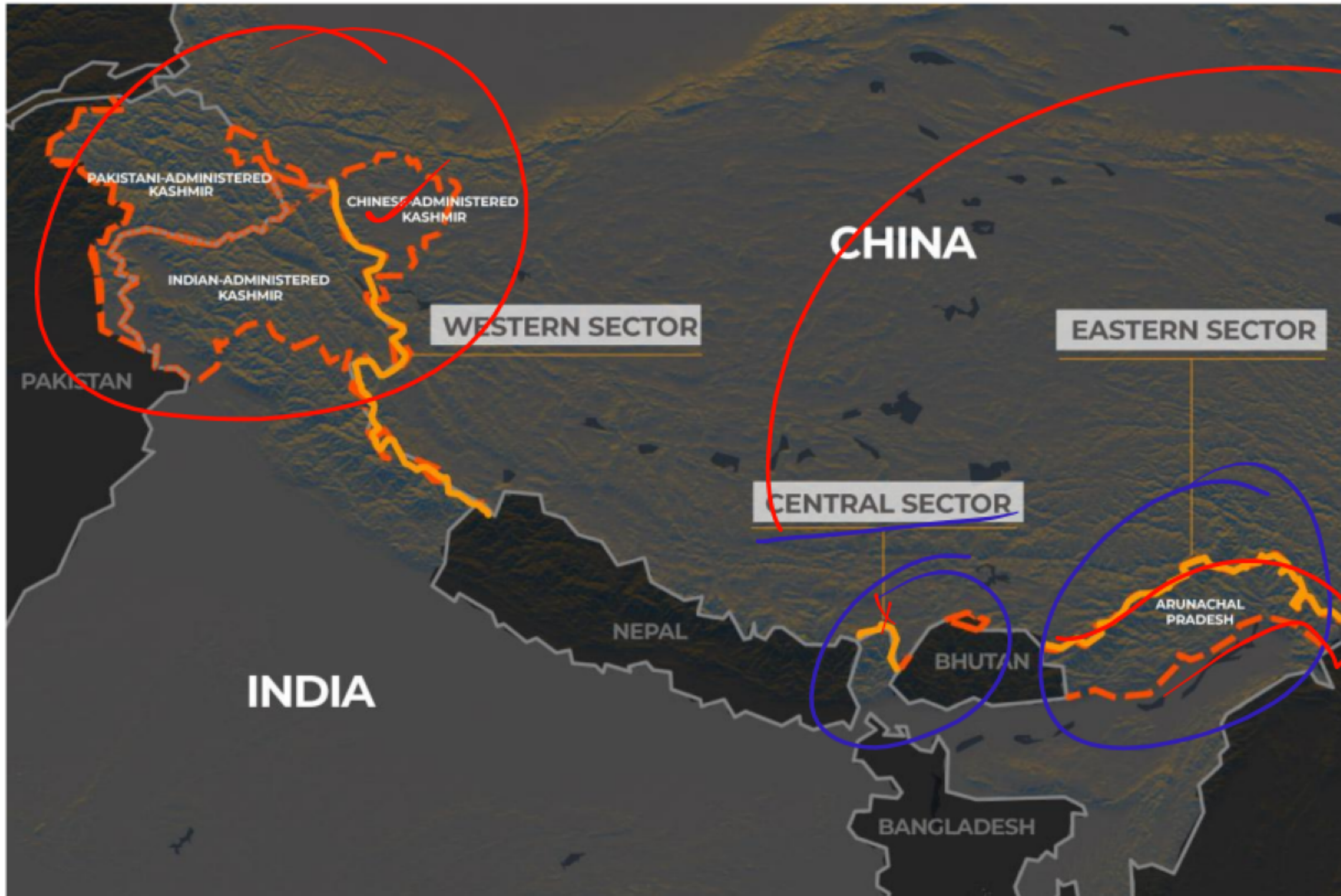


## YouTube Homework

- **BRICS** → अद्यक्षता  
→ धर्म  
→ वैदिक



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



China-India  
सीमा की लड़ाई



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

*सुनिश्चित  
समाधान*

## Making India's food system climate-proof cannot wait

India's food security journey is undoubtedly one of the most significant agricultural transformations in the world. From dependence on food aid in the 1960s, the country has emerged as a major food producer, built substantial buffer stocks, and created a legal entitlement to subsidise foodgrains for around 800 million people through the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013. This achievement rests on decades of public investment in improved seeds, irrigation, procurement, storage, price support and public distribution. The task now is to protect and strengthen that achievement amid a changing climate and increasingly frequent extreme weather events.

Climate change threatens food security globally. For India, the policy challenge has evolved beyond producing enough food to ensuring affordable, nutritious supply for 1.4 billion people despite rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, extreme weather, and water scarcity affecting production, storage, transport, and consumption.

### The advantages

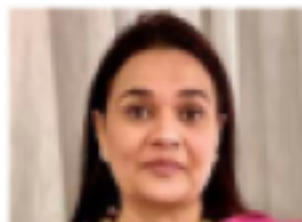
India has the initial advantage to address this challenge. Foodgrain production reached more than 350 million tonnes in 2024-25, including record output of rice and wheat. The Public Distribution System (PDS), supported by digitisation and the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC), has expanded the reach and portability of food entitlements. These foundations provide the production capacity and administrative depth and expertise needed to support the transition towards a climate-resilient food-security framework.

India's evolving food-systems approach recognises that climate risks span the entire value chain. Heat reduces wheat yields, erratic monsoons cause floods and droughts within seasons, groundwater depletion weakens irrigation buffers, and extreme weather damages storage and transport infrastructure. These cascading effects create market volatility and limit household access to nutritious foods.



**Elisabeth Faure**

Country Director, UN  
World Food  
Programme in India



**Purvi Mehta**

International expert  
on nutrition-sensitive  
agriculture, food  
systems and  
climate-resilient  
development

India has built  
food security;  
now it must  
climate-proof it  
for a secure  
food future

The rice-wheat system has served India well, but national procurement remains concentrated in a few crops and geographies. Several of these areas also face serious groundwater stress. This model emerged as a rational response to the production constraints of an earlier era. The opportunity now is to build on its achievements by progressively diversifying procurement across crops and regions, while making the system more responsive to climate and natural-resource considerations. The procurement may gradually expand across geographies and commodities, with price support aligned to encourage crops suited to local water and climate conditions. Millets, pulses, oilseeds and other nutri-cereals can reduce risk concentration while strengthening dietary diversity. Cereals such as rice and wheat will remain essential, but a broader procurement base can create a more resilient national portfolio.

Along with the procurement, the PDS can progressively reinforce a diversified food basket. A carefully designed inclusion of locally appropriate millets and pulses would strengthen the connect between food security with nutrition, water conservation and climate adaptation.

### On climate information

Forecasts from the India Meteorological Department may be linked more directly with procurement, buffer-stock and contingency decisions. The NFSA's monitoring framework can also include indicators for heat, water stress, storage exposure and supply-chain resilience, alongside coverage and offtake. Farmers require practical tools for managing risk. Climate-resilient seed varieties, micro-irrigation, watershed development, precision farming, digital advisories and weather-indexed insurance may reduce variability and support better decisions. Public-private collaboration would also help accelerate research, certification and last-mile delivery, while public safety nets can ensure that smallholders and climate-exposed regions are not left behind.

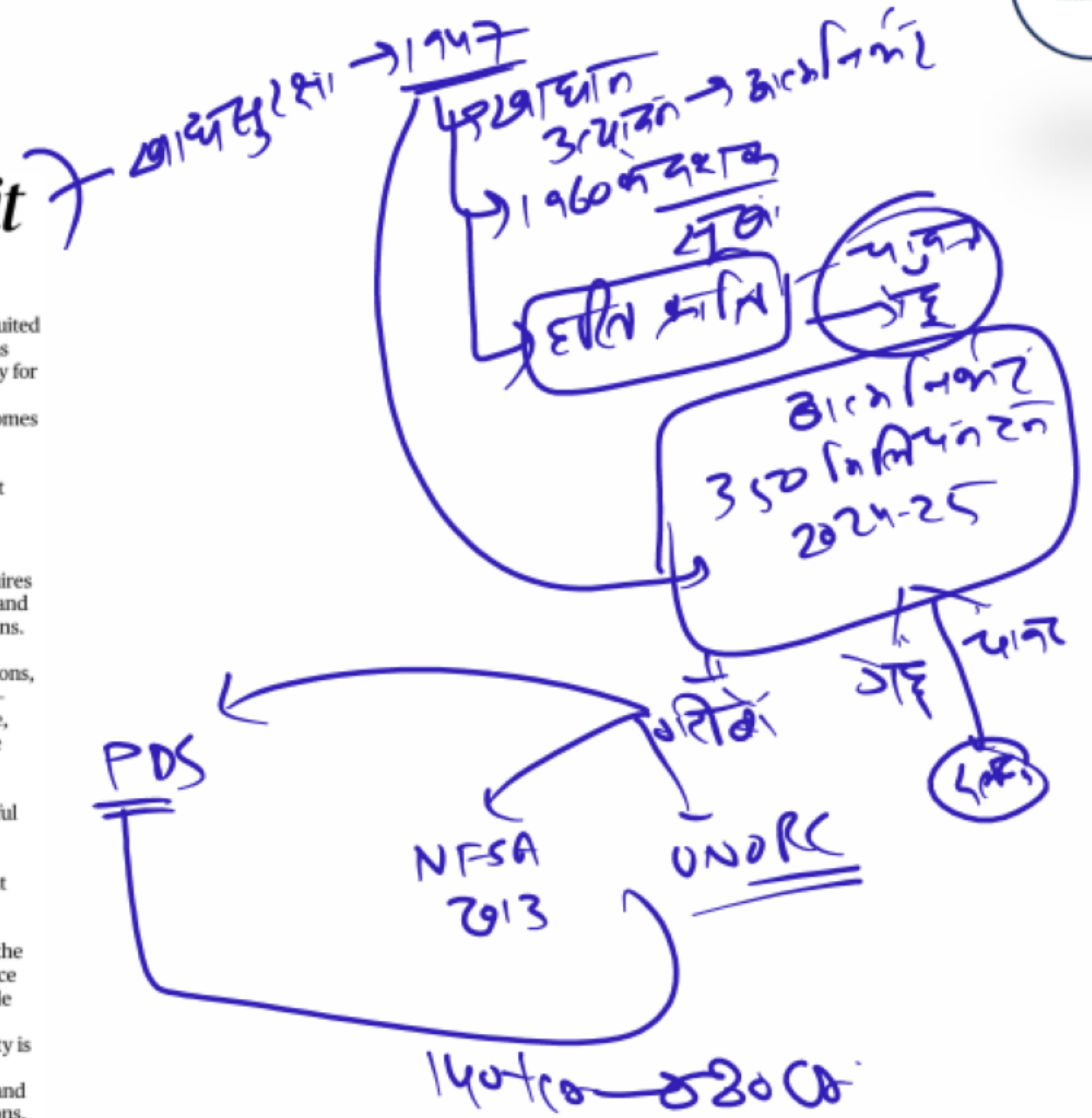
Along the entire food supply chain, flood-resilient warehouses, storage systems suited to higher temperatures, expanded cold chains and more robust transport links are necessary for protecting grain and perishables. This is particularly important if the food basket becomes more diverse. Adaptation incentives and standards can therefore cover procurement, storage, logistics and market stabilisation, not production alone.

### Down the line

Financing climate-resilient food systems requires green bonds, adaptation finance, insurance, and investment in resilient agricultural value chains. Integrating food systems into India's net-zero pathway – with measurable emission reductions, carbon sequestration, and resilience targets – enables coordinated action across agriculture, water, energy, transport, and nutrition, while unlocking climate finance for sustainable transformation.

India's traditional buffer stock offers a useful principle for this transition. The country can explore building a broader 'climate buffer', combining diversified crops and procurement regions, resilient infrastructure, climate information, insurance and improved water management. Just as grain reserves reduced the risk of poor harvests, this portfolio may reduce the systemic risks created by a less predictable climate.

Climate-resilient food and nutrition security is not a departure from India's established approach. In fact, it is its logical next phase, and India already possesses many of the institutions, capabilities and policy setup needed to advance it. This may include shifting the national framing from "food security" to "sustainable food security", embedding climate risk management as a first-order design parameter in NFSA planning and monitoring, rather than an externality managed after the fact. The existing long-term vision and institutional commitment can now ensure that India's food systems remain nutritious and sustainable in the decades ahead.





# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (NFSA), लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS), और वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ONORC) योजना भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा और सामाजिक न्याय का मुख्य आधार हैं।

## 1. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (NFSA), 2013

- NFSA 2013 का उद्देश्य कल्याणकारी दृष्टिकोण से आगे बढ़कर नागरिकों को 'खाद्य अधिकार' (Right to Food) का कानूनी दर्जा देना है।
- कवरेज (Coverage): देश की लगभग 67% आबादी (ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की 75% और शहरी क्षेत्रों की 50% आबादी) इसके अंतर्गत आती है।
- लाभार्थियों की श्रेणियां (Beneficiary Categories):
  - अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (AAY): अत्यंत गरीब परिवार, जिन्हें प्रति माह 35 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न प्रति परिवार मिलता है।
  - प्राथमिकता वाले परिवार (Priority Households - PHH): प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह 5 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न।

मूल्य ढांचा: अधिनियम के तहत मूल दरें (चावल ₹3/किग्रा, गेहूं ₹2/किग्रा, और मोटा अनाज ₹1/किग्रा) निर्धारित की गई थीं। हालांकि, PMGKAY (प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना) के तहत केंद्र सरकार वर्तमान में 81.35 करोड़ से अधिक लाभार्थियों को यह खाद्यान्न पूरी तरह से निःशुल्क प्रदान कर रही है।

- जीवन चक्र दृष्टिकोण (Life-cycle Approach): गर्भवती और स्तनपान कराने वाली महिलाओं के लिए निःशुल्क भोजन और ₹6,000 का मातृत्व लाभ (PMMVY) तथा 6-14 वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए स्कूल में दोपहर का भोजन (PM-POSHAN) का कानूनी अधिकार प्रदान करता है।

## 2. सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS / TPDS)

- PDS वह क्रियान्वयन तंत्र (Implementation Mechanism) है जिसके माध्यम से NFSA के अधिकार लाभार्थियों तक पहुंचते हैं।



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



## संचालन ढांचा (Federal Setup):

- **केंद्र सरकार:** FCI (भारतीय खाद्य निगम) के माध्यम से किसानों से MSP पर खाद्यान्न की खरीद (Procurement), भंडारण (Storage), और राज्यों तक थोक परिवहन (Bulk Transport) का कार्य करती है।
- **राज्य सरकारें:** पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान करना, राशन कार्ड जारी करना और उचित मूल्य की दुकानों (Fair Price Shops - FPS) के माध्यम से वितरण का संचालन करती हैं।
- **प्रौद्योगिकी सुधार (PDS Reforms):** आपूर्ति श्रृंखला का स्वचालन (End-to-end Computerisation), उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर ePoS (Electronic Point of Sale) मशीनों की स्थापना, और राशन कार्डों की आधार-सीडिंग (Aadhaar Seeding)।

## 3. वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड (ONORC)

- ONORC कोई नया राशन कार्ड या नई योजना नहीं है, बल्कि NFSA के तहत मिलने वाले अधिकारों की अंतर-राज्यीय व अंतर-जिला सुवाह्यता (Nationwide Portability) की एक तकनीक-आधारित सुविधा है।
- **क्रियान्वयन प्रणाली:** यह प्रणाली **IM-PDS (Integrated Management of Public Distribution System)** पोर्टल और **ePoS मशीनों** पर आधार-आधारित बायोमेट्रिक सत्यापन (Aadhaar Biometric Authentication) पर काम करती है।

### प्रमुख लाभ:

- **प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए वरदान:** कोई भी प्रवासी मजदूर (जैसे बिहार का मजदूर यदि दिल्ली या मुंबई में काम कर रहा है) अपनी पसंद की किसी भी उचित मूल्य दुकान (FPS) से अपना राशन ले सकता है।
- **आंशिक वितरण (Split Entitlement):** प्रवासी मजदूर अपने काम के शहर में अपने हिस्से का राशन उठा सकता है, जबकि उसका परिवार गाँव में अपने हिस्से का राशन प्राप्त कर सकता है।
- **फर्जीवाड़े पर लगाम:** डुप्लीकेट राशन कार्ड और फर्जी (Ghost) लाभार्थियों का खात्मा।



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

## 4. खाद्य प्रणाली को 'क्लाइमेट-प्रूफ' (Climate-Proofing Food Systems) बनाने हेतु उपाय

- जलवायु परिवर्तन (अनियमित मानसून, सूखा, बेमौसम बारिश और भीषण गर्मी) भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा प्रणाली के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा है। खाद्य सुरक्षा को जलवायु-सहनशील (Climate-Resilient) बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित नीतिगत व तकनीकी सुधार आवश्यक हैं:
- A. कृषि-उत्पादन स्तर पर (Agro-Ecological Adaptations)**
- मोटे अनाजों (Millets / Shree Anna) को बढ़ावा:** गेहूं और धान की तुलना में ज्वार, बाजरा, रागी जैसे मोटे अनाज कम पानी और अत्यधिक तापमान में भी उग सकते हैं। PDS में इनकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाना उत्पादन और पोषण दोनों के लिए जरूरी है।
- जलवायु-स्मार्ट कृषि (Climate-Smart Agriculture):** सूखा और बाढ़-रोधी बीजों (Climate-resilient Crop Varieties) के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहन देना।
- सूक्ष्म सिंचाई और मृदा स्वास्थ्य:** ड्रिप/स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई द्वारा जल दक्षता बढ़ाना तथा 'मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड' के जरिए टिकाऊ उर्वरक प्रबंधन।

## B. भंडारण और लॉजिस्टिक्स स्तर पर (Storage & Supply Chain Resilience)

- विकेंद्रीकृत भंडारण (Decentralised Storage):** बड़े केंद्रीय गोदामों के बजाय पंचायत/ब्लॉक स्तर पर 'साइलो (Silos)' और आधुनिक कोल्ड-चेन विकसित करना ताकि अचानक आई बाढ़ या तूफान में खाद्यान्न नष्ट न हो।
- खाद्यान्न बर्बादी में कमी:** FCI गोदामों में वैज्ञानिक नमी नियंत्रण प्रणाली और रियल-टाइम डिजिटल ट्रैकिंग का उपयोग।

## C. नीतिगत व बाजार स्तर पर (Policy & Social Safety Net Reforms)

- विविधीकृत PDS बास्केट (Diversified PDS Basket):** केवल चावल-गेहूं के वितरण के बजाय PDS में स्थानीय दालें, तिलहन और मोटे अनाज शामिल करना, जिससे फसलों के विविधीकरण (Crop Diversification) को बल मिले।
- फसल बीमा का सुदृढ़ीकरण:** 'प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY)' का दायरा बढ़ाकर मौसमी झटकों से किसानों की आय और उत्पादन को सुरक्षा प्रदान करना।
- प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणाली (Early Warning Systems):** मौसम पूर्वानुमान (Agro-met advisories) और आपदा प्रबंधन (NDRF/SDRF) का PDS लॉजिस्टिक्स प्लान के साथ एकीकरण, ताकि सूखा या बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में अग्रिम (Pre-positioning) राशन पहुंचाया जा सके।



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

## SEBI's ITRI: Global test for India's future-ready financial architecture

The need for ITRI comes at a time when India's securities market is experiencing sea changes in digital transformation as seen from increased participation of retail investors through online platforms, higher algorithmic trading volumes, and faster settlement cycles

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Santosh V. Perumal  
CHENNAI

Market regulator Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has introduced a technology health scorecard for market infrastructure institutions (MIIs), to measure the robustness of their critical IT systems rather than checking the routine compliance.

The SEBI's IT Resilience Index (ITRI) seems to be among the first attempts globally by a regulator to design a quantitative resilience barometer (as measurable as capital adequacy for banks) for MIIs like stock exchanges, clearing corporations and depositories.

The move to assess MIIs' vulnerabilities comes in view of the rising technological dependence of Indian capital markets, where even a few minutes of disruption can affect millions of investors and billions of rupees in trades.

The ITRI will gauge whether the IT systems supporting trading, clearing, settlement and securities holding are capable of handling operational shocks, cyber threats, technical failures and sudden spikes in market activity.

The foundation for the proposed index was laid in 2015, when SEBI, through a circular, termed MIIs "systemically important", thus calling for a "robust" cybersecurity framework to perform systemically critical functions.

The need for ITRI comes at a time when India's securities market is experiencing sea changes in digital transformation as seen from increased parti-



**Watch tower:** The ITRI will gauge whether the IT systems supporting trading, clearing, and securities holding are capable of handling operational shocks and sudden spikes in market activity. REUTERS

cipation of retail investors through online platforms, higher algorithmic trading volumes, and faster settlement cycles. Market efficiency has now become inseparable from technology reliability, becoming a boardroom issue.

### Risk prioritisation

The proposed index – which seeks to shift from a pure compliance-based mode to a quantitative risk-monitoring framework – will be based on nine parameters, each weighted on the basis of a systemic-risk hierarchy, even as questions remain on the statistical estimation of the proposed weights, which have been assigned after discussion with its Technical Advisory Committee. The Industry Standards Forum of MIIs would further define the detailed sub-parameters and measurement criteria.

The weighting exercise implies risk-prioritisation approach, which is giving greater importance to parameters whose failure can immediately disrupt the functioning of MIIs.

The availability and security have been accorded

the highest weight (20% each) as they represent the first line of defence for a financial market's functioning.

The 10% weightage on Business Continuity and Reliability rather reflects a change in regulatory perspective. Focus was earlier on preventing failures, but over time, resilience frameworks focus on absorbing shocks and recovering quickly.

Scalability has been assigned 5% weight amid SEBI's view that Indian markets are growing rapidly but not an immediate stability risk.

The present weights should at the best be seen as a starting framework because the market regulator may have to refine them using actual outage data,

cyber incidents and stress tests.

MIIs would also develop an Early Warning System (EWS) to detect any deterioration in ITRI parameters that could potentially lead to performance issues, system slowness or other disruptions, and take remedial measures.

### Global experiences

Several markets have created similar operational resilience frameworks, though not always in the form of a single ITRI.

The UK's Financial Conduct Authority and Prudential Regulation Authority had put in place operational resilience rules requiring financial institutions to identify important business services, set disruption tolerances and demonstrate their ability to recover from severe operational shocks.

Unlike SEBI's proposed index, the European Union's most comprehensive Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) is a regulatory rulebook rather than a numerical scorecard.

The U.S. does not have a single ITRI for bourses, in-

stead, technology resilience is embedded into regulatory oversight.

Singapore's Monetary Authority of Singapore has one of Asia's strongest technology risk guidelines, which could be particularly relevant for India since both countries have highly digital financial ecosystems and large retail presence.

Hong Kong's regulators have developed cyber resilience assessment frameworks for financial institutions and market intermediaries, closer to SEBI's strategy as it uses measurable maturity levels and regulators rely on comprehensive operational resilience frameworks and cross-sectoral exercises than a numeric scoring index.

Australia follows a resilience-based approach through regulators such as Australian Securities and Investments Commission and Australian Prudential Regulation Authority but focus areas are critical operations mapping, technology dependencies, outsourcing risks, and cyber recovery.

### How ITRI is different?

Most regulators worldwide follow a principle-based operational resilience model but SEBI's distinctive model attempts to convert resilience into a measurable index.

With India's capital markets becoming among the most technology-intensive globally, a failure at an exchange or clearing corporation level is not just an IT problem, but a financial stability risk. The EWS identifies weaknesses before they become failures.

With increasing dependence on AI (artificial intelligence), cloud infrastructure, high-frequency trading and digital settle-

ment, technology risks would become more complex. SEBI has already initiated discussions on a long-term technology roadmap for MIIs covering areas such as AI, cloud computing, distributed ledger technology and quantum-safe systems.

SEBI has already constituted a working group to formulate short-term and long-term technology roadmap for MIIs, taking a holistic view on adoption of emerging technologies including AI/machine learning, Supertech, RegTech, and tokenisation.

### Challenges ahead

The biggest challenge before SEBI is the pace of technological changes because technology risks evolve faster than regulatory frameworks.

Questions may arise on a common index when stock exchanges, clearing corporations and depositories have different technology architectures and functions.

Cybersecurity remains unpredictable because institutions with sophisticated systems have suffered global cyber incidents.

Moreover, substantial investments are needed to build automated monitoring systems, conduct continuous testing and maintain redundant infrastructure.

### Litmus test

SEBI's ITRI is a global assessment of India's ability to build a future-ready financial market architecture. The real test will be whether a high score translates into faster recovery in the event of an actual cyberattack, system outage or technology shocks. If implemented effectively, it could become a global template to safeguard the digital foundations of finance.

## YouTube Homework

### • Investment Friendliness

Index

IFI

निवेश अनुकूलता सूचकांक

Index

ITRI - IT Resilience Index

SEBI

शेयर बाजार विनियमन आयोग



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (SEBI) ने 24 अगस्त 2026 को एक विशेष परिपत्र (Circular) के माध्यम से IT Resilience Index (ITRI) ढांचा जारी किया।
- यह इंडेक्स विशेष रूप से मार्केट इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर इंस्टीट्यूशंस (MIIs)—जैसे कि स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (NSE/BSE), डिपॉजिटरी (CDSL/NSDL) और क्लियरिंग कॉरपोरेशन—के क्रिटिकल आईटी सिस्टम की मजबूती और लचीलेपन का आकलन करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है।



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

## U.S.-Iran war sinks into energy trench warfare

Reuters  
LONDON

Six months into the U.S.-Iran war, the conflict is hardening into a stalemate that could last well into 2027, with energy markets held hostage, inflation elevated and neither side willing - or able - to back down. The war, which has killed thousands and inflicted extensive damage across the Middle East, has undergone a profound transformation. It began on February 28 as a joint U.S.-Israeli effort to cripple Iran militarily, aiming to eliminate Tehran's nuclear programme, weaken its proxy network and potentially topple the government. But it has evolved into a narrower struggle focused on one question: who controls the Strait of Hormuz, the narrow waterway used to carry roughly a fifth of global oil and liquefied natural gas supplies.

Duelling Iranian and U.S. blockades have sharply curtailed traffic through the strait over the past six months, disrupting energy markets and imposing mounting costs on global economies. While crude prices have not spiked as anticipated - largely thanks to ample global inventories, reduced Chinese imports and increased oil production outside the Gulf - Brent crude remains around \$90 per barrel,

roughly 25% above its pre-war level. Market buffers that cushioned the initial energy shock are now largely exhausted - a worrying sign. This risk might be expected to spur the Trump administration to resolve the crisis by either doubling down or retreating entirely. Yet the intractability of the stalemate remains striking. Neither side has demonstrated a willingness - or a convincing strategy - to break the deadlock.

### No way out

Iran appears unlikely to blink first. Its economy has suffered enormously. U.S. efforts to choke off oil exports - Tehran's main source of revenue - have cut them by about 85% from pre-war levels, to 2,50,000 barrels per day (bpd) in August, fuelling inflation and deepening hardship. Yet the government has proven far more resilient than anticipated.

Rather than collapsing after Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei was killed in an Israeli air strike on the war's first day, the Iranian government has adapted and hardened its position.

Iran may be unable to dominate the region militarily, but it has demonstrated an ability to inflict economic pain on its adversaries through effective control of Hormuz, using periodic attacks and



**After shocks:** Even if additional crude begins flowing through Hormuz, rebuilding refining capacity will take far longer. REUTERS

threats against tankers.

Meanwhile, U.S. President Donald Trump has indicated little interest in escalating the conflict in ways that could truly endanger U.S. troops or the global economy. With November's U.S. midterm elections approaching, the conflict has become increasingly unpopular with U.S. voters as energy-driven inflation has amplified cost-of-living concerns. This leaves Washington with one key objective: restoring energy flows through Hormuz and lowering fuel prices at home. The question is how?

### Beyond Hormuz

The conflict has exposed the real bottleneck in the global energy system. It's not crude supply but refining capacity. Around a fifth of Middle Eastern refining capacity is offline because of war damage or export disruptions. Chinese refin-

ery activity is running well below year-ago levels, and Russian refinery throughput remains constrained by Ukrainian drone attacks. Combined, these disruptions reduced global refinery runs in August by roughly 4 million bpd, or 5%, from a year earlier, according to Energy Aspects. The result is a growing shortage of fuels.

That distinction matters politically for the Trump administration because voters buy gasoline, not crude oil. U.S. gasoline prices have risen roughly 30% over the past year, while diesel prices have surged more than 50%. Even if additional crude begins flowing through Hormuz, rebuilding refining capacity will take far longer. The administration's options for bringing down domestic fuel prices are narrowing by the day.

Recent White House moves underscore these

limitations. On Monday, U.S. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent expanded sanctions against Tehran and threatened secondary measures against countries continuing to do business with it, describing the campaign as an "economic Day." Yet sanctions are unlikely to deliver breakthroughs, and threats of secondary sanctions hold little weight when Bessent has made clear that Washington seeks to avoid actions that could seriously upset the global economy.

That reduces the likelihood that the U.S. will impose severe penalties on China, Tehran's largest oil customer - one of the few economic measures that could move the needle with Iran. Washington is also attempting to jawbone markets by arguing that oil flows through Hormuz are recovering rapidly despite Iranian threats.

Over the past week, senior White House officials have argued that Gulf exports are approaching pre-war levels as more tankers depart under U.S. naval protection, with their transponders turned off. Energy Secretary Chris Wright said on Friday that the seven-day average for oil leaving Hormuz had climbed above 8 million bpd. However, shipping analytics firms monitoring Hormuz through satellite imagery and vessel-tracking data see little evidence

of a recovery.

Oil exports through the strait have averaged just 2.2 million bpd so far in August, according to Kpler. Total regional crude exports, including shipments from Saudi and Emirati ports that bypass Hormuz, averaged about 9 million bpd this month, down from 11 million bpd in July and roughly 17 million bpd in 2025. While the administration may be seeking a deal behind the scenes, the contrast between Washington's public claims and the data suggests desperation rather than strength.

The longer the conflict drags on, the harder it becomes for Trump to argue it is succeeding. The Islamic government remains in power, Hormuz remains constrained, fuel prices remain elevated and economic costs continue to mount. The U.S. possesses overwhelming economic and military power but little appetite for a wider war. Iran is economically weakened, yet has demonstrated a willingness to absorb extraordinary pain to pursue strategic goals.

The conflict is a contest of endurance rather than manoeuvre. Despite what Trump and Bessent argued this week, U.S. economic pressure resembles the grinding trench warfare that kept World War One going far more than the decisive Allied offensives that ended World War Two.

UPSC



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



अमेरिका-ईरान तनाव (US-Iran Tensions/Conflict) और मध्य पूर्व

(Middle East) का भू-राजनीतिक संकट - UPSC

इरान  $\leftrightarrow$  डोमिन-उन्क

1. प्रमुख रणनीतिक और जलडमरूमध्य

• होर्मुज जलडमरूमध्य (Strait of Hormuz) —

ओमान + भारत

• बाब-अल-मंदेब (Bab-el-Mandeb Strait) —

अदन + लाल सागर

2. 'एक्सिस ऑफ रेसिस्टेंस' (Axis of Resistance) और प्रोक्सी युद्ध

इरान के करीब बनाए गए एक गैर-आधिकारिक गठबंधन  
लेबनान - हिज्बाह  
यमन - हूथी  
गालाफटो - Houthi  
शिया लैंग्वेज

3. परमाणु अप्रसार और परमाणु समझौते (JCPOA)

• IAEA (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परमाणु ऊर्जा एजेंसी)

2015 - 2018  
1994 + PS + 1

4. भारत के लिए इसके बहुआयामी प्रभाव

रक्षा



# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

## Meta reaches \$17-bn settlement with U.S. in trial over social media addiction

Associated Press  
OAKLAND

Meta has agreed to pay \$17 billion and add child-safety measures to its Facebook and Instagram platforms to end a landmark trial over teen social media addiction and settle claims filed by 47 U.S. states, state attorneys-general announced on Wednesday.

California, Colorado, Kentucky and New Jersey were among 29 states that sued the tech giant in 2023, but the deal cuts short the trial, which was expected to see CEO Mark Zuckerberg take the stand before a jury in federal court in California.

The agreement is worth \$353 million in Virginia



A protestor holds a banner with the names of nearly 400 young people who allegedly died from the impacts of social media. AFP

alone and is one of the biggest in state consumer protection history, Attorney-General Jay Jones said in a statement.

Meta said in a blog post that it was "building on our longstanding efforts to empower parents and sup-

port teens".

"Ensuring teens have a safe and productive experience on our platforms is an absolute imperative for Meta," the company said. "We want to get this right for parents and teens, and that's why we partnered

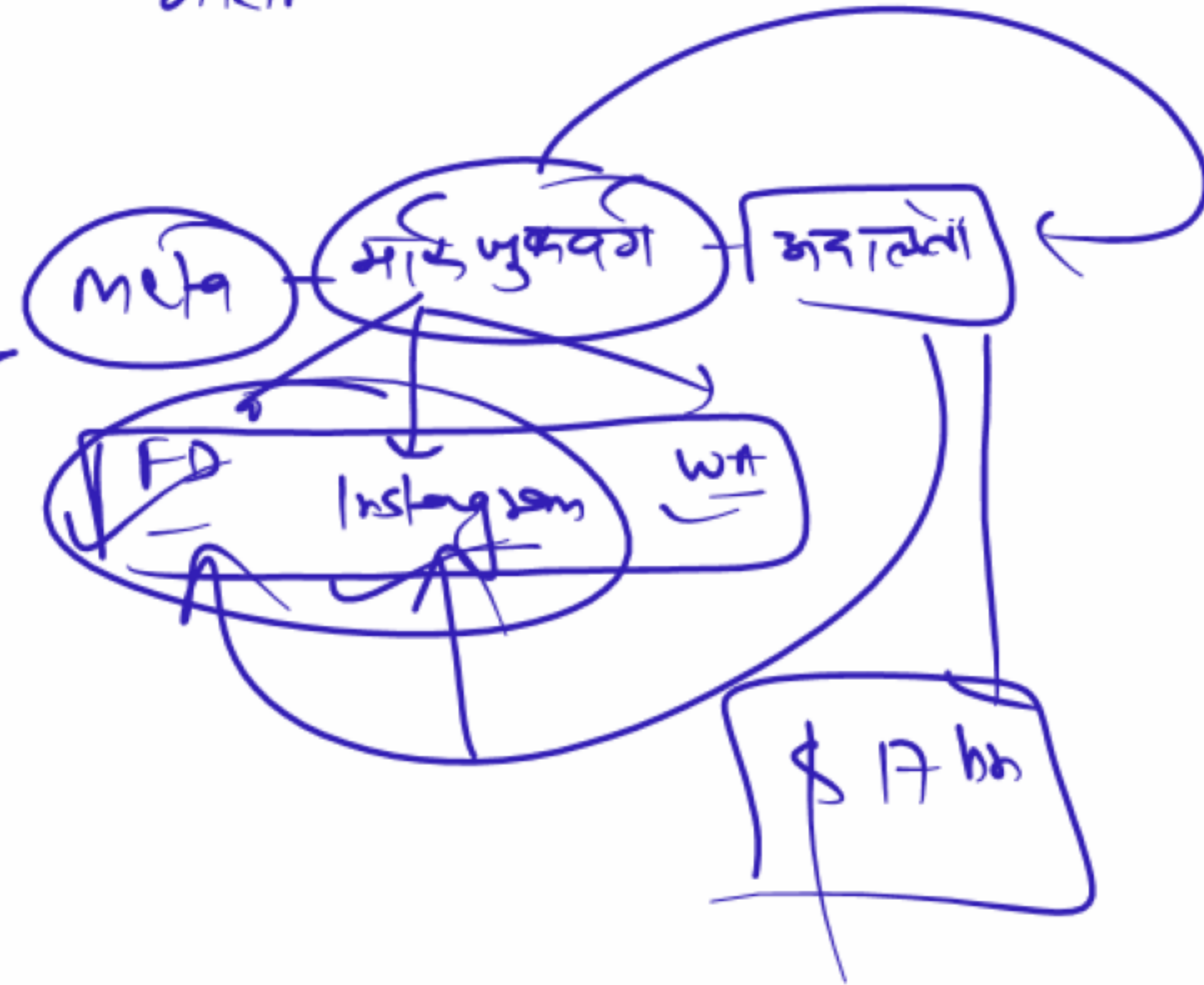
with state attorneys-general to set a new industry standard."

The company urged its rivals to adopt similar safety measures.

The lawsuit accused Meta of contributing to the youth mental health crisis by deliberately designing features that addict children to its platforms and hiding them from the public. It also argued that Meta violated federal laws by routinely collecting data on children under 13 without their parents' consent.

Even though Meta has since added a host of safety features to Instagram, child safety experts have long contended that the features are little more than window dressing.

Q:- Social Media पर हाल ही में किस देशों के द्वारा प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है  
↓  
भारत के किन राज्यों में प्रतिबन्ध





# महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय



वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री श्री पीयूष गोयल ने टोक्यो में भारत-जापान स्टार्टअप गोलमेज सम्मेलन में भारत के बढ़ते स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम के बारे में बताया

भारत और जापान ने स्टार्टअप, डीप-टेक, नवाचार और एमएसएमई क्षेत्र में सहयोग और सुदृढ़ करने की अपनी प्रतिबद्धता पर फिर बल दिया

भारत-जापान स्टार्टअप गोलमेज सम्मेलन में लगभग 40 प्रमुख जापानी कंपनियों ने भाग लिया

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 26 AUG 2026 5:00PM by PIB Delhi

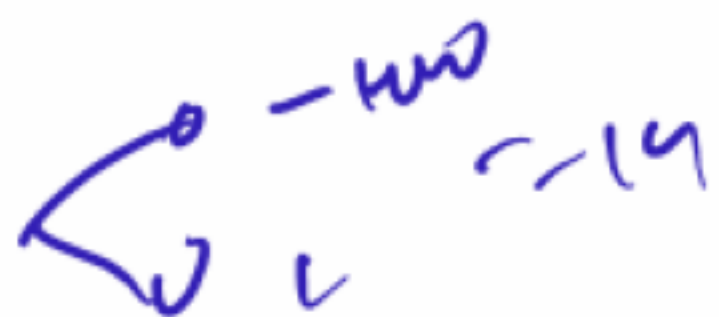
केंद्रीय वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री श्री पीयूष गोयल ने आज टोक्यो में आयोजित भारत-जापान स्टार्टअप गोलमेज सम्मेलन में बताया कि भारत दुनिया का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम बन गया है, जहां पिछले दशक में लगभग 2,50,000 स्टार्टअप शुरू हुए हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत का बड़ा घरेलू बाजार, एसटीईएम (साइंस, टेक्नोलॉजी, इंजीनियरिंग और मैथ) क्षेत्र में कुशल लोगों का बड़ा समूह, डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और तेज़ी से बढ़ता नवाचार इकोसिस्टम इसे जापानी प्रौद्योगिकी, निवेश और नवाचार साझेदारी के लिए एक आकर्षक गंतव्य बनाता है।

इस सम्मेलन में दोनों देशों के वरिष्ठ सरकारी प्रतिनिधि, निवेशक, उद्योग जगत के दिग्गज और स्टार्टअप शामिल हुए। इसमें स्टार्टअप, डीप टेक्नोलॉजी, नवाचार और एमएसएमई के क्षेत्र में सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए भारत और जापान की साझा प्रतिबद्धता को फिर से दोहराया गया। चर्चा मुख्य रूप से प्रौद्योगिकी साझेदारी सुदृढ़ करने, निवेश बढ़ाने और दोनों देशों के बीच नवाचार पर आधारित आर्थिक सहयोग के अगले चरण को आगे बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित रही।

India-Japan Startups Roundtable Conference  
II  
Japan-Tokyo



# Overview

- Notified Natural Calamities 
- Parliamentary Committee – Health & Family Welfare Report
- Nepal Flood ✓
- Acting Chief Justice Of Maharashtra Issue ✓
- Project Smart Border ✓
- India-China Border Dispute ✓
- Food System for Climate Proof ✓
- IT Resilience Index 
- USA-IRAN War 
- Meta Issue 
- India-Japan Startup Conference 

# Thank You

Result Mitra