UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

ONE STOP SOLUTION

By **Faiyaz Sir**



The Indian EXPRESS

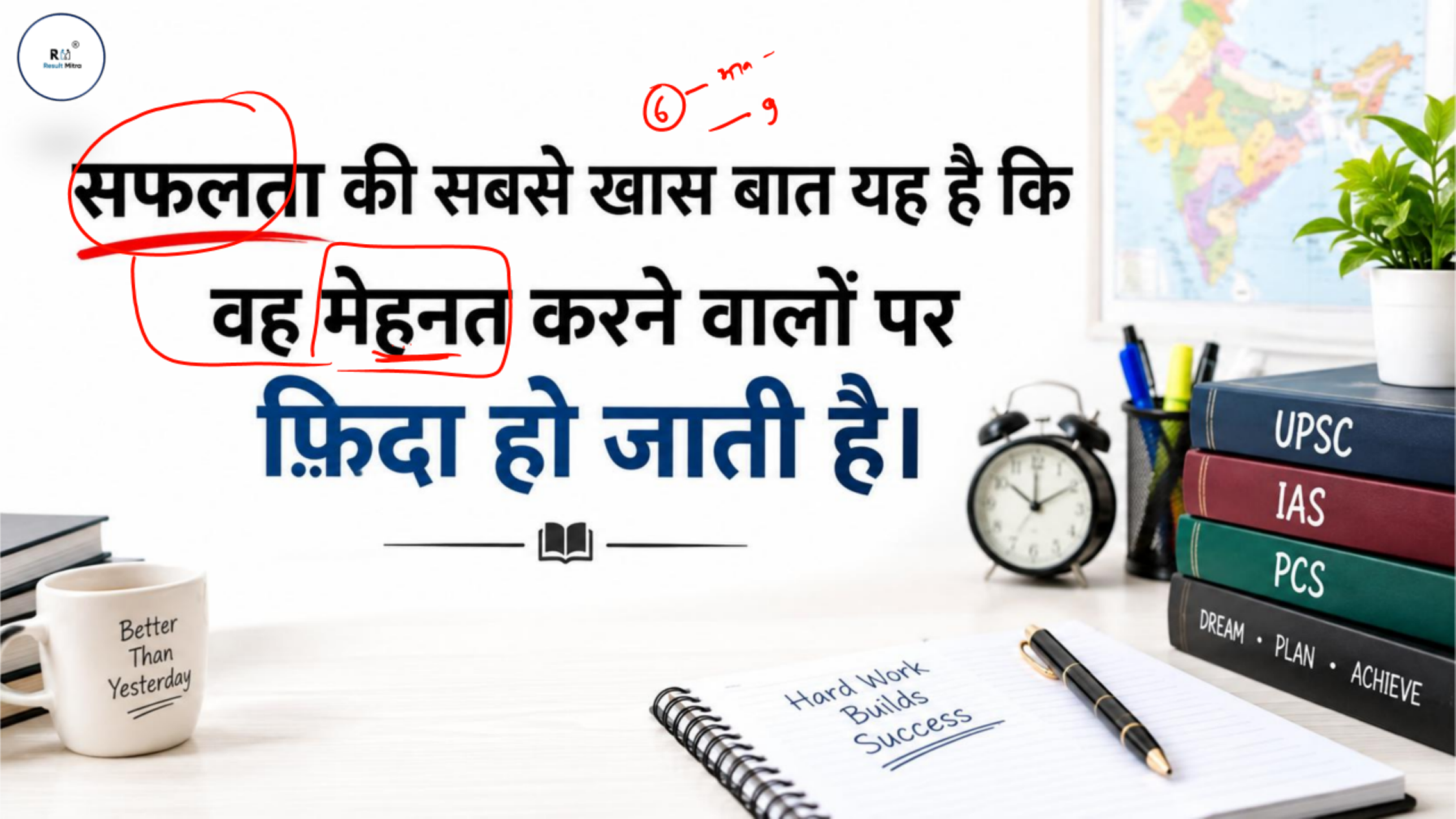
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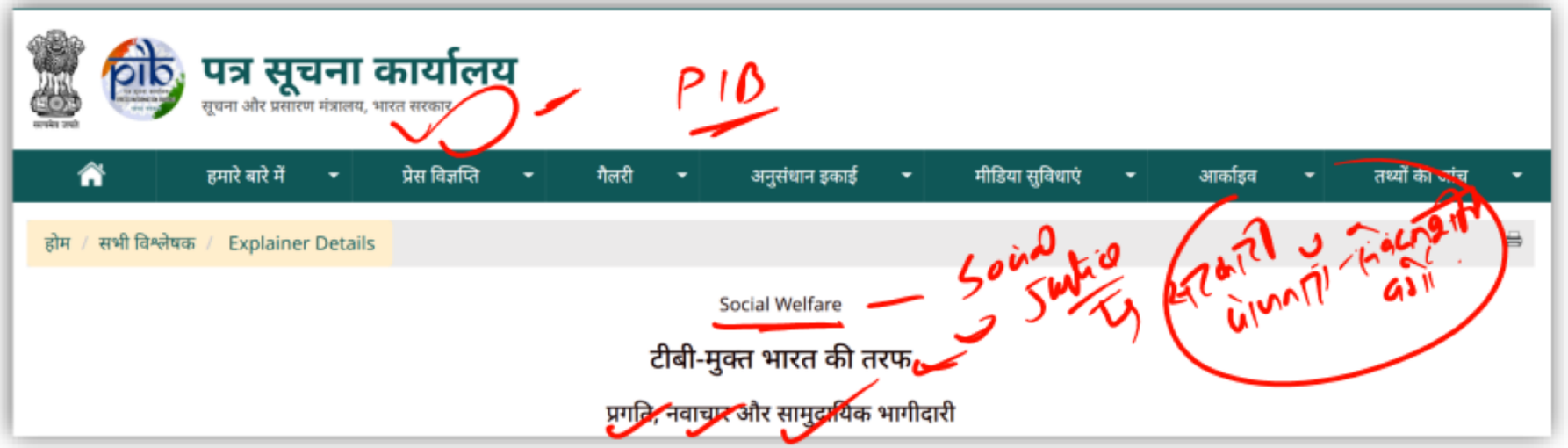
STAY AHEAD STAY PREPARED


सफलता की सबसे खास बात यह है कि
वह मेहनत करने वालों पर
फ़िदा हो जाती है।
Better Than Yesterday
Hard Work Builds Success
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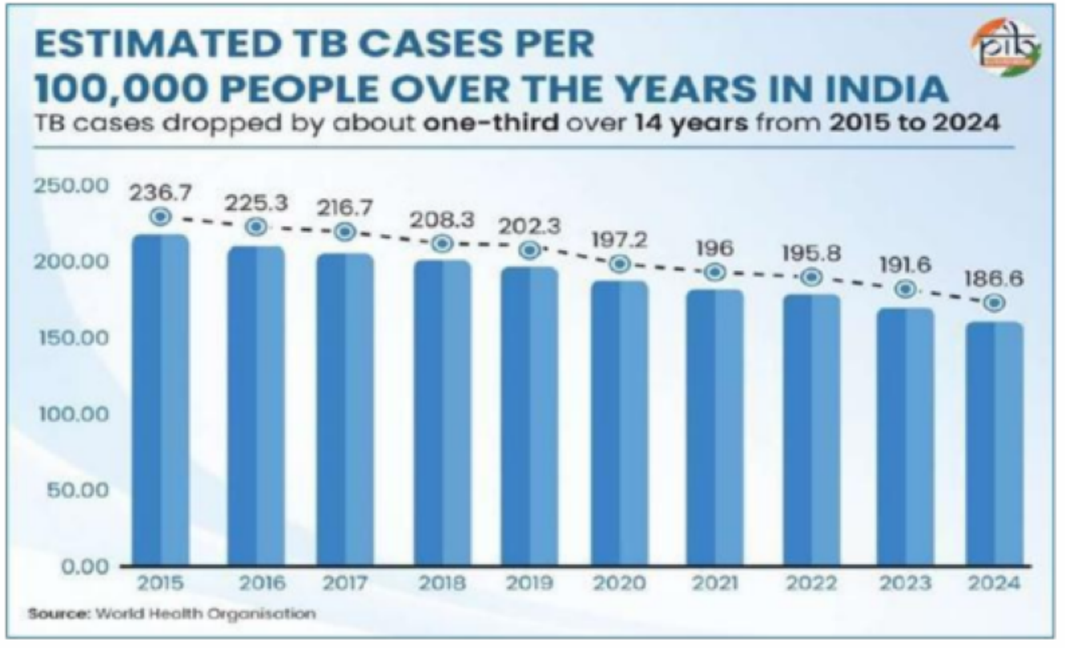
आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

- **T.B. Free India**
- **Bhavya Scheme**
- **महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य**

PIB


पत्र सूचना कार्यालय
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
हमारे बारे में
प्रेस विज्ञप्ति
गैलरी
अनुसंधान इकाई
मीडिया सुविधाएं
आर्काइव
होम / सभी विश्लेषक / Explainer Details
Social Welfare
टीबी-मुक्त भारत की तरफ
प्रगति, नवाचार और सामुदायिक भागीदारी

- भारत ने तपेदिक (टीबी) के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में कई महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियाँ हासिल की हैं।
- वर्ष 2015 से 2024 के बीच भारत में हर वर्ष सामने आने वाले टीबी के नए मामलों में 21% की कमी आई, जबकि वैश्विक स्तर पर यह गिरावट 12% रही।
- भारत में टीबी उपचार का दायरा 92% तक पहुँच गया है, जबकि वैश्विक स्तर पर यह 78% है।
- टीबी मुक्त भारत अभियान को तेज गति प्रदान करते हुए अब तक कुल 28.1 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों की जाँच की जा चुकी है।
- 20 लाख से अधिक लोगों को टीबी निवारक उपचार (TPT) दिया गया है, 5.7 लाख नए निक्षय मित्र जोड़े गए हैं और 46,118 ग्राम पंचायतों को टीबी-मुक्त प्रमाणन प्रदान किया गया है।
- इस राष्ट्रीय अभियान को आधुनिक तकनीक के माध्यम से उल्लेखनीय गति मिली है। हैंडहेल्ड एक्स-रे उपकरणों के इस्तेमाल से एक्स-रे जाँच में 34 गुना वृद्धि हुई है।
- 'खुशी' नामक एआई चैटबॉट से युक्त टीबी-मुक्त भारत ऐप शुरू किया गया है। इसके अलावा, दवा-प्रतिरोधी टीबी के मरीजों के लिए कम अवधि वाला, अधिक सुरक्षित बीपीएएलएम (BPaLM) उपचार शुरू किया गया है, जिसमें बेडाक्विलीन, प्रीटोमैनिड, लाइनज़ोलिड और मोक्सीफ्लॉक्सासिन शामिल हैं। साथ ही, कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) आधारित उन्नत प्रारंभिक जाँच उपकरण भी उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं।
- इसी प्रगति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जेओएसएच (JOSH—Joint Squad for Health) अभियान युवाओं और समुदायों को टीबी के प्रति जागरूकता फैलाने, समय पर जाँच कराने, शीघ्र उपचार शुरू करने, उपचार के दौरान नियमितता बनाए रखने और बीमारी से जुड़े सामाजिक कलंक को दूर करने के लिए संगठित करता है।
- सामुदायिक भागीदारी और सामूहिक प्रयासों को मजबूत करके यह अभियान टीबी-मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए जन आंदोलन की भावना को और सशक्त बनाता है।



- भारत तपेदिक उन्मूलन की दिशा में लगातार आगे बढ़ रहा है। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की वैश्विक क्षय रोग रिपोर्ट 2025 के अनुसार, वर्ष 2015 से 2024 के बीच भारत में हर वर्ष सामने आने वाले टीबी के नए मामलों में 21% की कमी दर्ज की गई, जबकि वैश्विक स्तर पर यह कमी 12% रही। भारत में टीबी उपचार का दायरा 92% है, जबकि वैश्विक स्तर पर यह 78% है।



- इस अवधि में टीबी के मामलों में आई गिरावट विश्व स्तर पर सबसे महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों में से एक है। भारत में टीबी की अधिक व्यापकता वाले अन्य देशों की तुलना में मामलों में कमी की गति भी अधिक रही है। इसी अवधि में टीबी से होने वाली मौतों में 28% की कमी आई। भारत सरकार द्वारा टीबी की पहचान, जाँच और उपचार के लिए अपनाई गई लक्षित एवं बहुआयामी रणनीति ने इस सकारात्मक बदलाव में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। आधुनिक तकनीक, स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का विस्तार, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और किफायती उपचार ने भारत को इस व्यापक रूप से फैली और संभावित रूप से घातक बीमारी के उन्मूलन के लक्ष्य के करीब पहुँचाया है।

टीबी उन्मूलन के लिए समुदायों को संगठित करने का जेओएसएच अभियान

- टीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में इस गति को और बढ़ाने के लिए 13 अक्टूबर, 2026 को देशव्यापी सोशल मीडिया अभियान आयोजित किया गया। इसके अंतर्गत जेओएसएच (स्वास्थ्य के लिए संयुक्त दल) टीमों को प्रायोगिक आधार पर 11 राज्यों और 55 जिलों में सक्रिय किया गया । प्रत्येक जेओएसएच टीम में माई भारत के स्वयंसेवक, राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर (NCC) के कैडेट और एक नामित प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारी शामिल हैं । इनका उद्देश्य समय पर जाँच और उपचार के महत्व के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाना है । यह व्यवस्था जमीनी स्तर पर सामुदायिक जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए युवाओं को संगठित करती है । सभी मंत्रालयों, विभागों, स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों, माई भारत के स्वयंसेवकों, युवा संगठनों, विद्यार्थियों और नागरिकों से अपील की गई है कि वे पोस्ट, तस्वीरों, वीडियो और युवाओं के नेतृत्व में किए गए प्रेरक कार्यों की कहानियों के माध्यम से टीबी के प्रति जागरूकता, शीघ्र पहचान, उपचार के प्रति नियमितता और बीमारी से जुड़े सामाजिक कलंक से मुक्त समुदायों के निर्माण में योगदान दें।

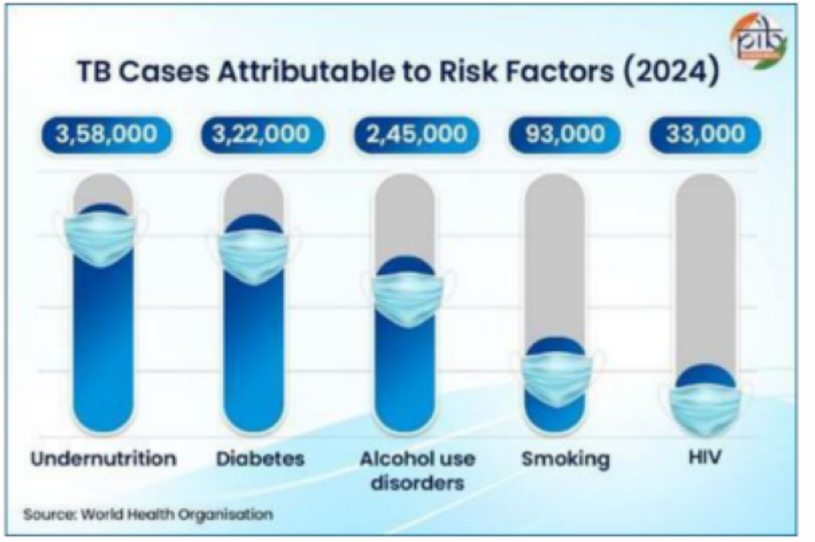


- स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने टीबी मुक्त अभियान के संबंध में संसद सदस्यों और विधानसभाओं के सदस्यों के साथ कार्यशालाएँ आयोजित की थीं। हालाँकि, इस अभियान को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए समुदायों की भागीदारी को आवश्यक माना गया। जेओएसएच अभियान सामुदायिक भागीदारी बढ़ाने की दिशा में अगला कदम है। यह जाँच और शीघ्र पहचान के महत्व पर विशेष जोर देता है।
- इस अभियान का उद्देश्य निदान और उपचार की आवश्यकता के साथ-साथ सामुदायिक भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देना भी है, ताकि सक्रिय जाँच का दायरा बढ़े और बिना लक्षण वाले मरीजों की भी पहचान की जा सके। विशेष रूप से कमजोर और वंचित आबादी के बीच सामुदायिक भागीदारी और जागरूकता का प्रसार भय को दूर करने तथा लोगों को जाँच एवं उपचार के प्रति जागरूक करने के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। संस्थागत सहयोग और सामुदायिक लामबंदी के माध्यम से यह अभियान टीबी मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को वास्तविकता में बदलने का प्रयास करता है।

टीबी और इसके लक्षण

तपेदिक (टीबी) क्या है?

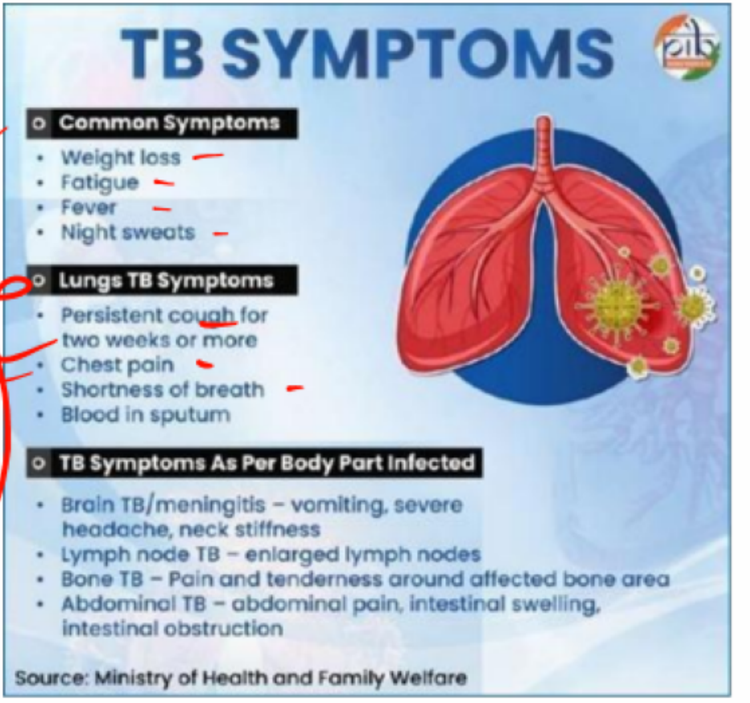
- तपेदिक (Tuberculosis-TB) माइकोबैक्टीरियम ट्यूबरकुलोसिस नामक जीवाणु के कारण होने वाली बीमारी है। यह सामान्यतः फेफड़ों को प्रभावित करती है, लेकिन शरीर के अन्य अंगों, जैसे मस्तिष्क, गुर्दे और रीढ़ की हड्डी को भी प्रभावित कर सकती है। इस जीवाणु से संक्रमित व्यक्ति बीमार हो सकता है, लेकिन कुछ लोगों में बीमारी के लक्षण विकसित नहीं होते। टीबी के निष्क्रिय मामले या सुप्त टीबी संक्रमण भी पाए जाते हैं। निष्क्रिय टीबी से पीड़ित व्यक्ति सामान्यतः सक्रिय टीबी के मरीज की तरह दूसरों में संक्रमण नहीं फैलाता, लेकिन उसमें किसी भी समय सक्रिय टीबी विकसित हो सकती है और वह बीमार पड़ सकता है। शिशुओं, बच्चों और कमजोर प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली वाले लोगों में संक्रमण के बाद बीमार पड़ने की आशंका अधिक होती है। उचित उपचार न मिलने पर सक्रिय टीबी जानलेवा हो सकती है।



टीबी के लक्षण

- सक्रिय टीबी के लक्षण सामान्यतः इस बात पर निर्भर करते हैं कि जीवाणु ने शरीर के किस हिस्से को प्रभावित किया है। हालाँकि, कुछ लक्षण ऐसे भी हैं जो टीबी के विभिन्न प्रकारों में सामान्य रूप से दिखाई दे सकते हैं।
- सक्रिय या लक्षणयुक्त टीबी से पीड़ित व्यक्ति दूसरों में टीबी के जीवाणु फैला सकता है। जब वह खाँसता, छींकता या बोलता है, तो जीवाणु युक्त बहुत छोटी बूँदें हवा में फैल सकती हैं। आसपास मौजूद लोग इन्हें साँस के माध्यम से अपने शरीर में पहुँचा सकते हैं। कम हवादार स्थानों में संक्रमण फैलने का जोखिम विशेष रूप से अधिक होता है।

- टीबी हवा के माध्यम से फैलती है, लेकिन यह निम्नलिखित तरीकों से नहीं फैलती:
- हाथ मिलाने से।
- सार्वजनिक शौचालयों के इस्तेमाल से।
- भोजन और बर्तनों को साझा करने से।
- सामान्य सामाजिक मेलजोल से।
- फेफड़ों की टीबी से पीड़ित मरीज उचित टीबी दवाएँ कम-से-कम दो सप्ताह तक लेने के बाद सामान्यतः संक्रमण फैलाने की स्थिति में नहीं रहता। शरीर के फेफड़ों से अलग अन्य अंगों में टीबी होने पर मरीज आमतौर पर संक्रमण नहीं फैलाता।



लक्षण दिखाई देने पर क्या करें?

- राष्ट्रीय टीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देशभर के सभी सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों और अनेक निजी स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों में टीबी की जाँच एवं उपचार निःशुल्क उपलब्ध हैं : यदि आपमें या आपके किसी परिचित में टीबी के लक्षण दिखाई दें, तो निम्नलिखित कदम उठाएँ:
- मार्गदर्शन के लिए निक्षय संपर्क टीबी एवं हेपेटाइटिस हेल्पलाइन के टोल-फ्री नंबर 1800-11-6666 पर कॉल करें: और निकटतम सरकारी स्वास्थ्य केंद्र जाएँ। सरकारी कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत टीबी की जाँच और उपचार निःशुल्क उपलब्ध है।
- अधिक जानकारी के लिए अपने एंड्रॉयड फोन पर टीबी आरोग्य साथी ऐप भी डाउनलोड कर सकते हैं। यह ऐप निकटतम टीबी जाँच एवं उपचार केंद्रों का पता लगाने, दवाओं के दुष्प्रभावों के बारे में मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त करने और टीबी मरीजों के लिए पोषण संबंधी सलाह हासिल करने में मदद करता है।

भारत में टीबी उन्मूलन की रणनीतिक योजना

- भारत सरकार सतत विकास लक्ष्य-3 (SDG 3) के अनुरूप तपेदिक उन्मूलन के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। इस लक्ष्य का उद्देश्य सभी लोगों के लिए स्वस्थ जीवन सुनिश्चित करना और उनके कल्याण को बढ़ावा देना है। जून 2020 में घोषित भारत में टीबी उन्मूलन की राष्ट्रीय रणनीतिक योजना 2020–25 का उद्देश्य चार प्रमुख स्तंभों के माध्यम से टीबी का उन्मूलन करना है। ये स्तंभ हैं— निर्माण, रोकथाम, पहचान और उपचार। इस योजना में शीघ्र निदान, संक्रमण के प्रसार को कम करने, मरीजों को उपयुक्त दवाओं एवं उपचार पद्धतियों से उपचारित करने और मरीजों के लिए सहायता प्रणालियाँ विकसित करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।

प्रधानमंत्री टीबी मुक्त भारत अभियान

- प्रधानमंत्री टीबी मुक्त भारत अभियान की शुरुआत 9 सितंबर, 2022 को राष्ट्रीय टीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के एक महत्वपूर्ण अतिरिक्त घटक के रूप में की गई थी। इस पहल का उद्देश्य समाज के सभी वर्गों के लोगों को एकजुट करके इसे जन आंदोलन का रूप देना और देश में टीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में प्रगति को तेज करना है। इसके प्रमुख उद्देश्य हैं :**के बेहतर परिणामों के लिए टीबी मरीजों को अतिरिक्त सहायता प्रदान करना।**
- **सामुदायिक भागीदारी बढ़ाना।**
- **कॉरपोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व**
- **उपचार (CSR) का उपयोग करना।**

राष्ट्रीय तपेदिक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम

- **वर्ष 2020 में भारत सरकार ने संशोधित राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (RNTCP)** का नाम बदलकर राष्ट्रीय टीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (NTEP) कर दिया। यह बदलाव वर्ष 2030 के वैश्विक लक्ष्य से पहले ही भारत में टीबी उन्मूलन करने के उद्देश्य को दर्शाता है। राष्ट्रीय टीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय रणनीतिक योजना के चार स्तंभों पर आधारित है—**पहचान, उपचार, रोकथाम और निर्माण।** इस कार्यक्रम की प्रमुख गतिविधियाँ निम्नलिखित हैं:
- उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली जाँच के माध्यम से टीबी के मरीजों का शीघ्र निदान करना और कमजोर आबादी में छूट गए मरीजों की पहचान के लिए सक्रिय सामुदायिक पहुँच बढ़ाना।
- दवा-प्रतिरोधी टीबी सहित सभी प्रकार की टीबी के लिए गुणवत्ता-आश्वस्त दवाओं और उपचार पद्धतियों से समय पर उपचार उपलब्ध कराना।
- निजी क्षेत्र में उपचार कराने वाले मरीजों के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करना।
- प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण और निक्षय मित्र पहल के माध्यम से मरीज-केंद्रित उपचार सहायता एवं पोषण संबंधी सहयोग प्रदान करना।
- मरीजों के घरेलू संपर्कों, बच्चों, एचआईवी के साथ जीवन जी रहे लोगों (PLHIV) तथा उच्च जोखिम वाली और कमजोर आबादी में संपर्कों का पता लगाना और टीबी निवारक उपचार उपलब्ध कराना।
- वायुजनित संक्रमण की रोकथाम के उपाय लागू करना।
- बीमारी के सामाजिक निर्धारकों से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच समन्वित प्रयास करना।

निक्षय पोषण योजना और निक्षय मित्र कार्यक्रम

- टीबी के मरीजों को उपचार के दौरान दवाओं के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों का सामना करने के लिए उच्च प्रोटीन वाला आहार लेना आवश्यक होता है। वर्ष 2018 में शुरू की गई निक्षय पोषण योजना के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक अधिसूचित टीबी मरीज को प्रतिमाह ₹1,000 की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। अप्रैल 2018 में योजना शुरू होने के बाद से 1.38 करोड़ लाभार्थियों के बैंक खातों में सीधे ₹4,454.68 करोड़ वितरित किए जा चुके हैं। टीबी का उपचार लंबा होता है। यह कम-से-कम छह महीने तक चलता है और कुछ मामलों में इससे भी अधिक समय लग सकता है। निक्षय मित्र वह व्यक्ति या संस्था है जो उपचार की इस अवधि में टीबी मरीज को सहायता प्रदान करती है। कोई भी व्यक्ति, गैर-सरकारी संगठन, कंपनी, धार्मिक या सामुदायिक समूह, सरकारी अधिकारी अथवा सार्वजनिक जीवन से जुड़ा व्यक्ति निक्षय मित्र बनने के लिए स्वेच्छा से आगे आ सकता है। निक्षय मित्र मरीजों को नियमित रूप से खाद्य सामग्री की टोकरी उपलब्ध कराते हैं, जिससे उनके जेब से होने वाले खर्च में कमी आती है । वे नियमित संपर्क के माध्यम से मनोसामाजिक सहायता भी प्रदान कर सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, मरीज के स्वस्थ होने के बाद उसे अपने जीवन को दोबारा व्यवस्थित करने में मदद के लिए व्यावसायिक सहयोग भी दिया जा सकता है ।

नई पहल

- **दवा-प्रतिरोधी टीबी के लिए नई उपचार पद्धति :** कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत दवा-प्रतिरोधी टीबी के मरीजों के लिए कम अवधि वाली, अधिक सुरक्षित और प्रभावी बीपीएएलएम (BPaLM) उपचार पद्धति शुरू की गई है। इसमें बेडाक्विलीन, प्रीटोमैनिड, लाइनज़ोलिड और मोक्सीफ्लॉक्सासिन दवाएँ शामिल हैं। इससे उपचार की अवधि घटकर छह महीने रह जाएगी। इस उपचार पद्धति के अंतर्गत 15,000 से अधिक मल्टीड्रग-रेसिस्टेंट/रिफैम्पिसिन-रेसिस्टेंट टीबी (MDR/RR-TB) मरीजों का उपचार शुरू किया जा चुका है।



प्रश्न: 'टीबी-मुक्त भारत' अभियान और भारत में तपेदिक (टीबी) नियंत्रण के प्रयासों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

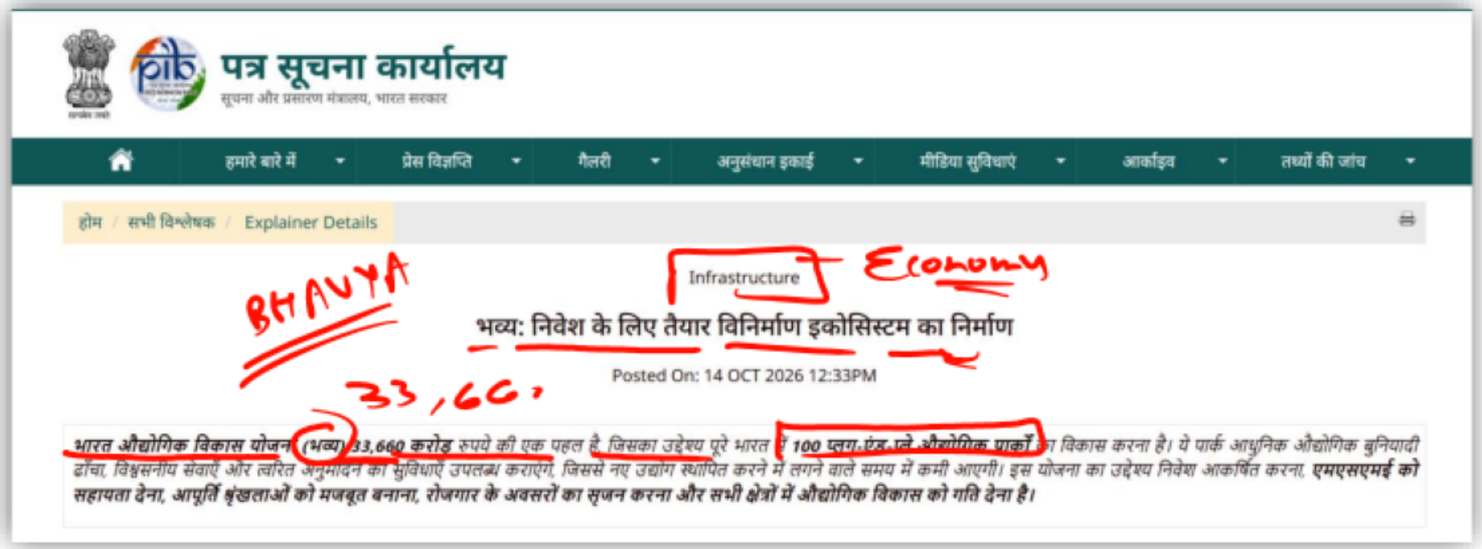
1. वर्ष 2015 से 2024 के बीच भारत में हर वर्ष सामने आने वाले टीबी के नए मामलों में 21% की कमी आई है, जबकि वैश्विक स्तर पर यह गिरावट 12% रही है।
2. दवा-प्रतिरोधी टीबी के मरीजों के लिए कम अवधि वाला, अधिक सुरक्षित बीपीएएलएम (BPaLM) उपचार शुरू किया गया है, जिसमें बेडालिन, लाइनजोलिड और मोक्सीफ्लॉक्सिन शामिल हैं।
3. 'खुशी' नामक एआई चैटबॉट से युक्त टीबी-मुक्त भारत ऐप शुरू किया गया है और 5.7 लाख नए निक्षय मित्र जोड़े गए हैं।

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

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

यूपीएससी मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains) प्रश्न

- **प्रश्न:**
- *"आधुनिक तकनीकी नवाचारों, नए उपचार regimens (जैसे BPaLM) और मजबूत सामुदायिक भागीदारी ने भारत को 'टीबी-मुक्त भारत' के लक्ष्य की ओर अग्रसर किया है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत में टीबी के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में हासिल की गई प्रमुख उपलब्धियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस अभियान के समक्ष मौजूद रणनीतिक प्राथमिकताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)*



पत्र सूचना कार्यालय
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

हमारे बारे में | प्रेस विज्ञप्ति | गैलरी | अनुसंधान इकाई | मीडिया सुविधाएं | आर्काइव | तथ्यों की जांच

होम / सभी विश्लेषक / Explainer Details

Infrastructure

भव्य: निवेश के लिए तैयार विनिर्माण इकोसिस्टम का निर्माण

Posted On: 14 OCT 2026 12:33PM

भारत औद्योगिक विकास योजना (भव्य) 33,660 करोड़ *रुपये की एक पहल है, जिसका उद्देश्य पूरे भारत में* ***100 प्लग-एंड-प्ले औद्योगिक पार्कों*** *का विकास करना है। ये पार्क आधुनिक औद्योगिक बुनियादी ढाँचा, विश्वसनीय सेवाएँ और त्वरित अनुमोदन की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराएंगे, जिससे नए उद्योग स्थापित करने में लगने वाले समय में कमी आएगी। इस योजना का उद्देश्य निवेश आकर्षित करना,* ***एमएसएमई को सहायता देना, आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं को मजबूत बनाना, रोजगार के अवसरों का सृजन करना और सभी क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास को गति देना है।***

- **BHAVYA (भारत औद्योगिक विकास योजना / Bharat Audyogik Vikas Yojna) योजना** की विस्तृत जानकारी:

1. कब शुरू हुआ? (Launch & Duration)

- **अधिसूचना तिथि:** इस योजना को **अप्रैल 2026** में उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग (DPIIT) द्वारा अधिसूचित किया गया था।
- **अवधि (Duration):** यह योजना वित्तीय वर्ष **2026-27 से 2031-32** तक 6 वर्षों के लिए लागू की गई है।
- **कुल बजट (Outlay):** ₹33,660 करोड़।

2. कौन-सी मिनिस्ट्री चला रही है? (Ministry & Implementing Agency)

- **मंत्रालय: वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय (Ministry of Commerce and Industry)** के अंतर्गत **उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग (DPIIT)**।
- **कार्यान्वयन संस्था (Project Management Agency): NICDC (National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation / राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक गलियारा विकास निगम)** इसका संचालन और निगरानी कर रहा है।

3. मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं? (Objectives)

- **100 'प्लग-एंड-प्ले' औद्योगिक पार्क (Plug-and-Play Industrial Parks):** पूरे देश में शहरों/शहरी केंद्रों के समीप 100 स्मार्ट और आधुनिक औद्योगिक पार्क विकसित करना।
- **तेज़ विनिर्माण स्थापना:** निवेशकों को भूमि आवंटन, बिजली, पानी, अपशिष्ट उपचार और सड़क कनेक्टिविटी जैसी तैयार बुनियादी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करना ताकि उद्योग बिना किसी देरी के उत्पादन शुरू कर सकें।
- **वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखला (Global Value Chains) से जुड़ाव:** भारत को एक प्रतिस्पर्धी विनिर्माण हब (Manufacturing Hub) बनाना और घरेलू उद्योगों को वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला से जोड़ना।
- **पीएम गतिशक्ति (PM GatiShakti) एकीकरण:** औद्योगिक पार्कों को मल्टी-मोडल लॉजिस्टिक्स (रेल, रोड, पोर्ट, एयरपोर्ट) से जोड़कर माल की आवाजाही को तेज़ और किफ़ायती बनाना।
- **रोज़गार और निवेश प्रोत्साहन:** बड़े पैमाने पर घरेलू व विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश (FDI) आकर्षित करना और युवाओं के लिए नए रोज़गार पैदा करना।

मुख्य विशेषताएँ और वित्तीय सहायता (Key Highlights)

- **वित्तीय सहायता:**
  - राज्य/सीपीएसई (CPSE) मॉडल में ₹1 करोड़ प्रति एकड़ तक की वित्तीय सहायता।
  - निजी भागीदारी (PPP Mode) में ₹50 लाख प्रति एकड़ तक की सहायता।
- **स्पेशल पर्पज व्हीकल (SPV):** योजना को लागू करने के लिए केंद्र (NICDIT) और संबंधित राज्य सरकारें मिलकर 'विशेष उद्देश्य वाहन' (SPV) का गठन करती हैं।
- **भूमि मापदंड:** सामान्य राज्यों के लिए कम से कम 100 एकड़ और पहाड़ी/पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों व केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए कम से कम 25 एकड़ ज़मीन अनिवार्य है।

प्रश्न: हाल ही में चर्चा में रही 'भारत औद्योगिक विकास योजना (BHAVYA)' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना (Central Sector Scheme) है, जिसे वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग (DPIIT) द्वारा शुरू किया गया है।
2. इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य देश भर में 100 'प्लग-एंड-प्ले' (Plug-and-Play) औद्योगिक पार्क विकसित करना है।
3. राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक गलियारा विकास निगम (NICDC) इस योजना के लिए नामित कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (PMA) के रूप में कार्य करता है।

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

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

यूपीएससी मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains) प्रश्न

- **प्रश्न:**
- *"भारत को एक वैश्विक विनिर्माण हब (Global Manufacturing Hub) के रूप में स्थापित करने में 'भारत औद्योगिक विकास योजना (BHAVYA)' जैसी अवसंरचनात्मक पहल किस प्रकार मील का पत्थर साबित हो सकती है? इसके प्रमुख उद्देश्यों और रणनीतिक महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।"*

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

How has the SC strengthened arrest safeguards?

What makes written grounds of arrest mandatory, and what happens if they are not provided?

R.K. Vij

The story so far:

The Supreme Court recently, in *Jaskaran Jeet Singh Deol v. State of Punjab* (September 2026), held that the investigating agency would require permission of the magistrate to re-arrest the accused after his previous arrest was held illegal for the non-supply of the grounds of arrest in writing. It also recommended departmental action for the negligent investigating officer (IO) and change of the IO in the case.

What governs the communication of grounds of arrest?

The genesis of informing the grounds of arrest to a person flows from the Constitutional safeguard provided in Article 21 that no person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Article 22(2) says that every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate, and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

The Constitutional safeguard is incorporated in Section 50 of the CrPC (now Section 47 of BNSS). Section 47 of BNSS casts a duty on the police officer to communicate the grounds of arrest to an accused person arrested without a warrant. However, neither Article 22(2) of the Constitution nor Section 47 of BNSS specifies the mode of communicating the grounds of arrest to an accused person.

How has the law evolved?

In *Pankaj Bansal v. Union of India & Ors.* (2023), the Supreme Court while dealing with a case of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) held that there was no valid reason as to why a written copy of the grounds of arrest could not be provided to the arrestee as a standard procedure without any exception. The court cited two reasons for it. First, in case the grounds of arrest are orally read out to an accused person, those orally stated facts could be disputed in a given case. Second, the accused person may seek legal counsel to avail bail. The court therefore held that furnishing a copy of written grounds of arrest to an accused was mandatory without exception.

This principle was reiterated by the court in *Prabir Purkayastha v. State (NCT of Delhi)* (May 2024) while dealing with a case under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. It held that communicating the grounds of arrest was not merely a procedural formality but a vital safeguard with the ultimate objective of enabling the arrested person to effectively consult legal aid and be prepared to raise objections in the remand hearing and apply for his/her bail. Also, any breach of Article 22(2) would vitiate the lawfulness of arrest and subsequent remand, and entitle the person to be set at liberty.

However, in *Vihaan Kumar v. State of Haryana and Another* (2025), the court observed that although the ideal mode of communication of grounds of arrest is to provide such grounds in writing, there is no such statutory requirement to do so.

What did the court rule in the Rajesh Mihir Shah case?

The Supreme Court in *Rajesh Mihir Shah v. State of Maharashtra and Another* (2025) held that the constitutional mandate of informing the arrestee of the grounds of arrest is mandatory in all offences under all statutes, including offences under the IPC (now BNS). Second, the grounds of arrest must be communicated in writing to the arrestee in the language he/she understands. Third, in cases where the arresting officer is unable to communicate the grounds of arrest in writing on or soon after arrest, it needs to be done orally. The said grounds of arrest are to be communicated in writing within a reasonable time and in any case at least two hours prior to production of the arrestee for remand proceedings before the magistrate. Fourth, in case of non-compliance, the arrest and subsequent remand would be rendered illegal.

What are the consequences?

The court in the *Jaskaran Jeet Singh Deol* (supra) case said that if the IO still needs to re-arrest an accused for custodial interrogation during investigation, the IO has to file an application before the concerned magistrate for custody, stating the reasons.

The IO would also need to explain the reasons for non-supply of the grounds of arrest to the accused. However, the application could be filed only after furnishing the grounds of arrest to the accused. Also, the application must have the endorsement of the immediate superior authority. It is only after the receipt of such application that the magistrate shall decide the same expeditiously.

Second, the investigation of the case shall be handed over to another officer by the superior authority, and he shall also direct departmental enquiry for the serious lapse of not providing the grounds of arrest in writing to the accused.

Additionally, the High Court may direct payment of compensation as part of the public law remedy for the violation of Article 22(2) of the Constitution, with liberty to the accused to avail his remedy under the private civil law.

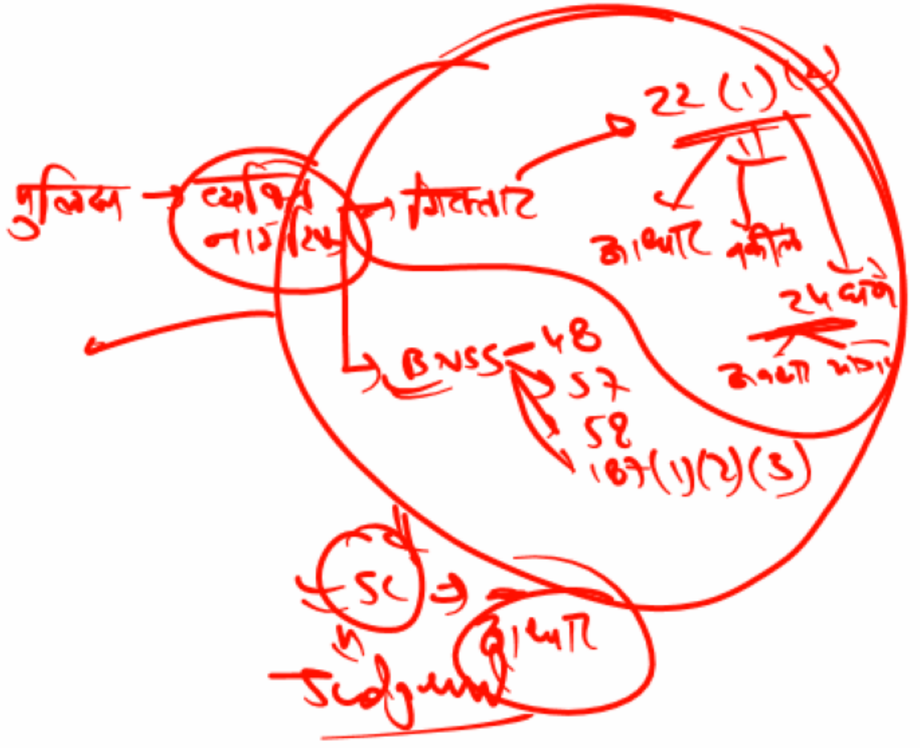
(R.K. Vij is a former IPS officer)

THE GIST

- The Supreme Court ruled that grounds of arrest must be communicated in writing, in a language the accused understands, at least two hours before remand proceedings
- If this safeguard is violated, re-arrest requires the magistrate's permission. The court also called for a change of investigating officer and a departmental inquiry into the lapse

YouTube Homework

- Article 20, 21, 22



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

सुप्रीम कोर्ट (SC) ने गिरफ्तारी के सुरक्षा उपायों (Safeguards) को कैसे मजबूत किया है?

- **लिखित में गिरफ्तारी के आधार बताना अनिवार्य क्यों है, और यदि वे नहीं दिए जाते हैं तो क्या होता है?**

- **अब तक का मामला (The story so far):**
- हाल ही में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने *जसकरण जीत सिंह देओल बनाम पंजाब राज्य (सितंबर 2026)* मामले में फैसला सुनाया कि यदि लिखित रूप में गिरफ्तारी के आधार न देने के कारण किसी आरोपी की पिछली गिरफ्तारी को अवैध ठहराया गया है, तो जांच एजेंसी को उसे दोबारा गिरफ्तार (Re-arrest) करने के लिए मजिस्ट्रेट की अनुमति की आवश्यकता होगी। अदालत ने लापरवाही बरतने वाले जांच अधिकारी (IO) के खिलाफ विभागीय कार्रवाई करने और मामले के जांच अधिकारी को बदलने की भी सिफारिश की।

गिरफ्तारी के आधार बताने की प्रक्रिया को क्या नियंत्रित करता है?

- गिरफ्तारी के आधार बताने की शुरुआत **संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21** में दिए गए सुरक्षात्मक उपाय से होती है, जो कहता है कि कानून द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया के अलावा किसी भी व्यक्ति को उसके जीवन और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता से वंचित नहीं किया जाएगा। **अनुच्छेद 22(1)** [लेख में अनुच्छेद 22(2) के रूप में संदर्भित] यह कहता है कि बिना वारंट गिरफ्तार किए गए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उसकी गिरफ्तारी के कारणों से जल्द से जल्द अवगत कराया जाएगा। साथ ही, गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तारी के 24 घंटों के भीतर निकटतम मजिस्ट्रेट के समक्ष पेश किया जाना अनिवार्य है।
- संवैधानिक सुरक्षा उपाय CrPC की धारा 50 (अब **BNSS की धारा 47**) में शामिल है। BNSS की धारा 47 पुलिस अधिकारी पर यह कर्तव्य डालती है कि वह बिना वारंट गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तारी के आधार बताए। हालाँकि, न तो संविधान का अनुच्छेद 22 और न ही BNSS की धारा 47 यह स्पष्ट करती है कि आरोपी को गिरफ्तारी का आधार किस तरीके (मौखिक या लिखित) से सूचित किया जाए।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- **कानून कैसे विकसित हुआ है?**
- **पंकज बंसल बनाम भारत संघ एवं अन्य (2023):** धन शोधन निवारण अधिनियम (PMLA), 2002 के एक मामले की सुनवाई करते हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने माना कि ऐसा कोई वैध कारण नहीं है कि बिना किसी अपवाद के मानक प्रक्रिया के रूप में आरोपी को गिरफ्तारी के कारणों की लिखित प्रति क्यों न दी जाए। अदालत ने इसके दो कारण बताए:
  - यदि मौखिक रूप से कारण बताए जाते हैं, तो उन पर विवाद हो सकता है।
  - आरोपी व्यक्ति जमानत पाने के लिए कानूनी मदद ले सके। इसलिए, अदालत ने बिना किसी अपवाद के लिखित आधार देना अनिवार्य कर दिया।
- **प्रबीर पुरकायस्थ बनाम राज्य (एनसीटी दिल्ली) (मई 2024):** गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियां (रोकथाम) अधिनियम (UAPA), 1967 के तहत मामले पर विचार करते हुए अदालत ने कहा कि गिरफ्तारी का कारण लिखित में देना केवल एक औपचारिक प्रक्रिया नहीं है, बल्कि एक महत्वपूर्ण सुरक्षा उपाय है। इसका उद्देश्य आरोपी को कानूनी सलाह लेने और रिमांड सुनवाई या जमानत याचिका में अपनी बात रखने में सक्षम बनाना है।
- **विहान कुमार बनाम हरियाणा राज्य (2025):** अदालत ने माना कि यद्यपि लिखित में आधार देना सबसे बेहतर तरीका है, लेकिन ऐसा करने की कोई वैधानिक (Statutory) अनिवार्यता नहीं है।

राजेश मिहिर शाह मामले में कोर्ट ने क्या फैसला सुनाया?

- *राजेश मिहिर शाह बनाम महाराष्ट्र राज्य एवं अन्य (2025)* में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा:
- IPC (अब BNS) सहित सभी कानूनों के तहत गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तारी का आधार बताना एक **संवैधानिक जनादेश (Mandate)** है और यह अनिवार्य है।
- गिरफ्तारी के आधार लिखित में और उस भाषा में दिए जाने चाहिए जिसे आरोपी समझता हो।
- यदि गिरफ्तार करने वाला अधिकारी तुरंत लिखित में देने में असमर्थ है, तो वह मौखिक रूप से बता सकता है, लेकिन रिमांड कार्यवाही से **कम से कम 2 घंटे पहले लिखित प्रति** सौंपनी होगी।
- यदि इस नियम का पालन नहीं किया जाता है, तो गिरफ्तारी और उसके बाद की रिमांड को **अवैध** माना जाएगा।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

इसके परिणाम क्या हैं?

- **दोबारा गिरफ्तारी (Re-arrest):** यदि जांच अधिकारी (IO) को आरोपी से हिरासत में पूछताछ की आवश्यकता है, तो उसे कारणों का उल्लेख करते हुए संबंधित मजिस्ट्रेट के समक्ष आवेदन दायर करना होगा।
- **शर्तें:** आवेदन देने से पहले आरोपी को लिखित में गिरफ्तारी का आधार देना होगा। आवेदन पर वरिष्ठ अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर/अनुमोदन होना अनिवार्य है।
- **जांच का हस्तांतरण:** मामले की जांच दूसरे अधिकारी को सौंपी जाएगी और दोषी अधिकारी के खिलाफ विभागीय जांच के आदेश दिए जाएंगे।
- **मुआवजा:** हाईकोर्ट अनुच्छेद 22 के उल्लंघन के लिए पीड़ित को मुआवजा देने का निर्देश दे सकता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

A split verdict, faltering remedies and people's power

In *Dr. Jaya Thakur vs Union of India*, a two-judge Bench of the Supreme Court of India was faced with a challenge to the 2023 law governing the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners (ECs). On September 23, 2026, the Court delivered a split verdict. Justice Dipankar Datta held that, since a Constitution Bench in *Anoop Baranwal* (2023) had settled the constitutional position on the mechanism for selecting the CEC and the ECs, the challenge to the 2023 Act needed to be examined in light of the principles laid down in that judgment. The *Baranwal* approach is simple and straightforward: a committee with executive predominance cannot be entrusted with selecting impartial umpires such as the CEC and the ECs. A three-member committee comprising the Prime Minister and another Union Minister clearly demonstrates such executive predominance.

Therefore, the law governing the selection and appointment of the CEC and the ECs must consciously avoid these vices. Justice Satish Chandra Sharma, however, held that, given the importance of the issues involved, the case should be referred to a larger Constitution Bench. After delivering separate and divergent opinions, the judges also passed a common order expressing their desire for an expeditious hearing of the case by a Constitution Bench.

There will be a further delay

The net result of the present order is that a decision on the validity of the legislation governing the appointment of the CEC and the ECs will take further time. A statute that is, on the face of it, illegitimate and unconstitutional will have an extended lifespan solely because of the reference ordered on the basis of Justice Satish Chandra Sharma's opinion. This law, as it is now evident, envisages a Prime Minister's Committee to select the CEC and the ECs, with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Minister chosen by him forming two-thirds of the Committee, making the Opposition leader's presence merely ornamental.

Had this Bench struck down the controversial law on its own, it would have radically altered India's electoral and judicial history, particularly at a time when people at large are sceptical of electoral institutions and the electoral process. That did not happen. The legitimacy of the 2023 law and the decisions of the Commission are now being questioned by Opposition parties and others, including the Cockroach Janta Party (CJP). Protests are mounting across the country, with many people calling for the resignation of the Chief Election Commissioner, Gyanesh Kumar.



Kaleeswaram Raj

A lawyer who argued in support of the Petitioners in *Anoop Baranwal* (2023) and *Dr. Jaya Thakur* (2026)

Jaya Thakur underscores the limits of judicial intervention and the enduring power of people's movements to defend the Constitution

The impact

This demand has a strong moral basis. However, replacing an individual alone cannot provide a permanent solution to systemic flaws. The Court has failed to take up the issue in time, and the present order referring the matter to a larger Bench in Dr. Jaya Thakur will, in effect, amount to an institutional confession of this failure. The statute that overturns the *Baranwal* principle and grants the CEC and the ECs lifelong immunity for their acts and words while in the office, needs to be repealed. A fresh law that incorporates the principle of a neutral body selecting the CEC and the ECs, thereby ensuring neutral umpires in the Commission, should be put in place. It is equally important to revisit the controversial revision of electoral rolls and undo its consequences.

The order in Dr. Jaya Thakur contains certain political and moral lessons. Although it does not decide the challenge, some of Justice Datta's observations are significant. The judge quoted Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's speech of October 28, 1951: "We also find that the Government servants are influencing the elections in favour of the party which is feeding them and their dependents. No less a personality than Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, at the inaugural session of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh at Delhi recently, openly charged the Government servants of helping the Congress and thereby nullifying the elections from being free and fair. ..... If Parliamentary Democracy fails in this country and it is bound to fail for the reasons mentioned by me, the only result will be rebellion, anarchy and Communism".

History magnifies and inverts reality, inviting the ruling dispensation, which claims the legacy of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, to confront its own mirror image. Today, amid institutional capture and what is described as centrally orchestrated mass disenfranchisement, Dr. Ambedkar's warning is all the more relevant.

The split judgment has become controversial for another reason as well. The fact that Justice Satish Chandra Sharma's son has served as an empanelled standing counsel for the Election Commission before the Madhya Pradesh High Court raises the possibility of a conflict of interest.

The judge's failure to disclose this association at any point has invited speculation about the impartiality of the adjudicative process. This shatters the moral and even legal foundation of Justice Sharma's order referring the matter to a Constitution Bench, thereby further delaying a decision on the case. Recently, petitions have been filed in the Court for recalling and nullifying Justice Sharma's order. In *Rupa Ashok Hurra vs Ashok Hurra* (2002), a Constitution Bench had indicated that failure on the part of a judge to disclose his connection with the subject-matter or the parties would vitiate the judgment, warranting a revisit.

The Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct state that "a judge shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all of the judge's activities". They also stipulate that "a judge shall not participate in the determination of a case in which any member of the judge's family represents a litigant or is associated in any manner with the case". The Restatement of Values of Judicial Life, adopted by the Court in May 1997, contains similar prohibitions.

Beyond the courts

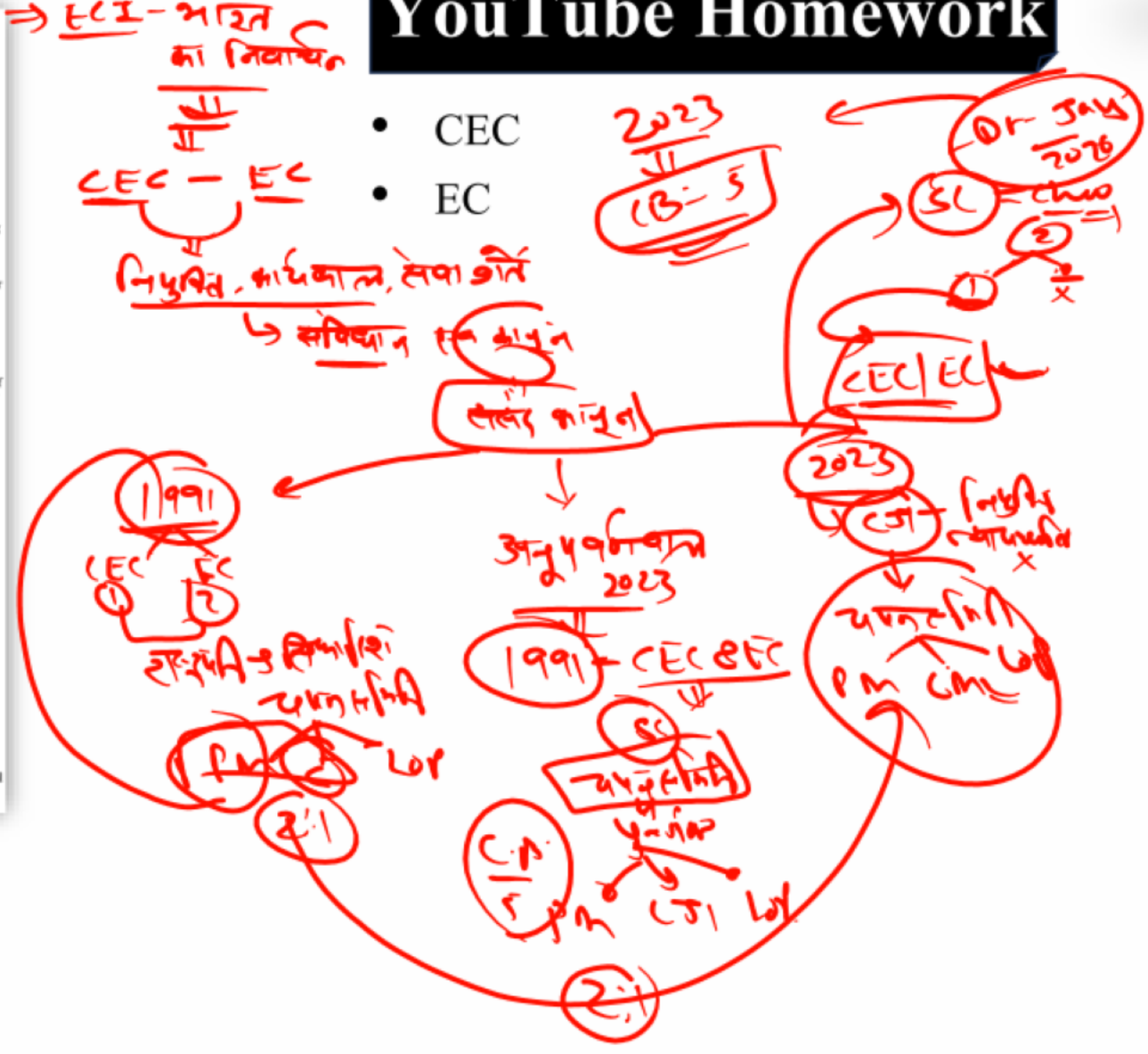
Now, back to the 2023 law. As the country's history has shown, political struggles can have a larger dimension than judicial proceedings. As regarding the draconian laws, the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA) was allowed to lapse and the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) was repealed by the Centre, even though they had earlier received the Court's endorsement.

The National Emergency (1975-77) was upheld by the Court in judgments, including the infamous ADM Jabalpur case (1976), which upheld the suspension of fundamental rights. Ultimately, the people voted Mrs. Gandhi's regime out of power in the subsequent election. Likewise, the controversial farm laws were repealed by Parliament in 2021 following massive protests.

In short, a political and moral reading of the split verdict in *Dr. Jaya Thakur* takes us beyond the Court to recognise the Constitution's potential for survival through peaceful people's movements.

YouTube Homework

- CEC
- EC



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Many youth held as SIR protests rock capital for fifth straight day

Youth and student groups march through Delhi escorted by a large contingent of security forces, demanding scrapping of SIR, resignation of CEC Gyanesh Kumar, reinstatement of Jantar Mantar as a protest site; protesters have alleged assault



Pushing forward: Demonstrators attempt to remove a barricade during a protest near Jantar Mantar in New Delhi on Wednesday. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

Lavpreet Kaur
NEW DELHI

Protesters climbed over barricades, slogans pierced through the din of police announcements, and detention buses filled up on Wednesday as hundreds of people took to the streets of central Delhi against the special intensive revision (SIR) of electoral rolls and Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar.

The fifth consecutive day of demonstrations saw separate marches by members of the Youth Congress and those of the Students' Federation of India and the Democratic Youth Federation of India.

The Left groups protested on Firoz Shah Road before a large contingent of police personnel and security forces moved in to control the crowd.

"*Vote chor, gaddi chhod* (vote thief, vacate your seat)," the protesters shouted while placards carried messages such as "We are Indians, not terrorists" and "Protest, not silence, is the lifeblood of democracy". The protesters targeted Mr. Kumar and opposed the removal of Jantar Mantar's status as a designated protest site.

The situation escalated as police personnel began detaining protesters who sat on the road, with several being bundled into detention vehicles. Protesters alleged being beaten up. The number of people detained was not made available at the time of going to press.

"We were detained, we were beaten up earlier also. By beating us, they cannot shut us up. Our protests will go on. Until Gyanesh Kumar resigns, we will remain on the roads. We will not back down," a protester said.

Around 800 metres away, Indian Youth Congress workers began a separate march from Patel Chowk Metro Station towards Jantar Mantar. Carrying party flags and placards, they demanded Mr. Kumar's resignation and raised slogans against the Union government.

"Modi ji, go back to the tea shop," read one of the placards.

The marchers initially sat outside Patel Chowk Metro Station amid a heavy security presence before proceeding along Ashoka Road.

The march was stopped near the Parliament Street police station, where protesters were detained and pushed into buses. A few climbed on top of the vehicles and continued raising slogans as the police moved to clear the area.

At both locations, extensive barricading and the deployment of security personnel turned the demonstrations into tense standoffs, with protesters resisting attempts to disperse them and police detaining those who remained on the roads.

The continuing demonstrations disrupted traffic in parts of the New Delhi district on Wednesday. Road closures, barricades, and restrictions imposed to facilitate security arrangements and control the marches led to congestion during the afternoon, leaving commuters navigating diversions and slow-moving traffic.

The demonstrations came amid a widening cycle of protests and detentions in the national capital since October 10, when the CJP called for a demonstration against SIR and Mr. Kumar. On Tuesday, members of several youth and student organisations held marches and flash protests at different locations in the city.

EDITORIAL
> PAGE 8
MORE REPORTS ON
> PAGE 5

CJP leaders remanded to five days custody for going to Jantar Mantar

Lavpreet Kaur
NEW DELHI

Cockroach Janta Party (CJP) leaders Saurav Das and Ashutosh Ranka were on Wednesday remanded to five days in judicial custody for allegedly entering Jantar Mantar area, which has been denotified as a designated protest site. The police registered two FIRs over allegations of trespass.

FULL REPORT ON
> PAGE 5

SC agrees to 'take care' of Delhi voters whose names were removed

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Wednesday agreed to intervene for Delhi's voters whose names were deleted from the electoral roll pursuant to the special intensive revision (SIR), and are now effectively being asked by the Election Commission of India (ECI) to misrepresent themselves as fresh applicants by filling out Form 6 to restore their names on the roll.

A Bench headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant was informed by advocates Prashant Bhushan and Neha Rathi, appearing for petitioners Anjali Bhardwaj and Amrita Johri, that voters seeking to restore their names are being compelled by the ECI to file a declaration that they had never voted before or face imprisonment.

"We are thinking of passing an order which will take care of this issue," the CJI remarked.

"The ECI should either allow them to file Form 8 [for shifted voters] or create a new form for voters deleted in the SIR," Mr. Bhushan submitted. He said the Delhi SIR case was listed on October 30, but that would be too late as the last date for filing claims and objections for the ongoing SIR was the same day. The Chief Justice advanced the date of hearing to October 28.

The application has asked the court to direct the ECI to frame an appropriate mechanism for restoration/inclusion of deleted voters without forcing them to apply as first-time voters.

> The EC should either allow them [voters seeking re-inclusion] to file Form 8 or create a new form for voters deleted in the SIR
> PRASHANT BHUSHAN
> Advocate for petitioners



'Fundamental anomaly'

Form 6, prescribed under the Registration of Electors Rules of 1960, requires every applicant to affirm that they are "applying for inclusion in the electoral roll for the first time".

During the enumeration phase of the SIR in Delhi, 47,56,722 electors, that is 32.78% of the voters who existed prior to the start of the SIR, were excluded from the draft roll under the category of ASDD (Absent, Shifted, Dead or Duplicate). For any person on the ASDD list, the only mechanism for filing a claim for having their name restored in the voter list is through Form 6.

"This creates a fundamental anomaly as all these people were previously enrolled on the voter list but are now required to submit Form 6 and make a declaration that they are seeking inclusion in the electoral roll for the first time, which is factually incorrect and wholly inapplicable to their circumstances," the application said.

Further, it said these persons would become vulnerable to punishment for giving a false declaration under Section 31 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, which provides for imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or a fine or both.

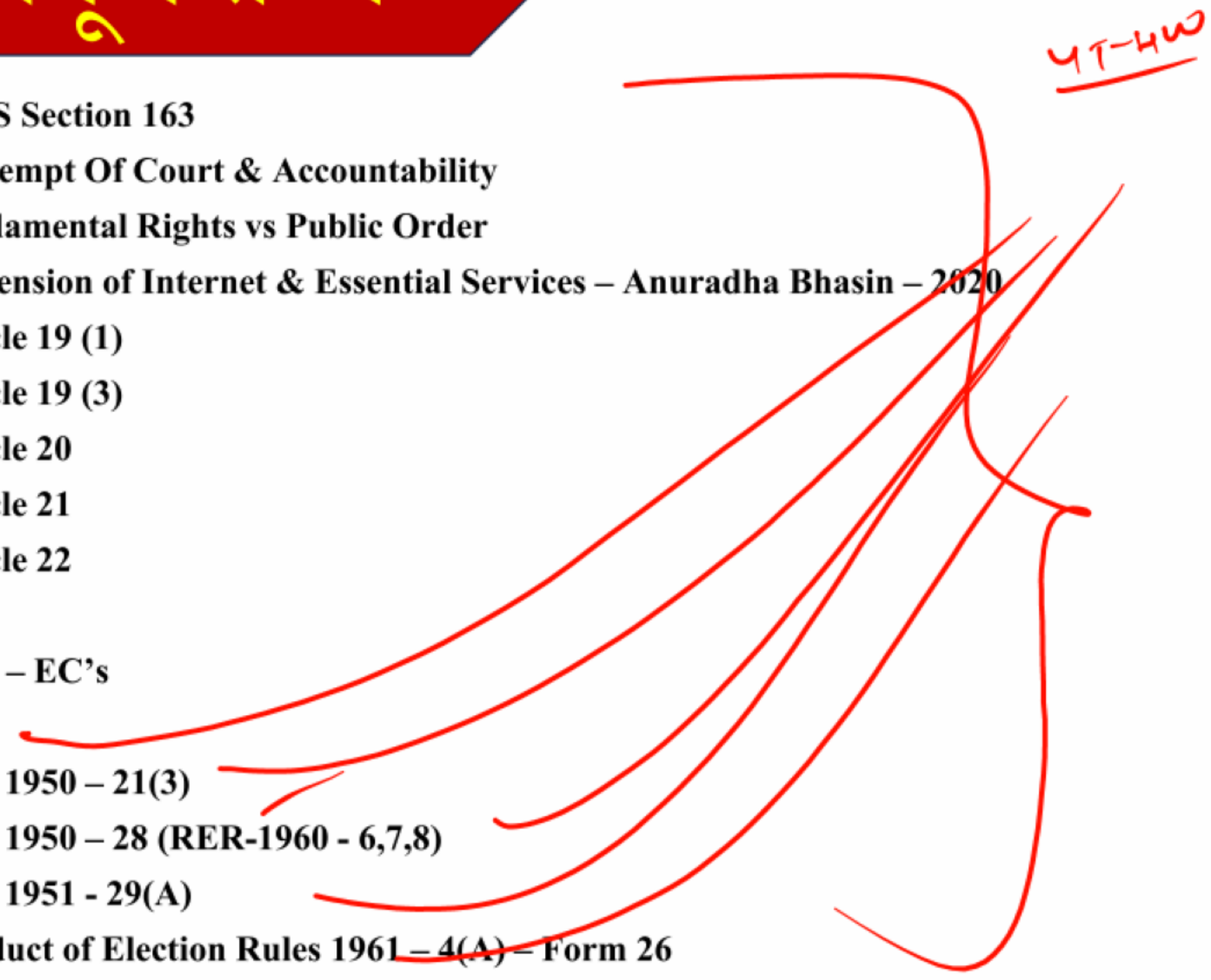
The petition also pointed out that the additional declaration form required to be submitted along with Form 6 was without the force of law and must be struck down.

The additional declaration form, published in the SIR guidelines issued in June 2026, was subsequently modified in the SIR guidelines issued in October 2025 and the May 2026 guidelines applicable for Delhi.

It said that a clarification by the ECI that the additional declaration form would not be required during the non-SIR period creates a parallel mechanism for the same purpose.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- BNSS Section 163
- Contempt Of Court & Accountability
- Fundamental Rights vs Public Order
- Suspension of Internet & Essential Services – Anuradha Bhasin – 2020
- Article 19 (1)
- Article 19 (3)
- Article 20
- Article 21
- Article 22
- ECI
- CEC – EC's
- SIR
- RPA 1950 – 21(3)
- RPA 1950 – 28 (RER-1960 - 6,7,8)
- RPA 1951 - 29(A)
- Conduct of Election Rules 1961 – 4(A) – Form 26



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Centre seeks public input on demographic changes

Home Ministry's portal invites govt. bodies, public, NGOs and 'international bodies' to submit their views on the impact of these changes on employment, education, healthcare, and local economies

Vijaita Singh
NEW DELHI



The demography panel portal says impact of changes has extended from border districts to urban centres. FILE PHOTO

The demography panel set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched a portal to allow government bodies, members of the public, NGOs, and even "international organisations" to submit their input on "frequent demographic changes in the country" preferably post-2011.

The portal said that while these changes are most visibly concentrated in border districts, their impact has extended to affect urban centres, industrial corridors, tribal regions, and other socially and economically sensitive areas, severely impacting public service delivery, local governance, resource distribution, and social cohesion.

It said that these changes are "not attributable to normal fertility or mortality trends but are instead emerging due to external abnormal factors, including illegal immigration, irregular population mobility, and administrative laxity."

The Ministry said that the inputs will help the panel to analyse and identify the causes of demographic changes and to recommend a well-organised and permanent operational system for the "legal, fair, and time-bound identification, detention, and deportation of illegal immigrants residing in the country".

The portal mandatorily seeks the mobile phone number, address, and e-mail ID of the respondents, and seeks their consent for the processing of their personal data and analysis of the information provided.

The portal – https://demography.mha.gov.in – says that the High-Level Committee on Demographic Changes (HLCDC), chaired by former Supreme Court judge Prakash Prabhakar Naolekar, was constituted on May 26 to study the "nature, causes and consequences of demographic changes being observed in various parts of the country".

The respondents have been divided into three categories: Union government Ministries, departments, and organisations; State governments and Union Territory administrations; civil society organisations, NGOs, academic institutions, industry and business associations, international organisations, and think tanks; and individual citizens, public representatives, students, and others.

There are eight questions under the individual citizen/public representative/student/others category. One of the questions asks the respondent to "describe the major demographic changes" observed or studied over the past 15 years in the geographical areas the respondent is familiar with, such as villages, towns, cities, districts, States/UTs, regions, or "across India."

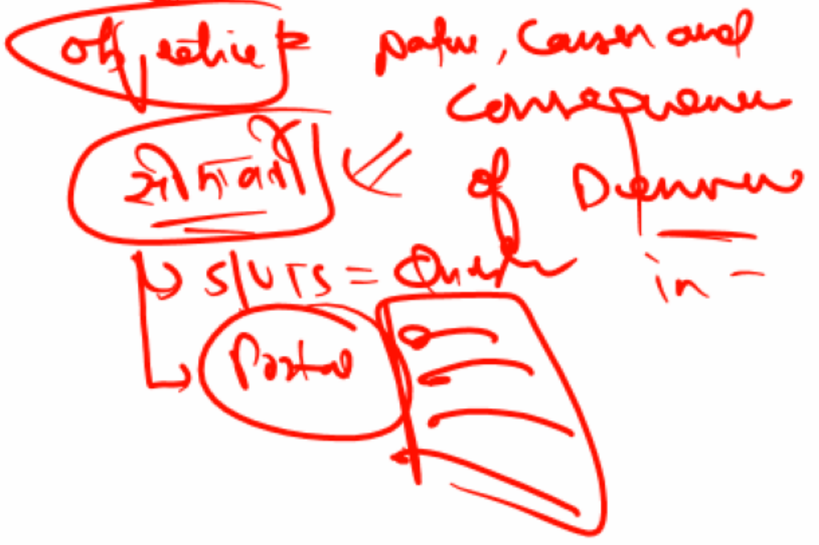
The survey seeks views on the principal drivers behind these changes and their impact on sectors such as employment, education, healthcare, housing, infrastructure, public services, the environment, social harmony, and local economies. It also invites respondents to identify challenges arising from demographic trends, highlight successful interventions by governments, local bodies or academic institutions, and share any research, reports, datasets or other evidence relevant to demographic issues.

High Level Committee on Demographic Changes 26 May 2026 के गठन

- HLCDC – 26 May 2026
- Chairman – Prakash Prabhakar Naolekar

YouTube Homework

- Demographic Devident



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

₹53,428 cr. cleared for social assistance scheme till 2030-31

Sobhana K. Nair
NEW DELHI

The Union Cabinet on Wednesday approved an outlay of ₹53,428 crore for the continuation of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for five years, from 2026-27 to 2030-31. It has also renamed the scheme and removed the "Indira Gandhi" prefix from three sub-schemes covering old-age, widow and disability pensions.

The Cabinet also revised the eligibility criteria and assistance rates for disability pension beneficiaries.

The government statement spoke of "continuation of pension schemes for old age and widows and the family benefit scheme in its existing form". The decision to lock in the budget for the next five years has raised questions, with critics arguing that NSAP is already inadequate to meet current socio-economic realities. Unlike several other welfare schemes that use the 2011 Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) data to identify beneficiaries, NSAP caps the beneficiary base for its three pension schemes at 3.09 crore.

Govt. announces the renaming of NSAP as Pradhan Mantri Samajik Sahayata Yojana

"Realising Rights: A Handbook of Welfare in India", published by Azim Premji University, notes that since this ceiling is "neither defined by administrative capacity nor the actual number of eligible rights holders, eligibility as determined in the guidelines does not translate into an entitlement in practice".

Rajendran Narayanan, Associate Professor at Azim Premji University said the decision overlooked the need for pension outlays to keep pace with demographic changes and inflation. "The decision appears to assume that the number of beneficiaries will remain static. Even for the existing beneficiary base, a back-of-the-envelope calculation using a 5% inflation rate shows that ₹55,698 crore would be required," he said.

The government also said that NSAP will be renamed the Pradhan Mantri Samajik Sahayata Yojana.

NSAP – दूसरा योजनाओं पहले से शामिल
वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना
1995
PM - RSAP
2026-27 – 2030-31
53,428 ₹

YouTube Homework

- PM-AJAY
- PM-DDKY
- दलहन आत्मनिर्भर मिशन
- पीएम-विश्वकर्मा योजना
- समुद्रमंथन

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- **NSAP (National Social Assistance Programme / राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम)** भारत सरकार की एक महत्वपूर्ण कल्याणकारी योजना है, जिसे **15 अगस्त 1995** को शुरू किया गया था। यह योजना ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (Ministry of Rural Development) द्वारा संचालित की जाती है।
- इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य देश के अत्यंत गरीब (BPL/गरीबी रेखा से नीचे) और असहाय नागरिकों—जैसे वृद्धों, विधवाओं, दिव्यांगों और ऐसे परिवारों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा (Social Security) और वित्तीय सहायता देना है, जिनके मुख्य कमाने वाले व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई हो।
- **NSAP की मुख्य 5 उप-योजनाएं (Components)**
- NSAP के अंतर्गत मुख्य रूप से 5 उप-योजनाएं शामिल हैं:

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना (IGNOAPS):

- **पात्रता:** 60 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के BPL परिवार के वरिष्ठ नागरिक।
- **सहायता राशि:**
  - 60 से 79 वर्ष के व्यक्तियों को ₹200 प्रति माह केंद्र सरकार द्वारा।
  - 80 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों को ₹500 प्रति माह।

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय विधवा पेंशन योजना (IGNWPS):

- **पात्रता:** 40 से 79 वर्ष की BPL परिवार की विधवा महिलाएं।
- **सहायता राशि:** ₹300 प्रति माह (80 वर्ष की आयु के बाद ₹500 प्रति माह)।

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय दिव्यांगता पेंशन योजना (IGNDPS):

- **पात्रता:** 18 से 79 वर्ष के BPL परिवार के व्यक्ति जो गंभीर दिव्यांगता (80% या उससे अधिक) से ग्रस्त हों।
- **सहायता राशि:** ₹300 प्रति माह (80 वर्ष की आयु के बाद ₹500 प्रति माह)।

राष्ट्रीय परिवार लाभ योजना (NFBS):

- **पात्रता:** BPL परिवार के मुख्य कमाने वाले व्यक्ति (18 से 59 वर्ष के बीच) की अकस्मात मृत्यु होने पर।
- **सहायता राशि:** पीड़ित परिवार को एकमुश्त **₹20,000** की वित्तीय सहायता।

अन्नपूर्णा योजना (Annapurna Scheme):

- **पात्रता:** ऐसे वरिष्ठ नागरिक जो वृद्ध पेंशन योजना (IGNOAPS) का लाभ नहीं ले पा रहे हैं।
- **सहायता:** प्रति माह **10 किलो मुफ्त खाद्यान्न (अनाज)** प्रदान किया जाता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

आवेदन प्रक्रिया और भुगतान

- **पारदर्शिता (DBT):** पेंशन राशि सीधे लाभार्थी के बैंक खाते या डाकघर खाते में **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** के माध्यम से भेजी जाती है।
- **आवेदन का तरीका:**
  - ग्राम पंचायत या स्थानीय नगर पालिका/निकाय के माध्यम से आवेदन किया जा सकता है।
  - UMANG ऐप या NSAP के आधिकारिक पोर्टल (nsap.nic.in) से भी ऑनलाइन आवेदन व स्टेटस चेक किया जा सकता है।
- **आवश्यक दस्तावेज:** आधार कार्ड, BPL राशन कार्ड/प्रमाण पत्र, बैंक पासबुक, आयु प्रमाण पत्र, पासपोर्ट साइज फोटो और (आवश्यकतानुसार) दिव्यांगता या मृत्यु प्रमाण पत्र।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Assess resource availability for data centres: NITI Aayog

= framework
↳ Data centre

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

The NITI framework requires assessment of projects' economic benefits against public support

An evaluation framework jointly developed by the NITI Aayog and Deloitte India calls for data centre approvals to be linked to verified availability of electricity, water and other infrastructure, while requiring States to assess the projects' economic benefits against the public support they receive.

The document, made public on Wednesday, comes amid the rapid expansion of India's data centre industry. India had 271 data centres as of January 2026, according to a February report by the Council on Energy, Environment and Water.

The installed capacity of these data centres stood at about 1.57 gigawatts (GW) in August 2026, according to the Union government. Industry estimates project that such capacity could reach 4.5-6.5 GW by 2030.

The expansion of data centres has triggered local opposition over the water, electricity and land they will require.

The NITI framework proposes moving from project-by-project approvals to planning for entire infrastructure corridors. It calls for States to prepare 20-30-year seasonal assessments of water availability, protect existing users, and ensure developers fund grid assets built exclusively for their projects.

States must pitch economic benefits after accounting for land, infrastructure, utility concessions. Incentives could be tied to measurable outcomes, including employment, renewable energy use, efficiency and local procurement, the document noted.

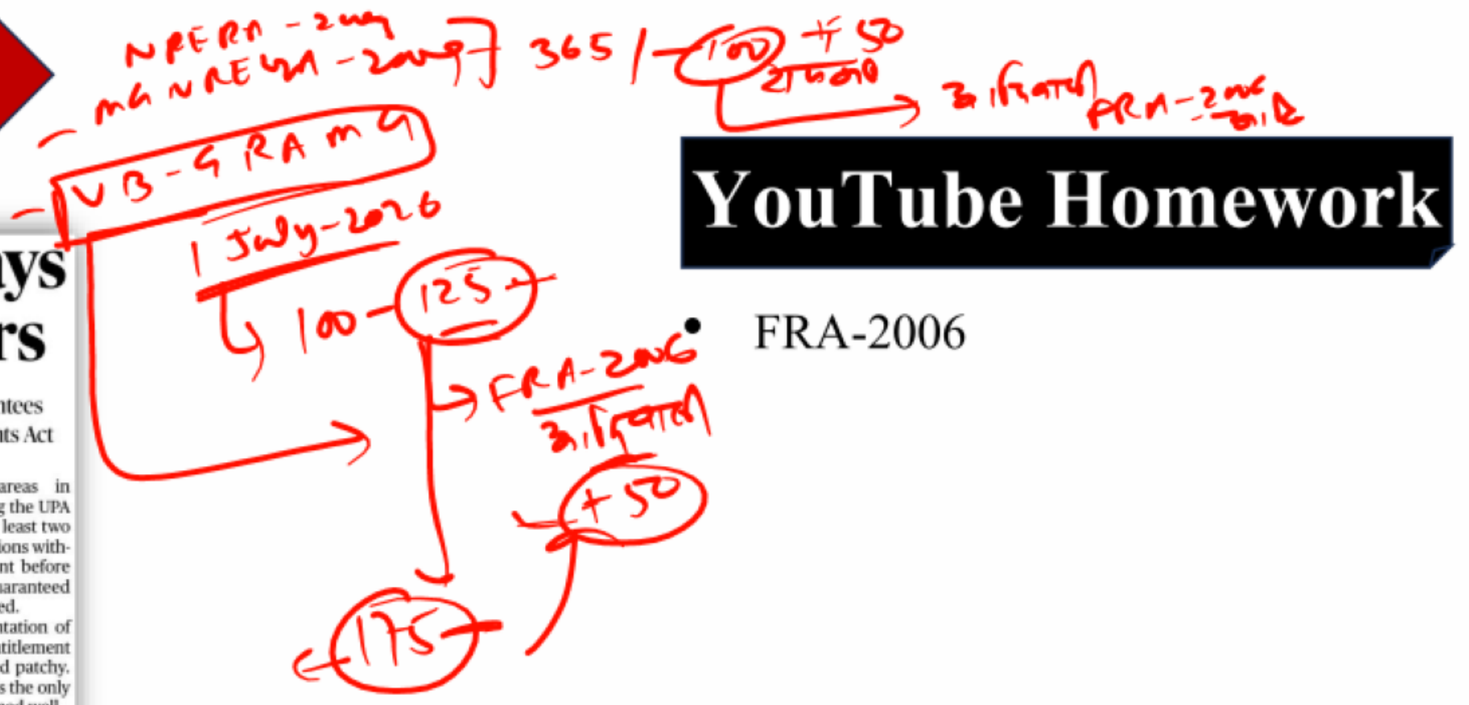
A 'five-pillar framework' also covers environmental safeguards, climate risks, and governance. It proposes a central audit mechanism, with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology as the nodal Ministry.

The presentation does not say whether the framework has been formally adopted or whether its recommendations will be binding on States.

YouTube Homework

- Niti Aayog

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



YouTube Homework

- FRA-2006

No order yet on extra 50 days of work for FRA title holders

Adivasis were entitled to additional work under MGNREGA; VB-G RAM G Act, which guarantees 125 days of employment per household in a year, has no tier for beneficiaries of Forest Rights Act

Sobhana K. Nair
NEW DELHI


In the absence of a notification, uncertainty continues over work opportunities for Adivasi households holding FRA titles. FILE PHOTO

Uncertainty continues for Adivasi households holding Forest Rights Act (FRA) titles, who were entitled under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to an additional 50 days of work over and above the 100-day annual guarantee under the UPA-era law. The new rural employment programme, the Viksit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act (VB-G RAM G), which was rolled out on July 1, is yet to issue a notification clarifying the status of this entitlement.

In a reply dated October 6 to an application under the Right to Information Act filed by Chakkradhar Buddha of the National Campaign for People's Right to Information (NCPRI), the Rural Development Ministry said that "no separate order, circular or guideline prescribing any additional wage employment entitlement for FRA title holders under VB-G RAM G has been issued as on date".

The VB-G RAM G Act, 2025, guarantees 125 days of wage employment per rural household in a financial year. It has no separate tier for FRA title holders. Section 5(4) states that the Centre or a State government may provide work beyond the guaranteed days within the limits of its economic capacity. The provision is discretionary and names no specific group. Section 7 allows the Centre, on a State's recommendation, to grant relaxations during natural calamities, including enhanced wage-employment provisioning.

In the absence of such a notification, uncertainty continues over whether Adivasi households holding FRA titles will receive only 125 days of guaranteed employment, on a par with other beneficiaries across the country, or 175 days, including the additional 50 days of employment available to them under MGNREGA.

Sources in the Ministry said the government would shortly be issuing a notification approving an additional 50 days of work.

"As there are six more months still available in the financial year, FRA beneficiaries can easily avail of the additional 50 days anytime during this period after completing 125 days," a senior Ministry official said.

Under MGNREGA, the additional entitlement began only in January 2014. An additional 50 days of guaranteed work had first been introduced for drought-prone areas in 2012. Even during the UPA regime, it took at least two years of deliberations within the government before the additional guaranteed work was approved.

The implementation of this additional entitlement has also remained patchy. Andhra Pradesh is the only State that performed well.

Data available with the Union Rural Development Ministry for 2025-26 reveal that under MGNREGA, only 15% of the 14 lakh households eligible for 150 days of work availed themselves of the benefit. Odisha had the highest number of registered households at 3,72,089, of which 71,696 availed themselves of the additional days.

Chhattisgarh had 3,20,651 registered households and 36,716 beneficiaries; Madhya Pradesh had 2,21,674 registered households and 29,065 beneficiaries; Andhra Pradesh had 1,70,851 registered households and 36,008 beneficiaries; Tripura had 1,08,532 registered households and 22,251 beneficiaries; and Maharashtra had 96,559 registered households and 8,063 beneficiaries. These six States account for 12.9 lakh of the registered households.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Bauxite mining proposal in Odisha's Balda hills threatens future of rare ground gecko

Divya Gandhi
BENGALURU

In the crevices of boulders and beneath the rustle of leaf litter in the hills of the Eastern Ghats in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh lives a tiny population of the strikingly-patterned Jeypore ground gecko, which was presumed extinct for 130 years until it was rediscovered in 2010.

Just four individuals of this endangered species have been documented in the past year in Odisha's Balda hills, worryingly, within the site of a proposed bauxite mining project by an Adani-linked group.

The nocturnal gecko, some 3.6 inches long, with a comparatively large head, and a yellow-orange body, was originally documented in 1878 by the British naturalist Richard Henry Beddome. More than a century later, in 2010, herpetologists Ishan Agarwal and Aniruddha Datta-Roy rediscovered a specimen in Odisha's Koraput district.



Facing oblivion: The Jeypore ground gecko was presumed extinct for 130 years until it was rediscovered in 2010. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Later, there were more sightings: one in 2025, and three this year, including one this month. The gecko's behaviour, habits and lifecycle continue to elude scientists.

What is known, however, is that its habitat is fast shrinking. In fact, the habitat where it was first sighted in the 1870s, Potangi in Odisha, has already been lost to bauxite mining by the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), where the animal is believed to be now extinct.

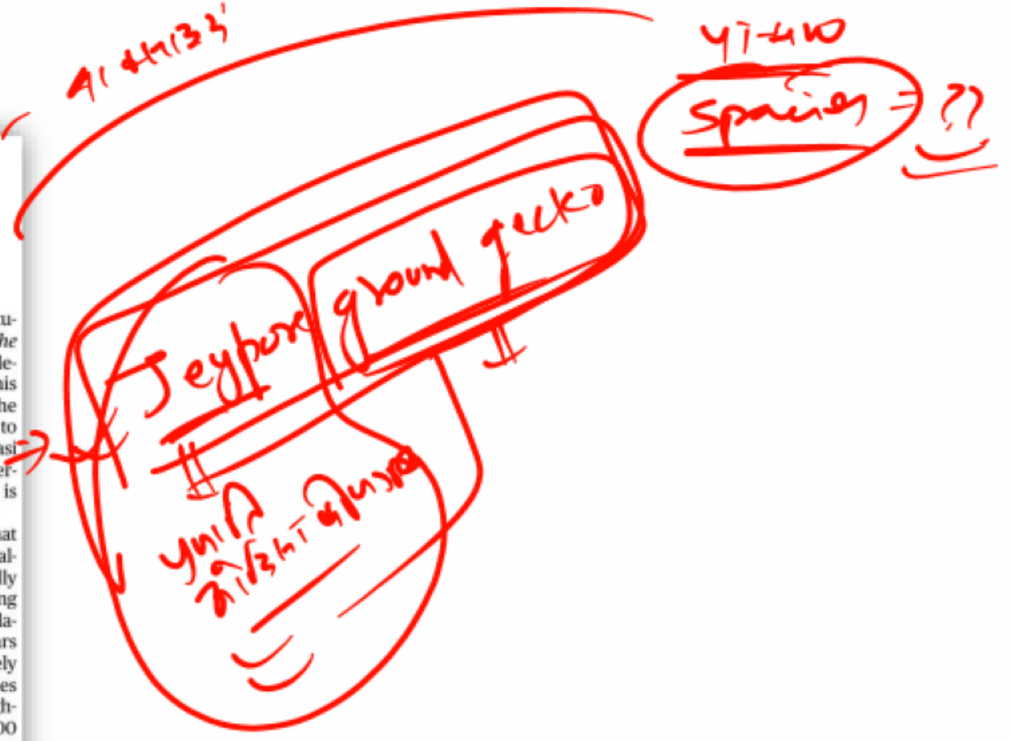
And today, the spectre of Adani's opencast bauxite mine proposal, covering 147 hectares of forest in the Balda hills, within the Nageswari reserve forest, threatens the future of this vulnerable species.

Adivasi uprising

The bauxite mining project has also been the site of much contention among resident Adivasis of the Nageswari reserve forest, who have protested the proposal for the past two years. The Bondo and Porja Adivasis, whose ancestral land this is, lodged a complaint against the Adani-subsidiary Kalinga Alumina Ltd. in February, but to no avail.

"The communities have also applied for forest rights over the hill, which the government has refused to recognise," naturalist Yuvan Aves told *The Hindu*. "There was a demonstration earlier this month too, and when the Adani group flew drones to scope the area, the Adivasi people stopped the exercise, asserting that this is their ancestral land."

Mr. Agarwal said that the gecko is "an ecologically and biogeographically significant species having split from its closest relatives over 20 million years ago." This is a relatively range-restricted species that is only found in high-elevation (900-1,400 metres) forests in the Eastern Ghats. "Anything that threatens their habitat is the major risk. Coffee [though we don't understand to what extent], hydel, mining are all potential threats," he told *The Hindu*.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Jeypore Ground Gecko

- **पूर्वी घाट के उच्च पर्वतीय जंगल (Eastern Ghats):** यह प्रजाति ओडिशा और आंध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी घाट की पहाड़ियों के उच्च-ऊंचाई वाले (900–1,400 मीटर) जंगलों में पाई जाती है।
- **विशेष स्थान (Specific Locations):**
- **बाल्डा पहाड़ियाँ (Balda Hills):** ओडिशा के **कोरापुट जिले (Koraput district)** में नागेश्वरी आरक्षित वन (Nageswari reserve forest) के अंतर्गत बाल्डा पहाड़ियों में इसकी मौजूदगी दर्ज की गई है।
- **पोटांगी (Potangi):** ओडिशा के पोटांगी क्षेत्र में भी इसे सबसे पहले देखा गया था।
- **प्राकृतिक आवास (Habitat Traits):** यह गेको चट्टानों/पत्थरों की दरारों (crevices of boulders) और झड़े हुए पत्तों के ढेर (leaf litter) के नीचे छिपकर रहता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

S&T

Majorana

Old doubts linger, yet new Microsoft quantum chip raises the stakes

Not everyone is convinced Microsoft learnt the bigger lesson from its experience with announcing the Majorana 1 chip. University of Pittsburgh professor Sergey Frolov has said Microsoft's previous record has left him unwilling to treat the new work as resting on a well-understood foundation

Vasudevan Mukunth

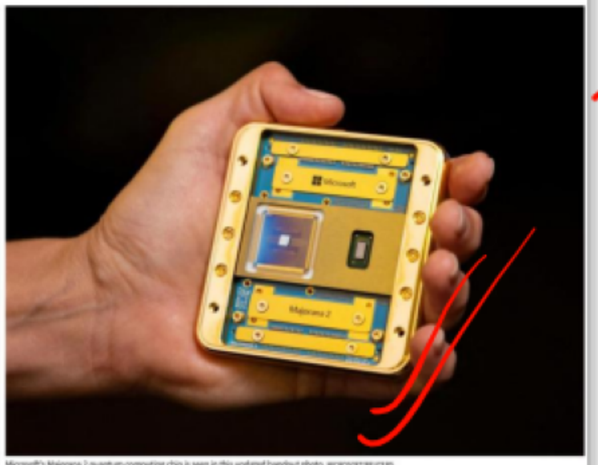
In February, the Microsoft Quantum research group announced a new kind of computer processor called Majorana 1. According to the tech giant, the processor contained the world's first topological qubits, built with a new material it called a 'topoconductor'. Majorana 1 contained eight qubits, with Microsoft Quantum saying it would in future hold a million.

The group published its paper in *Nature* the same day, and that stoked the early concerns about what Microsoft Quantum had actually demonstrated.

Foremost, the paper was considerably more circumspect than Microsoft's press release. The researchers had built devices made of indium-arsenide-aluminium and discussed a way to measure, in a 'single shot', the parity of an electronic state, i.e. whether the number of electrons was odd or even in the state, in the wire.

The team called this measurement a "necessary ingredient" for a highly sought after form of quantum computing.

However, there was a significant gap between the scopes of the paper and of the press release, prompting concerns in the scientific community that Microsoft was trying to lay claim to a commercially lucrative technology without first proving that it actually worked.



Microsoft's Majorana 2 quantum computing chip is seen in this undated handout photo. MICROSOFT/REUTERS

Zero modes

Quantum computing is a new, more powerful form of computing that scientists believe can solve some problems much better than conventional devices can. However, the quantum bits, or qubits, these machines are based on are notoriously fragile.

A qubit stores information in a quantum state, which can be disturbed by even the slightest interactions with stray heat or stray magnetic fields. Another technology called quantum error correction can compensate but not without imposing additional technological hurdles. Many leading quantum computers encode qubits in superconducting circuits, while others use atoms, ions or light. At least on paper, topological quantum computing shows another way.

In this domain, Microsoft Quantum has been trying to build a quantum computer with qubits based on particles called Majorana zero modes (MZMs). Technically, MZMs are 'emergent quasiparticles'. The physicists Sankar Das Sarma, Roman Lutchyn, and Jay Sau had predicted in 2010 that they would occur at the ends of specially engineered superconducting wires.

Two MZMs separated by some space constitute a particular quantum state, and whether that state is occupied or not can encode information, like 0 and 1. This way, each MZM pair stores information in both particles together.

This is less like one half being stored in each particle and more like both particles storing the information together: many small disturbances affecting only one end cannot destroy the information, yet both ends are required to access it. The space between the two MZMs of a pair is crucial to achieve this.

MZMs also follow some strange rules. For example, carrying out one exchange of MZMs and then another can create a different quantum state than performing the same exchange in the reverse order.

Airtight inference

But a big problem today is to ascertain if a device with the necessary superconducting wires and other parts also has MZMs. This is because there are many imposter states that are easier to create but which lack the MZMs' unusual properties. There is no way to directly spot an MZM with some kind of microscope and claim success. Instead, scientists and engineers have to measure the device's properties in different ways, and from that infer the presence of MZMs.

This inference has to be airtight, and the dispute in the Microsoft case is that its inference is not.

The matter is still on, in fact: on June 2 this year, Microsoft Quantum announced a new processor called Majorana 2 and uploaded a new preprint paper. Here, the team replaced aluminium with lead, whose superconducting state is harder to disrupt, to make the desired state more robust. It also switched to a gallium-antimonide substrate and redesigned the semiconductor stack to reduce disorder.

The upgrade was apparently dramatic: in Microsoft's telling, the topological gap – the energy needed to excite the system out of its protected state – had increased from around 30 microelectron-volts to 70 microelectron-volts. The parity switching time had also increased from a few milliseconds to around 20 seconds.

The group presented this as proof of topological-quantum computing's promise because the new numbers were indicative of the encoded information being more robustly protected from disturbances. On the back of these reported advances, the company said it would build a scalable quantum computer by 2029 – a significantly shortened deadline considering how complex the technology still is.

Rebuttal and response

However, not everyone is convinced that Microsoft learnt the bigger lesson from last time. As University of Pittsburgh professor Sergey Frolov has said, Microsoft's previous record has left him unwilling to treat the new work as resting on a well-understood foundation.

MZMs are very difficult to create and detect. For example, researchers from TU-Delft in the Netherlands published a paper in *Nature* in 2018 claiming they had spotted MZMs. But it had to be retracted three years later after independent scientists found problems in the data analysis. In its 2025 paper, the Microsoft Quantum team used the topological gap protocol it had presented in a 2023 paper: a way to use electrical conductance data to identify combinations of magnetic field and gate voltage that are consistent with gapped MZMs. The team then used a technique called radio-frequency interferometry to check one region of the device, and where the team said the data had evidence of parity switching.

But at an American Physical Society meeting a month later, scientists remained sceptical. The Microsoft team had demonstrated one measurement on one wire in the paper and itself presented additional measurements of a different kind, but many physicists still had doubts.

Cornell University professor Eun-Ah Kim said the data was quite weak while Argonne National Laboratory physicist Karthek Agarwal called the paper's claims premature, even if not deserving to be dismissed. Henry Legg, a lecturer at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, in particular said the headline data came from a small number of measurements on one device. Then, on June 24 this year, *Nature* published a rebuttal by Dr. Legg alongside a response from Microsoft Quantum (physicist Chetan Nayak was the corresponding author). In his rebuttal, based on his own work over the last year, Dr. Legg contended that Microsoft's device itself may not have been qualified to host MZMs, that the underlying data of how electric currents move in the device appeared consistent with a gapless and highly disordered system, and that the topological gap protocol was sensitive, rather than agnostic, to how a researcher chose to analyse the system.

In response, Nayak et al. disputed Dr. Legg's logic and said its claims were based on the radio-frequency measurements, not the protocol.

Many physicists believe Microsoft's attempts are promising and commend its transparency with data. But many physicists also remain unconvinced that the qubits in Majorana 1 and Majorana 2 are working topological qubits.

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महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

भौतिकी (Physics) में: मेजरना फर्मियोन (Majorana Fermion)

- विज्ञान और कंप्यूटिंग के क्षेत्र में **"Majorana 1"** (मेजरना 1) का संबंध भौतिकी के एक क्रांतिकारी कण से है:
- **परिभाषा:** मेजरना फर्मियोन एक ऐसा प्राथमिक कण (elementary particle) है जो **स्वयं का ही प्रति-कण (antiparticle)** होता है। इसकी खोज की अवधारणा 1937 में इतालवी भौतिक विज्ञानी **एटोरे मेजरना (Ettore Majorana)** ने प्रस्तुत की थी।
- **क्वॉक/क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग:** माइक्रोसॉफ्ट (Microsoft) और अन्य शोध संस्थान **"Majorana 1"** नाम से ऐसे टोपोलॉजिकल क्वैसिपार्टिकल्स (topological quasiparticles) या टोपोलॉजिकल क्युबिट्स (topological qubits) विकसित करने पर काम कर रहे हैं।
- **महत्व:** इसका उपयोग **क्वॉंटम कंप्यूटर (Quantum Computers)** बनाने में किया जा रहा है जो पारंपरिक कंप्यूटरों की तुलना में अत्यधिक स्थिर, त्रुटि-रहित (error-resistant) और कई गुना तेज़ होंगे।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

India's China+1 lessons lie within its own States

"Don't look at India – look at what's happening with specific States," a veteran investor told these writers in one of 50 interviews with senior industry executives, policymakers and experts for a 2026 study at the East Asian Institute on how global firms are reworking their China+1 plans.

However, the national conversation tends to run the other way. Every few months, someone advises India to study Vietnam's industrial parks, Mexico's nearshoring or Poland's supply chains. Meanwhile, two instructive case studies sit right at home – in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Global firms do not choose "India" as a homogenous monolithic edifice. They choose a State, and with it, the land, power supply, approvals, workers and suppliers.



P.S. Srinivas

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Anisha Sircar

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Two States, their approaches

At Sriperumbudur, near Chennai, Foxconn employs tens of thousands of people assembling iPhones. Tata Electronics has expanded at Hosur. In January 2026, the Centre approved projects in Tamil Nadu under its Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS), including mobile-phone enclosure units by Yuzhan Technology, a Foxconn-linked firm, and Tata Electronics. These are commitments rather than finished factories, but they reflect the advantages of an industrial ecosystem that has taken decades to build.

None of this began with China+1. Tamil Nadu invested in technical education, built an automobile and components industry around Chennai, and developed the suppliers, skills and administrative experience that new manufacturers look for. Several investors told us that policy continuity is essential and that commitments must be honoured regardless of political turnover. That is now being tested following the change of government in Tamil Nadu in May 2026. One academic respondent argued that Tamil Nadu would have done well irrespective of China. Its industrial base took four or five decades to build; no announcement of an industrial park or round of subsidies can conjure that up. Karnataka followed a different path. Bengaluru began with software and engineering talent, and not Chennai's automobile base. Foxconn's 300-acre campus at Devanahalli, where women reportedly form about 80% of the workforce, aims to create around 50,000 jobs. Tata Electronics took over Wistron's iPhone plant at Narsapura, in a deal agreed in late 2023, and has grown rapidly since.

Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are leading examples of how industrial ecosystems attract global manufacturers

Tamil Nadu faces limits in land, power and labour, and relies on migrant workers from the northern and central States. It is now seeking to move beyond labour-intensive assembly towards more capital-intensive manufacturing and innovation-led exports.

National policy, State-level delivery

National incentives are integral, too. One manufacturer explained the combined effect of tariffs and production-linked incentives (PLI): "If the duty is 20 per cent and I get a PLI of 6 per cent, competitors cannot compete with me. This is working right here." The PLI scheme for large-scale electronics manufacturing ended on March 31, 2026, and the Cabinet approved a successor on July 15. In January, the Centre cleared 22 proposals under the ECMS, worth ₹41,863 crore and expected to create 33,791 direct jobs across eight States. The Centre describes this spread as "geographically balanced industrial growth". In March, the Cabinet approved easing Press Note 3, which introduced curbs in 2020 on investment from countries sharing a land border with India. These measures help attract investment, but whether that investment takes root depends on what individual States can offer. The factory still has to come up somewhere.

Still, Tamil Nadu ranks only fifth in the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade's (DPIIT) data on foreign direct investment (FDI) equity inflows for October 2019 to March 2026, accounting for about 6%. This is behind Maharashtra (31%), Karnataka (21%), Gujarat (15%) and Delhi (13%).

However, DPIIT records FDI against the State in which the receiving company has its head office, rather than where the money is spent. So, the figures tell us little about where factories are being built.

Assembly is only the first step. One electronics executive told us that "very few components are manufactured in India" and that there is still a "huge reliance on China for major parts and supply chains". Backward linkages remain thin. Another respondent said his firm had set a billion-dollar target for sourcing in India but, after two or three years, had managed to source "about 600 million out of that". Such ecosystems cannot be built in a hurry: "Value addition is a process which takes time – it is a four-to-five-year process."

Electronics exports touched about $48 billion in 2025-26, while imports stood at about $116 billion. Although export growth is impressive, the trade gap suggests that India still has considerable ground to cover in component manufacturing. One executive described the exports as "assembled products with 20 per cent inputs in India".

India's industrial divide

Concentration also carries risks. One respondent said growth is "largely happening in the southern and western parts, not in the most populous States such as Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand".

Spreading subsidies thinly will not, by itself, replicate Tamil Nadu's supplier networks or Karnataka's technical labour pool. The key questions are what these States did to prepare land, train workers, clear approvals, nurture suppliers and retain investors, and which of these measures can be replicated, and what rests on decades of accumulated capacity.

India's China+1 debate keeps looking abroad for a model, even as some of the most instructive factories have been coming up all along on the outskirts of Chennai and Bengaluru.

This article draws on 50 interviews for the EAI Special Report, "India, China, and the 'China+1' Strategies of Global Firms" (September 2026), and on P.S. Srinivas, Frank N. Pieke and Alfred Schipke, "India, China and the China+1 Strategy", Global Policy (2026)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

INBRIEF



Govt. to roll out BS-VII norms for new cars from April 2029

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) is planning to roll out stricter BS-VII emission standards for new cars and SUVs from April 1, 2029, according to a draft gazette notification. The ministry said in an October 12 draft notification that it will implement all new norms in three phases spanning 6 years from April 2029 to April 2035. PTI

BS-VI
↳ BS-VII
April-2029

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Houthis vow more strikes on Saudi airports, oil sites after Aramco hit

An attack on Aramco's Dhahran headquarters reportedly caused a blaze spreading across several floors; the group says its strikes on 'legitimate targets' are a retaliation for Saudi attacks on Yemen and the kingdom's support for Yemeni govt. forces

Reuters
RIYADH/DUBAI

Yemen's Houthis (Ansar Allah) vowed on Wednesday to press on with attacks on airports and oil facilities in Saudi Arabia, a day after a strike that sources said caused extensive damage to the headquarters of oil giant Saudi Aramco.

The Houthis said the threatened locations were legitimate targets and described their attacks as retaliation for Saudi strikes on Yemen, threatening to escalate a conflict reignited by the U.S.-Iran confrontation in the Gulf.



Critical strike: The headquarters of Saudi Aramco in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, before it was attacked on Tuesday night. REUTERS

Saudi Arabia has faced widening Houthi strikes over the past week, including an attack on King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh on Saturday that killed 13 people.

Tuesday night's attack on Saudi Aramco's base in the eastern city of Dhahran caused a fire that spread across several floors, three people with knowledge of the matter told *Reuters*. The Saudi Energy Ministry had said the strike caused a limited fire.

Operations at Aramco were continuing normally, with employees working from home, according to two of the sources.

The escalating conflict has dealt a blow to Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman's ambitious plans to transform and diversify the Saudi economy and reduce its reliance on oil.

The Houthis say they have been retaliating for the kingdom's backing of Yemeni government forces in the Yemen war that restarted last month.

The Saudi-led coalition said it had intercepted a ballistic missile fired by the Houthis towards Riyadh on Wednesday, and several loud booms were heard in the Saudi capital.

Saudi authorities earlier issued an alert for a possible aerial threat in Riyadh on Wednesday before the warning was lifted, a witness said.

In their statement on Wednesday, the Houthis said they had launched ballistic missiles, cruise missiles and drones at the Saudi Aramco facilities in Dhahran, Riyadh airport and an Aramco refinery in Riyadh.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Saudi Arabia's Oil Routes

1 Eastern route (via Persian Gulf)
To the east of Saudi Arabia is the Persian Gulf, from where its oil goes to the Gulf of Oman and then the Arabian Sea, to reach its major oil consumers in Asia. Strait of Hormuz links the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. This route is disrupted because of the Iranian and US blockades.

2 Western route (via Red Sea)
Saudi Arabia, thus, is dependent more heavily than usual on its western coast, where its ships can enter the Red Sea, cross the Bab-el-Mandeb to reach the Gulf of Aden, and continue out into the Arabian Sea. It is this route that the Houthis threaten.

3 Land pipeline (east to Yanbu)
Saudi Arabia has a land pipeline to bring oil from the east to the port of Yanbu in the west. This pipeline has also been damaged in the recent fighting.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



The New Yalu River Bridge connects China's Dandong city with North Korea's Sinuiju. REUTERS

China-North Korea bridge will open over a decade late

Associated Press
BEIJING

A new bridge linking China and North Korea is set to open on Thursday after more than a decade of delay in the latest sign of closer ties between the two countries.

The official Chinese news agency Xinhua reported on Wednesday that both sides will hold a ceremony for the launch of the New Yalu River Bridge. The four-lane, 3-km bridge will connect the northeastern Chinese city of Dandong to the North Korean city of Sinuiju.

The bridge initially was expected to enter use in 2014 after China apparently completed construction of access roads, customs facilities and other related infrastructure on its side. But the date passed with no sign of an opening and without North Korea doing corresponding works on its side.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson said on Wednesday the new bridge will further promote economic, trade and "people-to-people exchanges."

"China and the DPRK are friendly neighbours linked by rivers and mountains," said Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Mao Ning. She added the bridge is an important "project for connectivity" between the two countries.

The new link is expected to lessen the burden on an existing yet aging bridge on the Dandong-Sinuiju route, which handles more than 70 per cent of official trade between the two countries.

The bridge's opening comes about a month after North Korea and Russia opened a 1-km road bridge over the Tumen River as part of their efforts to cement relations.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Trump says oil, mineral exploration in Greenland is set to begin; it's not that simple

Associated Press

U.S. President Donald Trump said "massive" oil, gas and mineral exploration is set to begin in "our new and beautiful Greenland " early Wednesday.

It was not immediately clear what exploration or developments the U.S. President was referring to in his socila media post, and Greenland is a self-governing territory of Denmark, rather than a part of the United States.

Mr. Trump posted on his Truth Social platform following a campaign event on Tuesday in Wasilla, Alaska, to stump for Republican U.S. Sen. Dan Sullivan as he seeks his third term to represent the state in an election against Democratic former U.S. congresswoman Mary Peltola.

Rising energy prices – a direct result of Mr. Trump's war in Iran – are creating serious and sustained financial hardships for America's working class ahead of the midterm elections next month. Mr. Trump's comments on Wednesday are likely aimed at addressing voters' concerns before they head to the polls.

Harsh conditions

But despite Mr. Trump's optimism, resource exploration and extraction in Greenland has stymied companies for decades thanks to the island's harsh climate, lack of key infrastructure and difficult geology. Previous efforts to extract so-called rare earth minerals, as well as oil and gas, have never progressed beyond the exploratory stage.

Mr. Trump's comments about the Arctic island come less than a month after he signed an agreement with the leaders of Denmark and Greenland to strengthen security in the Arctic and North Atlantic following months of tensions with NATO allies over the U.S. President's repeated demands to take control of the semi-autonomous Danish territory. It does not grant the U.S. any special exploration rights, but does place some limits on investments by non-NATO countries in strategic sectors.

The deal also paved the way for more U.S. bases in Greenland and eased tensions over Mr. Trump's repeated calls for Greenland to become part of the United States. The agreement would still apply if Greenland eventually chooses independence.



Tough nut to crack: Harsh climate, lack of key infrastructure and difficult geology have dissuaded from exploration in Greenland. AFP

Mr. Trump has expressed his desire to acquire Greenland since as long ago as 2019 and, during his second term, issued threats to seize the territory from Denmark, a NATO ally.

Representatives of the leaders of Denmark and Greenland did not immediately return requests for comment on Wednesday.

Rare earth deposits

Greenland has large deposits of the rare earth minerals that are needed to make everything from computers and smartphones to batteries, solar and wind technologies that will power the transition away from fossil fuels. China currently dominates the world's supply of these critical minerals and the Trump administration is seeking to break Beijing's chokehold on them.

The U.S. Geological Survey has also identified major potential offshore deposits of oil and natural gas.

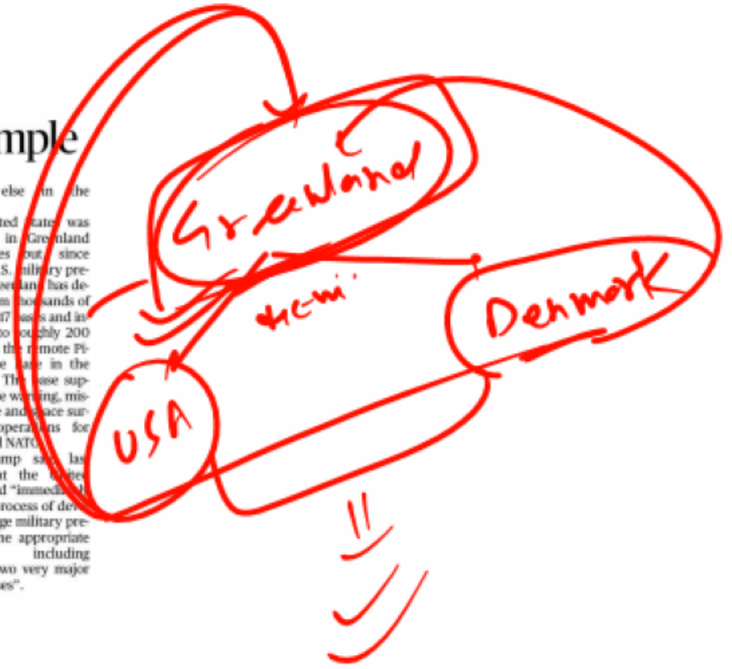
But tapping these resources could be prohibitively difficult: the rare earth minerals are encased in rock, and the offshore oil and natural gas deposits are covered by Arctic ice.

Mr. Trump's Truth Social post also touted Greenland's strategic location, saying that "from a Security Purpose in the Defense and Offense of both the United States of America, and Europe," the island is "second to none."

"Any future attack on the United States will have to come across Greenland, where our Defense will routinely knock down drones, missiles, or any other form of weapon not yet even conceived," he wrote. "It gives us time, location, and sightline, like nowhere else on the World!"

The United States was prominent in Greenland for decades but since 1945, the U.S. military presence in Greenland has decreased from thousands of soldiers on 17 bases and installations to roughly 200 soldiers on the remote Pituffik Space Base in the northwest. The base supports missile warning, missile defence and space surveillance operations for the U.S. and NATO.

Mr. Trump said last month that the United States would "immediately begin the process of developing a large military presence in the appropriate locations", including "building two very major military bases".



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य


GREENLAND (DENMARK) LOCATION MAP
GREENLAND (DENMARK)
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Antarctic Circle
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
0 2,000 Miles

Home Assignment

- World Alzheimer Day
- Asiatic Lion

प्रश्न: निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देश भूमध्य सागर (Mediterranean Sea) के साथ अपनी सीमा साझा नहीं करता है?

(A) इटली

(B) ग्रीस (यूनान)

(C) सर्बिया

(D) मिस्र (Egypt)

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