UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

ONE STOP SOLUTION

By **Faiyaz Sir**



The Indian EXPRESS

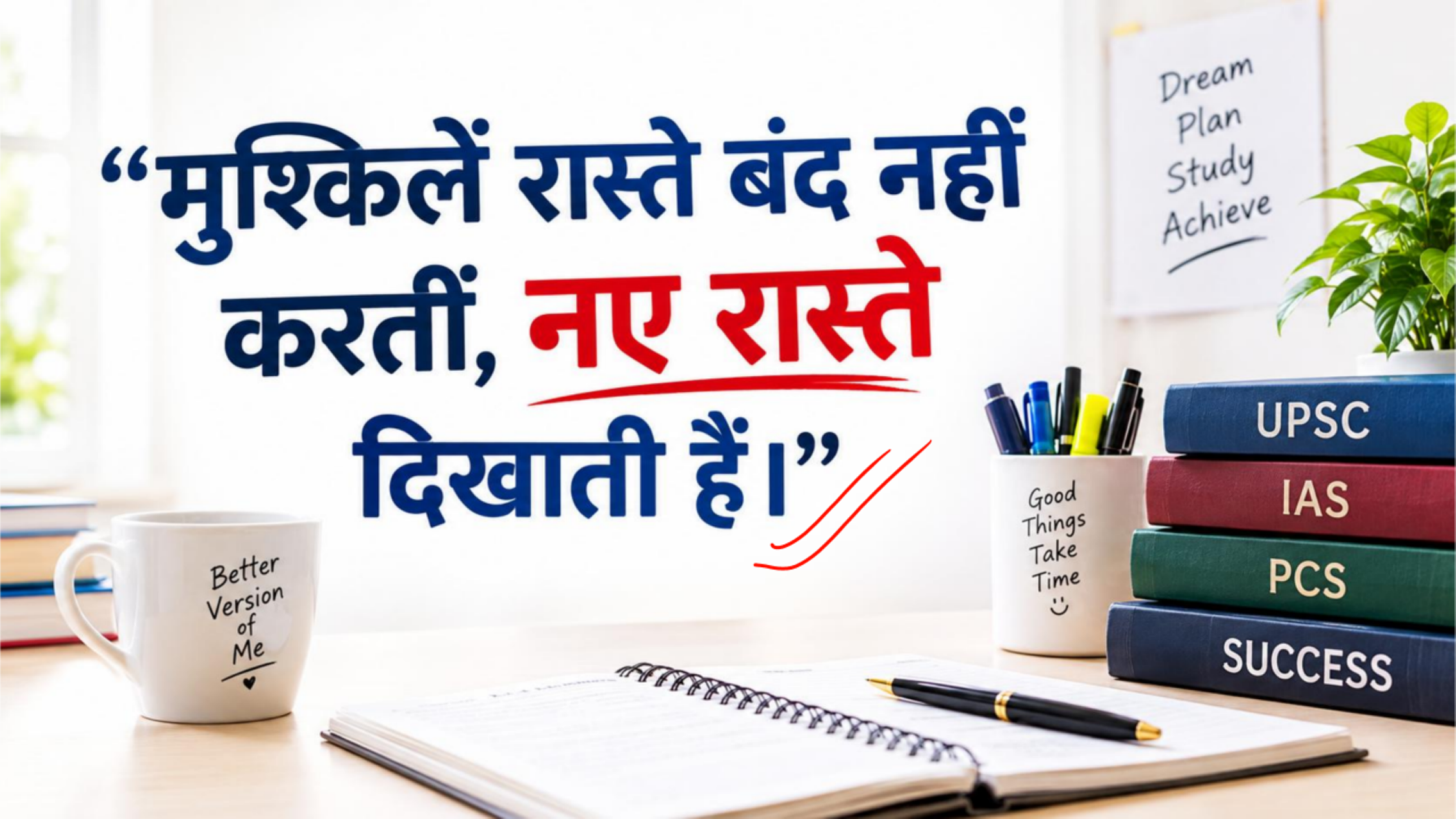
THE HINDU

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16 OCTOBER

COMPLETE COVERAGE | EXAM FOCUSED | ANALYSIS MADE EASY | STATIC + CURRENT INTEGRATION

STAY AHEAD STAY PREPARED


“मुश्किलें रास्ते बंद नहीं करतीं, नए रास्ते दिखाती हैं।”
Dream
Plan
Study
Achieve
Better Version of Me
Good Things Take Time
UPSC
IAS
PCS
SUCCESS

आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

- World Food Day – FAO
- CEC, EC - Immunity
- महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य –

'Innovate today, nourish tomorrow' for food security

Konda Reddy Chavva
Officer-in-Charge, Food Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Representation in India

James Marc de Sousa-Shields
Country Director and Representative, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Elisabeth Faure
Representative and Country Director, the World Food Programme (WFP) in India

The simple yet profound theme, "Innovate today, nourish tomorrow", for World Food Day 2026, observed on October 16, reminds us that the future cannot be built with the tools of the past alone. The need to scale up innovation is urgent, as 645 million people still face hunger, while one-third of the world's population cannot afford a healthy diet.

Three interconnected factors continue to push these numbers. Climate-related risks are reducing yields and disrupting growing seasons. Economic shocks and stubborn food-price inflation are eroding purchasing power. Conflict, war and civil strife tear up harvests, displace farmers, disrupt supply chains and destroy the very institutions that protect people from hunger.

From scarcity to surplus and nutrition

Over the decades, India has emerged as a food-surplus nation and one of the world's largest producers of foodgrains, milk, pulses, fruits and vegetables. One of the decisive factors in this transformation from scarcity was the 'Green Revolution'. The introduction of high-yielding varieties, backed by expanded irrigation and assured prices, increased cereal production, which became the basis for India's public distribution and nutrition schemes.

India's abundance in food production has become the foundation of the world's largest food safety net. Under the National Food Security Act, 2013, India provides a legal entitlement to subsidised foodgrains to up to 75% of its rural population and 50% of its urban population, reaching approximately 81 crore people. Since January 2024, the government has provided these foodgrains free of cost under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, a guarantee that has been extended until 2028.

This architecture rests on the Targeted Public Distribution System, strengthened by digitised ration cards, Aadhaar seeding and the One Nation One Ration Card portability scheme, which lets migrant workers draw their foodgrain entitlements anywhere in the country.

As countries across the Global South grapple with climate change, conflict and economic uncertainty, India offers lessons that can be adapted to their needs

India's transformation in food security and nutrition is being driven by innovation. The government is focusing on technology, data and finance to make farming more resilient, resource-efficient and viable, while improving access to and the efficiency of food safety nets.

Complementing efforts

It is at this intersection that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP) are complementing India's efforts by providing technical expertise, developing solutions and strengthening institutional capacities.

On the farm, the FAO is supporting digital agriculture by developing advisory road maps and building the capacities of frontline extension workers. In livestock and dairy, FAO's Clean Milk Scorecard gives farmers a digital tool to assess cattle management, hygiene and milk production practices and provides actionable feedback. These tools translate technical knowledge into actionable advice, supporting better farm-level decisions and improved productivity. The FAO is also working to address food loss, a challenge with implications for nutrition, resource efficiency, climate action and farmers' incomes. Its work includes measuring losses, assessing their environmental impacts and identifying pathways to valorise them through composting, bioenergy and recycling.

On financing and investment, the IFAD focuses on the first mile of food systems, where risks are highest and private investment is thinnest. Its "financing plus" approach integrates support across the value chain – from production and market access to finance and small-scale infrastructure – and is designed to crowd in domestic public and private capital, rather than substitute for it. Every dollar IFAD has invested in India has leveraged more than three dollars in total investment. Across IFAD's global portfolio, projects with strong private-sector participation have delivered income gains of 64%, four times higher than those without such participation. IFAD is now beginning to lend directly to the private sector to bridge this gap, and India has one of its largest pipelines of such operations in Asia and the Pacific.

On access and availability, the WFP, the world's largest humanitarian organisation and the winner of the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize, has worked in India for over 63 years. It now focuses on enhancing the efficiency of the public food distribution system through innovations such as Grain ATMs, supply chain optimisation and the incubation of solutions through the Public Services Lab at the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi. The WFP also works to improve the nutritional effectiveness of food assistance, particularly for children and pregnant women. This includes assessing food baskets, recommending dietary diversity and integrating nutrition considerations, including the incorporation of nutrient-rich millets and other nutri-cereals.

India's blueprint

India's experience is increasingly relevant beyond its borders. Its innovations have been shaped by constraints, including fragmented landholdings, monsoon-fed agriculture, multilingual populations and limited resources. As nations across the Global South face climate change, conflict and economic uncertainty, India offers principles to adapt.

The future requires us to look beyond sufficiency towards better nutrition, scalable innovations and equitable food systems built around climate-resilient and biofortified crops, nutritionally diverse diets and value chains that reward smallholders. Innovation must remain pro-smallholder and pro-woman, drawing deeply on traditional knowledge even as it embraces scientific advances.

On this World Food Day, we reaffirm our shared resolve with India: to innovate today, and in doing so, to nourish tomorrow.

- editorial

16 October - World Food Day

खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए 'आज नवाचार करें, कल का पोषण करें' ('Innovate today, nourish tomorrow' for food security)

1. नवाचार की आवश्यकता

- विश्व खाद्य दिवस 2026 की थीम **"आज नवाचार करें, कल का पोषण करें"** हमें याद दिलाती है कि भविष्य का निर्माण अतीत के पुराने साधनों से नहीं किया जा सकता।
- आज दुनिया भर में **64.5 करोड़ लोग भुखमरी का सामना कर रहे हैं**, जबकि दुनिया की एक-तिहाई आबादी पौष्टिक भोजन का खर्च उठाने में असमर्थ है।
- इसके तीन प्रमुख कारण हैं:
  - **जलवायु जोखिम:** बदलता मौसम फसलों की उपज घटा रहा है।
  - **आर्थिक झटके:** खाद्य पदार्थों की बढ़ती कीमतें लोगों की क्रय शक्ति छीन रही हैं।
  - **संघर्ष और युद्ध:** ये आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं (supply chains) को नष्ट कर रहे हैं।

2. कमी से अधिशेष और पोषण तक (From scarcity to surplus and nutrition)

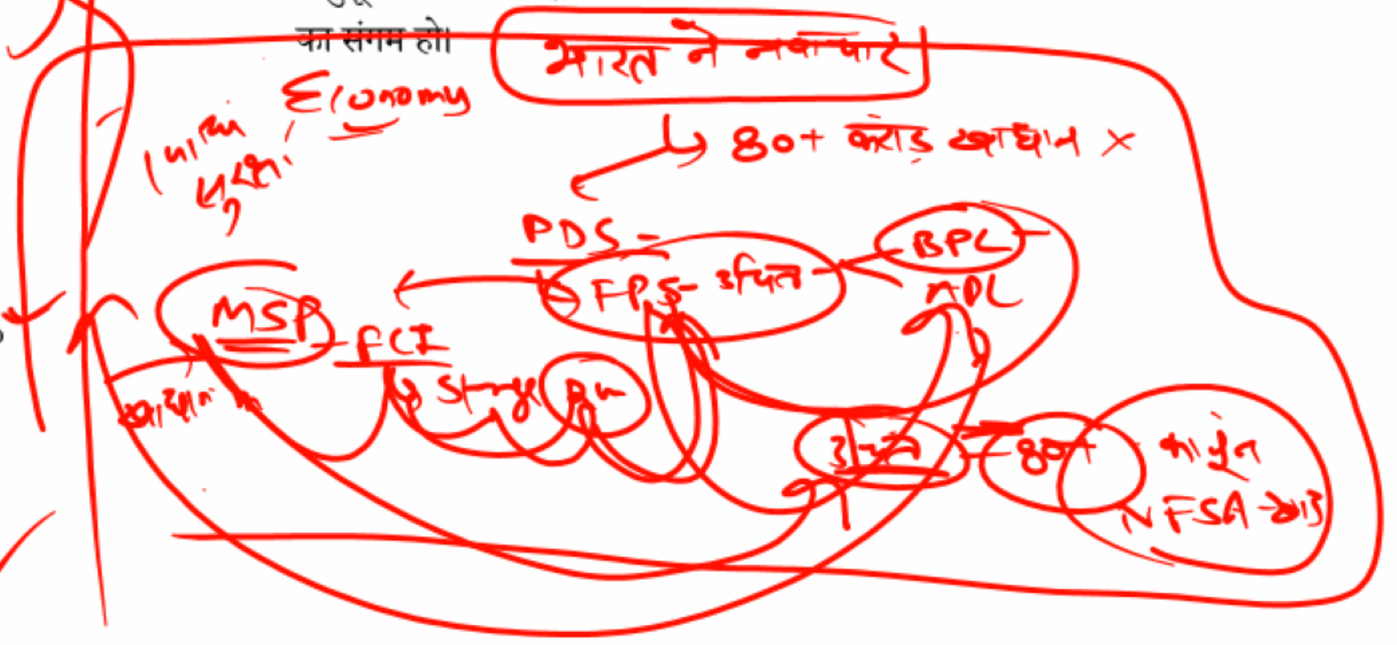
- पिछले कुछ दशकों में, भारत खाद्य-कमी वाले देश से उबरकर एक **खाद्य-अधिशेष (Food-Surplus) राष्ट्र** बन गया है।
- इस बदलाव की नींव 'हरित क्रांति' थी, जिसने खाद्यान्न उत्पादन बढ़ाकर भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) का आधार तैयार किया।
- **राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (NFSA), 2013:** इसके तहत ग्रामीण आबादी के 75% और शहरी आबादी के 50% हिस्से (लगभग 81 करोड़ लोग) को रियायती दर पर खाद्यान्न का कानूनी अधिकार मिला।
- **प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (PMGKAY):** जनवरी 2024 से सरकार इन 81 करोड़ लोगों को **मुफ्त खाद्यान्न** प्रदान कर रही है, जिसे 2028 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।
- इस व्यवस्था को डिजिटाइज्ड राशन कार्ड, आधार सीडिंग और **'वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड' (ONORC)** योजना से मजबूत किया गया है, जिससे प्रवासी मजदूर देश में कहीं भी अपना राशन ले सकते हैं।

3. पूरक प्रयास (Complementing efforts)

- संयुक्त राष्ट्र की तीन प्रमुख एजेंसियां (FAO, IFAD, WFP) भारत के प्रयासों में सहयोग कर रही हैं:
- **FAO (खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन):**
  - डिजिटल कृषि और सलाहकारी सेवाओं को बढ़ावा दे रहा है।
  - पशुपालन के लिए **'क्लीन मिल्क स्कोरकार्ड'** जैसा डिजिटल टूल उपलब्ध कराया है।
  - खाद्य नुकसान (Food Loss) को कम करने और बायो-एनर्जी/कंपोस्टिंग के रास्ते तलाश रहा है।
- **IFAD (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास कोष):**
  - कृषि क्षेत्र में वित्तीय निवेश और बुनियादी ढांचे को बढ़ावा दे रहा है।
  - निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी के जरिए छोटे किसानों की आय में 64% तक वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है।
- **WFP (विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम):**
  - **'ग्रेन एटीएम' (Grain ATMs)**, आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के अनुकूलन और IIT दिल्ली के साथ **पब्लिक सर्विसेज लैब** के माध्यम से राशन वितरण प्रणाली को सुचारू बना रहा है।
  - बच्चों और गर्भवती महिलाओं के पोषण के लिए मोटे अनाज (Nutri-cereals/Millets) को बढ़ावा दे रहा है।

भारत का खाका (India's blueprint)

- भारत का अनुभव 'ग्लोबल साउथ' (विकासशील देशों) के लिए एक मिसाल है।
- छोटे खेत, मानसूनी कृषि और सीमित संसाधनों के बावजूद भारत ने जो नवाचार किए हैं, वे अन्य देश भी अपना सकते हैं।
- **भविष्य की दिशा:** नवाचार को छोटे किसानों और महिलाओं के अनुकूल होना चाहिए, जिसमें पारंपरिक ज्ञान और वैज्ञानिक प्रगति का संगम हो।



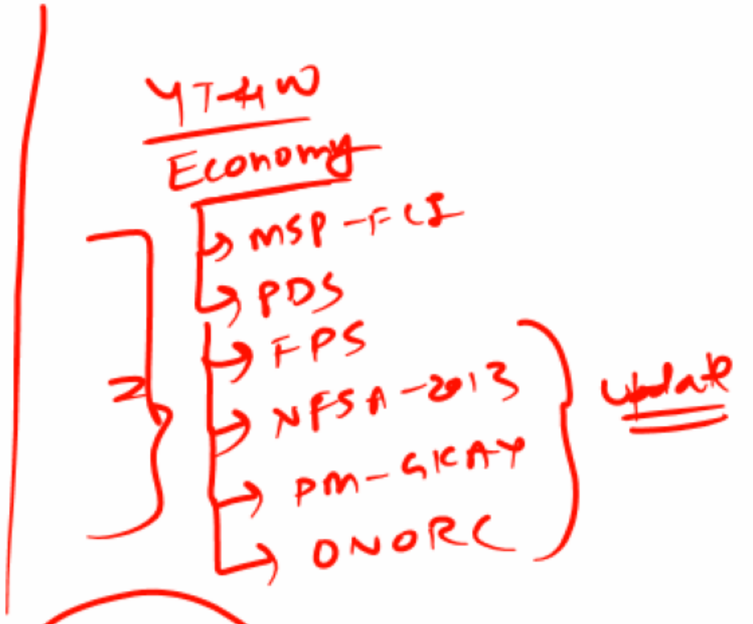
प्रारम्भिक परीक्षा प्रश्न (Prelims Practice Question)

प्रश्न. खाद्य सुरक्षा और कृषि विकास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (NFSA), 2013 देश की ग्रामीण आबादी के 75% और शहरी आबादी के 50% हिस्से को रियायती दरों पर खाद्यान्न का कानूनी अधिकार प्रदान करता है।
2. 'वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड' (ONORC) योजना के तहत बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण और डिजिटाइज्ड राशन कार्ड का उपयोग करके प्रवासी कामगार देश में कहीं भी अपना हक (राशन) प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।
3. खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन (FAO), अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास कोष (IFAD) और विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) जैसी संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एजेंसियां भारत में कृषि लचीलेपन (Agricultural Resilience) और पोषण सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने में सहयोग कर रही हैं।

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

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



मुख्य परीक्षा प्रश्न (Mains Practice Question)

- *"जलवायु परिवर्तन के दौर में भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में तकनीकी नवाचारों और संस्थागत सुधारों की क्या भूमिका है? 'ग्लोबल साउथ' (Global South) के लिए भारत का कृषि और सार्वजनिक वितरण मॉडल किस प्रकार एक मार्गदर्शक खाका प्रस्तुत करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।"* **(250 शब्द / 15 अंक)**

The debate over immunity to CEC, ECs

The SC has issued a notice to the Centre on a plea challenging Section 16 of the 2023 law, which grants CEC and ECs lifelong immunity for actions taken in discharge of official duties; the provision is more expansive than constitutional immunities provided to the President and Governors; as well as Parliamentary privileges granted to legislators

EXPLAINER

Rangarajan R.

The story so far:

The Supreme Court has recently issued notices to the Centre on a petition filed by the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) challenging the lifelong immunity granted to the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners (CEC and EC) for actions taken in discharge of official duties.

What is equality before the law?

Equality is a fundamental right and part of basic structure of our Constitution. Article 14 guarantees that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. Equality before law is a component of the concept of 'Rule of Law' propounded by British jurist A.V. Dicey. It means that there will be absence of any special privileges in favour of any person; everyone is subject to same set of laws; and there will be no person above the law, irrespective of their status in the society. Equal protection of the law is an American concept, which implies that there will be equality of treatment under equal circumstances, both in privileges conferred and liabilities imposed by the laws.

What are constitutional immunities?

The Constitution does provide some immunities/privileges to certain offices. Article 361 provides certain immunities to the President and Governors. It states that there shall be no criminal proceedings and no process for arrest or imprisonment of President or Governor during their term of office. Even civil proceedings against President or Governor cannot be initiated except until expiration of 2 months' notice. These privileges were available to Governor General and Governors during the British rule. They have continued to exist under our Constitution to maintain the dignity of these high offices.



Association for Democratic Reforms has challenged the lifelong immunity provision in the SC. FILE PHOTO

Article 105 and 194 provides the privileges for members of Parliament and State legislatures, which includes freedom of speech and vote. The Constitution also provides that till Parliament enacts a law to codify the privileges, the Houses and members will continue to enjoy the privileges that were enjoyed by the British House of Commons before the commencement of the Constitution. The Parliament has not enacted any law to codify privileges till date.

Diplomats and ambassadors of other nations enjoy immunity from civil and criminal jurisdiction under the Vienna convention. This is an international treaty that is applicable in more than 190 countries on a reciprocal basis.

What immunity do the CEC and ECs have?

The Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Terms of Office) Act, 2023 (CEC & EC Act) passed in December 2023 contains Section 16 that provides that no court shall entertain or continue any civil or criminal proceedings against any current or former CEC or EC for actions taken or purported to be taken in discharge of official duties.

Why should this provision be removed?

The immunity from arrest and criminal proceedings for the President and Governors is a colonial relic that has continued in our Constitution. It must however be noted that this immunity is only during their term of office. While Parliamentary privileges are an exception to equality, they are largely confined to actions inside the Houses of the legislature and to the period when the Houses are in session. Diplomatic immunity is based on functional necessity and reciprocity, in order to facilitate the smooth functioning of diplomatic relations.

The provision granting life-long and unconditional immunity to the CEC or ECs was not part of the original Bill that was introduced in the Parliament. Hence, there is no rationale provided for the inclusion of this clause in the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' submitted along with the Bill at the time of introduction. This clause was added as an amendment on the day the Bill was passed in Rajya Sabha that was subsequently cleared by Lok Sabha and assented to by the President.

The Union Law Minister, while introducing this amendment had said that it was brought in to enable the CEC and ECs to discharge their functions in an unhindered and independent manner.

Equal protection of the law under Article 14 does provide for creation of separate classifications for the application of laws. However, the classification for equal protection of the laws should not be arbitrary or irrational. It must be based on intelligible and reasonable distinction. Further, the classification must have reasonable relation to the objective or purpose of the legislation.

There are various constitutional and statutory authorities who are required to discharge their functions in an independent manner. It includes judges, Comptroller and Auditor General, Public Service Commission Chairpersons and members, Lokpal and Lokayuktas, and Information Commissioners. None of these authorities enjoy such life-long and unconditional immunity for their official actions. The Election Commission (Conditions of Service of Election Commissioners and Transaction of Business) Act, 1991 which was the earlier law that governed the terms of office of the CEC and ECs did not contain such a provision. In view of these aspects, this provision of blanket immunity under the CEC & EC Act must not remain in the statute books.

(Rangarajan R. is a former IAS officer and author of 'Courseware on Polity Simplified'. He currently trains at Officers IAS Academy. Views expressed are personal.)

THE GIST

- The Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Terms of Office) Act, 2023 contains Section 16 which grants the CEC and ECs lifelong immunity for actions taken in discharge of official duties
- The provision was not part of the original Bill that was introduced in the Parliament. This clause was added as an amendment on the day the Bill was passed in Rajya Sabha, that was subsequently cleared by Lok Sabha and assented to by the President

मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (CEC) और चुनाव आयुक्तों (ECs) को मिलने वाली छूट (Immunity) पर बहस

मामला क्या है? (The Story So Far):

- सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने केंद्र सरकार को एक नोटिस जारी किया है।
- यह नोटिस 'एसोसिएशन फॉर डेमोक्रेटिक रिफॉर्म्स' (ADR) द्वारा दायर एक याचिका पर दिया गया है, जिसमें मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (CEC) और चुनाव आयुक्तों (ECs) को उनके आधिकारिक कर्तव्यों के निर्वहन के दौरान किए गए कार्यों के लिए दी गई आजीवन छूट (lifelong immunity) को चुनौती दी गई है।

कानून के समक्ष समानता क्या है? (What is equality before the law?):

- अनुच्छेद 14 यह गारंटी देता है कि राज्य भारत के क्षेत्र के भीतर किसी भी व्यक्ति को कानून के समक्ष समानता या कानूनों के समान संरक्षण से वंचित नहीं करेगा।
- कानून के समक्ष समानता, ब्रिटिश न्यायविद् ए.वी. डायसी द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'कानून के शासन' (Rule of Law) का एक हिस्सा है।
- कानूनों का समान संरक्षण एक अमेरिकी अवधारणा है, जिसका अर्थ है कि समान परिस्थितियों में उपचार की समानता होगी।

संवैधानिक छूट क्या हैं? (What are constitutional immunities?):

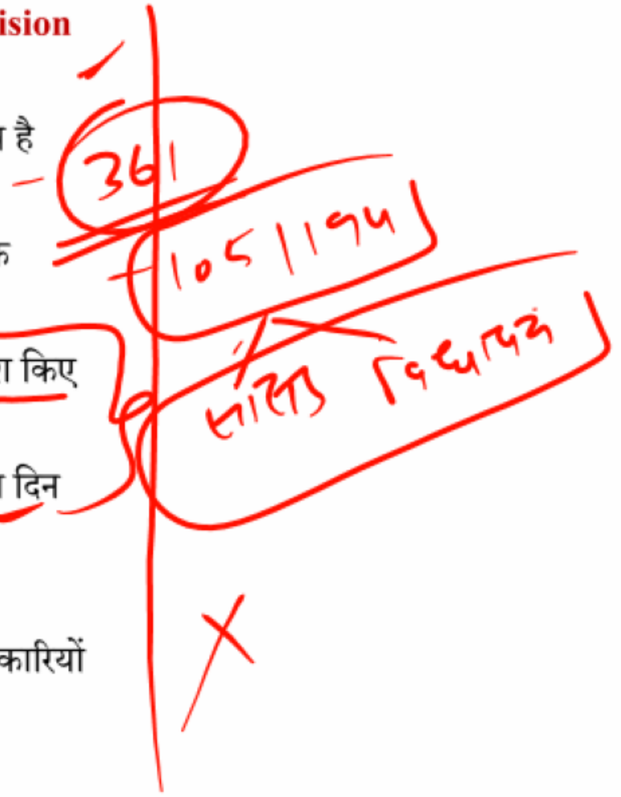
- संविधान कुछ कार्यालयों को विशेष छूट और विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करता है।
- अनुच्छेद 361 राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपालों को उनके कार्यकाल के दौरान कुछ मामलों में आपराधिक और दीवानी मुकदमों से छूट देता है।
- अनुच्छेद 105 और 194 संसद सदस्यों और राज्य विधानसभाओं के सदस्यों को भाषण और वोट देने की स्वतंत्रता जैसे विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करते हैं।

CEC और ECs के पास क्या छूट है? (What immunity do the CEC and ECs have?):

- दिसंबर 2023 में पारित 'मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त और अन्य चुनाव आयुक्त (नियुक्ति, सेवा की शर्तें और कार्यकाल) अधिनियम, 2023' की धारा 16 में यह प्रावधान है कि कोई भी अदालत किसी भी वर्तमान या पूर्व CEC या EC के खिलाफ आधिकारिक कर्तव्यों के निर्वहन में किए गए या किए जाने वाले कृत्यों के लिए किसी भी दीवानी (civil) या फौजदारी (criminal) कार्यवाही पर विचार नहीं करेगी या उसे जारी नहीं रखेगी।

इस प्रावधान को क्यों हटाया जाना चाहिए? (Why should this provision be removed?):

- राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपालों को मिलने वाली छूट एक औपनिवेशिक अवशेष है और यह केवल उनके कार्यकाल तक ही सीमित होती है।
- संसदीय विशेषाधिकार भी विधायिका के सत्र में रहने और उनके कार्यों तक सीमित होते हैं।
- CEC और ECs को दी गई यह आजीवन और बिना शर्त छूट संसद में पेश किए गए मूल विधेयक (Original Bill) का हिस्सा नहीं थी।
- इसे उस दिन एक संशोधन (Amendment) के रूप में जोड़ा गया था जिस दिन यह विधेयक राज्यसभा में पारित हुआ था।
- न्यायाधीशों, नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक (CAG), यूपीएससी के अध्यक्षों, लोकपाल और सूचना आयुक्तों जैसे अन्य संवैधानिक या सांविधिक अधिकारियों को ऐसी आजीवन और बिना शर्त छूट प्राप्त नहीं है।



प्रारम्भिक परीक्षा प्रश्न (Prelims Practice Question)

प्रश्न. मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त और अन्य चुनाव आयुक्त (नियुक्ति, सेवा की शर्तें और कार्यकाल) अधिनियम, 2023 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. अधिनियम की धारा 16 के तहत मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (CEC) और अन्य चुनाव आयुक्तों (ECs) को उनके कार्यकाल के दौरान एवं उसके बाद भी आधिकारिक कर्तव्यों के लिए दीवानी और आपराधिक कार्यवाही से आजीवन छूट प्रदान की गई है।
2. भारत का संविधान (Article 361) राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपालों को उनके पूरे जीवनकाल के लिए सभी आपराधिक कार्यवाहियों से पूर्ण सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है।
3. CAG (नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक) और UPSC के अध्यक्ष जैसे अन्य संवैधानिक पदाधिकारियों को भी CEC की तरह आजीवन बिना शर्त आपराधिक छूट प्राप्त है।

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

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

मुख्य परीक्षा प्रश्न (Mains Practice Question)

- **प्रश्न (GS Paper-II - राजव्यवस्था एवं शासन):** *"मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त एवं चुनाव आयुक्तों (CEC and ECs) को प्रदान की गई आजीवन कानूनी छूट (Lifelong Immunity) 'कानून के शासन' (Rule of Law) और 'कानून के समक्ष समानता' के सिद्धांतों के साथ कहाँ तक मेल खाती है? भारत में चुनाव आयोग की स्वायत्तता बनाए रखने और जवाबदेही तय करने के बीच संतुलन की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।"* **(250 शब्द / 15 अंक)**

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

India - UNSC
↳ Permanent
↳ Non-permanent

A contested UNSC seat poses a test for India



Suhasini Haidar

Following the conclusion of the 81st session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), held from September 8 to 28, 2026, the government must double its efforts to secure a non-permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in next year's election. India's bid for the 2028-29 two-year term of the UNSC was launched by External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar this year, with voting in the UN General Assembly (UNGA) to take place in June 2027. As a result, Mr. Jaishankar was busier than usual during UNGA week, holding nearly 90 meetings over a 10-day stay in New York. Between now and next summer, India needs at least 129 affirmative votes in the 193-member Assembly to win.

This has not been as much of an issue on the eight occasions that India has won the seat over the past eight decades, becoming the Asia-Pacific grouping's consensus choice once every decade. Even Pakistan votes for India at the UNGA in these elections, and India returns the favour. With the full backing of the 55-member group, India won a record 187 of 191 votes in 2010 and 184 of 192 votes in 2020.

The bid for a ninth term

India's ambition to win a ninth term is guided by several factors – its terms were in 1950-51, 1967-68, 1972-73, 1977-78, 1984-85, 1991-92, 2011-12 and 2021-22. Its last tenure, in 2021-22, was disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Narendra Modi government felt it had been unable to meet all its objectives. New Delhi may want to complete these objectives, including resolutions on terrorism and United Nations reform, before the Modi government's current term ends in 2029. With India's push for permanent membership of the UNSC still elusive, the government may wish to increase the frequency of its non-permanent tenures, keeping India at the centrestage of geopolitics from the UNSC's horseshoe table.

The difference this time, however, is that when India announced its candidacy for the 2027 election, Tajikistan was already in the fray and, according to the chart drawn up for the Asia-Pacific seat, was to be the consensus choice. On the two previous occasions when India had to contest an election – in 1975 against Pakistan and in 1996 against Japan – it lost. Decisions on consensus are made informally by diplomats at the UN, sometimes decades in advance for the 55-country Asia-Pacific grouping.

Like with all the other regional groups – African, Latin American and Caribbean (GRULAC), the Western European and Others Group (WEOG), and the Eastern European Group – a different number of seats fall vacant each year. When consensus breaks down, votes within the group are split, leading to a contest in the wider UNGA. From there it is a race for every country's vote; the rule that contestants must also win two-thirds of the assembly, or more than 129 votes, complicates the task. Given that the course is set, the Modi government has three options, each opening a differently difficult path. The first is to battle it out against Tajikistan on the global stage; the second is to convince the Tajik government to withdraw its candidature; and the third is for India to withdraw its own. Another option – to divide the two-year term equally between the two candidates – has been tried in the past, but these cases have been countries that are evenly matched in other respects.

It is a battle that can be avoided – the path to next year's UNSC election will not be a cakewalk, and India must consider its options

Battling it out

At first glance, India's advantage over Tajikistan seems glaringly obvious, given its size, economic standing and past record on the Council. However, UN insiders know that these are not the only criteria by which UNSC elections are won. To begin with, India's multiple terms on the UNSC may work against it, as there is a growing push within the UNGA to consider smaller countries that have never held council membership such as Tajikistan. In his UNGA speech, Tajik Foreign Minister Sirojiddin Muhriddin said that, more than status, his country's bid for a seat on the UNSC was about its responsibilities to the UN Charter and to "listen to all voices – large and small". This David-versus-Goliath pitch is attractive to other smaller states, especially those from the Global South that feel their lack of representation is unfair. Japan, for instance, which has served 12 terms on the UNSC, announced its candidature for the 2043 election in 2024, having previously declared its intention to contest the 2032 election.

The next important factor is how subregional blocs are likely to vote within the Asia-Pacific grouping. Tajikistan already has the endorsement of its own region, Central Asia, and possibly, by extension, that of several neighbouring countries. It also has the endorsement of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, a grouping of 57 member-states which would largely follow that position, although New Delhi may be able to win over some of its friends within the organisation. India is fairly confident of the votes of the Global North – the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia, New Zealand and allied countries – as well as those of Southeast Asian countries (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN), Caribbean nations represented by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and Pacific island countries (PIC). This means the battle ground that matters most is the Global South – Africa, South America and also South Asia.

The current mood among Global South countries, as reflected in a number of UNGA resolutions over the past year, has been decidedly against the big powers, the U.S. and Russia, and has been inordinately critical of Israel. During the 80th session, member-states voted overwhelmingly in favour of at least 13 resolutions criticising Israel. The UNSC elections this year were particularly instructive. For the Asia-Pacific seat, the UNGA voted for first-timer Kyrgyzstan over the western-backed Philippines. For the WEOG, Germany, which had never lost a UNSC election, lost to Portugal and Austria, ostensibly due to its stance in support of Israel. In the election for the President of the UNGA, too, the Bangladesh Foreign Minister, Khalilur Rahman, defeated his rival from Cyprus, another western-backed candidate. While India's assertion of strategic autonomy *vis-à-vis* the big powers may stand it in good stead, its diplomats may have to answer questions about India's own ties with Israel in recent years, particularly following Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Israel in February 2026.

Tajikistan or India bowing out

The next option, which has worked in the past, is to persuade Tajikistan to withdraw its candidature – India was able to negotiate with Kazakhstan in 2010 for the 2011-12 term, and Afghanistan in 2013 to step aside for the 2021-22 tenure. However, despite meetings between Mr. Modi and Tajik President Emomali Rahmon on the sidelines of the SCO Summit in Bishkek, and between Mr. Jaishankar and his Tajik counterpart during the UNGA session (both in September 2026), there has been no such announcement.

Even if Tajikistan decides to step aside after studying its chances, India must consider the message this would send to other Global South countries: that its second turn in a decade is more important than giving a smaller country its first opportunity to serve on the Council.

This leaves the third alternative, which would certainly make the world sit up: India could agree to step aside for Tajikistan, in order to return to the UNSC a year or two later with the full backing of the Asia-Pacific grouping. Such a move would acknowledge Tajikistan's special strategic relationship with India in the past, particularly its role in hosting an Indian Air Force base at Ayni and a medical base at Farkhor, strategically important in the Afghan conflict in the early part of this century, despite pushback from the U.S., China and even Russia. There is little evidence so far, however, that the Modi government, which announced its candidature with some fanfare, is considering backing down.

The path to securing another non-permanent seat on the UNSC next year is not easy. India's win can only be guaranteed by defeating the ambitions of its old friend and regional partner – the choice is between a Pyrrhic victory versus a tactical defeat. In the bigger war for India's rightful place as a permanent member of the UNSC – one whose voice represents the aspirations of the Global South – this is a battle that could be avoided.

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YouTube Homework

- UNSC

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

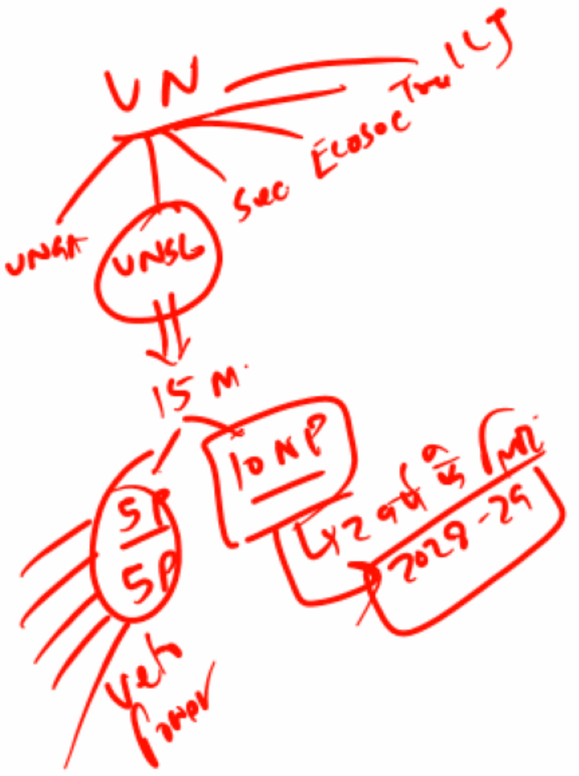
UNSC की विवादास्पद सीट भारत के लिए एक परीक्षा (A contested UNSC seat poses a test for India)

1. मुख्य पृष्ठभूमि (Background):

- संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा (UNGA) के 81वें सत्र के समापन के बाद, भारत सरकार को अगले वर्ष जून 2027 में होने वाले **संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (UNSC)** के चुनाव में गैर-स्थायी सीट (Non-Permanent Seat) हासिल करने के लिए प्रयास तेज़ करने होंगे।
- विदेश मंत्री एस. जयशंकर ने 2028-29 के दो साल के कार्यकाल के लिए भारत की दावेदारी पेश की है।
- जीत दर्ज करने के लिए भारत को 193 सदस्यीय महासभा में कम से कम **129 मतों (दो-तिहाई बहुमत)** की आवश्यकता होगी।

2. नौवें कार्यकाल की दावेदारी (The Bid for a Ninth Term):

- भारत पहले भी 8 बार (1950-51, 1967-68, 1972-73, 1977-78, 1984-85, 1991-92, 2011-12 और 2021-22) UNSC का गैर-स्थायी सदस्य रह चुका है।
- 2021-22 का पिछला कार्यकाल कोविड-19 महामारी के कारण प्रभावित हुआ था। इसलिए, भारत आतंकवाद विरोधी प्रस्तावों और संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुधारों जैसे अधूरे एजेंडों को पूरा करने के लिए दोबारा सीट हासिल करना चाहता है।
- जब तक स्थायी सदस्यता की मांग पूरी नहीं होती, भारत बार-बार गैर-स्थायी सीट जीतकर वैश्विक मंच पर अपनी उपस्थिति मजबूत रखना चाहता है।



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

3. चुनौती: तजाकिस्तान की दावेदारी (The Challenge: Tajikistan):

- पिछली बार की तरह इस बार राह आसान नहीं है, क्योंकि **तजाकिस्तान** पहले से ही एशिया-प्रशांत समूह से 2027 के चुनाव के लिए सर्वसम्मत उम्मीदवार के रूप में मैदान में है।
- जब भी भारत ने चुनाव लड़ा है (जैसे 1975 में पाकिस्तान और 1996 में जापान के खिलाफ), उसे हार का सामना करना पड़ा है।
- **तजाकिस्तान के पक्ष में बातें:**
  - छोटे देशों को मौका देने की भावना (तजाकिस्तान कभी UNSC सदस्य नहीं बना)।
  - उसे मध्य एशिया और 'ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ऑफ इस्लामिक कोऑपरेशन' (OIC - 57 देश) का समर्थन प्राप्त है।
- **भारत के पक्ष में बातें:**
  - भारत की वैश्विक आर्थिक साख और बड़ी ताकत।
  - ग्लोबल नॉर्थ (अमेरिका, यूरोप, ऑस्ट्रेलिया आदि), आसियान (ASEAN), कैरेबियाई (CARICOM) और प्रशांत महासागरीय देशों का मजबूत समर्थन।

4. भारत के सामने तीन विकल्प (Three Options for India):

- **वैश्विक मंच पर तजाकिस्तान से सीधा मुकाबला करना:** भारत अपनी कूटनीतिक ताकत से तजाकिस्तान को हराने की कोशिश करे, हालांकि छोटे देशों का सहानुभूति वोट तजाकिस्तान की ओर जा सकता है।
- **तजाकिस्तान को नाम वापस लेने के लिए मनाना:** जैसे भारत ने 2010 में कज़ाकिस्तान और 2013 में अफगानिस्तान को हटने के लिए मनाया था। हालांकि, सितंबर 2026 में बैठकों के बावजूद अभी तक ऐसी कोई घोषणा नहीं हुई है।
- **अपनी उम्मीदवारी वापस लेना/सहमति बनाना:** भारत तजाकिस्तान को मौका दे और एक-दो साल बाद पूरे एशिया-प्रशांत समूह के समर्थन से दोबारा चुनाव लड़े। तजाकिस्तान के साथ भारत के विशेष सामरिक संबंध (आयनी एयरबेस और फरकहोर अस्पताल) भी रहे हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

ECI to hold summary revision of rolls

Annual exercise to enrol new voters and update rolls was stalled due to SIR launch

17 States and UTs, including poll-bound Uttarakhand, U.P. and Punjab, part of SSR

Unlike the SIR, no need for citizenship documents or mapping with older rolls

Sreeparna Chakrabarty
NEW DELHI

Amid protests against the special intensive revision (SIR) and Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar, the Election Commission of India (ECI) on Thursday announced the special summary revision (SSR) of electoral rolls in 17 States and Union Territories, including poll-bound Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab.

The SSR seeks to enrol new voters and update electoral rolls. The annual exercise was stalled last year due to the launch of the now-controversial SIR. Election Commissioners S.S. Sandhu and Vivek Joshi are understood to have raised this as an anomaly among other issues.

Unlike the SIR, applicants do not have to submit documents to prove citizenship or be mapped with earlier electoral rolls when enrolling through the SSR.

Following protests against the 13 crore SIR deletions, the ECI announced on September 29 a special drive to re-enlist voters who were left out.

Electronic rolls

This re-enrolment through special camps and house-to-house visits by booth-level officers (BLOs) is being done using the original Form 6, without the declaration appended during the SIR.

The Commission has also capped the number of Form 7s, used for voter deletions, that an individual can submit amid reports of such applications being filed in bulk. The SSR is over and above this special re-enrolment drive.

Among the firsts in this year's SSR, the ECI said that it will provide a "readable PDF" of the alphabetically arranged electoral rolls to contesting candidates and recognised political parties during elections. Opposition parties have been demanding machine-readable electoral rolls rather than image-based PDFs so that they are digitally searchable, indexable, and verifiable.

Political parties will get supplementary voter lists that were earlier kept only for record and future use.

The SSR process will not include house-to-house visits by BLOs. Instead, draft and final lists will be put up at polling booths.

In its order to the Chief Electoral Officers of the States and Union Territories (UTs) where the exercise will begin, the Commission said that through the SSR it aims to "facilitate the enrolment of eligible electors with reference to the qualifying date of January 1, 2027 along with seeking advance applications for the three subsequent qualifying dates of April 1, July 1 and October 1, 2027."

17 States and UTs

The ECI directive said that the SSR will be held in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal.

In States/UTs where the SIR is going on or has just been completed, the SSR schedule will be announced later.

These are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, NCT of Delhi, Odisha, Sikkim, Tripura, and Telangana.

For Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh, where SIR has not been done, the schedule for roll revision will be announced after considering the weather conditions.

Roll reboot

The Election Commission has ordered voter roll revisions across 17 States and Union Territories

- Voters **need no citizenship proof** under the standard SSR process
- Candidates will **receive searchable and readable PDF** electoral rolls electronically
- Revision process **skips home visits by booth officers** and lists will be displayed locally
- ECI **limits Form 7 applications** to prevent bulk voter deletions

YouTube Homework

- 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

- भारत में निर्वाचन आयोग (Election Commission of India - ECI) द्वारा मतदाता सूची (Voter List) को अद्यतन (update) रखने के लिए **SSR** और **SIR** जैसी प्रक्रियाओं का उपयोग किया जाता है।

1. ECI का SSR क्या है? (Special Summary Revision)

- **SSR** का पूरा नाम **Special Summary Revision** (विशेष संक्षिप्त पुनरीक्षण) है।
- **उद्देश्य:** मतदाता सूची (Electoral Roll) को अपडेट करना ताकि योग्य नागरिकों के नाम जोड़े जा सकें और अयोग्य/मृत/स्थानांतरित लोगों के नाम हटाए जा सकें।
- **कब होता है?** यह प्रक्रिया आमतौर पर हर साल **अक्टूबर से जनवरी** के बीच (अक्सर वार्षिक आधार पर) आयोजित की जाती है।
- **प्रक्रिया:**
  - **अर्हता तिथि (Eligibility Date):** आमतौर पर हर साल की 1 जनवरी को आधार माना जाता है (अब वर्ष में 4 अर्हता तिथियाँ: 1 जनवरी, 1 अप्रैल, 1 जुलाई और 1 अक्टूबर हैं)।
  - इस दौरान नागरिक **Form 6** (नया नाम जोड़ने), **Form 7** (नाम हटाने/आपत्ति दर्ज करने) और **Form 8** (सुधार या पता बदलने) के माध्यम से आवेदन कर सकते हैं।
  - बूथ लेवल अधिकारी (BLO) घर-घर जाकर या कैंप लगाकर फॉर्म स्वीकार करते हैं और नई अपडेटेड वोटर लिस्ट जारी की जाती है।

2. SIR क्या है? (Special Intensive Revision)

- **SIR** का पूरा नाम **Special Intensive Revision** (विशेष गहन पुनरीक्षण) है।
- **उद्देश्य:** मतदाता सूची की पूरी तरह से नए सिरे से गहन और व्यापक जाँच/सत्यापन करना।
- **कब होता है?** यह नियमित/वार्षिक रूप से नहीं होता। यह तब आयोजित किया जाता है जब मतदाता सूची में बहुत बड़े स्तर पर गड़बड़ियों, विसंगतियों (discrepancies) या भारी जनसांख्यिकीय बदलाव (demographic shifts) का संदेह हो, या लंबे समय से गहन जाँच न हुई हो।
- **प्रक्रिया:**
  - इस प्रक्रिया में **BLO घर-घर जाकर (100% Door-to-Door Verification)** हर परिवार के सभी सदस्यों का भौतिक सत्यापन (Physical Verification) करते हैं।
  - पूरे रिकॉर्ड का पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जाता है ताकि फर्जी या दोहरे मतदाताओं (duplicate voters) को पूरी तरह समाप्त किया जा सके।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

SSR और SIR में मुख्य अंतर (Differences)

आधार	SSR (Special Summary Revision)	SIR (Special Intensive Revision)
पूरा नाम	विशेष संक्षिप्त पुनरीक्षण	विशेष गहन पुनरीक्षण
आवृत्ति (Frequency)	**वार्षिक** (हर साल नियमित रूप से होता है)।	**आवश्यकतानुसार** (कई सालों में एक बार या विशेष परिस्थितियों में)।
जाँच का दायरा	संक्षिप्त/सीमित (Summary Basis) — मुख्य रूप से प्राप्त आवेदनों और दावों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है।	गहन/व्यापक (Intensive) — पूरी मतदाता सूची का नए सिरे से सत्यापन होता है।
घर-घर सत्यापन	आंशिक (नए पंजीकरण या संशोधनों की पुष्टि के लिए)।	**100% अनिवार्य** (BLO हर घर जाकर हर एक मतदाता की भौतिक जाँच करते हैं)।
समय और संसाधन	कम समय और कम संसाधनों में पूरा होता है।	अधिक समय, श्रम और संसाधनों की आवश्यकता होती है।
मुख्य फोकस	नए पात्र युवाओं का नाम जोड़ना और पते में सामान्य सुधार करना।	फर्जी, दोहरे और अयोग्य मतदाताओं को पूरी तरह बाहर निकालना।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Enlighten us on the prohibitory orders, preserve all CCTV footage, SC to Centre

Orders were a 'ghost' as of now, says Bench; court issues notice to Election Commissioners to respond to Opposition's plea on SIR and asks authorities to preserve all footage related to protest; CJI asks Rajya Sabha MP John Brittas to file a petition over alleged assault by the police during Delhi march

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Thursday directed the Union government to "enlighten" it about the prohibitory orders slapped on Delhi that led to mass detentions of people, particularly journalists, lawyers and protesters, during the October 10 demonstrations to demand the resignation of Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar.

"We want to be enlightened about the prohibitory orders issued under Section 163 BNSS (Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023)," Justice Joymalya Bagchi, part of the two-Judge Bench headed by the Chief Justice of India Surya Kant, said.

Petitioners have complained that there cannot be Section 163 orders in contiguous areas, and these orders have not been not made public.

The prohibitive orders were a "ghost" as of now, Justice Bagchi said, and the court would bring them under consideration of scrutiny after the government's response in an affidavit. The court passed a general order to the authorities to preserve "all CCTV footage" concerning the protest, including of detention centres where people had been kept for hours.

The court issued notice to Mr. Kumar and the two Election Commissioners, Sukhbir Sandhu and Vivek Joshi, to respond to a petition filed by Opposition leaders led by Rahul Gandhi, for a full disclosure of the special intensive revision exercise records.

The petition, represented by senior advocates Kapil Sibal, A.M. Singhvi and advocate Prasanna S., further sought an independent probe into allegations that Mr. Kumar had acted in a unilateral and arbitrary manner during the massive exercise that has so far left about 13 crore people without the power to vote.

Rajya Sabha MP John Brittas, who was present in the crowded court room, intervened to narrate how he had been "pounced upon" by security personnel while addressing the media on the streets. He had written to the Chief Justice about it, he said. The CJI asked him to file a petition.



Hitting the ground: Student being detained during a march over the SIR issue in New Delhi on Thursday. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

The Bench directed the Centre to explain the denotification of Jantar Mantar on a petition which said the move was meant to distance dissent away from the power centres in the national capital. But the court refused to pass any interim orders on the issue without first hearing from the authorities, who said the denotification was not based on a Supreme Court order of October 9, but after getting expert opinion.

Senior advocate Mukta Gupta, appearing for Suraj Singh, the petitioner in the Jantar Mantar plea, said protesters must be within earshot of the people in power, and Jantar Mantar was proximate to institutions of authority.

Justice Bagchi responded on the distance factor by remarking that "we have to keep in mind the advances in technology", to which senior advocate N. Hariharan submitted that in that case "we can address the court from Kerala, why come here [to the court room]".

The court also issued notice to the Centre, the Delhi Police Commissioner, and Mr. Gandhi on a petition filed by advocate Digant Mishra and others. They have sought suo motu criminal contempt action against Mr. Gandhi and other Opposition leaders for leading a "political procession" into the Supreme Court precincts on October 12. Senior advocate Gaurav Bhatia, representing the petition, said the attempt was to browbeat the judiciary.

"Nobody can browbeat the judiciary," Chief Justice Kant said. The court ordered the CCTV footage of the Supreme Court premises to be preserved.

When senior advocate A.N.S. Nadkarni, representing petitioner Bharat Sanoriya, sought a direction that all who hold protests must take personal responsibility for the ills that fall on others, senior advocate Gopal Sankaranarayanan countered that such a liability must work both ways. "The police also must be accountable," he said.

The Delhi Union of Journalists, represented by senior advocate C.U. Singh, alleged that the devices of journalists professionally covering the protests were seized by security personnel.

Mr. Mehta denied the submission. The court directed the government to "make good the statement in an affidavit".

Senior advocate Indira Jaising, for the Network of Women in Media, India, said women journalists were detained and these incidents must be investigated by an independent committee.

"Women journalists have a right to work. They are particularly vulnerable to abuse, particularly by male policemen. Form a committee headed by a woman chairperson, maybe a woman Supreme Court judge, in accordance with the Vishakha guidelines on sexual harassment at workplace," Ms. Jaising submitted.

The court *prima facie* agreed with her suggestion, but Mr. Mehta said the authorities must be given time to respond to the petition.

Actor Imran Khan told to leave India over CEC protest

Vinaya Deshpande Pandit
MUMBAI

Actor Imran Khan has been issued notice for violating the Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025, and has been asked to leave India by October 28, the Mumbai Police said on Thursday. Mr. Khan is a foreign national.

The action comes after he participated in the October 10 protest in Mumbai, seeking the resignation of Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar.

The Foreigners Regional Registration Office (FRRO) in Mumbai issued the notice to the actor. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch 2, is the designated Foreigners Regional Registration Officer. "Mr. Khan's acts are in violation of visa conditions and the provisions of the Foreigners' Act. *Suo moto* action has been initiated in the matter. Law will take its due course. Process is going on," a senior officer told *The Hindu*. Under provisions of the Act, foreign nationals do not have the fundamental right to protest or participate in political activities in India.

The actor is considering



Imran Khan

filing a writ petition against the notice.

"Money is coming from Pakistan, foreign countries are powering this. These foreign nationals are trying to spread anarchy in the country. I had filed a complaint against American citizen Imran Khan," said BJP leader Kirit Somaiya.

NCP(SP) leader Supriya Sule said everyone has the right to protest. "Several of our friends live in foreign countries. They participate in protests. Nobody throws them out of the country," she said. Shiv Sena UBT leader Sanjay Raut said several celebrities hold NRI status. "Imran Khan participated in the anti-CEC protest. If he has been asked to leave for supporting the young generation, then the government is scared," he said.

No list yet of 1.22 cr. Maharashtra voters issued SIR notices

Vinaya Deshpande Pandit
MUMBAI

The Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of Maharashtra has not yet published the list of 1.22 crore voters in the State who were issued notices, as part of the special intensive revision (SIR) of electoral rolls, for 'logical discrepancies' or for being 'unmapped' in previous SIRs.

As per the notification issued by the Election Commission of India (ECI) for Phase 3 of the SIR, the CEO of every State has been directed to publish on their websites the lists of persons to whom notices were generated for being unmapped or for logical discrepancies.

Asked about the delay, sources in the CEO's office said the list is to be published by the EROs (Electoral Registration Officers). "The process of publication is on at their level," an official said

There are 59.75 lakh unmapped people and 62.48 lakh people whose names have been flagged for logical discrepancies in the State, taking the total figure to a whopping 1.22 crore.

States like Karnataka, Telangana, Delhi, where the figures are considerably lower, have already published their lists.

Meanwhile, the Maharashtra CEO on Thursday announced special camps to be held in the State on October 17, 18, 24, and 25, for the inclusion of new or excluded electors.

People have been asked to check their names in the draft electoral roll and file their claims and objections by October 26.

ECI gave no SOPs for auto-generated Form 7s

Sreeparna Chakrabarty
NEW DELHI

With thousands of names deleted from electoral rolls during phases 2 and 3 of the special intensive revision (SIR) using auto-generated Form 7s digitally signed by Electoral Registration Officers (EROs), it has now emerged that this exercise is being carried out by State poll authorities without the Election Commission of India (ECI) issuing any written protocol or Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

Form 7 is the official voter application form issued by the ECI to object to a proposed entry or request the deletion of an existing name from the electoral rolls.

While there is no provision for EROs or Assistant EROs (AEROs) to file Form 7 themselves under electoral rules, States such as Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have witnessed poll officials using this route to omit names from rolls for unresolved logical discrepancies and in cases of voters found to be "unmapped".



Left out: People submit appeals at tribunals in West Bengal after their names were deleted from the rolls. FILE PHOTO

According to several State electoral officials *The Hindu* spoke with, the ECI's software, ERONet, automatically generated these Form 7s when officials deleted voters during the SIR hearings. The auto-generated forms came with the officers' digital signatures.

In Delhi for example, *The Hindu* has reported earlier that EROs and AEROs were named as 'objectors' for many forms filed against electors in draft roll. All these electors had been flagged for notices over either a 'logical discrepancy' or 'no mapping' in the draft roll published on August 31. Reports have said that more than 87,000 names in Uttar Pradesh and more than 95,000 in Uttarakhand were deleted through this method.

However, according to sources, there was no written communication or SOP which was shared with the election authorities in the States in this regard.

The ECI was yet to respond to an official query in the matter.

Who can file Form 7

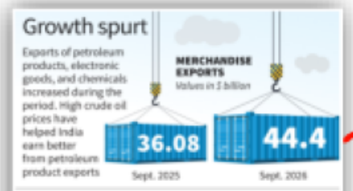
According to the Manual on Electoral Rolls, 2024, there is no provision for the ERO to file a Form 7. The ERO who is the adjudicator in the process can, however, delete a name found ineligible.

The rules say that a Form 7 can be filed only by a person whose name is already included in the roll in which the name objected to appears. In cases of death, Form 7 can come from a family member, a local elector or the Booth Level Officer (BLO). Booth-level agents (BLAs) of recognised parties may file no more than 10 forms a day, and cross-verification by the ERO or AERO is required if a BLA files more than 30 in the revision period. Recently, the ECI has also brought in restrictions on the number of such forms an individual can file following an uproar over bulk filing of Form 7s in many States.

As far as the powers of the ERO are concerned, they include receiving and screening the form, maintaining lists of Form 7 applications in Form 10, and displaying them on his or her office noticeboard. They must personally cross-verify deletions where the same person is the objector in more than five cases.

Though there is no general rule on auto-generating Form 7, the term finds a mention only under the Photo Similar Entries (PSE) verification process in the manual.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Goods exports jump 23% in September

Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

Healthy growth in shipments of petroleum products, electronic goods and chemicals helped India's merchandise exports rise 23.04% in September, while the trade deficit narrowed to $30.21 billion year-on-year due to a dip in imports of precious metals. In September 2025, it was $33 billion.

The country's exports rose from $36.08 billion to $44.4 billion in September 2025, government data released on Thursday said. However, the deficit widened when compared to $26.86 billion recorded during August 2026.

Exports of petroleum products, electronic goods and chemicals grew by 31.9% ($6.2 billion), 70.44% ($5.3 billion) and 24.21% ($3 billion) respectively, during the month.

High crude oil prices amid the West Asia crisis have helped India earn better realisations from petroleum product exports.

Imports rose by 8% year-on-year to $74.61 billion in September.

Gold imports down

Gold and silver imports declined by 81.27% and 49.11%, respectively, to $1.8 billion and $665 million during the month. Inbound shipments of crude oil, on the other hand, rose by 30.76% to $18.34 billion.

Brent crude oil prices have been hovering over $100 per barrel during the last few weeks.

Cumulatively, during April-September this fiscal, exports jumped 18.51% to $259.89 billion, and imports climbed 16.38% to $437.53 billion. The deficit during the first half of 2026-27 widened to $177.64 billion as compared to $156.88 billion during April-September 2025-26.

Exports are maintaining their growth trend, Commerce Secretary Rajesh Agarwal said in a press briefing on trade data. He expressed the hope that if the trend continued, the country's merchandise exports would cross $500 billion. They were at $442 billion in 2025-26.

Services exports

As per government estimates, services exports stood at $36.35 billion in September, and imports were at $19.44 billion.

On services exports, the secretary said the rise in oil prices due to the West Asia crisis has impacted the exports in areas, including travel and tourism.

Commenting on the data, Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) president S.C. Ralhan said exporters continue to respond to global uncertainty with agility, strengthening their presence across markets. "This strong first-half performance provides a firm foundation to advance towards India's $1 trillion export ambition. The priority now is to translate this momentum into sustained orders and deeper market penetration," he said.

विदेशी व्यापार
निर्यात आयात

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Economy
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भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

सितंबर महीने का व्यापार डेटा (सितंबर 2026 vs सितंबर 2025)

- **वस्तुओं का निर्यात (Merchandise Exports):** सितंबर 2026 में भारत का वस्तुओं का निर्यात **23.04% बढ़कर $44.4 बिलियन** पहुँच गया, जो पिछले साल इसी महीने $36.08 बिलियन था।
- **वस्तुओं का आयात (Merchandise Imports):** आयात **8% बढ़कर $74.61 बिलियन** रहा।
- **व्यापार घाटा (Trade Deficit):**
  - पिछले साल के मुकाबले घाटा कम होकर **$30.21 बिलियन** रहा (सितंबर 2025 में यह $33 बिलियन था)।
  - हालांकि, अगस्त 2026 ($26.86 बिलियन) की तुलना में सितंबर में घाटा बढ़ा है।

2. प्रमुख क्षेत्रों का प्रदर्शन (सितंबर महीने में)

- **इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामान (Electronic Goods):** निर्यात में **70.44% की भारी वृद्धि** ($5.3 बिलियन) दर्ज की गई।
- **पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद (Petroleum Products):** निर्यात **31.9% बढ़ा** ($6.2 बिलियन)। पश्चिम एशिया संकट के कारण कच्चे तेल की ऊँची कीमतों से भारत को बेहतर कमाई हुई।
- **रसायन (Chemicals):** निर्यात में **24.21% की बढ़ोतरी** ($3 बिलियन) हुई।
- **कच्चा तेल आयात (Crude Oil Imports): 30.76% बढ़कर** $18.34 बिलियन रहा। ब्रेंट क्रूड ऑयल के दाम $100 प्रति बैरल से ऊपर बने हुए हैं।
- **कीमती धातुओं के आयात में गिरावट:**
  - **सोना (Gold):** आयात **81.27% घटा** ($1.8 बिलियन)।
  - **चांदी (Silver):** आयात **49.11% घटा** ($665 मिलियन)।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

3. पहली छमाही का आंकड़ा (अप्रैल - सितंबर 2026-27)

- **कुल निर्यात (Total Exports): 18.51% बढ़कर $259.89 बिलियन** हो गया।
- **कुल आयात (Total Imports): 16.31% बढ़कर $437.53 billion** हो गया।
- **छमाही व्यापार घाटा:** पहली छमाही में व्यापार घाटा बढ़कर **$177.64 बिलियन** हो गया (जो पिछले साल इसी अवधि में $156.88 बिलियन था)।

4. सेवा क्षेत्र और भविष्य का लक्ष्य (Services Sector & Future Goals)

- **सेवाओं का निर्यात (Services Exports):** सितंबर में **$36.35 बिलियन** रहने का अनुमान है।
- **सेवाओं का आयात (Services Imports):** सितंबर में **$19.44 बिलियन** रहने का अनुमान है।
- **वार्षिक लक्ष्य:** वाणिज्य सचिव राजेश अग्रवाल के अनुसार, यदि यही रुझान बना रहा तो चालू वित्त वर्ष में वस्तुओं का कुल निर्यात **$500 बिलियन के पार** चला जाएगा (वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में यह $442 बिलियन था)।
- **FIEO का बयान:** भारतीय निर्यात संगठनों के संघ (FIEO) के अध्यक्ष एस.सी. रल्हन ने कहा कि यह मजबूत प्रदर्शन भारत के **$1 ट्रिलियन निर्यात लक्ष्य** को हासिल करने में मदद करेगा।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

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आद्रभूमि

आर्द्रभूमि wetland

INBRIEF



Chandigarh's Sukhna wetland designated a Ramsar site

Sukhna wetland in Chandigarh has been declared a Ramsar site, which would bring greater international attention to its conservation efforts and global scientific oversight. Ramsar sites are also called Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention, an environmental treaty established in 1971. Union Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav on Thursday announced Sukhna wetland in Chandigarh and Sauj Jheel in Uttar Pradesh as Ramsar sites. "India's Ramsar site tally reaches 103 with Sukhna Lake and Sauj Jheel becoming the latest additions to the list," Mr. Yadav said in a post on X. PTI

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- **चंडीगढ़ की सुखना झील (Sukhna Wetland)** और **उत्तर प्रदेश की सौज झील (Sauj Jheel)** को नए **रामसर स्थल (Ramsar Sites)** के रूप में घोषित किया गया है।
- **घोषणाकर्ता:** केंद्रीय पर्यावरण मंत्री भूपेंद्र यादव।
- **महत्व:** सुखना आर्द्रभूमि को रामसर स्थल का दर्जा मिलने से इसके संरक्षण प्रयासों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ध्यान और वैश्विक वैज्ञानिक देखरेख मिलेगी।
- **ताज़ा आँकड़ा:** सुखना झील और सौज झील के जुड़ने से अब भारत में कुल रामसर स्थलों की संख्या **103** हो गई है।

भारत में कितनी रामसर साइट्स (Ramsar Sites) हैं?

- **वर्तमान संख्या:** खबर के अनुसार, भारत में कुल **103 रामसर साइट्स** हैं।
- **सबसे हालिया जुड़ी साइट्स:**
  - **सुखना आर्द्रभूमि (Sukhna Wetland)** — चंडीगढ़
  - **सौज झील (Sauj Jheel)** — उत्तर प्रदेश

रामसर कन्वेंशन (Ramsar Convention) क्या है?

- **रामसर कन्वेंशन (Ramsar Convention)** आर्द्रभूमियों (Wetlands - जैसे झीलें, नदियाँ, दलदली भूमि, मैंग्रोव आदि) के संरक्षण और उनके विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग के लिए बनाई गई एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संधि (Environmental Treaty) है।
- **स्थापना (History):** यह संधि **2 फरवरी 1971** को ईरान के **'रामसर'** शहर में अपनाई गई थी। इसी कारण इसे 'रामसर कन्वेंशन' कहा जाता है।
- **विश्व आर्द्रभूमि दिवस:** हर साल **2 फरवरी** को 'विश्व आर्द्रभूमि दिवस' (World Wetlands Day) मनाया जाता है।
- **लागू होना:** यह संधि 1975 में लागू हुई।
- **भारत का जुड़ाव:** भारत ने **1 फ़रवरी 1982** को इस संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किए।
- **मुख्य उद्देश्य:**
  - अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व की आर्द्रभूमियों की पहचान करना और उनकी सूची तैयार करना।
  - आर्द्रभूमियों को नष्ट होने से बचाना और जैव विविधता (Biodiversity) तथा प्रवासी पक्षियों (Migratory Birds) के प्राकृतिक आवासों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



The RMC has issued an orange alert for six districts, forecasting heavy to very heavy rainfall on Friday. N. BASHKARAN

Northeast monsoon arrives five days early in Tamil Nadu

The Hindu Bureau
CHENNAI

The wait for Tamil Nadu's major rainy season is over, with the Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC) in Chennai on Thursday declaring the onset of the Northeast monsoon, five days earlier than its normal date of arrival, and coinciding with the withdrawal of the Southwest monsoon.

The RMC has issued an orange alert for six districts, including the Nilgiris and Madurai, forecasting heavy to very heavy rainfall of up to 20 cm on Friday. Heavy rainfall may occur at isolated places in various coastal and interior districts. Wet weather will prevail till October 21, with heavy rainfall in some places.

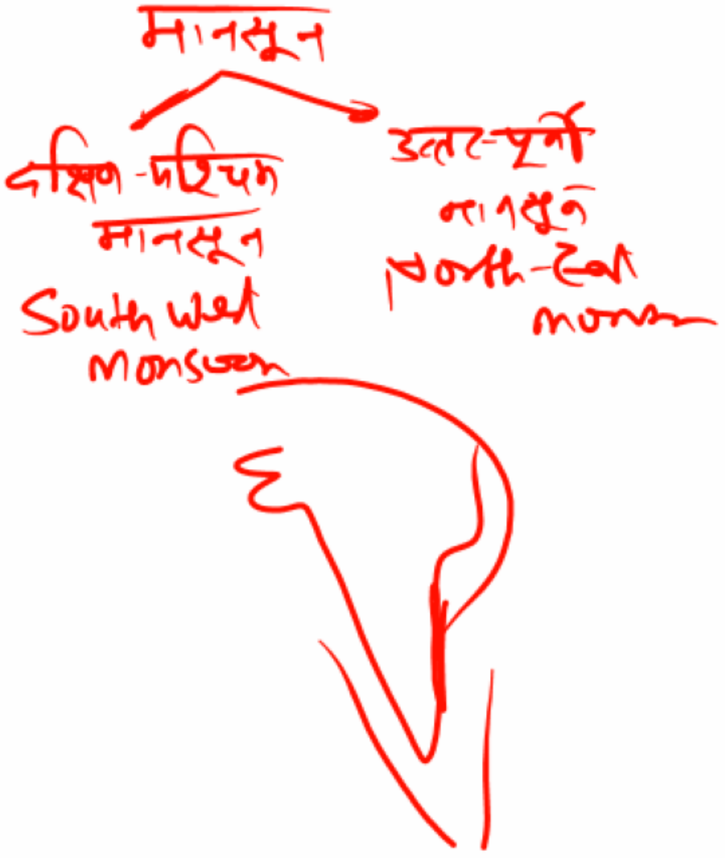
RMC officials said the monsoon arrival was declared as it fulfilled various criteria, including the onset of northeasterly winds and fairly widespread rainfall across the State.

While the Southwest monsoon ended with a 20% rainfall deficit in Tamil Nadu, the Northeast monsoon is forecast to bring normal rainfall. The Delta and southern regions have a reason to be optimistic, with above-normal rainfall forecast for these areas. While the north coastal areas may receive normal rainfall, north interior areas could see below-normal rainfall.

V.R. Durai, head of the Regional Weather Forecasting Centre, RMC, said that while El Niño was expected to strengthen further this year, its impact on rainfall in Tamil Nadu would also depend on other climatic factors, including weather systems in the Bay of Bengal and cyclone tracks.

'All steps taken'

Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management K.A. Sengottaiyan on Thursday said the Tamil Nadu government had taken all precautionary measures for the Northeast monsoon.



YouTube Homework

- South west Monsoon

दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- **उत्तर-पूर्वी मानसून (North-East Monsoon) क्या है?**
- उत्तर-पूर्वी मानसून को भारत में **'लौटता हुआ मानसून' (Retreating Monsoon)** या **'शीतकालीन मानसून' (Winter Monsoon)** भी कहा जाता है। यह भारत के मौसम और कृषि के लिए एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है।

1. समय और अवधि (Timing & Period)

- यह मानसून आमतौर पर **अक्टूबर से दिसंबर** के महीनों के दौरान सक्रिय रहता है।
- सितंबर के अंत तक जब दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून (South-West Monsoon) भारत से पीछे हटना शुरू करता है, तब अक्टूबर-नवंबर में हवाओं की दिशा बदल जाती है।

2. हवाओं की दिशा (Wind Direction)

- इस मानसून के दौरान हवाएं **थल से जल (Land to Sea)** की तरफ चलती हैं।
- ये हवाएं उत्तर-पूर्व (North-East) दिशा से आती हैं। जमीन से आने के कारण ये हवाएं शुष्क (सूखी) होती हैं और देश के अधिकांश हिस्सों में बारिश नहीं करतीं।

3. किस क्षेत्र में बारिश होती है?

- जब ये शुष्क हवाएं **बंगाल की खाड़ी (Bay of Bengal)** के ऊपर से गुजरती हैं, तो वहां से नमी (moisture) सोख लेती हैं। इसके बाद ये भारत के दक्षिण-पूर्वी (South-Eastern) तटीय इलाकों में भारी बारिश करवाती हैं:
- **तमिलनाडु** (इस राज्य को अपनी साल भर की कुल बारिश का लगभग 50-60% हिस्सा इसी मानसून से मिलता है)।
- **तटीय आंध्र प्रदेश** (Coastal Andhra Pradesh)।
- **रायलसीमा** (Rayalaseema)।
- **पुडुचेरी** और **केरल** के कुछ हिस्से।

4. कृषि और जल संसाधन के लिए महत्व (Agricultural Importance)

- **रबी की फसल (Rabi Crops):** तमिलनाडु और दक्षिण भारत के किसानों के लिए यह मानसून बारिश का मुख्य जरिया है। धान, दालों और तिलहन की फसलों के लिए यह पानी बहुत जरूरी होता है।
- **जल स्तर (Reservoir Water Levels):** दक्षिण भारत के जलाशयों (Reservoirs) और बांधों में पानी का स्तर इसी मानसून पर निर्भर करता है।

5. चक्रवात की गतिविधि (Cyclonic Activity)

- अक्टूबर और नवंबर के दौरान बंगाल की खाड़ी में **उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात (Cyclonic Storms)** बनते हैं।
- ये चक्रवात तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा के तटीय इलाकों में भारी बारिश और तेज हवाओं के साथ कभी-कभी नुकसान भी पहुंचाते हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Turn *Lakhpati Didis* into *Crorepati Didis*, says Murmu at Saras Mela in A.P.

G.V.R. Subba Rao
VIJAYAWADA

President Droupadi Murmu on Thursday called for transforming *Lakhpati Didis* (a government initiative designed to economically empower rural women by helping them earn a sustainable annual household income of ₹1 lakh or more) into *Crorepati Didis*.

Inaugurating the National SARAS Mela in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, the first being held outside New Delhi, she said Self-Help Groups (SHGs) had played a significant role in strengthening the rural economy and empowering women.

The President expressed confidence that India could achieve its goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047, or even earlier, through women's empowerment and the collective efforts of the Centre and State governments.



Backing ambition: Droupadi Murmu interacts with *Lakhpati Didis* as she visits stalls at the National SARAS Mela in Vijayawada. PTI

Thanking Union Agriculture and Rural Development Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan and Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu for organising the fair alongside the 'Lakhpati Didi Mela' during Dasara, she expressed hope that similar events would be held across the country.

During the inaugural event, Mr. Chouhan and Mr. Naidu highlighted the role of women's SHGs in promoting rural entrepreneurship and economic empowerment. Mr. Chouhan said the Centre was working towards creating six crore *Lakhpati Didis* across the country, with over 3.5 crore women having already achieved the target of earning at least ₹1 lakh annually.

Andhra Pradesh accounted for 23 lakh *Lakhpati Didis* against a target of 60 lakh, he said, calling for efforts to help women progress towards becoming *Crorepati Didis*.

Chief Minister Naidu called for SHGs to evolve from savings groups into business enterprises and eventually establish international brands.

He said the government would provide permanent spaces for the SARAS Mela in Vijayawada.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

1. लखपति दीदी योजना (Lakhpati Didi Scheme) क्या है?

- **लखपति दीदी योजना** केंद्र सरकार (ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय) की एक महत्वाकांक्षी पहल है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHG - Self Help Groups) की सदस्यों को आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त और आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है।
- **परिभाषा:** "लखपति दीदी" वह महिला SHG सदस्य है, जिसकी वार्षिक पारिवारिक आय कम से कम **₹1,00,000 (एक लाख रुपये)** या उससे अधिक हो।
- **मुख्य उद्देश्य:** महिलाओं को वित्तीय साक्षरता, कौशल प्रशिक्षण (Skill Training) और आजीविका के साधन प्रदान करके उद्यमी बनाना।
- **प्रशिक्षण एवं सहायता:**
  - महिलाओं को सिलाई, हस्तशिल्प, ड्रोन चलाने (कृषि में उपयोग के लिए), एलईडी बल्ब बनाने और आधुनिक खेती जैसे कौशल सिखाए जाते हैं।
  - अपना व्यवसाय शुरू करने या बढ़ाने के लिए बिना ब्याज या कम ब्याज दर पर **₹1 लाख से ₹5 लाख तक का लोन** (वित्तीय सहायता) दिया जाता है।
  - महिलाओं द्वारा बनाए गए उत्पादों की बिक्री के लिए बाज़ार और ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म से जोड़ा जाता है।

2. सरस मेला (SARAS Aajeevika Mela) कहाँ और कब से कब तक हो रहा है?

- ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित राष्ट्रीय स्तर का **सरस आजीविका मेला (SARAS Aajeevika Mela 2026)** का आगामी विवरण इस प्रकार है:
- **कहाँ हो रहा है (Location):** लेज़र वैली पार्क (Leisure Valley Park Ground), सेक्टर 29, गुरुग्राम (हरियाणा / Delhi-NCR)। (निकटतम मेट्रो स्टेशन: इफ़्को चौक - IFFCO Chowk Metro)।
- **कब से कब तक (Dates): 22 अक्टूबर 2026 से 6 नवंबर 2026** तक।
- **समय (Timing):** आमतौर पर सुबह 11:00 बजे से रात 9:30 बजे तक।
- **खासियत:** इस मेले में देशभर के ग्रामीण महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) द्वारा तैयार किए गए हस्तशिल्प, हथकरघा (handicrafts & handlooms), पारंपरिक खाद्य पदार्थ और सांस्कृतिक प्रस्तुतियाँ देखने व खरीदने को मिलती हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Bengaluru-born astronomer chosen to lead NASA's $20-million telescope mission

Hemanth C.S.
BENGALURU

A Bengaluru-born astronomer will be heading the $20-million NASA space telescope mission PUFFINS (Polarimetry in the ultraviolet to find features in interstellar dust).

Ramya Anche, an assistant research professor at Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, has been selected as the Principal Investigator of the PUFFINS mission. PUFFINS is a small spacecraft (SmallSat) selected under NASA's highly competitive Astrophysics Pioneers programme.

It is targeted for a 2030 launch and during the mission, a 10-inch telescope will observe ultraviolet light from about 70 distant stars to decode a 50-year-old mystery regarding how cosmic dust builds new stars and planets.



Ramya Anche grew up in Devanahalli; she joined the IIA in 2012. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

"PUFFINS will study the smallest grains of dust between the stars: particles roughly the size of a common cold virus. These grains are invisible to most telescopes, yet they play a critical role in how starlight travels through the galaxy, and ultimately in our understanding of how new stars and planets form," Ms. Anche told *The Hindu*.

She added that PUFFINS will observe them using UV spectropolarimetry, a technique that has not been attempted from space in 30 years. "The data it returns will fill a long-standing gap in our understanding of interstellar dust and by extension, the structure, and evolution of the universe," she added.

Anche's selection

Ms. Anche, who grew up in Devanahalli, near Bengaluru, completed her education in various institutions in the city before joining Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) in 2012. She said the selection for the mission was done through a competitive process.

Teams of scientists and engineers submit full mission proposals through NASA's ROSES (Research Opportunities in Space and Earth Science) solicitation, covering everything from scientific objectives to instrument design and mission architecture.

YouTube Homework

- Artemis
- NISAR

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- नासा (NASA) के $20-मिलियन (लगभग ₹165 करोड़) के स्पेस टेलीस्कोप मिशन का नेतृत्व बेंगलुरु की खगोलशास्त्री (Astronomer) करेंगी।

- **प्रमुख व्यक्ति (Principal Investigator):**
  - डॉ. राम्या अंचे (Ramya Anche), जो अराइजोना विश्वविद्यालय (University of Arizona) के स्टीवर्ड ऑब्जर्वेटरी में असिस्टेंट रिसर्च प्रोफेसर हैं, उन्हें इस मिशन का मुख्य प्रमुख (Principal Investigator) चुना गया है।
- **मिशन का नाम (PUFFINS):**
  - इसका पूरा नाम **"Polarimetry in the ultraviolet to find features in interstellar dust"** है।
  - यह नासा के अत्यधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी **'एस्ट्रोफिजिक्स पायनियर्स प्रोग्राम'** (Astrophysics Pioneers Programme) के तहत चुना गया एक छोटा उपग्रह (SmallSat) मिशन है।
- **लॉन्च की तिथि (Launch Target):**
  - इसे **2030 में लॉन्च** करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

मिशन का उद्देश्य (Scientific Objectives):

- यह मिशन एक **10-इंच के टेलीस्कोप** का उपयोग करके लगभग **70 दूरस्थ तारों से आने वाले पराबैंगनी प्रकाश (Ultraviolet Light)** का अवलोकन करेगा।
- इसका उद्देश्य तारों के बीच पाए जाने वाले **अति-सूक्ष्म धूल के कणों (Interstellar Dust Grains)** का अध्ययन करना है।
- यह अध्ययन वैज्ञानिकों को यह समझने में मदद करेगा कि यह अंततारकीय धूल (Cosmic Dust) कैसे बनती है और इससे नए तारों एवं ग्रहों का निर्माण किस प्रकार होता है।

डॉ. राम्या अंचे का परिचय (Background):

- डॉ. राम्या अंचे का बचपन बेंगलुरु के पास देवनाहल्ली (Devanahalli) में बीता।
- उन्होंने अपनी शुरुआती शिक्षा बेंगलुरु के विभिन्न संस्थानों से पूरी की और वर्ष 2012 में **इण्डियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ़ एस्ट्रोफिजिक्स (IIA)** से जुड़ी थीं।
- उनका चयन नासा की एक बेहद कठिन और प्रतिस्पर्धी चयन प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से हुआ है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Centre signs ₹4,106-cr. deals for IAF satellite, torpedoes

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI



Senior officials from the MoD, IAF, Indian Navy, and industry representatives during the signing of contracts in New Delhi. PTI

The Ministry of Defence on Thursday signed contracts worth approximately ₹4,106 crore for a dedicated communication satellite for the Indian Air Force (IAF) and *Varunastra* heavy-weight torpedoes for the Indian Navy, in a push to strengthen indigenous defence capabilities.

According to the Ministry of Defence, the contracts cover the acquisition of GSAT-7C, valued at ₹2,563 crore, from New Space India Limited (NSIL), Bengaluru, and *Varunastra* heavy-weight torpedoes worth ₹1,543 crore from Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), Hyderabad.

The GSAT-7C satellite, indigenously designed, developed and manufactured, will enhance secure, resilient and seamless communication capabilities for IAF assets, strengthening the force's operational effectiveness.

The dedicated satellite communication capability is expected to improve the Indian Air Force's ability to maintain reliable communications in support of its operational requirements, it added.

The second contract is for *Varunastra*, an indigenous ship-launched anti-submarine warfare torpedo developed by the Naval Science and Technological Laboratory (NSTL). Equipped with advanced manoeuvring capabilities, the heavyweight torpedo can engage enemy submarines at long ranges, enhancing the Indian Navy's underwater warfare capabilities.

The contracts were signed in New Delhi in the presence of A. Anbarasu, Additional Secretary and Director-General (Acquisition), Department of Defence.

Both agreements are aimed at advancing domestic defence manufacturing and promoting self-reliance in critical technologies, in line with the government's Aatmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India initiatives.

- Defence → GSAT-7C, Varunastra

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

रक्षा मंत्रालय (MoD) के इस ₹4,106 करोड़ के समझौते के तहत GSAT-7C और वरुणास्त्र

1. GSAT-7C (संचार उपग्रह / Communication Satellite)

- **क्या है:** यह भारतीय वायु सेना (IAF) के लिए विशेष रूप से डिज़ाइन किया गया एक समर्पित और स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित सैन्य संचार उपग्रह (Dedicated Military Communication Satellite) है।
- **अनुबंध की लागत:** ₹2,563 करोड़।
- **निर्माता / आपूर्तिकर्ता:** इसे इसरो (ISRO) की वाणिज्यिक शाखा **न्यूस्पेस इंडिया लिमिटेड (NSIL), बेंगलुरु** द्वारा विकसित और निर्मित किया जा रहा है।
- **मुख्य उद्देश्य और लाभ:**
  - यह भारतीय वायु सेना के विभिन्न लड़ाकू विमानों, एयरबेस, रडार नेटवर्क और ग्राउंड स्टेशनों के बीच सुरक्षित, निर्बाध और मजबूत संचार प्रणाली (Secure & Seamless Communication) प्रदान करेगा।
  - इससे वास्तविक समय में डेटा साझा करने और सैन्य ऑपरेशनों के दौरान त्वरित निर्णय लेने की क्षमता में काफी सुधार होगा।

2. वरुणास्त्र (VARUNSTRA - हैवी-वेट टॉरपीडो)

- **क्या है:** यह भारतीय नौसेना (Indian Navy) के लिए एक स्वदेशी **जहाज से दागा जाने वाला एंटी-सबमरीन हैवी-वेट टॉरपीडो (Anti-Submarine Heavy-Weight Torpedo)** है।
- **अनुबंध की लागत:** ₹1,543 करोड़।
- **डेवलपर एवं निर्माता:**
  - इसे डीआरडीओ (DRDO) की प्रयोगशाला **नेवल साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजिकल लेबोरेटरी (NSTL)** द्वारा डिजाइन/विकसित किया गया है।
  - इसका निर्माण **भारत डायनेमिक्स लिमिटेड (BDL), हैदराबाद** द्वारा किया जा रहा है।
- **मुख्य क्षमताएं:**
  - यह पानी के भीतर दुश्मन की पनडुब्बियों (Submarines) को लंबी दूरी से ही सटीक रूप से निशाना बनाकर नष्ट कर सकता है।
  - यह आधुनिक नेविगेशन और पैंतरेबाज़ी (Advanced Manoeuvring) तकनीकों से लैस है, जो पानी के अंदर भारतीय नौसेना की युद्ध क्षमता (Underwater Warfare Capability) को बहुत मजबूत बनाता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Shifting global focus towards inclusive assessment of threats to health

Launched at the recent World Health Summit in Berlin, a new report has flagged 17 interlinked catastrophic threats including pandemics, antimicrobial resistance, and AI, and has urged global leaders to stop treating these issues in isolation, and start viewing them as deeply interconnected economic, environmental, and national security challenges



On the lookout: Air pollution was listed among the 17 interlinked catastrophic threats that could shape global health through 2100 in a report by a new Lancet Commission. REUTERS

THE GIST

- The threats flagged by the report include climate change, air pollution, antimicrobial resistance, childhood malnutrition, conventional conflict, declining development assistance for health, high alcohol use, high blood pressure, income inequality, low educational attainment, naturally occurring pandemics, obesity, poor mental health, smoking, and unhealthy ageing.
- The Commission analysed hundreds of risks across 204 countries and territories. A threat was classified as "catastrophic" if it could account for at least 1 billion DALYs (healthy years lost to illness, disability, or premature death) by 2100
- A key, central argument of the report is that these threats amplify one another. For instance, climate change directly exacerbates childhood malnutrition, air pollution, antimicrobial resistance, and mental health issues

WHS

Ramya Kannan

A major new Lancet Commission has listed 17 interlinked catastrophic threats that could shape global health through 2100. Zooming out to take a bird's eye view of the possible threats, the Commissioners have counted amongst them – pandemics, obesity, antimicrobial resistance, nuclear conflict, and artificial intelligence.

Driven by the motive to move away from the intense focus on certain domains, the default mode that health care governance and activism has taken so far, the Commission took upon itself the task of freeing the world from being bogged down with single issues, though the benefits of that have been aplenty, the time had come to go beyond.

Launched at the recent World Health Summit in Berlin, the report urges global leaders to stop treating these issues in isolation, and start viewing them as deeply interconnected economic, environmental, and national security challenges. The Commission, "composed of 37 experts in health, economics, security, and technology, uses a foresight-driven, health-focused approach to identify 17 priority threats to human health." Not a crystal ball gazing exercise, it reportedly assessed threats by calculating the expected cumulative disease burden – measured as amenable disability-adjusted life-years from 2025 to 2100 – that can be reasonably altered through policy intervention. It lists two of these major catastrophic threats: nuclear conflict and malicious use of AI as having extinction potential. Additional threats include climate change, air pollution, antimicrobial resistance, childhood malnutrition, conventional conflict, declining development assistance for health, high alcohol use, high blood pressure, income inequality, low educational attainment, naturally occurring pandemics, obesity, poor mental health, smoking, and unhealthy ageing.

While the report seeks to identify the threats to human health and survival, and could been seen as doomsdayist, in principle, it is not an apocalyptic forecast of unavoidable doom. The model it uses, as described here earlier, is "amenable" Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) – meaning it measures how many years of healthy life can still be saved if take decisive policy action is launched today. It predicts that high-income nations will see dominant health losses from non communicable risks such as obesity and poor mental health. On the other hand, low-income regions will bear the brunt of childhood malnutrition and the collapse of international aid.

The Commission analysed hundreds of risks across 204 countries and territories. A threat was classified as "catastrophic" if it could account for at least 1 billion DALYs (healthy years lost to illness, disability, or premature death) by 2100. These 17 threats were then categorised into a pyramid of severity, with extinction potential right on top (nuclear conflict and malicious AI) at Category 1, and then cascading down to Category 2 (major catastrophic threats) and Category 3 (environmental, social and health risks).

Although the likelihood of Category 1 dangers remains low, the report says, the scale of harm, should they be realised, would be apocalyptical. The bulk of the threats come under category 2, and include obesity, which represents the largest single potential health loss identified in the report. Addressing high body mass index (BMI), poor diet, and physical inactivity could prevent a massive 23.1 billion DALYs, the report says.

Similarly, improving global access to education could avert 16.1 billion DALYs, it claims. The income gap between the rich and poor represents an amenable health burden equivalent to 25 COVID-19 pandemics, it avers.

The report flags poor mental health rapidly rising in the higher income countries, as also the pressures on societies from ageing populations without adequate health support systems. While smoking, high blood pressure, antimicrobial resistance, alcohol use, child malnutrition and naturally-occurring pandemics are conventionally connected with health; climate change, conventional conflict and air pollution also find a place in the list. The withdrawal of international aid has been flagged: severe cuts to health aid from wealthy nations could cause 1.5 billion DALYs, with sub-Saharan Africa bearing 70% of this blow.

A key, central argument of the report is that these threats amplify one another. For instance, climate change directly exacerbates childhood malnutrition, air pollution, antimicrobial resistance, and mental health issues. Focusing on climate mitigation alone, without strengthening local healthcare infrastructure, again, will fail to stop the downstream health fallout. It also indicates that the estimated 1.89 billion DALYs saved by meeting climate targets is a conservative underestimation, accounting for direct heat and pollution harms. It advises nations to plan for unmodeled "invisible" consequent threats such as mass displacement, geopolitical instability, and drought.

However, the primary criticism against the Commission report is that it skirts acknowledging the current geopolitical crisis, the growing rise of intolerant governments, and the collapse of international collaboration between nations. Even recently, the tense flow of information from Russia where a suspected case of pneumonic plague death was reported highlights the fragility between nations that prevents seamless global co-operation.

Though it does have a cascade of priorities, in effect the Commission does not attempt to present "a fixed ranking of threats or policy priorities." Instead, it makes it very clear that the analysis is a dynamic process and findings are amenable to change as and when evidence shifts. But the most important contribution that can be attributed to the Commission is how it managed to pivot the global approach to health threats – to move it from attention and focus on individual subjects to move to a larger consideration of all the complex factors impacting human health. Whether the global axis will now swivel on this pivot remains to be seen, given how complex a task this report has laid out for the world.

(ramya.kannan@thehindu.co.in)

YouTube Homework

- UNFCCC – COP31
- IPCC
- UNEP

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

विश्व स्वास्थ्य शिखर सम्मेलन (World Health Summit - WHS)
वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य नीति और शासन

1. विश्व स्वास्थ्य शिखर सम्मेलन (World Health Summit) क्या है?

- यह स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र का एक प्रमुख वैश्विक सम्मेलन है, जिसे अक्सर **"स्वास्थ्य का दावोस" (Davos of Health)** कहा जाता है। इसमें दुनिया भर के शिक्षाविद, वैज्ञानिक, नीति निर्माता, उद्योग जगत के नेता, नागरिक समाज और अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि एकत्र होकर वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य चुनौतियों के समाधान पर चर्चा करते हैं।

2. यह कहाँ और कब से कब तक हुआ?

- **स्थान:** बर्लिन, जर्मनी (Berlin, Germany) और डिजिटल माध्यम (Hybrid Format)।
- **तिथि:** यह सम्मेलन **13 अक्टूबर से 15 अक्टूबर** तक आयोजित किया गया।

3. इसे किसने आयोजित कराया (Organizers & Partners)?

- **मुख्य आयोजक: M8 एलायंस (M8 Alliance)** — यह दुनिया भर के प्रमुख अकादमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों, विश्वविद्यालयों और राष्ट्रीय अकादमियों का एक नेटवर्क है।
- **रणनीतिक साझेदार: विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO)** और **जर्मनी एवं फ्रांस की सरकारें**।

4. सम्मेलन में कौन-सी प्रमुख रिपोर्ट्स जारी की गई/चर्चा में रहीं?

- इस सम्मेलन के दौरान कई वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य रिपोर्टों, रणनीतिक पत्रों और प्रतिबद्धताओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया:
- **WHO इन्वेस्टमेंट राउंड प्रतिबद्धताएँ (Investment Round Commitments):** विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन को वित्तपोषित करने और वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा प्रणालियों को मजबूत करने के लिए विभिन्न देशों से वित्तीय प्रतिबद्धताएँ प्राप्त हुईं।
- **वैश्विक महामारी संधि एवं तैयारी रिपोर्ट (Pandemic Accord & Preparedness Reports):** भविष्य की महामारियों से निपटने, टीकों और दवाओं के न्यायसंगत वितरण (Equitable Access) पर केंद्रित रणनीतिक दस्तावेज़ प्रस्तुत किए गए।
- **जलवायु परिवर्तन और स्वास्थ्य रिपोर्ट (Climate Change & Health Reports):** बढ़ते तापमान, वायु प्रदूषण और संक्रामक रोगों के फैलाव के बीच संबंध पर वैश्विक डेटा साझा किया गया।
- **डिजिटल हेल्थ और एआई रिपोर्ट (Digital Health & AI Governance):** स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (AI) और डिजिटल तकनीकों के जिम्मेदार उपयोग पर नीतिगत दिशानिर्देश।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

5. द लैंसेट कमीशन की रिपोर्ट (Lancet Commission Report)

- विश्व स्वास्थ्य शिखर सम्मेलन और इसके आसपास के वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य सम्मेलनों के दौरान **'द लैंसेट' (The Lancet)** की महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्टों पर विस्तृत चर्चा हुई, जिनमें विशेष रूप से निम्नलिखित प्रमुख बिंदु शामिल हैं:
- **21वीं सदी में स्वास्थ्य और जलवायु परिवर्तन पर लैंसेट काउंटडाउन (Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change):**
  - **मुख्य विषय:** जलवायु परिवर्तन का मानव स्वास्थ्य पर सीधा और गंभीर प्रभाव।
  - **प्रमुख निष्कर्ष:**
    - अत्यधिक गर्मी (Heatwaves) के कारण बुजुर्गों, शिशुओं और श्रम बल में स्वास्थ्य जोखिम तेजी से बढ़े हैं।
    - खाद्य असुरक्षा (Food Insecurity) और मलेरिया/डेंगू जैसी संक्रामक बीमारियों के नए क्षेत्रों में प्रसार के खतरे पर चेतावनी दी गई।
    - जीवाश्म ईंधन (Fossil Fuels) पर निर्भरता कम करने और हरित स्वास्थ्य प्रणालियों (Green Health Systems) को अपनाने की सिफारिश की गई।
- **लैंसेट वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य आयोग की सिफ़ारिशें (Lancet Commission Recommendations):**
- **प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल (Primary Healthcare):** वैश्विक दक्षिण (Global South / विकासशील देशों) में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य ढांचे को मजबूत करने और सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज (Universal Health Coverage - UHC) प्राप्त करने पर जोर।
- **असंक्रामक रोग (NCDs):** कैंसर, मधुमेह और हृदय रोगों से निपटने के लिए समय पर पहचान और सस्ती दवाओं की उपलब्धता का आह्वान।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Indians with high socio-economic position are more prone to heart disease than the poor: study

Divya Gandhi

A vast study of 65,364 Indians has revealed that people with a consistently high socio-economic position are more prone to heart disease than the consistently poor.

In fact, those with sustained life-course socioeconomic advantage had nearly twice (1.8 times) the odds of heart failure and 1.7 times the chances of a heart attack than those who experienced sustained socioeconomic disadvantage, found the study, published in the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*.

The cardiac conditions among the rich in India ranged from a higher likelihood of congestive heart failure, heart attack, abnormal heart rhythm, heart diseases and composite cardiovascular disease.

For the study, scientist from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health in Boston, studied Indians aged 45 and older, looking into their childhood too. The study sampled both rural and urban residents, men and women, and several religious and caste groups, and documented information on health, social, and economic indicators.



The cardiac conditions among the rich ranged from a higher likelihood of congestive heart failure, heart diseases and composite cardiovascular disease. GETTY IMAGES

The scientists studied heart health in the context of life-course socio-economic mobility, not just their static status: the categories included consistently high economic positions (in both childhood and adulthood); upward mobility (low economic status in childhood but high in adulthood); downward mobility (high economic status in childhood but low in adulthood); and consistently low economic position in both periods.

The understanding of how life-course social mobility is associated with heart disease and risk factors is crucial in tackling India's health, added the paper.

Several mechanisms may possibly contribute to the malaise, lead author Imnameren Longkumer, Narotam Sekhsaria Fellow at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health India Research Center and senior author S.V. Subramanian, professor of population health and geography at Harvard University said.

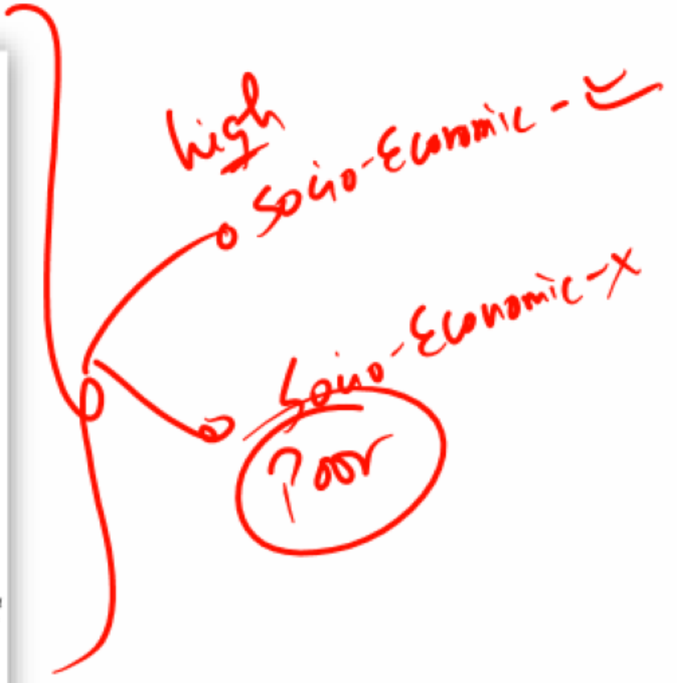
"Economic advancement can increase access to processed foods, refined carbohydrates, sugary beverages, and energy-dense diets, while occupational and domestic life may become less physically active," they said. This data, however serves as a snapshot of a country that is undergoing an epidemiological transition. As socioeconomic patterns change over time, cardiovascular disease and its risk factors become more widespread among disadvantaged groups as well, said Prof. Subramanian.

Financial impact

Another study published earlier this year in *Global Heart Journal* reflected on the catastrophic financial impact of heart disease among India's poor, who find themselves riddled in debt: the cost of treating heart failure patients with a single hospitalisation averaged ₹1.19 lakh.

Co-author Jeemon P., of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, told *The Hindu* that hospitalisation for cardiovascular disease is highly resource-intensive, and for many families, the financial consequences do not end when the patient is discharged. Although social health insurance schemes provide an important degree of financial protection, families may still have to bear a significant proportion of the total cost, said Dr. Jeemon.

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महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Two-thirds oil imports from just 3 nations

While Russia's share in India's oil imports fell to 44%, from a historic high in July, share of both the U.S. and UAE surged, resulting in cumulative shares of the three countries reaching an all-time high; American oil came at a substantial premium compared with the average price India paid

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
NEW DELHI

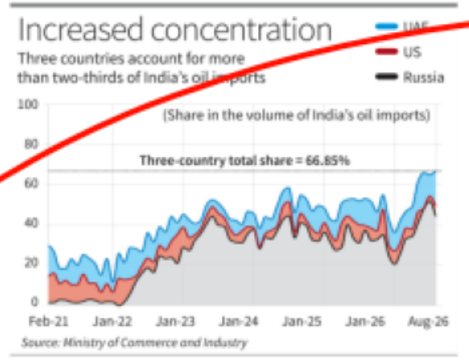
In a sign of increasing concentration of India's oil supplies and its limited options to source from, latest data shows that more than two-thirds of the country's oil imports came from just three countries – Russia, the U.S., and the UAE – marking a record high share.

Notably, Russia's share in India's oil imports fell to around 44% in August 2026, the latest month for which official data is available, from a historic high of 51% in July.

Data shows that India's oil imports from both the U.S. and the UAE surged in August, with the American oil coming at a substantial premium compared with the average price India paid for oil imports.

India's total oil imports stood at 191.2 lakh tonnes in August 2026, which was 10.3% lower than in July, but 3.4% higher than in August last year. However, the elevated price of oil has meant that India's oil import bill was nearly 25% higher in August this year than in the same month last year.

Within this, Russian oil accounted for 84.8 lakh tonnes of Indian oil imports, or 44.3% of the total.



In terms of India's oil import bill of $12.2 billion in August 2026, payments to Russia accounted for 44.5%. That said, India imported 23% less oil from Russia in August 2026 than in July, although this figure was still 22.5% higher than in August last year.

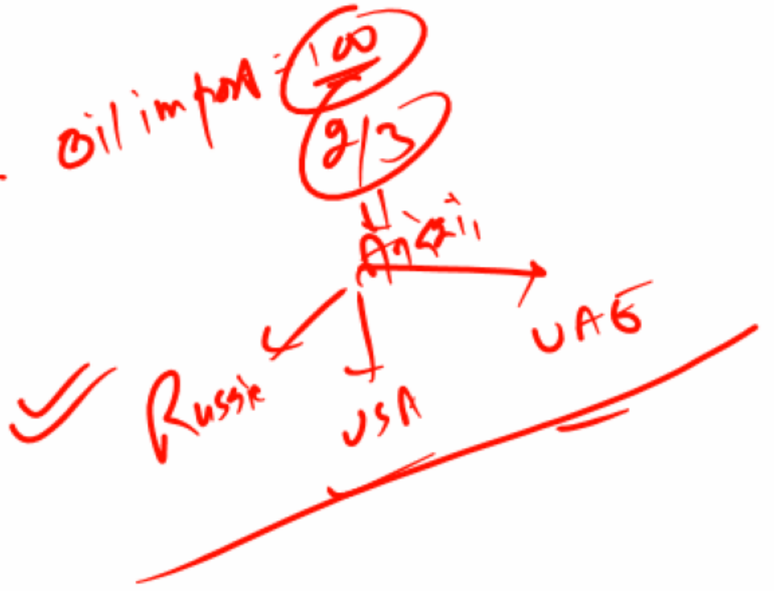
India's elevated oil imports from Russia have been a sore point in its relations with the U.S. and its President Donald Trump, who in September signed into law an Act that could see tariffs of up to 100% being levied on countries that import large amounts of Russian oil and gas, as India does.

On the other hand, India's oil imports from the U.S. once again surged in August 2026 to 9.7 lakh tonnes, making up 5.1% of India's total oil imports that month. In terms of quantity, this was nearly 82% higher than in July, and more than 130% higher than in August last year.

The data also shows that India paid an average of $810.6 per tonne of oil to the U.S., much higher than the average price of $640 per tonne it paid across all its oil imports in August. Oil from the U.S. has been costlier than average since June 2026.

Notably, India's oil imports from the UAE also jumped in August 2026 as the two countries established alternate supply routes through ports relatively un-impacted by the war in West Asia.

Oil imports from the UAE, at 33 lakh tonnes, made up 17.4% of India's total oil imports and 16.9% of its oil import bill.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

DUBAI

India opens additional control room in Mecca to assist pilgrims



REUTERS

India has established an additional control room in Mecca to assist its Umrah pilgrims affected by flight disruptions between India and Saudi Arabia, the Indian Consulate in Jeddah has said. Indian nationals requiring assistance can contact the Mecca control room at +966 553646966, the consulate said in a post on X. PTI

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

रक्षा मंत्रालय

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

दक्षिण कोरिया।

भारतीय तटरक्षक बल और कोरियाई तटरक्षक बल के बीच 14वीं उच्च-स्तरीय बैठक इंचियोन में आयोजित हुई

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 15 OCT 2026 8:00PM by PIB Delhi

भारतीय तटरक्षक बल (आईसीजी) और कोरिया तटरक्षक बल (केसीजी) के बीच 14वीं उच्चस्तरीय बैठक (एचएलएम) 14 अक्टूबर 2026 को दक्षिण कोरिया के इंचियोन में आयोजित हुई। इस बैठक का उद्देश्य द्विपक्षीय समुद्री सहयोग को और विस्तार देना तथा दोनों देशों की समुद्री सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के बीच रणनीतिक समन्वय को पहले से अधिक बढ़ावा देना था।

बैठक के दौरान दोनों पक्षों ने मौजूदा परिचालन ढांचे की समीक्षा की तथा द्विपक्षीय सहयोग को और आगे ले जाने के लिए रणनीतिक रोडमैप पर चर्चा की। इसमें समुद्री खोज एवं बचाव (एम-एसएआर), समुद्री प्रदूषण से निपटने (एमपीआर), समुद्री कानून प्रवर्तन (एमएलई), क्षमता निर्माण व परिचालन समन्वय जैसे प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में सहयोग बढ़ाने पर विशेष जोर दिया गया।



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

शिल्प समागम मेला 2026 - मैसूरू

केंद्रीय मंत्री रामदास अठावले ने मैसूरू में शिल्प समागम मेला 2026 का दौरा किया

आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए सरकार की पहलों पर प्रकाश डाला

मेले में 83 स्टॉल हैं, जिनमें से 80 स्टॉल कारीगरों को दिए गए हैं और इनमें 37 महिला कारीगर शामिल

मेले में 12 राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों ने हिस्सा लिया

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भारत सरकार के सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित नौ दिवसीय शिल्प समागम मेला 2026, कर्नाटक के मैसूरु दशहरा प्रदर्शनी मैदान में 11 अक्टूबर से चल रहा है। यह मेला सोमवार, 19 अक्टूबर को संपन्न होगा।

राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति वित्त और विकास निगम (एनएसएफडीसी) के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बताया कि यह मेला अनुसूचित जाति (एससी), अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी) और सफाई कर्मचारियों से जुड़े कारीगरों और लाभार्थियों को मार्केटिंग का एक मंच प्रदान करता है। इससे उन्हें अपने पारंपरिक हस्तशिल्प, हथकरघा उत्पादों और अन्य सामानों को एक बड़े दर्शक वर्ग के सामने प्रदर्शित करने का अवसर मिलता है।

Home Assignment

- ❑ International Yoga Day
- ❑ India Nordic Summit

प्रश्न. इजराइल की स्थलीय सीमाएँ (Land Borders) निम्नलिखित में से किन देशों के साथ लगती हैं?

(A) मिस्र (Egypt), जॉर्डन, लेबनान और सीरिया

(B) मिस्र (Egypt), जॉर्डन, इराक और सीरिया

(C) लेबनान, सीरिया, सऊदी अरब और जॉर्डन

(D) मिस्र (Egypt), सऊदी अरब, लेबनान और सीरिया

Thanks For Watching

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