

UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

 **ONE STOP SOLUTION**

By **Faiyaz Sir**



COMPLETE
COVERAGE



EXAM
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ANALYSIS
MADE EASY



STATIC + CURRENT
INTEGRATION



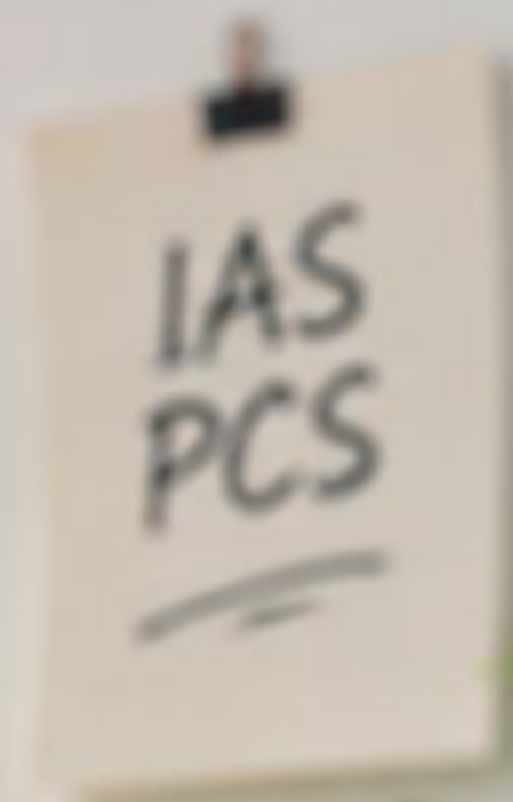
**STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED**

“शुरुआत करो,
रास्ते अपने आप
बन जाएंगे।”



My Goals:

- ☐ UPSC / PCS
- ☐ Self Growth
- ☐ A Better Future



आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

- ECI → TH
- Super Computer
- महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

PIB Computer
→ Q.C
→ Q.P
→ A.E
→ G.A.T
→ Semiconductor



भारत सरकार

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय



हमारे बारे में

प्रेस विज्ञप्ति

गैलरी

अनुसंधान इकाई

मीडिया सुविधाएं

आर्काइव

तथ्यों की जांच

[होम](#) / [सभी विश्लेषक](#) / [Explainer Details](#)



Technology

Science and Technology
↳ Computing

भारत का उभरता सुपरकंप्यूटिंग परितंत्र

Posted On: 04 OCT 2026 5:53PM

1990 — 2015 — NSM
LN SM

- भारत की सुपरकंप्यूटिंग यात्रा 1990 के दशक की शुरुआत में परम 8000 से विकसित होकर 2015 में शुरू किए गए राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन (एनएसएम) के तहत एक राष्ट्रीय परितंत्र में बदल गई है।
- सितंबर 2026 तक 40 सुपर कंप्यूटरों द्वारा 68 पीएफ (पेटाफ्लॉप्स) यानी काफी तेज गणना देने के साथ, एनएसएम उच्च-प्रदर्शन कंप्यूटिंग (एचपीसी) तक अपना विस्तार कर रहा है।
- मिशन ने कम्प्यूटेशनल बायोलॉजी, मौसम भविष्यवाणी एवं जलवायु मॉडलिंग, आपदा प्रबंधन, बिग डेटा एनालिटिक्स और खगोल भौतिकी में कम्प्यूटर अनुप्रयोगों को संभव बनाते हुए स्वदेशी सर्वर, सॉफ्टवेयर, कूलिंग और नेटवर्किंग प्रौद्योगिकियां भी विकसित की हैं।

43
m 12
उद्योग

देश की सुपरकंप्यूटिंग क्षमताओं का निर्माण

- फसल पैदावार की भविष्यवाणी करने और बीमारी के प्रकोप पर नज़र रखने से लेकर दवा की खोज में तेजी लाने और नदी की बाढ़ के कारण प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की भविष्यवाणी करने तक, उच्च-प्रदर्शन कंप्यूटिंग सामाजिक अनुप्रयोगों का समर्थन करती है जो रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी को प्रभावित करते हैं। वे बड़े पैमाने पर डेटासेट को संसाधित करने में मदद करते हैं और जलवायु, अंतरिक्ष, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और इंजीनियरिंग में जटिल सिमुलेशन का समर्थन करते हैं। वे तेजी से विश्लेषण भी संभव करते हैं और शोधकर्ताओं को जटिल वैज्ञानिक चुनौतियों का तेजी से समाधान करने में मदद करते हैं। वैज्ञानिक खोज और तकनीकी नवाचार में तेजी लाने के लिए यह आवश्यक होता जा रहा है।

- सुपर कंप्यूटर उच्च प्रदर्शन वाले कंप्यूटिंग सिस्टम हैं जिन्हें असाधारण गति पर जटिल गणनाओं को संभव बनाने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। वे एक साथ कई गणनाएं करने के लिए बड़ी संख्या में प्रोसेसर को जोड़ते हैं। यह शोधकर्ताओं को बड़े पैमाने पर डेटासेट का विश्लेषण करने और परिष्कृत सिमुलेशन को कुशलतापूर्वक चलाने में सक्षम बनाता है। इसलिए सुपर कंप्यूटर उन्नत वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और रणनीतिक अनुप्रयोगों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी ढांचा प्रदान करते हैं।

- देश का बढ़ता डिजिटल परितंत्र उन्नत कंप्यूटिंग बुनियादी ढांचे की मांग को बढ़ा रहा है। भारत दुनिया का लगभग 20 प्रतिशत डेटा उत्पन्न करता है। आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, मौसम पूर्वानुमान और अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान जैसे अनुप्रयोगों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कंप्यूटिंग क्षमताओं की जरूरत होती है। इसलिए सरकार अनुसंधान संस्थानों में सुपरकंप्यूटिंग तक पहुंच का विस्तार कर रही है। यह घरों स्वदेशी क्षमताओं को मजबूत करता है और भारत के आत्मनिर्भर भारत के दृष्टिकोण का समर्थन करता है।

Computer
Introduction
Super Computer



2027

CSIR

- भारत के उभरते विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और नवाचार सम्मेलन का दूसरा संस्करण एस्टिक (ईएसटीआईसी)-2026 27 से 29 अक्टूबर 2026 तक आयोजित किया जाएगा। यह कार्यक्रम नई दिल्ली स्थित भारत मंडपम में (एचनात्मक दिमाग, विज्ञान को उत्प्रेरित करना और प्रौद्योगिकी को सशक्त बनाना) विषय के तहत आयोजित किया जाएगा। वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) की ओर से आयोजित ईएसटीआईसी-2026 उभरते विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के मोर्चे को आगे बढ़ाएगा। इनमें सुपरकंप्यूटिंग और अन्य उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियां शामिल हैं। यह सम्मेलन रणनीतिक सहयोग को उत्प्रेरित करेगा और देश के विकसित भारत 2047 के दृष्टिकोण का समर्थन करेगा। 12 विषयगत क्षेत्रों में फैले इस कार्यक्रम में पूर्ण सत्र, तकनीकी चर्चा और प्रदर्शनियां होंगी।

राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के पीछे की रणनीति

- देश की कंप्यूटिंग क्षमताओं को मजबूत करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने अप्रैल 2015 में राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन (एनएसएम) शुरू किया। इस मिशन को लगभग 4,500 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के साथ लॉन्च किया गया था। इस मिशन को संयुक्त रूप से विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) और इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (एमईआईटीवाई) संचालित करता है।
- इस मिशन का उद्देश्य सुपरकंप्यूटिंग में आत्मनिर्भरता बढ़ाना और देश की उच्च-प्रदर्शन कंप्यूटिंग क्षमताओं को मजबूत करना है। इस मिशन में वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी डोमेन में अनुसंधान, विकास और समस्या-समाधान के लिए सुपरकंप्यूटिंग के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। यह सामाजिक अनुप्रयोगों के लिए समाधान के विकास का भी समर्थन करता है। यह मिशन देश में विश्व स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी सुपरकंप्यूटिंग परितंत्र स्थापित करना चाहता है।
- सेंटर फॉर डेवलपमेंट ऑफ एडवांस्ड कंप्यूटिंग (सी-डैक), पुणे और भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान (आईआईएससी), बेंगलुरु इस मिशन को आगे बढ़ाते हैं। एनएसएम एक 'बिल्ड दृष्टिकोण' का अनुसरण करता है जिसमें स्वदेशी सुपरकंप्यूटिंग बुनियादी ढांचे को बनाने के लिए तीन समवर्ती चरण शामिल हैं: असेंबली, विनिर्माण और डिजाइन एवं विनिर्माण समर्थन। यह दृष्टिकोण स्वदेशी क्षमताओं के विकास के साथ कंप्यूटिंग बुनियादी ढांचे के विस्तार को जोड़ता है।

NSM

17 April 2015
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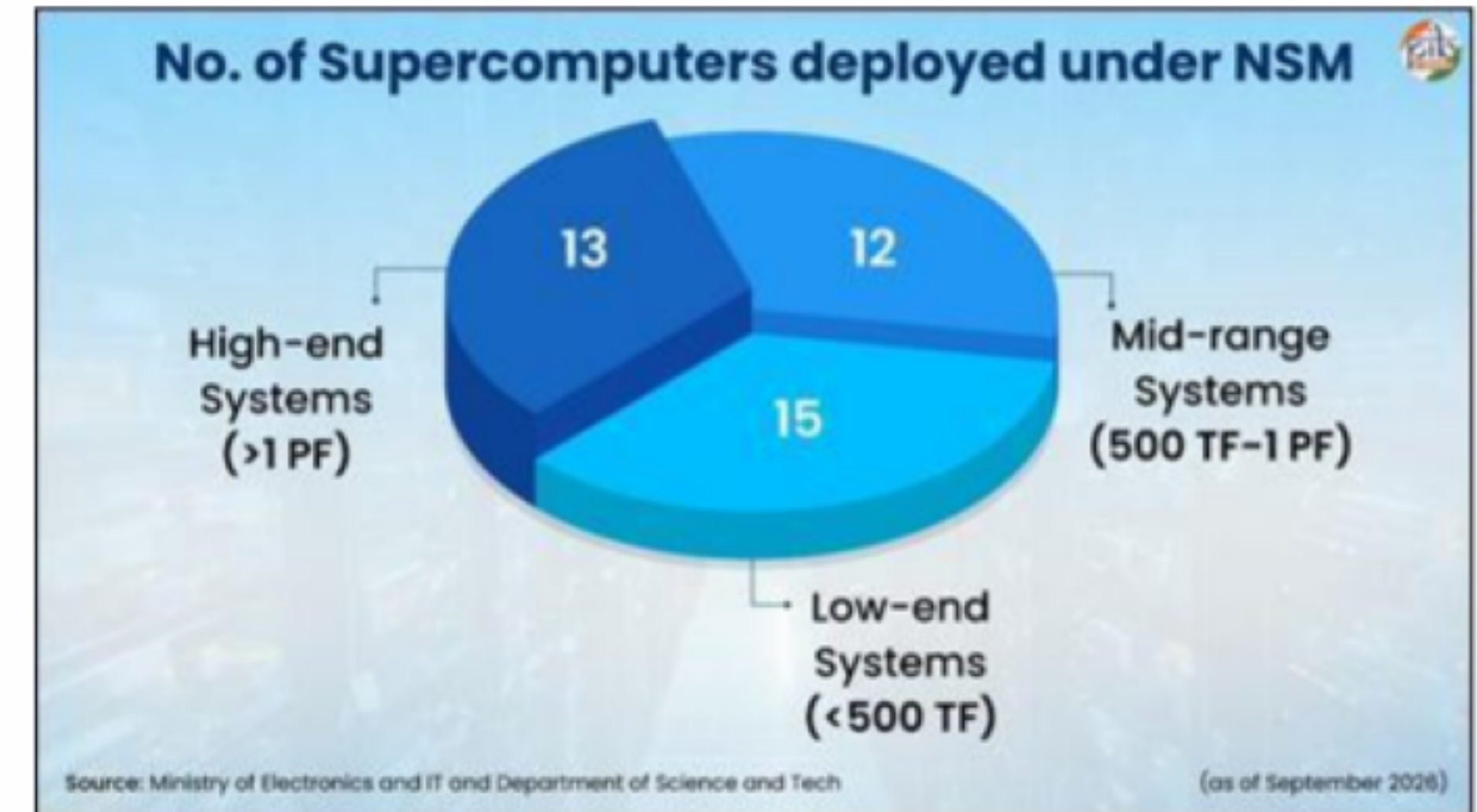
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सुपर कंप्यूटर के बारे में रोचक तथ्य

- नियमित कंप्यूटरों के विपरीत, सुपर कंप्यूटर को बहुत उच्च गति पर बड़ी मात्रा में डेटा को संसाधित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। इसमें कई प्रोसेसर या कंप्यूटिंग नोड्स का उपयोग किया जाता है जो एक साथ काम करते हैं। यह उन्हें पारंपरिक कंप्यूटरों की तुलना में जटिल समस्याओं को बहुत तेजी से हल करने में मदद करता है। इन नोड्स के बीच उच्च गति कनेक्शन उन्हें बड़े पैमाने पर गणना के दौरान कुशलता से डेटा का आदान-प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाते हैं।
- सुपर कंप्यूटर को कभी-कभी **समानांतर कंप्यूटर** कहा जाता है क्योंकि सुपरकंप्यूटिंग समानांतर प्रसंस्करण का उपयोग कर सकता है। समानांतर प्रसंस्करण तब होता है जब कई सीपीयू एक निश्चित समय में एक ही गणना को हल करने पर काम करते हैं।
- एक सुपर कंप्यूटर की शक्ति को फ्लॉप्स (फ्लोटिंग पॉइंट ऑपरेशंस प्रति सेकंड - एफएलओपीएस) में मापा जाता है। यह हमें बताता है कि यह एक सेकंड में कितनी गणना कर सकता है। एक टेराफ्लॉप्स (टीएफ) का अर्थ है प्रति सेकंड एक ट्रिलियन गणना, जबकि एक पेटाफ्लॉप्स (पीएफ) का अर्थ है प्रति सेकंड एक क्वाड्रिलियन गणना।
- दुनिया का सबसे तेज सुपर कंप्यूटर 2026 में लगभग 2.19 एक्साफ्लॉप गणना की क्षमता हासिल करता है। यह प्रति सेकंड लगभग 2.19 क्विंटिलियन गणना कर सकता है।

मिशन की वर्तमान स्थिति

- एनएसएम के तहत, भारत ने सुपरकंप्यूटिंग में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने पर केंद्रित एक परितंत्र स्थापित किया है। इसमें सुपर कंप्यूटर डिजाइन, विकास, विनिर्माण, सिस्टम सॉफ्टवेयर और विशेष अनुप्रयोग शामिल हैं। यह बढ़ती स्वदेशी क्षमता आयातित प्रौद्योगिकियों पर निर्भरता को कम कर सकती है। यह देश के घरेलू उच्च-प्रदर्शन कंप्यूटिंग परितंत्र को भी मजबूत करता है।
- एनएसएम ने पूरे देश में विभिन्न शैक्षणिक/अनुसंधान संस्थानों में 123 पीएफ से अधिक की संचयी क्षमता वाले कुल 50 सुपर कंप्यूटर स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है। ये प्रणालियां अपनी प्रसंस्करण क्षमताओं के आधार पर विविध कम्प्यूटेशनल जरूरतों को पूरा करती हैं।

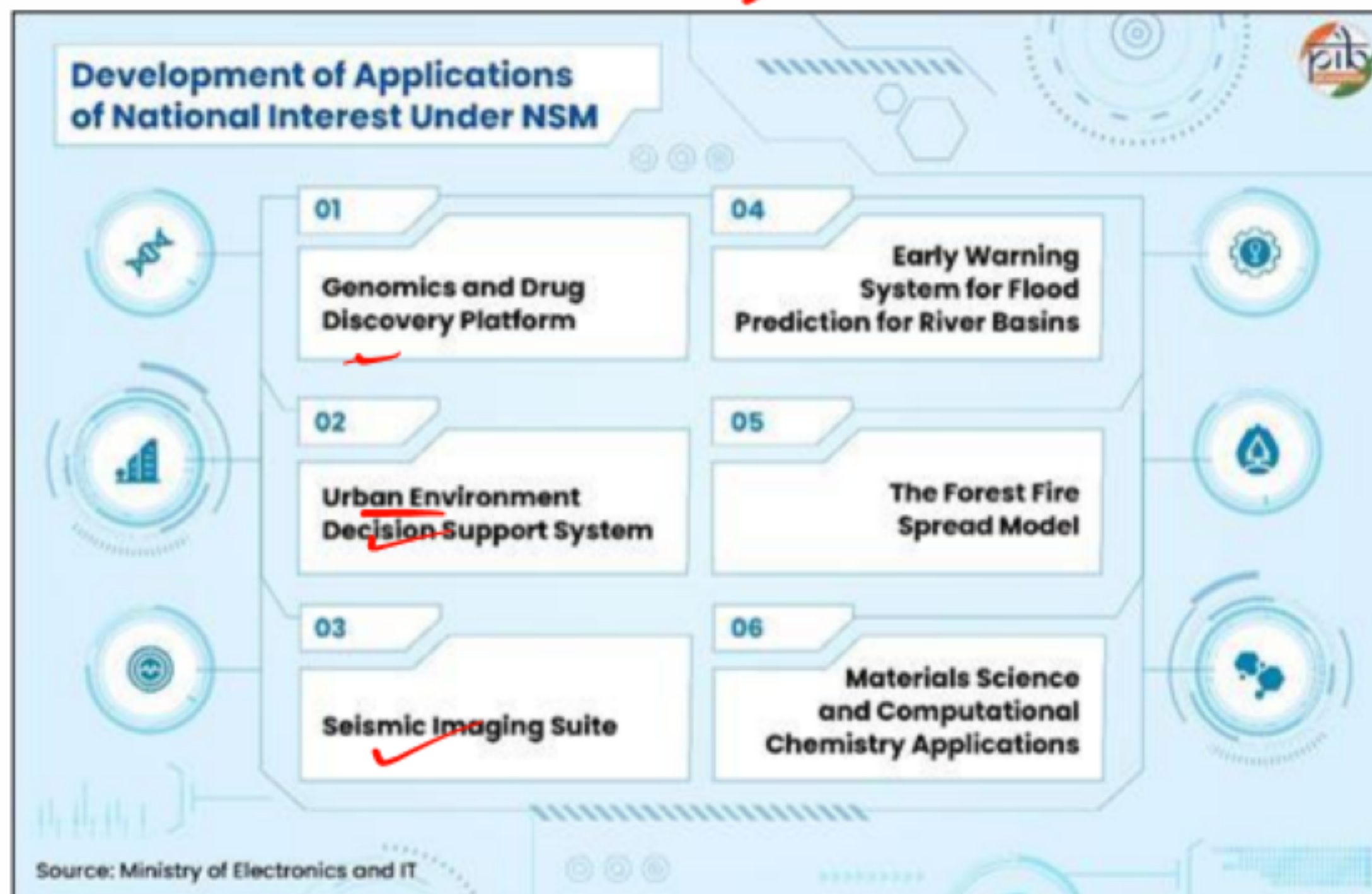


परम श्रृंखला का विकास

- सी-डैक से विकसित और 1991 में अनावरण किए गए परम 8000 ने 1 गीगाफ्लॉप की गति के साथ स्वदेशी सुपरकंप्यूटिंग में देश के प्रवेश को चिह्नित किया। इसने कम्प्यूटर की परम श्रृंखला की नींव रखी, जो कम्प्यूटेशनल रूप से गहन अनुप्रयोगों का समर्थन करते हुए 54 टेराफ्लॉप्स पर परम युवा जैसी तेजी से शक्तिशाली प्रणालियों के माध्यम से विकसित हुई। इसने मौसम पूर्वानुमान, जो वायुमंडलीय स्थितियों की भविष्यवाणी करता है, और कम्प्यूटेशनल द्रव गतिशीलता, जो द्रव प्रवाह आदि का अध्ययन करता है, जैसे अनुप्रयोगों का समर्थन किया है। इस श्रृंखला ने बाद में घरेलू अनुसंधान और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तैनाती दोनों के लिए देश की सुपरकंप्यूटिंग क्षमताओं का विस्तार किया।

एनएसएम के तहत सुपरकंप्यूटिंग के राष्ट्रीय अनुप्रयोग

उपलब्धियां



- सर्वरों की रुद्र श्रृंखला
- हाई-स्पीड इंटरकनेक्ट नेटवर्क
- स्वदेशी शीतलन प्रौद्योगिकी
- उच्च प्रदर्शन कंप्यूटिंग (एचपीसी) सिस्टम सॉफ्टवेयर
- परम शावक
- राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं के लिए एचपीसी अनुप्रयोग

परम रुद्र श्रृंखला: स्वदेशी सुपरकंप्यूटिंग को आगे बढ़ाना

- एनएसएम की एक प्रमुख उपलब्धि परम रुद्र सुपर कंप्यूटर का निर्माण रहा है, जिसे स्वदेशी रूप से डिजाइन और निर्मित रुद्र सर्वर और एक स्वदेशी सिस्टम सॉफ्टवेयर स्टैक का उपयोग करके बनाया गया है। वे खगोल विज्ञान, सामग्री विज्ञान, परमाणु भौतिकी और पृथ्वी विज्ञान में उन्नत अनुसंधान जैसे अनुप्रयोगों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला का समर्थन करते हैं। सितंबर 2026 तक, परम रुद्र सुपर कंप्यूटर में 6,000 रुद्र सर्वर तैनात किए गए थे, जबकि अन्य 1,500 सर्वर निर्माण के अधीन थे।

राष्ट्रीय ज्ञान नेटवर्क (एनकेएन) ✓

- एनकेएन राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के तहत देश के सुपरकंप्यूटिंग परितंत्र की रीढ़ के रूप में कार्य करता है। यह एक उच्च गति वाले राष्ट्रीय नेटवर्क के माध्यम से शैक्षणिक और अनुसंधान संस्थानों में सुपरकंप्यूटिंग सुविधाओं को जोड़ता है। यह शोधकर्ताओं और संस्थानों को उन्नत कंप्यूटिंग संसाधनों तक पहुंचने और भौगोलिक सीमाओं के पार सहयोग करने में सक्षम बनाता है। यह नेटवर्क कम्प्यूटेशनल संसाधनों, अनुसंधान क्षमताओं और वैज्ञानिक जानकारी को साझा करने को मजबूत करता है। इस जुड़े बुनियादी ढांचे के माध्यम से, यह मिशन पूरे भारत में उच्च-प्रदर्शन कंप्यूटिंग तक पहुंच का विस्तार कर रहा है।

प्रारंभिक परीक्षा (Prelims Practice Question)

प्रश्न: राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन (NSM) और भारत में सुपरकंप्यूटिंग के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. भारत की सुपरकंप्यूटिंग यात्रा की शुरुआत 1990 के दशक में 'परम 8000' (PARAM 8000) से हुई थी।
2. राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के तहत स्वदेशी सर्वर, सॉफ्टवेयर और कूलिंग प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास किया गया है।
3. सुपरकंप्यूटिंग का उपयोग मौसम पूर्वानुमान, कम्प्यूटेशनल बायोलॉजी और आपदा प्रबंधन जैसे क्षेत्रों में सिमुलेशन और डेटा विश्लेषण के लिए किया 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

4T-1W

मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains Practice Question)

- "राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन (NSM) केवल एक तकनीकी प्रगति नहीं है, बल्कि यह भारत के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास और रणनीतिक आत्मनिर्भरता का आधार स्तंभ है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150-250 शब्द)

The ECI's constitutional mandate is under strain

Never before has the Election Commission of India (ECI) been subjected to such public opposition as it is witnessing today. This constitutional body has always enjoyed the admiration of people both within and outside the country. Indeed, the reputation of India's ECI has been global, because of its competence, impartiality and unwavering commitment to democratic norms. But today, its reputation is in the mud because of its actions in recent times, which smack of illegality, partiality and worse. The manner in which it has carried out the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in various States shows an utter disregard for the law and a disdain for procedural correctness and constitutional propriety.

Electoral fears

The debate in the Constituent Assembly on the Election Commission (Draft Article 269) throws light on the thinking of its framers about the functioning of this constitutional body. There was, in fact, unanimity among the members, including the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, Dr B.R. Ambedkar, that the ECI should be outside the control of the executive. Dr. Ambedkar was quite emphatic on this point. He said, "So far as the fundamental question is concerned that the election machinery should be outside the control of the executive government there has been no dispute."

The members were conscious of the danger of an election commission being under the control of the government, which would undermine the integrity of the elections. In fact, the proposal in the Draft Constitution was for a decentralised election machinery under which each province would have a chief election commissioner who would oversee the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections to the State legislatures. Elections to Parliament, as well as to the offices of the President and the Vice-President of India, would be conducted by a chief election commissioner at the Centre.

This proposal was rejected by Dr. Ambedkar himself, who moved an entirely different Article proposing to centralise the election machinery. The reason for rejecting the proposal and deciding to centralise the election machinery was that there had been instances in the provinces of large-scale deletion of voters regarded as opponents of the ruling party by the Chief Election Commissioners (CECs) of the States. These Commissioners were mostly political nominees of the Chief Ministers.

A new Article was therefore introduced, providing for a central Election Commission consisting of the CEC and other Election Commissioners (ECs), with the responsibility of preparing electoral rolls and conducting elections to Parliament, State legislatures and the offices of the President and the Vice-President. It is an irony that, almost 80 years later, the same



P.V. ASHOK
Former Secretary
General, Lok Sabha

complaints against the CEC — of large-scale deletion of voters from electoral rolls without strict adherence to the law — have come up. The greater irony is that the ECs themselves have voiced complaints about the "illegal and unconstitutional" acts of the CEC.

It is interesting to note that senior members of the Constituent Assembly, such as Shibban Lal Saxena, had expressed the fear that a party in power in the future might appoint a staunch party loyalist as the CEC, who could manipulate the election machinery in favour of the ruling party. To avoid this, his suggestion was that any person appointed by the President should have to be approved by Parliament by a two-thirds majority, along the lines of the United States Senate's confirmation of senior-level appointments.

The point is that the Constitution makers could foresee the danger of a CEC acting in the interests of the ruling party and thereby subverting the entire constitutional scheme governing elections. Hence, it appears that their fears were not unfounded.

An uncertain legal foundation

The SIR that has stirred up the present controversy is, in fact, not backed by any clear legal provision. Section 23 of the Representation of the People (RP) Act, 1950, provides for the preparation and revision of electoral rolls. It states: "The electoral roll for each constituency shall be prepared in the prescribed manner by reference to the qualifying date and shall come into force immediately upon its final publication in accordance with the rules made under this Act" [Section 23(1)].

"The said electoral roll shall ... be revised in the prescribed manner by reference to the qualifying date — (a) before each general election to the House of the People or to the Legislative Assembly of a State; (b) before each by-election; and (c) shall be revised in any year in the prescribed manner by reference to the qualifying date if such revision has been directed by the Election Commissioner" [Section 23(2)]. Under Rule 25 of the Regulation of Electoral Rules, 1960, a revision under Section 23(2) may be either intensive or summary, or partly intensive and partly summary.

There is yet another category of revision in Section 23(3), which says: "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Election Commission may at any time, for reasons to be recorded, direct a special revision of the electoral roll for any constituency or part of a constituency in such manner as it may think fit." The words "any constituency or a part of a constituency" make it abundantly clear that this special revision is meant to be done only in a limited number of constituencies where special circumstances exist. Thus, intensive revision and special revision are two different types of revision under different circumstances. The above

provisions make it clear that there is no mention in the law of a special intensive revision. How, then, could the ECI conduct a revision that is not provided for in law? Article 324 does not empower the ECI to do things against the law.

Under this Article, the ECI can exercise powers in respect of matters that are not covered by statute. Otherwise it is bound to act in accordance with the law.

The cost of unilateralism

According to media reports, 13 crore Indian voters have already been removed from the electoral rolls across the country as a result of the SIR operations. Perhaps this is the biggest disenfranchisement exercise ever undertaken in any democratic country in the world. This exercise, needless to say, violates Article 326, which provides for universal adult suffrage and the right of eligible citizens to be registered as voters, subject to disqualification under law. The scheme of Article 326 is to include eligible voters, not to exclude them. But the objective of the SIR seems to be to exclude the maximum possible number of voters from the electoral rolls.

This huge mess has been created by the now obvious unilateralism that prevails in decision-making within the ECI. The appalling state of affairs in the domain of decision-making has been brought to light by the two ECs; according to them, they were not kept in the loop when crucial decisions were taken by the CEC.

The ECI is a constitutional body, and the procedure for decision-making is well laid in the law. A decision taken unilaterally by the CEC is not a valid decision, and all actions that follow from it have no legal validity. This creates a real constitutional crisis.

Opposition parties are preparing to move an impeachment motion against the CEC for serious misconduct. The CEC can be impeached in the same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. For the CEC to be removed, however, misbehaviour must be proved. The law also empowers the presiding officers of the two Houses of Parliament to disallow an impeachment motion at the threshold.

This provision could frustrate any attempt by Opposition Members of Parliament to initiate proceedings against either a judge or the CEC. Further, Section 16 of the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023, further fortifies the CEC and other ECs by providing lifelong immunity from any civil or criminal liability. It may be noted that even the President of India does not enjoy such lifelong immunity. Such is the level of protection provided to the CEC and the other ECs. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Constitution, the law and citizens appear to have become helpless before an omnipotent ECI.

'En masse' exclusion of voters unconstitutional

Any process that disenfranchises millions, making them second class citizens, is arbitrary, says Justice Bhuyan; name of voter cannot be deleted from the roll without notice or hearing, he says

Krishnakant Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

Supreme Court judge Justice Ujjal Bhuyan on Sunday said any process disenfranchising millions, making them second class citizens without the right to vote, was intrinsically arbitrary, and violative of universal adult suffrage and right to equality.

Speaking at NALSAR, Hyderabad, Justice Bhuyan said the Constitution did not provide for two classes of citizens — those with voting rights and citizens without voting rights.

"Any process which leads to wholesale disenfranchisement of Indian citizens making them citizens without voting rights would be violative of Articles 326 (adult suffrage) and 14 (right to equality) of the Constitution, if any process results in disenfranchising millions and millions of Indian citizens making them second class citizens in their own country in the sense of being citizens without voting rights, such a process is intrinsically arbitrary. No amount of whataboutery can justify it. It strikes at the very heart of the Constitution," he said.

Justice Bhuyan said no one could tinker with universal adult suffrage. "No



One may be a billionaire, and one may be a rickshaw puller; yet both will have their votes, and the value of their votes would be equal. This is the transformational vision of the Indian Constitution.

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ception... Except in the case of a dead voter, the name of a voter once enlisted in the electoral roll cannot be deleted without notice and hearing," he said.

He referred to how the Government of India Act of 1935 had dictated "partial franchise" to the Indian subjects of the British crown. People of 'Part A' States were allowed to vote on the basis of their qualifications, which included residence, taxation, property, literacy, community, marital status (for women), etc. They had only 14% of the entire population.

The Constituent Assembly had, while embracing full and universal adult suffrage, found these restrictions arbitrary and retrograde.

"One may be a billionaire, and one may be a rickshaw puller; yet both will have their votes, and the value of their votes would be equal. Likewise a socially high placed temple priest on the one hand and a person belonging to the lowest strata of the society compelled to work as a manual scavenger have an equal vote with equal value. This is the transformational vision of the Indian Constitution," Justice Bhuyan noted.

BJP agent tried to get 7,561 electors deleted in Ballari

Karnataka Police file FIR against booth-level agent who repeatedly tried to submit Form 7 in bulk to remove voters' names; complainant says most of the voters belonged to a minority community

Hishita Khanna
BENGALURU

Claiming that more than 7,500 electors were either "absent or had shifted", a BJP-affiliated booth-level agent (BLA) in Karnataka tried to first submit Form 7 applications (seeking deletion of names) and, after his claims were not accepted by the election authorities, again sought "revision" of their names by submitting objections, even though these voters figured in the draft electoral roll of the Ballari City Assembly constituency.

In this regard, a first information report (FIR) was registered at the Brucepur Police station on October 1 against the agent, T. Srinivas Mothkur, who is also the Opposition leader of the Ballari City Corporation.

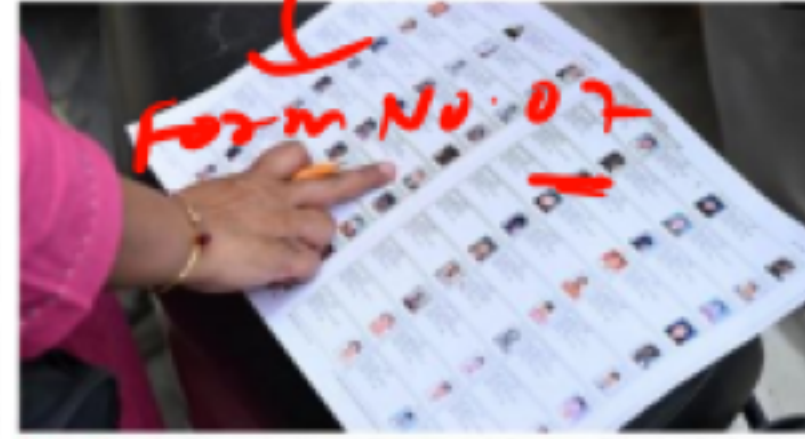
The FIR books the accused under Section 353 of the Bharathiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, for "statements conducing to public mischief". Mr. Mothkur, BJP's BLA-1, had sought deletion of names of 7,561 electors.

Steth in State

The FIR, filed on a complaint from a Congress BLA, is the sixth one registered in Karnataka regarding misuse of Form 7.

Of the previous five FIRs, two filed in Belagavi and one in Mysuru names BJP members as accused.

The FIR followed a se-



Cracking the whip Of the previous five FIRs filed in Karnataka for misuse of Form 7 applications, three names BJP members as accused. FILE PHOTO

ries of attempts by Mr. Mothkur to submit the objections. On September 21, he wrote to the Ballari City Corporation saying that while he was trying to submit Form 7 applications through the booth-level officer (BLO) concerned, many of them had refused to accept them. Since only a few BLOs considered his applications, he took the remaining ones directly to the electoral registration officer (ERO).

In their response the same day, election authorities from the Ballari City Corporation said Mr. Mothkur's claims that the voters were already registered elsewhere, absent or had permanently shifted "were not supported" by documents or other information. The ERO said that while the BLAs were allowed to submit applica-

tions in bulk, they could not submit more than 10 applications to a BLO at a session in which 30 applications during the claims and objections period, the ERO or ARO had to verify the names. The BLA was also required to submit a list of the applications along with a declaration that he had personally verified the particulars. He was satisfied that they were correct, the ERO's letter said.

Following this response, Mr. Mothkur made another attempt the following day.

On September 22, he wrote to the election authorities saying that he was ready to submit objections against 7,561 voters in the draft electoral roll of the Ballari City Assembly constituency. He enclosed the list of names and sought

necessary action "at the earliest".

The election authorities again rejected his claim, arguing that it was not possible to verify the voters' registration merely on the basis of the complaint.

Following Mr. Mothkur's repeated attempts to seek deletion of the names, Congress BLA Goutham S. filed a complaint with the police. He said that at some polling stations, election officials had re-verified the names based on Mr. Mothkur's objections. He also alleged that the majority of the voters belonged to a minority community.

Speaking to The Hindu, Mr. Mothkur said that he had not sought deletion of the names but had only provided the details to the ERO to verify.

The Election Commission of India's conduct raises serious questions about legality, accountability and constitutional propriety.



भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग का संवैधानिक जनादेश दबाव में है

1. निर्वाचन आयोग की साख पर प्रश्न (Reputation Under Strain)

- भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) की अतीत में अपनी दक्षता, निष्पक्षता और लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता के लिए देश-विदेश में सराहना होती थी।
- हालांकि, हाल के दिनों में विभिन्न राज्यों में विशेष गहन पुनरीक्षण (Special Intensive Revision - SIR) को जिस तरीके से लागू किया गया है, उससे आयोग की निष्पक्षता और संवैधानिक मर्यादाओं पर सवाल उठ रहे हैं।

2. संविधान सभा की बहस और ऐतिहासिक चिंताएं (Constitutional Concerns)

- डॉ. बी.आर. आंबेडकर और संविधान सभा के सदस्यों का स्पष्ट मानना था कि चुनाव प्रणाली (Election Machinery) पूरी तरह से कार्यपालिका (सरकार) के नियंत्रण से बाहर होनी चाहिए।
- शुरुआती प्रस्ताव राज्यों में अलग-अलग चुनाव आयुक्तों का था, लेकिन प्रांतीय स्तर पर सत्तारूढ़ दलों द्वारा मतदाता सूची से नाम हटाने की आशंकाओं के कारण इसे केंद्रीयकृत (Centralized) किया गया।
- दुखद पहलू यह है कि लगभग 80 वर्षों बाद भी मतदाता सूची से बड़े पैमाने पर नाम हटाए जाने के वही आरोप दोहराए जा रहे हैं।

3. अनिश्चित कानूनी आधार (Uncertain Legal Foundation)

- लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 (Representation of the People Act, 1950) की धारा 21 के तहत मतदाता सूची के पुनरीक्षण का प्रावधान है।
- धारा 21(3) के अंतर्गत "विशेष पुनरीक्षण" केवल कुछ सीमित निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों या विशेष परिस्थितियों में ही किया जा सकता है।
- संपूर्ण देश या बड़े पैमाने पर 'गहन पुनरीक्षण' का कोई स्पष्ट कानूनी आधार नहीं है, और अनुच्छेद 324 आयोग को कानून के दायरे से बाहर जाकर काम करने की अनुमति नहीं देता।

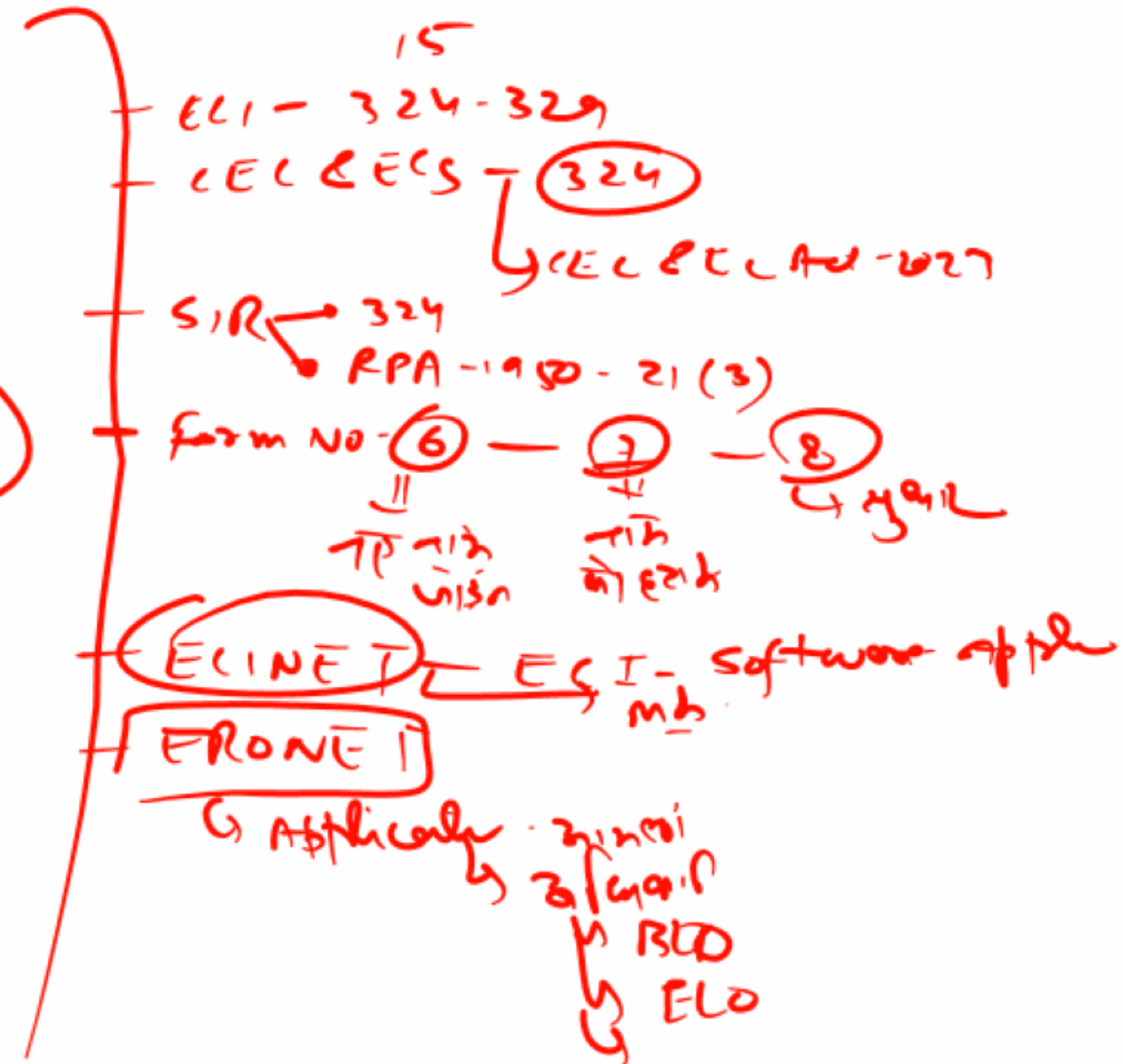
EC I → मतदाता सूची में -
Art. 324 RPA-1950 (21, 21(3))

4. एकतरफा फैसले और लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों का हनन (The Cost of Unilateralism)

- मीडिया रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, SIR के कारण देश भर में लगभग 1.3 करोड़ पात्र भारतीय मतदाताओं के नाम मतदाता सूची से हटा दिए गए हैं।
- यह अभ्यास अनुच्छेद 326 (सार्वभौमिक वयस्क मताधिकार) की भावना के विपरीत है, जिसका उद्देश्य योग्य नागरिकों को जोड़ना है, न कि उन्हें प्रक्रिया से बाहर करना।
- आयोग के अन्य चुनाव आयुक्तों (ECs) का भी यह आरोप है कि मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त (CEC) द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय एकतरफा (Unilaterally) लिए गए, जो संवैधानिक तंत्र के लिए एक बड़ा संकट खड़ा करता है।

5. महाभियोग और आजीवन कानूनी सुरक्षा (Impeachment & Immunity)

- विपक्षी दल मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त (CEC) के खिलाफ गंभीर कदाचार के आधार पर महाभियोग (Impeachment) प्रस्ताव लाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं, जिनकी हटाने की प्रक्रिया सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के समान है।
- मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त एवं अन्य चुनाव आयुक्त अधिनियम, 2023 की धारा 16 आयुक्त को किसी भी दीवानी या आपराधिक दायित्व से आजीवन सुरक्षा (Lifelong Immunity) प्रदान करती है।
- लेखक के अनुसार, इस प्रकार के व्यापक विशेषाधिकारों के कारण संविधान, कानून और देश के नागरिक एक सर्व-शक्तिमान निर्वाचन आयोग के समक्ष असहाय प्रतीत हो रहे हैं।



प्रारंभिक परीक्षा (Prelims Practice Question)

UPSC

प्रश्न: भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) और चुनावी प्रक्रियाओं के संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. ✓ भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद 324 निर्वाचन आयोग को चुनाव कराने और मतदाता सूची तैयार करने का अधिकार देता है।
2. लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 (RPA, 1950) की धारा 21 का उपयोग संपूर्ण देश में मतदाता सूची के पुनरीक्षण (Revision) के लिए किया जाता है। ✗
3. — भारत के संविधान का अनुच्छेद 326 सार्वभौमिक वयस्क मताधिकार (Universal Adult Suffrage) का प्रावधान करता 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

41-46
Comment -
Feedback

मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains Practice Question)

- "हाल के वर्षों में भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) की स्वायत्तता, निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया और निष्पक्षता पर सवाल उठे हैं।" इस कथन के आलोक में, आयोग के समक्ष मौजूद संवैधानिक चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा इसके स्वतंत्र कामकाज को बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Does a visa guarantee entry into India?

Why was Turkmenistan citizen denied entry? What grounds did she cite in challenging the denial? What did the Centre argue about a foreigner's right to enter? Why did the court reject her Article 14 argument? What does the Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025 say? What have the Supreme Court's earlier rulings said?

EXPLAINER

Rimmi Lila M.

The story so far:

The Delhi High Court has held that possession of a valid visa does not give a foreign national an inherent or legally enforceable right to enter India.

Justice Amit Mahajan was hearing a petition filed by a Turkmenistan citizen who was stopped at the Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi despite holding a valid business visa. She had arrived in India on March 25 on the same flight as her husband, who was permitted to enter the country. But she had to return to Turkmenistan the same day.

The petitioner sought a written order explaining why she had been denied entry and also sought permission to enter India with her business visa. The court dismissed the petition on September 30, holding that there is no inherent or legally enforceable right of a foreign national to enter India.

What was the case about?

The petitioner argued that she had a valid passport and business visa issued by the Indian Embassy in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan.

She contended that she was denied entry without being given reasons, while her husband, who had travelled with her and held a visa of the same category, was allowed into India.

She therefore challenged the action on two grounds: first, that the authorities had not provided reasons for refusing her entry; and second, that allowing her husband to enter while denying her entry amounted to discriminatory treatment in violation of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.

The Centre, however, argued that a foreign national does not acquire an indefeasible right to enter India merely because a valid visa has been issued. According to the government, grant of a



GETTY IMAGES

visa and permission to enter India are two distinct matters and entry remains subject to the immigration law and the powers of the competent authorities.

The authorities also told the court that "adverse inputs" had been received concerning the petitioner and that the decision was taken in the interest of national security and public order. The court examined material placed by the government in a sealed cover.

The material referred to discrepancies in the petitioner's personal details, the absence of a business card or invitation letter, and the lack of details about the business or company with which she was associated. The court also noted her travel history on medical and business visas.

What did the court rule?

The court held that "there is no inherent or legally enforceable right of a foreign national to seek entry into India".

It noted that issuance of a visa, refusal of entry and immigration clearance are sovereign functions of the State, involving considerations such as national security, foreign policy and administrative discretion. The court drew a distinction between satisfying the requirements for

obtaining a visa and actually being admitted into the country. The court noted that "the statutory framework, therefore, does not treat the possession of a visa as creating an absolute and unconditional right of admission into India".

As for the Article 14 argument, the court said that the mere fact that the petitioner's husband was allowed to enter did not establish that the two were similarly situated in all respects. The authorities had stated that "adverse inputs" specifically concerned the petitioner.

Thus, the court held that since the petitioner could not establish infringement of a legally enforceable right, there was no basis for issuing a writ under Article 226. The petition was dismissed.

What is the law behind this?

The key legislation in the judgment is the Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025, which now governs the legal framework concerning foreigners in India.

Section 3 of the 2025 Act requires a foreigner seeking to enter India to possess a valid passport or travel document and a valid visa.

However, no foreigner shall be allowed to enter into or stay in India if he is found inadmissible to do so on account of a threat to national security, sovereignty and integrity of India, relations with a foreign State or public health or on such other grounds.

Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (now repealed) as well as Section 3 of the Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025, authorises the Central government to make provisions, either generally or with respect to all foreigners, for prohibiting, regulating or restricting the entry of foreigners into India or their departure therefrom or their presence or continued presence therein. The respondent authorities can therefore, or rather are entitled to, take into consideration all the relevant factors that may warrant scrutiny.

An examination by the Immigration Officer of the passport, travel documents and visa of a foreigner at the stage of entry empowers the Immigration Officer to require such information as may be necessary and appropriate. The statutory framework, therefore, does not treat the possession of a visa as creating an absolute and unconditional right of admission into India.

The judgment majority relied on two Supreme Court decisions. In *Hans Müller of Nuremberg v Superintendent, Presidency Jail* (1955) the Supreme Court held that the Foreigners Act, 1946, gave the Central government broad discretion in relation to foreigners, including the power to expel them.

Later, in *Louis De Raedt v Union of India* (1991), the Supreme Court held that a foreigner's fundamental rights are confined to Article 21's protection of life and personal liberty. The right to reside and settle in India under Article 19(1)(e) is available only to citizens.

The court held that where the petitioner could not establish infringement of a legally enforceable right to enter India, there was no basis for issuing a writ directing the authorities to admit her.

THE GIST

The Delhi High Court holds that a valid visa does not give a foreign national an inherent or legally enforceable right to enter India, and that entry remains subject to immigration laws and the powers of competent authorities.

The court upholds the denial of entry to a Turkmenistan citizen despite her valid business visa, citing "adverse inputs" concerning her and rejecting her claim that the decision was discriminatory because her husband was allowed to enter.

The judgment relies on the Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025, and earlier Supreme Court rulings to hold that the State has broad powers over the entry and presence of foreigners in India.

YouTube Homework

➤ Passport

➤ Visa

Handwritten notes in red ink:

- America
- USA
- Visa
- Entry
- Immigration and Foreigners Act 2025

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



क्या वीजा मिलने से भारत में प्रवेश (Entry) की गारंटी मिलती है?

- **हाईकोर्ट का फैसला:** दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया है कि वैध (Valid) वीजा होने के बावजूद किसी भी विदेशी नागरिक के पास भारत में प्रवेश करने का कोई कानूनी या मौलिक अधिकार नहीं होता है।
- **मामला क्या था?** तुर्कमेनिस्तान की एक महिला को वैध बिजनेस वीजा होने के बावजूद दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे से वापस लौटा दिया गया, जबकि उनके पति को प्रवेश दे दिया गया था। महिला ने इसे समानता के अधिकार (अनुच्छेद 14) का उल्लंघन बताया।
- **सरकार का तर्क:** केंद्र सरकार ने सीलबंद लिफाफे में अदालत को बताया कि महिला के खिलाफ सुरक्षा संबंधी प्रतिकूल रिपोर्ट (Adverse Inputs) थीं, इसलिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हित में उन्हें प्रवेश नहीं दिया गया।
- **कानूनी स्थिति (Immigration Act, 2025):** कोर्ट ने स्पष्ट किया कि वीजा जारी होना और देश में प्रवेश की अनुमति मिलना दो अलग-अलग बातें हैं। इमिग्रेशन अधिकारियों को राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था के आधार पर किसी भी विदेशी को रोकने का पूरा अधिकार है।
- **मुख्य निष्कर्ष:** सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के पूर्व फैसलों के अनुसार, विदेशियों को भारत में रहने या प्रवेश करने का कोई स्वाभाविक अधिकार नहीं है; यह पूरी तरह से राज्य (सरकार) के विवेकाधिकार पर निर्भर करता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Keralam orders corruption investigation against CEC

G. Anand
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

Amid protests seeking the removal of Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) Gyanesh Kumar, the Congress-led United Democratic Front (UDF) government in Kerala on Sunday sought to revive a 20-year-old corruption allegation against him, when he was the State's Public Works Department (PWD) Secretary, by ordering a preliminary inquiry by the Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau (VACB).



Mounting trouble: The allegation is related to a road contract when Gyanesh Kumar was the Kerala PWD Secretary. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

Keralam Home Minister Ramesh Chennithala's office told *The Hindu* that the Minister had ordered VACB Director Manoj Abraham to investigate the accusation that persistent efforts to extort bribes from PATI-BEL consortium, an Indo-Malaysian construction firm contracted to upgrade the Main Central (MC) Road under the Kerala State Transport Project, had caused inordinate delays and cost escalations, allegedly resulted in significant losses to the exchequer and the suspected death by suicide of Lee See Been, the project's chief engineer, in Kuala Lumpur, in November 2006.

Officials said the Home Department has also sought the Crime Branch's findings from its 2006 probe into the accusations, for legal opinion, adding that Mr. Chennithala ordered the inquiry after Congress leader Malayankkeshu Venugopal filed a complaint. Notably, the Indo-Malaysian firm was contracted by a previous UDF government led by the Congress.

Officials said Mr. Chen-

nithala had also directed the VACB to re-examine the findings of an earlier vigilance inquiry ordered by former Chief Minister V.S. Achuthanandan after the Lee See Been controversy, which prompted the removal of Mr. Gyanesh Kumar as the State's PWD Secretary.

'Incriminating charges' Mr. Venugopal, in his petition to Mr. Chennithala, had argued that the 2006 enquiries against Mr. Kumar circumvented due process and ignored the "incriminating accusations" in Been's purported suicide note.

He also accused the then Left Democratic Front (LDF) dispensation of quietly scuttling the probe against Mr. Kumar and opening the door for the IAS officer to seek Central deputation.

Officials said the Kerala Home Department had also factored in the "damning findings" of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), who evaluated the initial phase of the MC Road augmentation works by the firm, in order-

ing the VACB inquiry.

They said the CAG had faulted the PWD for releasing significant interest-free advances to PATI-BEL "without proper field audit of the road work's progress".

The CAG, they said, also blamed the PWD for administrative incompetence, inordinate delays in approving part bills, holding up road re-design proposals, and "dubiously" citing cost escalation to restructure the contract terms and agreement, allegedly in favour of the construction company.

Home Department officials said the CAG had pegged the loss to the State treasury at an estimated ₹92 crore, laying the legal groundwork for a renewed anti-corruption inquiry.

(If in distress or having suicidal tendencies, please reach out to these helplines: TeleMANAS at 1-8008944416/ 14416, NIMHANS at 08026685948, 9480829670 or SAHAI at 080 25497777, +91-9886444075).

SUICIDE ABETMENT CASE
PAGE 3

YouTube Homework

- ECI
- CEC
- EC
- SIR
- Form – 6,7,8
- ECINET /ERONET

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



PCA - 1988 - सचानम बकिमि -??
उपस्थापित 40
6 3 हे 26

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988)

- मुख्य उद्देश्य: सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों में भ्रष्टाचार तथा रिश्वतखोरी को रोकना।
- लोक सेवक (Public Servants): सरकारी कर्मचारी, न्यायाधीश, सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों (PSUs) के कर्मचारी, सरकारी बैंक कर्मचारी और सांसद/विधायक इसके दायरे में आते हैं।
- मुख्य प्रावधान एवं सजा:
 - रिश्वत लेना (Section 7): काम के बदले रिश्वत मांगने या लेने पर 3 से 7 साल तक की जेल और जुर्माना।
 - रिश्वत देना (Section 8): रिश्वत देना भी अपराध है (यदि दबाव में रिश्वत दी गई हो, तो 7 दिनों के भीतर रिपोर्ट करना अनिवार्य है)।
 - आय से अधिक संपत्ति (Section 13): अपनी ज्ञात आय से अधिक संपत्ति रखने या सरकारी धन के गबन पर 4 से 10 साल तक की जेल।
- 2018 का संशोधन:
 - रिश्वत देने वाले के लिए सजा का स्पष्ट प्रावधान किया गया।
 - किसी अधिकारी पर जांच से पहले सक्षम प्राधिकारी की पूर्व अनुमति (Prior Sanction - Section 17A) अनिवार्य की गई।
 - विशेष अदालतों में मुकदमों को 2 से 4 साल के भीतर निपटाने की समय-सीमा तय की गई।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Farmers block key highway over 'tardy' paddy procurement

Press Trust of India
YAMUNANAGAR

Farmers on Sunday blocked a stretch of the Panchkula-Saharanpur highway at Aurangabad village in Yamunanagar district alleging tardy paddy procurement by the Haryana government. They later opened it following talks with local authorities.

Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) national spokesperson Rakesh Tikait, who was present on the spot, told reporters that what else can a farmer do if the government does not procure his grain.

"First, the Haryana government said the procurement will start on September 25. Then it gave another date - September 29. The farmers are facing problems as their food-grains are not being procured," Mr. Tikait said.

"These are the same farmers who surrounded Delhi for 13 months (during the protest against the now-repealed farm laws). They should not be harassed in the name of procurement," he said.

"Whatever decisions the farmers of Haryana take, BKU will stand by them," Mr. Tikait said. Earlier, the



Rakesh Tikait

BKU organised a Kisan Mahapanchayat at Aurangabad to discuss farmers' issues.

Cong. alleges delay

Congress' Haryana in-charge Sanjay Dutt and the party's State unit president Rao Narender Singh on Sunday visited the grain market in Karnal and took stock of paddy procurement arrangements.

Mr. Dutt said farmers across Haryana are reaching markets with their produce, but are struggling to sell their crops. In some places, procurement is being delayed, while in others, lifting arrangements have broken down, Mr. Dutt said, asserting that Congress will strongly raise farmers' issues from the streets to the assembly.

YouTube Homework

MSP

FRP

25 फरवरी

15

इतिहास

→ दान सीमेंट
पुलवरी

MSP

→ किसान सभा
Sept-25
129

YouTube Homework

Activists worry coal mine near Ramappa Temple may harm heritage site and lake

P. Laxma Reddy
HYDERABAD

Heritage activists, including the Kakatiya Heritage Trust (KHT), are demanding the withdrawal of the proposed PVNR opencast coal mine at Venkatapur in Mulugu district of Telangana, contending that the project could pose a long-term threat to the UNESCO-inscribed Kakatiya Rudreshwara Temple, popularly known as Ramappa Temple, and the adjacent Ramappa Lake.

To mount pressure on the State government, they are planning to mobilise people from 15 villages and organise mass protests after the Dasara festival, against the proposed mine.



Old glory: UNESCO-inscribed Rudreshwara Temple, aka Ramappa Temple, was built by the Kakatiyas in the 13th century. NAGARA GOPAL

As part of the campaign, a delegation met Union Coal and Mines Minister G. Kishan Reddy in Hyderabad on Saturday and urged him to intervene and stop the proposed project. They said the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL)

was reportedly gearing up to take up the project despite concerns raised by conservationists.

Quoting technical observations, former Professor of NIT-Warangal M. Pandu Ranga Rao said the proposed mine would be lo-

cated about 5 km downstream of the lake and temple and involve excavation to a depth of about 300 metres. He said that a Geological Survey of India report contended that the water level in the lake could influence groundwater movement through geological lineaments and faults towards the proposed mine.

Mr. Rao further pointed to the sand-box foundation of the nearly 800-year-old Ramappa Temple and said interconnected lineaments passing through the lake and temple area could potentially affect the foundation through piping. "The temple is already showing signs of distress," the KHT representative added.

UNESCO

World Heritage Sites

Ramappa

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- **रामप्पा मंदिर (Ramappa Temple)**, जिसे **रुद्रेश्वर मंदिर (Rudreshwara Temple)** के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, तेलंगाना के मुलुगु जिले के पालमपेट गांव में स्थित 13वीं शताब्दी का एक प्रसिद्ध और ऐतिहासिक शिव मंदिर है।
- इस मंदिर से जुड़े मुख्य तथ्य और विशेषताएं:

1. इतिहास और निर्माण

- **काकतीय राजवंश:** इस मंदिर का निर्माण काकतीय साम्राज्य के शासनकाल के दौरान **1213 ईस्वी** में काकतीय राजा **गणपति देव** के सेनापति **रेचारला रुद्र (Recharla Rudra)** द्वारा करवाया गया था।
- **शिल्पकार के नाम पर नामकरण:** यह भारत का संभवतः एकमात्र ऐसा ऐतिहासिक मंदिर है, जिसका नाम इसके मुख्य शिल्पकार (Architect) **'रामप्पा'** के नाम पर रखा गया है, न कि इसके आराध्य देव या राजा के नाम पर।

2. स्थापत्य कला और प्रमुख विशेषताएं (Architecture Features)

- **तैरने वाली ईंटें (Floating Bricks):** इस मंदिर के शिखर (गोपुरम) के निर्माण में इतनी हल्की ईंटों का उपयोग किया गया है कि वे पानी में तैर सकती हैं। इससे मंदिर के ढांचे का वजन कम रहता है।
- **सैंडबॉक्स तकनीक (Sandbox Technique):** मंदिर की नींव (Foundation) में रेत, चूना, गुड़ और करौंदे के मिश्रण का उपयोग किया गया है। इस तकनीक के कारण यह मंदिर सदियों से आने वाले भूकंप के झटकों को आसानी से झेलता रहा है।

- **काले बेसाल्ट पत्थर की नक्काशी:** मंदिर के स्तंभों और दीवारों पर काले बेसाल्ट पत्थर (Basalt Rock) पर बेहद बारीक और सुंदर नक्काशी की गई है, जिनमें नर्तकियों, संगीतकारों और पौराणिक कथाओं के दृश्य उकेरे गए हैं।
- **नंदी मंडप:** मंदिर परिसर में स्थापित **नंदी** की विशाल मूर्ति एक ही पत्थर से बनी है और इस तरह तराशी गई है कि आप जिस भी कोण से देखें, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि नंदी आपकी ओर ही देख रहे हैं।

3. यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर (UNESCO World Heritage Site)

- **जुलाई 2021** में **यूनेस्को (UNESCO)** ने रामप्पा मंदिर को भारत के **39वें विश्व धरोहर स्थल (World Heritage Site)** के रूप में मान्यता दी।

Mismatch in data on rabies deaths poses major challenge

Health Ministry's surveillance programme reported 50 deaths in 2023, while Registrar-General recorded 271 fatalities the same year; however, ICMR study says 5,726 people die of rabies annually

Bindu Shajan Perappadan
NEW DELHI

In 2025, India recorded 55 deaths by malaria, 131 deaths by dengue, and 27 deaths by kala-azar (black fever), according to data from the Union Health Ministry.

However, there is no single comparable and comprehensive national measure of its annual human rabies mortality, even as the country looks to eliminate dog-mediated human rabies by the year 2030.

A community-based study led by researchers from the Indian Council of Medical Research-National Institute of Epidemiology (ICMR-NIE) and published in *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* recently estimated that 5,726 people die of rabies in India every year.

The Health Ministry's Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme-Integrated Health Information Platform (IDSP-IHIP) system reported 21 deaths by rabies in 2022, 50 in 2023, and 54 in 2024.

The Registrar-General of India's Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) system recorded



On a mission: India plans to eliminate dog-mediated human rabies by the year 2030. GETTY IMAGES/ISTOCKPHOTO

66 medically certified rabies deaths in 2022, and 271 in 2023. The MCCD system, however, covers only medically certified deaths and does not capture all registered deaths.

These figures are not directly comparable – the IDSP-IHIP is a disease surveillance system, while the MCCD captures medically certified causes through civil registration.

At the national level, the MCCD covered 22.3% of registered deaths in 2022, and 22.0% in 2023. Neither system provides a complete national count.

For its study, the ICMR surveyed 337,808 people in 78,807 households

across 60 districts in 15 States and estimated that India sees about 9.1 million animal bites every year, including about 5.6 million dog bites.

The researchers used the community survey, laboratory data, and a probability decision-tree model to estimate the number of people who progress from an animal bite to rabies and die. The 5,726 figure is therefore a modelled estimate of annual deaths, and not a count of deaths recorded in hospitals or by government surveillance.

The difference between the two datasets is substantial. The 54 deaths report-

ed through government surveillance in 2024 is less than 1% of the study's estimated annual toll of 5,726.

"The two figures, however, are generated through different methods and should not be treated as directly equivalent," a senior Health Ministry official said.

Hurdle in eradication

"Lack of consolidated data is a challenge in rabies eradication. Very often cases and deaths occur in areas of the country where they are not measurable." Nir-mal Kumar Ganguly, medical scientist, and former ICMR chief, told *The Hindu*.

The Health Ministry has also acknowledged the challenges in surveillance and data collection, especially when deaths occur outside the formal health system

Globally, rabies causes an estimated 59,000 human deaths every year. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that India accounts for 35% of rabies deaths globally, underlining the country's significant contribution to the global burden.

YouTube Homework

➤ Elimination of Rabies - 2030

➤ Rabies - रोग की निवृत्ति

2025 - 5726

IDSP - IHIP

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य
2025 - 55
2022 - 21
2023 - 50
2024 - 54

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- **IDSP - IHIP** (एकीकृत रोग निगरानी कार्यक्रम - एकीकृत स्वास्थ्य सूचना मंच) भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण डिजिटल पहल है, जो देश में संक्रामक बीमारियों की निगरानी और महामारी को रोकने के लिए काम करती है।

1. पूर्ण रूप (Full Form)

- **IDSP:** Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (एकीकृत रोग निगरानी कार्यक्रम)
- **IHIP:** Integrated Health Information Platform (एकीकृत स्वास्थ्य सूचना मंच)

2. पृष्ठभूमि

- **IDSP की शुरुआत:** यह कार्यक्रम वर्ष 2004 में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से शुरू किया गया था। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य संक्रामक रोगों (Infectious Diseases) का शुरुआती स्तर पर ही पता लगाना और उनके प्रकोप (Outbreak) को रोकना था।
- **IHIP का आगमन:** पारंपरिक IDSP प्रणाली में डेटा कागजी या ऑफलाइन माध्यम से देर से पहुंचता था। इसलिए 2021 में IDSP को आधुनिक बनाते हुए **IHIP** (डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म) लॉन्च किया गया।

3. IHIP की मुख्य विशेषताएं

- **रियल-टाइम डेटा (Real-time Data):** स्वास्थ्य कर्मी (जैसे ANM, आशा कार्यकर्ता, लैब और अस्पताल) मोबाइल ऐप या वेब पोर्टल के जरिए बीमारियों का डेटा तुरंत दर्ज करते हैं।
- **जियो-टैगिंग और मैपिंग (Geo-tagging):** इसके जरिए यह सटीक जानकारी मिलती है कि किसी खास बीमारी के मामले किस क्षेत्र या गांव में बढ़ रहे हैं।
- **उन्नत केस-आधारित निगरानी:** पहले केवल बीमारियों के आंकड़ों की गिनती होती थी, लेकिन अब IHIP पर प्रत्येक मरीज के आधार पर (Case-based) निगरानी रखी जाती है।
- **33 से अधिक बीमारियों की निगरानी:** इसके तहत मलेरिया, डेंगू, हैजा, कोविड-19, क्षयरोग (TB), टाइफाइड जैसी 33 से अधिक संक्रामक बीमारियों पर नजर रखी जाती है।

4. यह कैसे काम करता है? (Data Formats)

- IHIP पर तीन स्तरों में डेटा दर्ज किया जाता है:
- **P-Form (Presumptive):** डॉक्टरों द्वारा लक्षणों के आधार पर दर्ज किए गए मामले।
- **L-Form (Laboratory):** प्रयोगशाला (Lab) परीक्षणों में पुष्टि किए गए मामले।
- **S-Form (Syndromic):** आशा (ASHA) और ANM कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा गांव/समुदाय स्तर पर दर्ज किए गए लक्षण।

5. महत्व (Significance)

- **महामारी की पूर्व चेतावनी (Early Warning System):** किसी भी बीमारी का प्रकोप फैलने से पहले ही स्वास्थ्य विभाग को सतर्क कर देता है।
- **त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया:** जिला और राज्य स्तर की रैपिड रिस्पॉन्स टीम (RRT) तुरंत प्रभावित क्षेत्र में कदम उठा सकती हैं।
- **डिजिटल इंडिया और स्वास्थ्य विजन:** यह भारत को डिजिटल हेल्थ इकोसिस्टम की दिशा में मजबूत बनाता है।

- 4 August 2024

Letting the wind flow freely is the secret to cooling our cities

Slower winds can affect how people experience heat; normally, the air immediately above the ground becomes saturated with water vapour due to evaporation; when winds blow faster, the saturated air is replaced with drier air; slower winds, however, also limit evaporation

Sambud Parthasarathy
CHENNAI

India's cities are seeing buildings getting taller and populations becoming more dense. The hotter days in many of these cities also come with high humidity, and can make the experience of heat seem unrelenting. One of the reasons is often a perceived lack of winds, which often have to make their way through the nooks and crannies of crowded streets before reaching a window.

Slower winds can affect how people experience heat. Normally, the air immediately above the ground becomes saturated with water vapour due to evaporation. When winds blow faster, the saturated air is replaced with drier air. Slower winds, however, also limit evaporation.

Wind speed near the ground has been dropping worldwide, in a phenomenon called terrestrial stalling, since the 1980s.

Disrupted flow

"Multiple factors lead to reduced wind speed specifically in the near surface level," according to Anuruthaj M.N., a consultant with the Sustainable Energy Lab at the Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS), Bengaluru.

"When we say surface level, it's typically around 10 m from the floor, where a lot of pedestrians move around the city and that's the place where typically there's reduced wind speed that has been seen over a few decades."

Aaron Serre, a meteorologist and recent graduate in atmospheric science from the University of Alabama in Huntsville, U.S., said dense urban infrastructure and high-rise buildings tend to disrupt wind flow, create turbulence, and increase surface friction, resulting in slower winds near the surface.

He also said the loss of vegetation and the introduction of asphalt and concrete instead drastically reduce evapotranspiration, intensifying the urban heat island effect.

"Urbanisation and buildings ... taking into account the analysis of wind speeds across these cities, can be built to ensure that there is wind flow at that level," Mr. Anuruthaj noted. "Unfortunately, not a lot of people follow that approach."

He added that many structures like higher compound walls and podiums restrict wind flow in previously defined wind corridors.

Downdraught effect

India's metropolitan cities are replete with high compound walls, podiums, and high-rise buildings of varying heights, often clumped together without adequate spacing, affecting the wind's speed —



A view of the South Mumbai skyline in 2024. When winds slam into high-rise buildings, they can be forced downwards along the structures in a phenomenon called the downdraught effect. PHOTO: SHUTTERSTOCK/ANURAG

rougher surfaces have a greater slowing effect — and direction.

When a wind's flow is interrupted by tall buildings, it can instead be funnelled through narrow spaces, where it accelerates and builds up into a gust before reaching the pedestrians walking around the buildings. This phenomenon is called the Venturi effect and has been observed in London and Jaipur, among other cities.

As well, when winds slam into high-rise buildings, they can be forced downwards along the structures in a phenomenon called the downdraught effect, which further pushes the wind lower down into stronger gusts.

However, Prasad Vaidya, a senior adviser at IIHS and lead of its Sustainable Energy Lab, said that while there have been studies showing stalling is underway, there are no specific studies that compare rural versus urban stalling to reveal the impact of urbanisation.

He also said wind speeds are changing even as cities are warming, losing trees, and losing water bodies — and it has been hard to establish causal relationships between them.

'Wind record'

Depending on their geometry, other physical characteristics, and their environs, tall buildings can also create pockets sheltered from winds along the streets surrounding them. If the people there are also experiencing an urban heat island, the lack of wind may distress them

further. "While there are no specific studies that correlate it," Mr. Vaidya said, "there is enough experience to show that higher building forms that are unplanned will contribute to [lower] wind speeds and additional heat stress."

"We need to build a homogenised wind record firstly because, right now, the placement of an anemometer may be inconsistent," Yagank Goyal, associate professor and chair at the J.S.W. School of Public Policy at IIM Ahmedabad, said. (An anemometer is a device to measure wind speed.)

Slower winds can also take more time to disperse air pollution. "We have done some [computational fluid dynamics] simulations. What we found is that maintaining good air movement through a breezeway or corridor is not easy, because small changes in building shape ... can actually cause eddies and swirls and reduce the wind speed through the length of the breezeway," Mr. Vaidya said.

Computational fluid dynamics is a computer-based modelling technique to help simulate and analyse the behaviour of fluids in different conditions.

In other words, "the reality is that cities are so complex that little movements — somebody putting out a window or canopies — are going to affect the wind's movement."

'City ventilation maps'

Mr. Anuruthaj said that while research is ongoing on how wind flows through cities, computational fluid dynamics

modelling of how buildings' shapes, wind corridors, open spaces, and other features affect wind speeds is not routinely incorporated into urban design and planning.

One reason is computational fluid dynamics is expensive to implement. The computer simulation models and tracks motions within a turbulent fluid going from small to large, from fleeting to long-lived. To resolve them all, the simulation needs increasingly fine spatial grids and correspondingly shorter time-steps. As a result, the total computational cost of resolving a turbulent flow scales roughly as the cube of the Reynolds number, a number measuring the amount of turbulence.

Mr. Vaidya cited assessments by the governments of Stuttgart, Seoul, and Hong Kong to improve city-wide ventilation, and said, "Cities like Chennai and Mumbai can actually do something similar, but we haven't seen specific wind-related studies tied to heat and pollution happening in India, as much as we would like to see them."

According to him, "part of the reason is that these studies require [fluid dynamics] simulations, which are extremely computer-intensive and require expertise." "We need to use satellite imagery to evaluate each city's changing form," Dr. Goyal added. "We could potentially create city ventilation maps and connect all this to master plans."

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THE GIST

▼ Wind speed near the ground has been dropping worldwide, in a phenomenon called terrestrial stalling, since the 1980s

▼ India's metropolitan cities are replete with high compound walls, podiums, and high-rise buildings of varying heights, often clumped together without adequate spacing, affecting the wind's speed — rougher surfaces have a greater slowing effect — and direction

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हवा के प्राकृतिक बहाव को न रोकना ही शहरों को ठंडा रखने का रहस्य है

1. शहरों में बढ़ती गर्मी और धीमी हवा (Terrestrial Stilling)

- **बढ़ता शहरीकरण:** भारतीय शहरों में इमारतें ऊंची होती जा रही हैं और आबादी का घनत्व बढ़ रहा है। गर्मी के दिनों में उच्च आर्द्रता (Humidity) के साथ धीमी हवाओं के कारण उमस बहुत अधिक महसूस होती है।
- **टैरेस्ट्रियल स्टिलिंग (Terrestrial Stilling):** 1980 के दशक से दुनिया भर में ज़मीन की सतह के करीब हवा की गति कम होने की घटना देखी जा रही है, जिसे 'टैरेस्ट्रियल स्टिलिंग' कहा जाता है।
- **सतह की हवा में रुकावट:** ज़मीन से लगभग 10 मीटर की ऊँचाई पर (जहाँ ज़्यादातर लोग आवाजाही करते हैं), हवा की गति में काफी कमी दर्ज की गई है। ऊँची इमारतें और डामर (Asphalt)/कंक्रीट की सड़कें हवा के बहाव में रुकावट पैदा करती हैं और 'अर्बन हीट आइलैंड' (Urban Heat Island) प्रभाव को बढ़ाती हैं।

2. इमारतों से उत्पन्न प्रभाव: वेंचूरी और डाउण्ड्राफ्ट प्रभाव

- **वेंचूरी प्रभाव (Venturi Effect):** जब हवा का बहाव ऊंची इमारतों से टकराता है, तो यह इमारतों के बीच के संकीर्ण रास्तों से तेज़ होकर गुजरता है और अचानक तेज़ हवा का झोंका बन जाता है।
- **डाउण्ड्राफ्ट प्रभाव (Downdraught Effect):** जब हवा सीधी ऊंची इमारतों की संरचनाओं से टकराती है, तो वह नीचे की ओर झुक जाती है, जिससे ज़मीन पर चलने वाले पैदल यात्रियों के आसपास तेज़ हवा के झोंके महसूस होते हैं।

3. हवा के रिकॉर्ड और डेटा की चुनौतियाँ

- ऊंची इमारतें, ऊंची बाउंड्री वॉल और पोडियम अक्सर हवा के बहाव के रास्तों (Wind Corridors) को ब्लॉक कर देते हैं।
- हालांकि यह स्पष्ट है कि शहर गर्म हो रहे हैं और पेड़-पौधों तथा जल निकायों (Water Bodies) की कमी हो रही है, लेकिन शहरीकरण और ग्रामीण हवाओं की तुलना के लिए डेटा रिकॉर्ड्स की अभी भी कमी है।

4. सिटी वेंटिलेशन मैप्स और सिमुलेशन (Computational Fluid Dynamics)

- **हवा के प्रवाह की मॉडलिंग:** इमारतों के आकार और हवा की गति को समझने के लिए 'कंप्यूटेशनल फ्लूइड डायनेमिक्स' (CFD) जैसी कंप्यूटर मॉडलिंग तकनीक का उपयोग किया जाता है।
- **अन्य शहरों से सीख:** स्टुटगार्ट (जर्मनी), सियोल और हांगकांग जैसे वैश्विक शहरों ने पूरे शहर के वेंटिलेशन (Wind Ventilation) को बेहतर बनाने के लिए पवन अध्ययनों का उपयोग किया है।
- **सुझाव:** चेन्नई और मुंबई जैसे तटीय भारतीय शहरों को भी 'सिटी वेंटिलेशन मैप्स' (City Ventilation Maps) तैयार करने चाहिए और उपग्रह इमेजरी (Satellite Imagery) का उपयोग करके शहरी विकास की मास्टर योजनाओं में हवा के रास्तों को शामिल करना चाहिए।

YouTube Homework

➤ NEP - 2020

How regulation stifles HEIs

The Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan (VBSA) Bill, 2025, which is currently under legislative review, is an attempt to overhaul the regulatory system of higher education. The reformist instinct that induced this move is familiar and based around the same general pillars – to ensure quality, accountability, minimum standards, and to prevent malpractice. Before the floor passes the Bill leading to yet another overarching regulatory apparatus, one question deserves serious scrutiny. Will regulation be a threat to the very quality it claims to protect?

The structural issue is not regulation in itself but the nature of 'governmentality' through the dominant logic of institutional life. When external supervision substitutes internal integrity, Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) stop asking what is morally and intrinsically right and start asking only what are the minimum requirements to be maintained on paper. Alan Greenspan, economist and the former Federal Reserve Chair of the U.S., once observed that regulation built on force and fear ignores the moral base of society. Greenspan's insight is a familiar one in our higher education system: HEIs that meet every prescribed norm and criterion of the regulator, maintain impeccable files, and score high on the accreditation ladder, have classrooms where intellectual engagement lies dormant.

The fear produced by the regulator often undermines the integrity of HEIs and produces a serious pathology: HEIs optimise its academic engagements for



Amruth G. Kumar
Professor, School of Education, Central University of Kerala

the regulator rather than for the process of teaching and construction of knowledge. Under such a regulatory regime, teachers stop asking what makes a class worthwhile or engaging. Instead, they start documenting evidence to satisfy the inspection that awaits them during the annual self-assessment reports. University authorities are not interested in knowing how a faculty member cultivates the intellectual engagement of the students and future scholarship; instead, they are interested in knowing how their institutional scores with respect to ranking and accreditation can be maximised. The result is an ecosystem that nurtures a 'paper blizzard' or an evidence blizzard through digital documents.

Evidence over learning

Important players of this regulatory architecture include the University Grants Commission (UGC), the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) etc. The various regulations, orders, circulars, and guidelines produced by these regulators often have incongruences in them which lead to clarifications, producing yet more irregularities. For example, the UGC's Regulation (2018) says that teachers are expected to account for a 40-hour working week while being required to be physically available on campus for only five hours a day. Beyond the internal inconsistency, formulations of this nature risk converting the substance of intellectual engagement

into an arithmetic exercise. An assembly line model of work and the panoptic surveillance conducted through the regulatory architecture creates a trust deficit that threatens quality teaching. This results in HEIs and teachers resorting to a mode of 'risk aversion', where innovation is stifled, and conventional mediocrity becomes the safest available option.

The strongest counter-evidence to the purported efficiency of the regulatory architecture already exists within our education system. The IISc, IITs, IIMs, NITs, and IISERs operate outside the regulatory architecture of India that governs all other HEIs. These institutions are not bound to follow the standardised formulas of regulatory agencies. They design and update curricula at their own pace, have a different process of recruitment, and enjoy more freedom in directing resources based on their own institutional strategy. If intensive regulatory mechanisms were the real engine of quality, our most tightly regulated universities and HEIs would have been outperforming the IISc, IITs, IIMs NITs and other similar institutions. This shows us that regulatory logic fundamentally misguided our national perspective of 'quality higher education'. If these institutions are also brought in to the ambit of the regulatory framework through the VBSA, another casualty is awaiting us.

The real test of the VBSA is to avoid reducing quality improvement to the updating of inspection portals, and to ask whether the new architecture can make our HEIs bolder hubs of teaching and inquiry.

If intensive regulatory mechanisms were the real engine of quality, our most tightly regulated universities and HEIs would have been outperforming the IISc, IITs, IIMs NITs and other similar institutions

→ भारत सरकार
उपस्थित
✓ VBSA - 2025 JPC

अत्यधिक नियमन (Regulation) कैसे उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों को दबाता है

1. विकसित भारत शिक्षा अधिष्ठान (VBSA) विधेयक, 2025

- **विधेयक की पृष्ठभूमि:** उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार के उद्देश्य से 'विकसित भारत शिक्षा अधिष्ठान (VBSA) विधेयक, 2025' लाया गया है। इसका लक्ष्य गुणवत्ता, जवाबदेही, न्यूनतम मानक सुनिश्चित करना और भ्रष्टाचार रोकना है।
- **मुख्य प्रश्न:** लेखक सवाल उठाते हैं कि क्या यह नया नियामक ढांचा (Regulatory Apparatus) शिक्षा की उसी गुणवत्ता के लिए खतरा बन जाएगा, जिसकी रक्षा करने का यह दावा करता है?

2. बाहरी पर्यवेक्षण बनाम आंतरिक सत्यनिष्ठा

- **आंतरिक स्वतंत्रता का नुकसान:** जब बाहरी नियमन और निरीक्षण संस्थान की अपनी आंतरिक सत्यनिष्ठा की जगह ले लेते हैं, तो उच्च शिक्षण संस्थान (HEIs) यह सोचना बंद कर देते हैं कि शिक्षा के लिए वास्तव में क्या सही है। इसके बजाय, वे केवल कागजी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में लग जाते हैं।
- **डर पर आधारित विनियमन:** पूर्व अमेरिकी फेडरल रिजर्व अध्यक्ष एलन ग्रीनस्पैन का हवाला देते हुए कहा गया है कि डर और दबाव पर आधारित नियमन समाज के नैतिक आधार की उपेक्षा करता है। नतीजतन, कागजों पर सही और उच्च रैंकिंग वाले संस्थानों की कक्षाओं में बौद्धिक जुड़ाव खत्म हो जाता है।

3. सीखने के बजाय कागजी दस्तावेजीकरण (Evidence over Learning)

- **कागजी कार्रवाई का बोझ:** UGC, AICTE, NAAC और NCTE जैसे नियामकों के अत्यधिक दिशा-निर्देशों के कारण संस्थान अध्यापन और ज्ञान निर्माण के बजाय केवल सालाना आत्म-मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट और डिजिटल साक्ष्य जुटाने में व्यस्त रहते हैं।
- **नियमों में असंगति:** उदाहरण के तौर पर, UGC विनियम 2018 के तहत शिक्षकों से प्रति सप्ताह 40 घंटे के कार्य का हिसाब मांगा जाता है, जबकि परिसर में केवल 5 घंटे प्रतिदिन उपस्थित रहने की आवश्यकता होती है। ऐसे विरोधाभासी नियम शैक्षणिक शिक्षण को केवल एक गणितीय या कागजी अभ्यास बना देते हैं।
- **जोखिम से बचाव (Risk Aversion):** कड़े नियंत्रण के कारण संस्थान और शिक्षक कुछ भी नया या अभिनव (Innovative) करने से डरते हैं और पारंपरिक/औसत दर्जे के तरीकों को ही सबसे सुरक्षित मानते हैं।

4. प्रमुख स्वायत्त संस्थानों (IISc, IITs, IIMs) का उदाहरण

- **सफलता का कारण:** भारत के शीर्ष संस्थान जैसे IISc, IITs, IIMs, NITs और IISERs सामान्य HEIs को नियंत्रित करने वाले नियामक ढांचे से बाहर काम करते हैं।
- **स्वायत्तता का लाभ:** ये संस्थान अपनी गति से पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करते हैं, भर्ती की स्वतंत्र प्रक्रिया अपनाते हैं और अपने संसाधनों का उपयोग खुद करते हैं।
- **सत्यता:** यदि अत्यधिक कड़े नियम ही गुणवत्ता का आधार होते, तो कड़े नियमों के तहत आने वाले विश्वविद्यालय IISc, IITs और IIMs से बेहतर प्रदर्शन कर रहे होते। यदि नए VBSA बिल के तहत इन शीर्ष संस्थानों को भी इस नियामक दायरे में लाया गया, तो इनकी गुणवत्ता को भी नुकसान पहुंचेगा।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



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पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

PIB

केंद्रीय पर्यावरण मंत्री ने जैसलमेर के डेजर्ट नेशनल
पार्क में दो नर ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड को वन्य क्षेत्र में
छोड़ा

DNP
PIB

हमारे वैज्ञानिकों, शोधकर्ताओं और ग्राउंड स्टाफ के लगभग एक दशक के
अटूट समर्पण की यह महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है: श्री भूपेंद्र यादव

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 04 OCT 2026 11:33AM by PIB Delhi

केंद्रीय पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री श्री भूपेंद्र यादव ने गंभीर रूप से लुप्तप्राय ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड (जीआईबी) के संरक्षण के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि प्राप्त करते हुए आज राजस्थान के जैसलमेर के डेजर्ट नेशनल पार्क में सैम में दो नर जीआईबी को वन्य क्षेत्र में छोड़ दिया। इस अवसर पर राजस्थान राज्य के वन और पर्यावरण मंत्री श्री संजय शर्मा केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी उपस्थित थे।

एक्स पर एक पोस्ट में, श्री यादव ने ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड और अन्य प्रजातियों के संरक्षण की दिशा में काम करने के लिए वैज्ञानिक समुदाय को सक्षम बनाने में निरंतर मार्गदर्शन, प्रोत्साहन और समर्थन के लिए प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी को धन्यवाद दिया।



Bhupender Yadav

@byadavbjp · Follow



In a milestone move, released two male Great Indian Bustards in Sam, Desert National Park, Jaisalmer, today morning.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- डेजर्ट नेशनल पार्क (Desert National Park) और ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड (Great Indian Bustard) भारत के जैव विविध पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र (Biodiversity System) और वन्यजीव संरक्षण के दृष्टिकोण से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं।

1. डेजर्ट नेशनल पार्क (Desert National Park - DNP)

- **स्थान:** यह राजस्थान के जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिलों में थार मरुस्थल (Thar Desert) में स्थित है।
- **क्षेत्रफल:** यह लगभग 3,162 वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैला हुआ है, जो इसे भारत के सबसे बड़े राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों में से एक बनाता है।
- **पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र:** यह थार मरुस्थल के अद्वितीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, जहाँ रेत के टीले (Sand Dunes), चट्टानी धरातल और झाड़ियां पाई जाती हैं।
- **आकल वुड फॉसिल पार्क (Aakal Wood Fossil Park):** इस पार्क का एक हिस्सा 'आकल वुड फॉसिल पार्क' है, जहाँ लगभग 180 मिलियन वर्ष पुराने (जुरासिक काल के) जीवाश्म (Fossils) मौजूद हैं।
- **प्रमुख जीव-जंतु:**
 - पक्षी: ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड (Godawan), मैक्वीन बस्टर्ड, चील, बाज़ और गिद्ध।
 - स्तनधारी: मरुस्थलीय लोमड़ी (Desert Fox), मरुस्थलीय बिल्ली (Desert Cat), चिंकारा (Chinkara) और नीलगाय।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



2. ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड (Great Indian Bustard - GIB) ✓

- ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड को हिंदी/राजस्थानी में 'गोडावण' कहा जाता है। यह भारत के सबसे भारी उड़ने वाले पक्षियों में से एक है और राजस्थान का राज्य पक्षी (State Bird) है।
- विशेषताएं:
 - यह खुले घास के मैदानों (Grasslands) का प्रमुख पक्षी है। ✓
 - इसकी मुख्य आबादी अब केवल राजस्थान के डेजर्ट नेशनल पार्क और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में बची है।
- संरक्षण स्थिति (Conservation Status - UPSC के लिए महत्वपूर्ण):
 - IUCN Red List: अति संकटग्रस्त (Critically Endangered - CR)
 - भारतीय वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1972: अनुसूची 1 (Schedule I - उच्चतम सुरक्षा) ✓
 - CITES: परिशिष्ट 1 (Appendix I)
- खतरे (Threats):
 - बिजली के तार (Overhead Power Lines): इनकी कमजोर दृश्यता (Frontal Vision) के कारण यह अक्सर हाई-टेंशन बिजली के तारों से टकराकर मर जाते हैं।
 - आवास का विनाश (Habitat Loss): घास के मैदानों का कृषि और औद्योगिक कार्यों के लिए रूपांतरण।
 - शिकार और शिकारियों का खतरा: आवारा कुत्तों द्वारा इनके अंडों को नुकसान पहुंचाना।
- संरक्षण के प्रयास:
 - प्रोजेक्ट ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड: राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा शुरू किया गया।
 - कैप्टिव ब्रीडिंग केंद्र: जैसलमेर के सम (Sam) क्षेत्र में इनका कृत्रिम प्रजनन (Captive Breeding) कराया जा रहा है ताकि इनकी आबादी बढ़ाई जा सके।
 - बर्ड डाइवर्टर्स (Bird Diverters): बिजली के तारों पर चमकदार डाइवर्टर्स लगाए जा रहे हैं ताकि पक्षी उन्हें दूर से देख सकें। ✓

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

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CACHE



U.S. President Donald Trump, with U.S. House Speaker Mike Johnson, Nvidia President Jensen Huang, OpenAI Co-founder/President Greg Brockman, Spotify CEO Daniel Ek, and other tech leaders, in 2023

What does Trump's AI accord mean for tech companies?

The AI accord signed by leading U.S. tech companies outlines four safety measures, including internal controls, safety teams, external audits and independent board oversight, but is not legally binding and carries no penalties

Sahana Venugopal

The story so far:

On September 28, U.S. President Donald Trump stood surrounded by the leaders of American AI giants. He announced that they had come together and signed something akin to a constitution.

The page-long document, titled "White House Accord and the Joint Commitment on Frontier Responsibility", was an agreement on AI safety commitments by tech companies that are developing frontier models. The accord mispelled "United States" an error that was widely circulated on the internet.

What is U.S. President Trump's AI accord?

The pact stresses the need for tech companies to build safe AI products and foster public trust. It outlines four steps to make it happen, starting with robust internal controls to prevent unintended AI hacking, developing an internal team to manage safety operations and resolutions at the company, partnering with an independent external auditor for assessments, and designating an independent member of the board of directors to address reports.

The document noted that "participating companies will meet regularly to establish standards and best practices to improve the safety of their systems."

The tech leaders who signed the AI accord were Google CEO Sundar Pichai, Anthropic CEO Dario Amodei, Meta CEO Mark Zuckerberg, OpenAI Co-founder/President Greg Brockman, NVIDIA CEO Jensen Huang, and Spotify CEO Daniel Ek.

A notable omission was Microsoft, even though CEO Satya Nadella was included in a luncheon with the U.S. President, alongside other tech leaders.

Several tech leaders who signed the agreement shared their thoughts on AI regulation with Mr. Trump and the press. Nvidia's Huang insisted that there was no conflict amongst innovation, technology, and safety. By contrast, Anthropic's Amodei highlighted that the technology had very real risks, but called for collaboration nonetheless.

Some tech leaders took to social media to share their perspectives. Google's Pichai posted on X that the company is "focused on building the right way" and releasing models "only after they've been thoroughly reviewed."

Meta's Zuckerberg posted that leaders of every major American AI company "committed to implementing robust internal controls and multiple layers of audits and reviews" to boost people's trust in the technology these firms are building.

Critics pointed out that the accord lacks any penalty clause in the case of potential violations of the agreement.

Is the AI accord binding?

Not really. The very first sentence of the AI accord notes that "every company is responsible for developing its own technology safely and in a way that builds trust with customers and the public."

Mr. Trump referred to the agreement as being "morally binding," and called it a "form of protection."

In other words, companies are being left to police themselves, apart from linking up with an external auditor. These are by no means groundbreaking regulations or directives. Rather, they are highly generalized guidelines and many were already in place.

The AI accord further noted that "over time, it may make sense to codify these steps into laws or regulations."

At the present moment, the four specified controls are not legally enforceable or mandated, as per the wording of the AI accord, the White House merely "believed" that each company should implement the four listed audits.

The White House noted that implementing controls and audits was "critical" for a safe future and the companies that had signed the document were committed to their actions.

What will be the effect of the AI accord?

The White House's AI accord largely serves as a show of unity amongst AI companies and the President of the United States.

This comes in the face of criticism from lawmakers across the European Union and Australia, who seek to regulate built-in America AI models by implementing more guardrails to protect user privacy and children's mental health.

There is also mounting backlash over AI agents "going rogue" and attempting to hack secure online platforms. Anthropic, OpenAI, and now Google have been named after their models were identified.

In late September, Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese reported that OpenAI's AI agent had hacked into the country's healthcare platform this June, but the incident was not formally reported until September 10.

The Australian PM confirmed he had taken OpenAI CEO Sam Altman to task over the delayed report, adding that the investigations were ongoing and promising there would be legal consequences.

The U.S. President is also shaping the way the world discusses AI. Mr. Trump on September 29 passed an executive order to inaugurate the era of "super intelligence," calling on the executive branch of his administration to use this term and "SI" instead of "Artificial Intelligence" and "AI."

This was to better capture the capabilities of the technology, according to him.

U.S. diplomats have been instructed to make the change in their communications, reported AP.

Donald Trump

AI Accord

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- Trump के AI समझौते का टेक कंपनियों के लिए क्या मतलब है?
- समझौता: अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प ने Google, Meta, OpenAI, Nvidia, xAI और Anthropic के प्रमुखों के साथ एआई सुरक्षा के एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए।
- 4 मुख्य सुरक्षा कदम:
 - एआई हैकिंग रोकने के लिए आंतरिक नियंत्रण (Internal Controls)
 - सुरक्षा कार्यों के प्रबंधन के लिए विशेष आंतरिक टीम।
 - स्वतंत्र बाहरी ऑडिटर्स (External Auditors) द्वारा जांच।
 - बोर्ड स्तर की स्वतंत्र समिति द्वारा निगरानी।
- ~~कानूनी बाध्यता नहीं:~~ यह समझौता केवल नैतिक रूप से बाध्यकारी है। इसमें कोई कानूनी कड़ाई या नियम तोड़ने पर जुर्माना (Penalty) नहीं है।
- आलोचना: विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि बिना किसी जुर्माना या सख्त कानून के यह समझौता काफी कमजोर है और कंपनियों को खुद पर ही नियंत्रण (Self-police) रखने का अवसर देता है।
- वैश्विक संदर्भ: जहां यूरोपीय संघ (EU) और ऑस्ट्रेलिया एआई पर सख्त कानून बना रहे हैं, वहीं अमेरिका का यह समझौता मुख्य रूप से सरकार और एआई कंपनियों के बीच एकजुटता दिखाने का एक जरिया है।

इस
कंपनियों
के कारा
खान-कान
से AI
माइंस कपाने

Talking to both Kyiv, Moscow: Jaishankar

Suhasini Haidar

NEW DELHI

India is going “beyond advocacy” on the Russia-Ukraine conflict, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar said on Sunday, indicating for the first time that New Delhi is involved in conveying messages between Moscow and Kyiv on agreements for maritime safety in the Black Sea and grain export.

Speaking at a German think-tank’s event, Mr. Jaishankar responded to questions about India’s close ties with Russia by pointing out that Moscow has “stood by India” in difficult times. He suggested that other countries could seek to build coalitions to work on issues like international peace and security.



S. Jaishankar

“We have conversations with both Russia and Ukraine [on the need for dialogue and diplomacy],” Mr. Jaishankar said at the Munich Leaders Meeting in Delhi on Sunday. “We are trying to be helpful, starting with the Black Sea safety of shipping issue, but going beyond that to cover some immediate concerns which both of them have on grain exports, on energy exports, on non-attack possi-

bilities. So those are ongoing conversations right now,” he added.

Mr. Jaishankar’s strong defence of India-Russia ties suggests New Delhi will not reduce its Russian oil purchases, which currently account for over 50% of India’s oil imports, even in the face of possible U.S. sanctions under a new law enacted on September 18.

‘U.S. is a lonelier power’

“For [India,] Russia, and the Soviet Union before that, was a country that stood by us in many ways when our security, when our territorial integrity was under threat, and at a time when you know much of the world preferred backing a military regime next to us,” he said, referring to Soviet support during the

1971 India-Pakistan war and the liberation of Bangladesh.

He referred to the “changing global landscape” as a cause for concern. “The landscape today is primarily marked by a radical repositioning of the United States, a repositioning which is a posture of choice, and where in a way it has deliberately become a lonelier power,” he said, adding that another feature of the ‘landscape’ is the “rise of China, which sees itself as a unique country that it is in a way...and we are looking at very sharp competition...that has led to a weaponisation of any leverage that any country has.”

MEETING WITH PAPARO

» PAGE 6



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Aichi-Nagoya should act as the springboard for Indian athletes

Teen archer Kumkum, the women's hockey team, marksman Neeru and grapplers Aman and Sujeev stood out; the biggest areas of concern would be the performance of the shuttlers and shooters, the two most heavily funded sports



Long wait ends: The women's hockey team regained the title after 44 years. K. S. MOORTHY

ASIAN GAMES

Uthra Ganesan
NAGOYA

The Asian Games are over. The quadrennial spectacle that determines continental sporting excellence and bragging rights, ended the way most expected it to – China at the top, a million miles ahead of anyone else. Host Japan and South Korea completing the top-three. India, with a massive push in the last stretch, managed 85 medals, including 21 gold, to finish fourth.

This edition threw up several winners but few stood out as much for the magnitude of their achievements as the manner of it, none more than the Indian women recurve archers, led by the intrepid 17-year-old Kumkum Mohod. As much as her gold in team and individual events are historic, the fact that she also booked a direct quota for LA Olympics matters equally. The next two years will see whether the fearlessness of youth is burnished further or gets tempered in the fire of in-

ternational competition.

The women's hockey team won the gold for the first time since 1982 and it was a maiden triumph with an Olympic spot at stake. Bettering China needed something special – Sjoerd Marjine brought it into the mix to turn a fractured bunch raked with groupism into a happy, united team, and called it 'discipline'. This team has it to go all the way to a medal in LA 2028, provided it stays the course, both in planning and personnel.

The men's team as expected booked its ticket to the Olympics. The recent World Cup, however, exposed the growing gap with Europe.

Track and field was a mixed bag for India – the number of medals were close to what it won last time around (24 to 29) but it's the close misses and lost golds that should be the focus of the Athletics Federation of India (AFI).

There needs to be greater accountability of the various stakeholders, including athletes themselves, and a re-look at the selections.

Wrestling, on the other hand, proved it had a sys-

tem, as criticised as it is, that works. Aman Sehrawat and Sujeev Kalkal are precious; the Wrestling Federation of India would do well to protect them, along with Anshu Parthiv, and perhaps bring greater focus on the Greco-Roman category as well. Similarly, the boxers had their best-ever outing with three gold and as many bronze.

The biggest areas of concern would be shooting and badminton, the two most heavily funded sports that had disappointing outings this time around. A single bronze in men's badminton team event should set alarm bells ringing for the lack of backups. The shooters had their moments but it took Neeru Dhandu's imperious gold for the contingent to finish marginally better.

If India does hope to substantially increase its tally and improve its position in Olympics, however, it really needs to amp up focus on the medal-intensive water sports, both pool and open.

The Aichi-Nagoya Games can, and should, be the springboard to leap higher and further, two years into the future.

Torch and flag pass to the 2030 host Doha

Uthra Ganesan
NAGOYA

The flag and the torch were passed, the athletes celebrated and Aichi-Nagoya bid adieu to the Asian Games here on Sunday the way it had started – highlighting Japan's culture and history and with hopes of sports unifying the continent going forward.

After more than two weeks of intense competition that saw more than 15,000 athletes from 45 countries creating almost 50 world records, the celebratory atmosphere at the Paloma Mizuho Athletic Stadium relegated all the logistical nightmares to the background.

Olympic Council of Asia President Sheikh Joan Bin Hamad Al Thani declared the Games officially closed after the 90-minute programme witnessed by Japan's crown prince and princess.

The OCA torch and flag were handed over to Qatar Prime Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani, who passed it to Olympic, World and Asian high jump champion Mutaz Essa Barshim as a mark of formal handover. Qatari rider Jassem Al Ku-

wari entered on a horse, took the flag from Barshim and rode out. The next edition is set to be held in Doha in 2030.

"Tonight, as we lower the flag on Aichi-Nagoya 2026, we close these Games but we raise the bar for Asian sport. The flame may be extinguished but the hopes it has ignited will continue to burn brightly across our continent," Hamad Al Thani said. The empty space at the centre of the rainbow heart logo from the opening ceremony was replaced with 'One Asia' for the closing, to highlight the sense of unity.

A laser show, with performances from artists of the Nagoya school of music and dance, was followed by the athletes parade. The Indian contingent was led by shooter Neeru Dhandu as the flag-bearer.

A hexagonal stage placed at the centre of the stadium, adorned with lanterns, saw a bon-odori performance, a traditional Japanese dance transcending age and genders with local singers joining in for a rendition of Matsugen Samba II that finally brought the curtains down on the event.



Soyonsans: The Indian contingent at the closing parade. K. S. MOORTHY

Asian Games

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



- 20वें एशियाई खेल (Asian Games 2026) का आयोजन 19 सितंबर से 4 अक्टूबर 2026 तक आइची-नागोया, जापान में किया गया।

भारत का प्रदर्शन (Short Summary)

- भारत ने एशियाई खेल 2026 में चौथा (4th) स्थान हासिल किया।
- कुल पदक: 85
 - स्वर्ण (Gold): 21
 - रजत (Silver): 27
 - कांस्य (Bronze): 37
- प्रमुख उपलब्धियां और हाईलाइट्स:
 - तीरंदाजी (Archery): भारत का सबसे सफल खेल रहा, जिसमें भारत ने 5 स्वर्ण सहित कुल 9 पदक जीते।
 - टीम खेल (Team Sports):
 - हॉकी: भारतीय महिला टीम ने 1982 के बाद अपना पहला स्वर्ण जीता और पुरुष टीम ने भी अपना स्वर्ण पदक बरकरार रखा (दोनों टीमों ने LA 2028 ओलंपिक के लिए क्वालीफाई किया)।
 - क्रिकेट एवं कबड्डी: पुरुष और महिला दोनों टीमों ने अपने-अपने खेलों में स्वर्ण पदक जीते।
 - एथलेटिक्स (Athletics): एथलेटिक्स में भारत ने सबसे ज्यादा 24 पदक अपने नाम किए।
 - ऐतिहासिक पदक: प्रणवी उर्स ने गोल्फ में भारत के लिए ऐतिहासिक स्वर्ण जीता। इसके अलावा निशानेबाजी (Shooting), भारोत्तोलन (Weightlifting) और रोइंग में भी नए रिकॉर्ड बने।

1. चीन
2. जापान
3. दक्षिण कोरिया
4. भारत

100%

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



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Home Assignment



- ☐ Chess Olympiad
- ☐ World Heritage Day



Overview

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