UPSC-CSE 2027/28

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

ONE STOP SOLUTION

By **Faiyaz Sir**



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THE HINDU

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Result Mitra
किताबें खुली हों, तो
किस्मत के ताले भी
खुल जाते हैं।
UPSC
IAS
PCS
CURRENT AFFAIRS
GENERAL STUDIES
Dream
Study
Achieve

आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

कुफरी जामुनिया - बैंगनी आलू
Separation of Powers
Drought in Telangana
CISF
AICTE/NEP – SC Bars Midterm Fees Hike
Manipur Crisis
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Lokayan 2026
~~SEO Summit~~ SCO
Namo Bharat

Farmer's Welfare

भारत का पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर बैंगनी आलू

कुफरी जामुनिया: भारत की सबसे आम मुख्य फसलों में से एक में पोषण मिलाना

Posted On: 18 OCT 2026 1:47PM

*कई आबादी में पर्याप्त कैलोरी सेवन के बावजूद छिपी भूख (हिडन हंगर) एक बड़ी पोषण चुनौती बनी हुई है। दैनिक भोजन के माध्यम से आवश्यक विटामिन और खनिजों की खपत बढ़ाने के लिए **जैव-संवर्धित (बायोफोर्टिफाइड) फसलों** को विकसित किया जा रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, ICAR-CPRI (भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद-केंद्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान) ने पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर रंगीन आलू की किस्में विकसित की हैं, जिनमें **कुफरी नीलकंठ, कुफरी माणिक** और **कुफरी जामुनिया** शामिल हैं। इन किस्मों में एंथोसायनिन, आयरन और जिंक जैसे महत्वपूर्ण **एंटीऑक्सीडेंट** और **सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व** मौजूद हैं। इनमें कुफरी जामुनिया विटामिन सी, एंथोसायनिन और कैरोटीनॉयड के उच्च स्तर के कारण एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि दर्शाती है। इसका बेहतर पोषण प्रोफाइल, आकर्षक बैंगनी गूदा और उपभोक्ताओं के बीच मजबूत आकर्षण इसे छिपी भूख से निपटने और पोषण सुरक्षा में सुधार के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण किस्म बनाते हैं।*

कैलोरी से परे आलू: छिपी भूख का समाधान

- पर्याप्त कैलोरी सेवन के बावजूद छिपी भूख एक प्रमुख सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य चुनौती बनी हुई है। यह स्थिति तब उत्पन्न होती है जब लोग पर्याप्त मात्रा में भोजन तो करते हैं, लेकिन उनके आहार में आवश्यक विटामिन और खनिजों की कमी होती है। इस चुनौती से निपटने के लिए वैज्ञानिक बेहतर पोषण मूल्य वाली **जैव-संवर्धित फसलों** को तेजी से विकसित कर रहे हैं। बायोफोर्टिफिकेशन पादप प्रजनन (प्लांट ब्रीडिंग) के माध्यम से फसलों की पोषक तत्व सामग्री में सुधार करता है, जिससे खाद्य पदार्थ प्राकृतिक रूप से आवश्यक पोषक तत्वों के उच्च स्तर प्रदान करने में सक्षम होते हैं। पारंपरिक खाद्य सुदृढ़ीकरण (फूड फोर्टिफिकेशन) के विपरीत-जिसमें प्रसंस्करण के दौरान पोषक तत्व जोड़े जाते हैं- बायोफोर्टिफिकेशन **पोषण को सीधे फसल में समाहित करता है।** यह आमतौर पर खाए जाने वाले खाद्य पदार्थों में पोषण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने का एक स्थायी और किफायती तरीका है। साथ ही, यह **दीर्घकालिक पोषण सुरक्षा** को भी सुदृढ़ करता है।
- बायोफोर्टिफिकेशन अनुसंधान का एक महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम संवर्धित पोषण मूल्य वाली **रंगीन आलू** की किस्मों का विकास रहा है। इनमें **लाल, बैंगनी** और **नीले** गूदे वाले आलू शामिल हैं। इन आलुओं में एंथोसायनिन और कैरोटीनॉयड जैसे प्राकृतिक पिगमेंट होते हैं, जो इन्हें इनका विशिष्ट रंग प्रदान करते हैं। रंगीन आलू **एंटीऑक्सीडेंट** तथा **आयरन** और **जिंक** जैसे सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर होते हैं।

ICAR-CPRI द्वारा विकसित पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर रंगीन आलू की किस्में

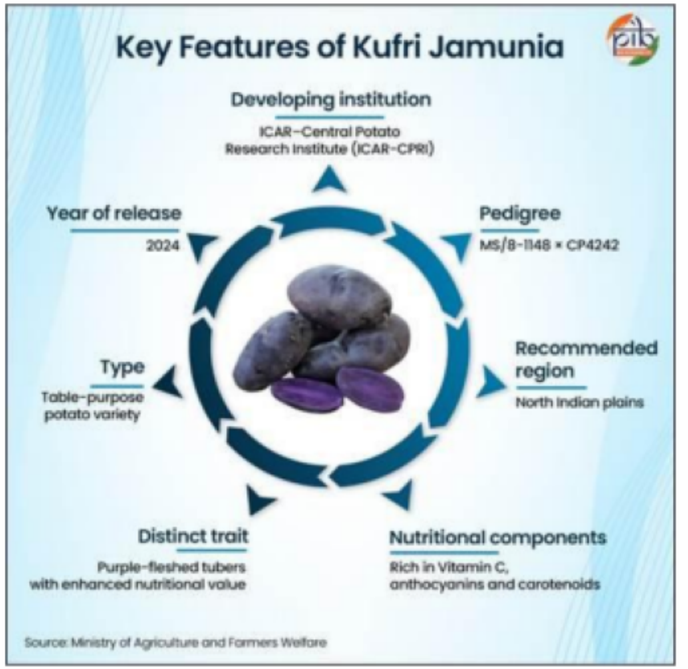
- **ICAR-CPRI** (भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद - केंद्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान) ने निम्नलिखित पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर रंगीन आलू की किस्में विकसित की हैं:
- *कुफरी नीलकंठ* ICAR-CPRI द्वारा विकसित पहली बैंगनी छिलके वाली विशेष आलू की किस्म थी, जिसे **2018** में जारी किया गया था। यह किस्म **पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश** और **छत्तीसगढ़** में खेती के लिए उपयुक्त है। यह अपने उच्च एंटीऑक्सीडेंट गुणों के लिए जानी जाती है और सभी आयु वर्ग के लोगों के लिए उपयुक्त है।
- *कुफरी माणिक* को **2021** में जारी किया गया था। यह गोल आकार, मध्यम आंखें और पीले गूदे वाले आकर्षक, गहरे लाल रंग के कंद पैदा करता है। यह किस्म पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर है और इसमें एंथोसायनिन, जिंक तथा आयरन उच्च मात्रा में पाया जाता है।
- *कुफरी जामुनिया* को आधिकारिक तौर पर 2024 में जारी किया गया था। इस किस्म में *कुफरी माणिक* और *कुफरी नीलकंठ* की तुलना में **एस्कॉर्बिक एसिड (विटामिन सी), एंथोसायनिन और कैरोटीनॉयड का स्तर अधिक है।** इसका बैंगनी गूदा उच्च एंटीऑक्सीडेंट मात्रा और बेहतर पोषण गुणवत्ता को दर्शाता है। *कुफरी जामुनिया* में **जिंक और आयरन का स्तर** भी बढ़ा हुआ है। यह किस्म खाने के लिए उपयुक्त है और अपने अनूठे बैंगनी रंग के कारण विभिन्न खाद्य व्यंजनों में नवीनता लाती है। इसलिए, उपभोक्ताओं के बीच इस किस्म का आकर्षण काफी अधिक देखा गया है।

कुफ़री जामुनिया: पोषण सुरक्षा के लिए एक बायोफोर्टिफाइड बैंगनी आलू

- *कुफरी जामुनिया* मध्यम अवधि में पकने वाली आलू की किस्म है, जिसके पौधे मध्यम ऊंचाई वाले और चंदवा (कैनोपी) अर्ध-सघन होते हैं। इसके कंद बाहर से गहरे बैंगनी छिलके और अंदर से बैंगनी गूदे वाले होते हैं। ये उथली आंखों और भुरभुरी संरचना (मीली टेक्सचर) के साथ आयताकार होते हैं। प्रत्येक पौधा 10–12 मध्यम से बड़े आकार के कंद पैदा करता है।

कुफरी जामुनिया की प्रमुख विशेषताएं:

- अनुशंसित कृषि पद्धतियों के तहत प्रति हेक्टेयर 32-35 टन उत्पादन देती है।
- 90 दिनों की अवधि के स्टेशन परीक्षणों में लगभग 49 टन प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज दर्ज की गई।
- परीक्षणों में विपणन योग्य उपज कुल उत्पादन का लगभग 90% तक पहुंच गई।
- लगभग 6-8 सप्ताह की मध्यम सुप्तावस्था (डोरमेंसी) दर्शाती है, जिसके कारण कंद जल्दी अंकुरित नहीं होते हैं।
- कम सड़न और न्यूनतम वजन घटने के साथ भंडारण की बेहतरीन गुणवत्ता प्रदान करती है।



कुफ़री जामुनिया के प्रमुख पोषक घटक

- *कुफरी जामुनिया* के गूदे में 42.05 मिलीग्राम/100 ग्राम और छिलके में 80.66 मिलीग्राम/100 ग्राम एंथोसायनिन होता है। इसके गूदे में लगभग 42.75 मिलीग्राम/100 ग्राम **विटामिन सी** भी मौजूद है। इसके गूदे में **कैरोटीनॉयड** की मात्रा लगभग 161 माइक्रोग्राम/100 ग्राम (ताजा वजन) है। इसके अलावा, इस किस्म के गूदे में लगभग 22.77 पीपीएम **जिंक** और 32.23 पीपीएम **आयरन** पाया जाता है। निम्नलिखित तालिका *कुफरी जामुनिया* के पोषण मूल्य की तुलना पारंपरिक पीले छिलके वाले आलू से करती है:

पोषक तत्व (प्रति 100 ग्राम)	**कुफरी जामुनिया**	**सामान्य आलू**
विटामिन सी	42.75 mg	23.15 mg
जिंक	2.28 mg	0.28 mg
आयरन	3.22 mg	0.57 mg

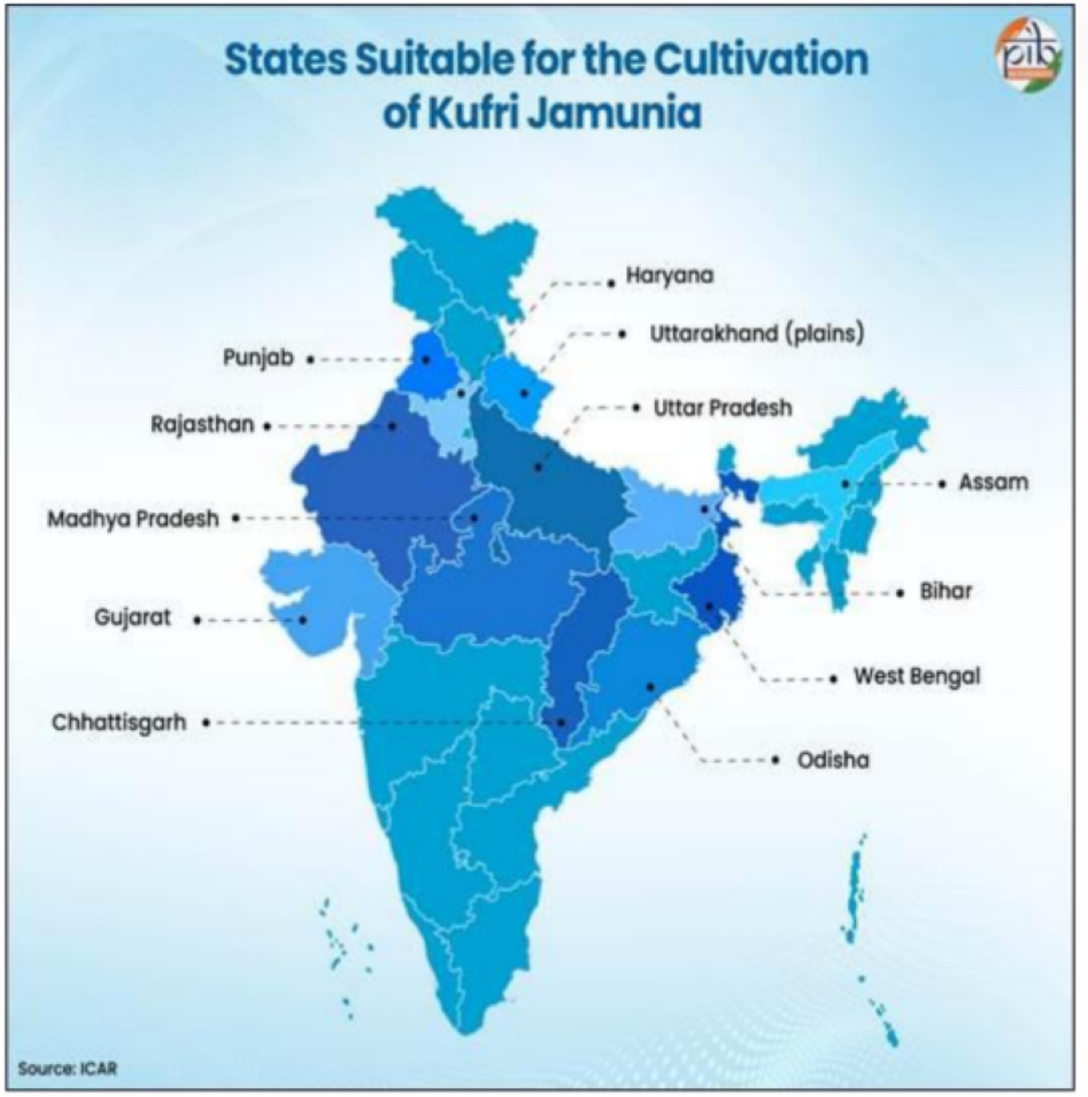
कुफ़री जामुनिया के खान-पान संबंधी उपयोग

- अपने पोषण संबंधी लाभों के अलावा, *कुफरी जामुनिया* विभिन्न प्रकार के पाक उपयोगों के लिए उपयुक्त है। यह किस्म अपने **आकर्षक बैंगनी रंग, भुरभुरी संरचना और सुखद स्वाद** के लिए सराही जाती है। यह इसे पारंपरिक व्यंजनों और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पादों दोनों के लिए उपयुक्त बनाता है। इसका विशिष्ट रंग व्यंजनों और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य पदार्थों के दृश्य आकर्षण को भी बढ़ाता है।
- *कुफरी जामुनिया* जैसे बैंगनी गूदे वाले आलू का उपयोग कई प्रकार के व्यंजनों में किया जा सकता है, जिनमें शामिल हैं:
- **पारंपरिक व्यंजन:** सब्जी (करी), पराठा, पूरी और रायता
- **नाश्ता और अल्पाहार:** दलिया, हलवा, उपमा, डोसा और इडली बैटर
- **प्रसंस्कृत उत्पाद:** बेकरी उत्पादों, सूप और कुकीज के लिए आलू का आटा
- इसके अलावा, इन कंदों को **निर्जलित उत्पादों (डीहाइड्रेटेड प्रोडक्ट्स)** जैसे **एंथोसायनिन युक्त दलिया, सूजी** और **आटे** में प्रसंस्कृत किया जा सकता है, जिनका उपयोग विभिन्न खाद्य सामग्रियों में घटक के रूप में किया जा सकता है।

कुफ़री जामुनिया की खेती के लिए उपयुक्त राज्य

- बड़े पैमाने पर अपनाए जाने के लिए किसी फसल की किस्म का विभिन्न कृषि-जलवायु परिस्थितियों में विश्वसनीय प्रदर्शन करना आवश्यक होता है। ***कुफरी जामुनिया*** ने विभिन्न स्थानों पर किए गए परीक्षणों में स्थिर प्रदर्शन का प्रदर्शन किया है और इसे **उत्तर भारतीय मैदानी क्षेत्रों** में खेती के लिए अनुशंसित किया गया है। यह किस्म उन कई राज्यों के लिए उपयुक्त मानी जाती है जहां व्यापक रूप से आलू उगाया जाता है।

- ये क्षेत्र इस किस्म की सफल खेती के लिए **अनुकूल जलवायु** और **मिट्टी की स्थिति** प्रदान करते हैं।



कुफ़री जामुनिया की पोषण और कृषि संबंधी संभावनाएं

- *कुफरी जामुनिया* **भारत में बायोफोर्टिफाइड आलू की किस्मों के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति** का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। बेहतर पोषण गुणवत्ता के साथ अच्छे कृषि प्रदर्शन को जोड़कर यह किस्म किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं दोनों को लाभ पहुंचाती है। एंटीऑक्सीडेंट, विटामिन और सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की प्रचुरता इसे आहार विविधता में सुधार और छिपी हुई भूख से निपटने के प्रयासों में एक मूल्यवान योगदान बनाती है। अपने आकर्षक रूप, पाक बहुमुखी प्रतिभा और उत्तर भारतीय मैदानी क्षेत्रों के कई राज्यों के प्रति अनुकूलन क्षमता के साथ, *कुफरी जामुनिया* भविष्य में व्यापक स्तर पर खेती और उपभोग के लिए अपार संभावनाएं रखती है।

प्रश्न: ICAR-CPRI द्वारा विकसित हाल ही में चर्चा में रही आलू की बायोफोर्टिफाइड (Biofortified) किस्मों—'कुफरी जामुनिया', 'कुफरी नीलकंठ' और 'कुफरी माणिक' के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इन किस्मों को जैव-संवर्धन (Biofortification) तकनीक के माध्यम से सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों (Micronutrients) और एंटीऑक्सीडेंट्स की मात्रा बढ़ाने के लिए विकसित किया गया है।
2. कुफरी जामुनिया में एंथोसायनिन् (Anthocyanin), विटामिन सी और कैरोटीनॉयड प्रचुर मात्रा में पाए जाते हैं।
3. 'छिपी भूख' (Hidden Hunger) का तात्पर्य भोजन में कैलोरी (ऊर्जा) की भारी कमी होना है।

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

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

Mains Practice Question (मुख्य परीक्षा)

- **"बायोफोर्टिफिकेशन (Biofortification) क्या है? भारत में सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की कमी और 'छिपी भूख' (Hidden Hunger) की समस्या से निपटने में जैव-संवर्धित (Biofortified) फसलें किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती हैं? ICAR के हालिया प्रयासों का उदाहरण देते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए।"**
- *(शब्द सीमा: 250 शब्द | अंक: 15)*

Separation of powers and CJI's refusal

Why did the Opposition seek a meeting with the CJI? What allegations did it raise against the CEC? Why did the CJI refuse the request? What remedies did Rahul Gandhi seek from the Supreme Court? How does separation of powers apply to the case? What does judicial propriety require of judges?

EXPLAINER

Krishnadas Rajagopal



GETTY IMAGES

THE GIST

- The CJI refused to meet Opposition leaders Rahul Gandhi and Mallikarjun Kharge over allegations against the CEC during the SIR, citing separation of powers and judicial propriety
- He advised them to seek judicial remedies, noting that the issues were already before the court and that the Supreme Court could hear petitions to enforce citizens' fundamental rights
- Past controversies involving judges and political leaders show concerns over judicial neutrality and the need to insulate the judiciary from executive influence

The story so far:

Chief Justice of India Surya Kant declined a request made by Opposition leaders for an audience to discuss allegations against Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) Gyanesh Kumar's conduct during the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) process, alongside detentions of peaceful protestors and the lockdown of arterial Delhi.

The refusal was anchored in the ethos of maintaining a neutral distance from the political thicket. The CJI's letter emphasised that the judiciary cannot blur constitutional lines.

"A short while ago, the One-Nation-One-Election Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) had proposed to meet the judges of the Supreme Court. The leaders of the Bar had questioned how parliamentarians could meet judges when the Bill on simultaneous elections was itself under consideration. The law, which may emanate from the Bill, could one day, down the line, come up before the court in challenge. So, in principle, I don't see how the Chief Justice was wrong in applying the same standard about meeting Mr. Rahul Gandhi as was applied in the instance of the JPC. It is a matter of propriety," senior advocate C.U. Singh said.

Why did the Opposition approach the CJI?

On October 10, the Leaders of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, Mallikarjun Kharge and Rahul Gandhi, respectively, wrote to CJI Kant. It marked a rare and historic instance of the Opposition directly engaging the highest judicial office of the country to complain against another constitutional authority, the CEC.

The brief request, submitted on a joint letterhead, stated that the two leaders wished to submit a memorandum to the Chief Justice concerning the CEC and the Election Commission of India. Sent hours after the brutal police crackdown on citizens demanding the resignation of CEC Gyanesh Kumar, the representation said the arbitrary arrest of students, closure of Metro stations, cancellation of trains, and barricading of arterial roads created an "atmosphere of siege in the city of Delhi".

Mr. Gandhi followed up with a second, detailed representation to CJI Kant on October 11. He underscored the Supreme Court's role as the guardian of the Constitution and the fundamental right of every citizen to vote. Writing in his capacity as the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha on behalf of crores of voters anxious about the integrity of the electoral rolls, Mr. Gandhi pointed out that he was also a member of the Selection Committee constituted under Section 7 of the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023. He underscored that he had recorded a formal note of dissent on the procedure followed for selecting CEC Kumar during a committee meeting on February 17, 2025.

The representation accused the CEC of an arbitrary and unilateral exercise of power during the SIR. He asked the CJI to treat the representation as a letter petition in the public interest.

He urged the CJI to direct a complete disclosure of SIR records with the Election Commission and the setting of an independent committee headed by a retired Supreme Court judge to review decisions and audit voter deletions made during SIR to safeguard free and fair elections. He sought an interim suspension of the SIR process itself.

How did the CJI respond?

On October 12, the Chief Justice responded to the October 10 request for a meeting, while omitting any direct reference to Mr. Gandhi's subsequent October 11 representation.

Addressing both Mr. Kharge and Mr. Gandhi and declining their request for an appointment on October 12 between 4 pm and 5 pm to submit a memorandum, the CJI noted that the issues regarding the CEC, the arbitrary arrests, Metro closure and train cancellations, etc., were already sub judice before the court.

The CJI said that, "therefore, convening a meeting to discuss pending cases would wholly contravene the principle of Separation of Powers, an intrinsic facet of the basic structure doctrine of the Constitution of India, and would be incompatible with the established ethics and judicial propriety".

The two-page response also reminded the leaders that the constitutional framework did not vest the Supreme Court with administrative powers to "deal with the issues highlighted in your letter". But the CJI said the Supreme Court was duty-bound on the judicial side to consider the gravamen of issues affecting the citizens of India.

The top judge reiterated in his reply to the Opposition leaders the court's commitment to preserve and protect the fundamental rights of every citizen of India.

Chief Justice Kant said citizens were "entitled to seek enforcement of such rights at all hours through the procedure known in law".

Chief Justice Kant advised the two leaders in his response that it would be "more appropriate on your part to invoke the judicial powers of the Supreme Court of India, instead of submitting a memorandum on the administrative side".

The CJI said that petitions raising parallel issues were listed for hearing on October 13. He said the leader, acting on legal advice, could file their petition on October 12. The CJI observed that the leaders could file their petition on October 12 based on legal advice, assuring that "any such petition shall be heard at the earliest possible opportunity, in accordance with law". A writ petition was subsequently filed by Mr. Gandhi alongside 12 other Opposition leaders, which was successfully registered, numbered, and is primed for a judicial hearing.

What does the law say?

At the heart of the CJI's response lie three factors – the doctrine of separation of powers, sub judice rules and judicial propriety, and the Bangalore Principles.

As Chief Justice Kant's response said, the separation of powers, which divides governance among the three distinct organs of the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary, was an unalterable part of the basic structure of the Constitution. The court functions as an impartial arbiter with a clear mandate to adjudicate disputes impartially, apply laws, and review executive or legislative actions only through established judicial proceedings. The judiciary did not hold executive or administrative oversight to unilaterally intervene in government policy or governance demands.

A parallel out-of-court meeting between the Chief Justice, who also happens to lead the Bench hearing the CEC-related cases and Opposition leaders, belies fair play and bypasses procedural fairness. Entertaining political factions on a one-to-one basis outside the courtroom compromises judicial impartiality and creates an impression of bias. Disputes must be settled in the open court, transparently, in proceedings in which opposing parties get an equal say in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

The Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct puts in place ethical benchmarks for judges, which include that they must avoid any act of impropriety which would compromise the public's perception of judicial neutrality.

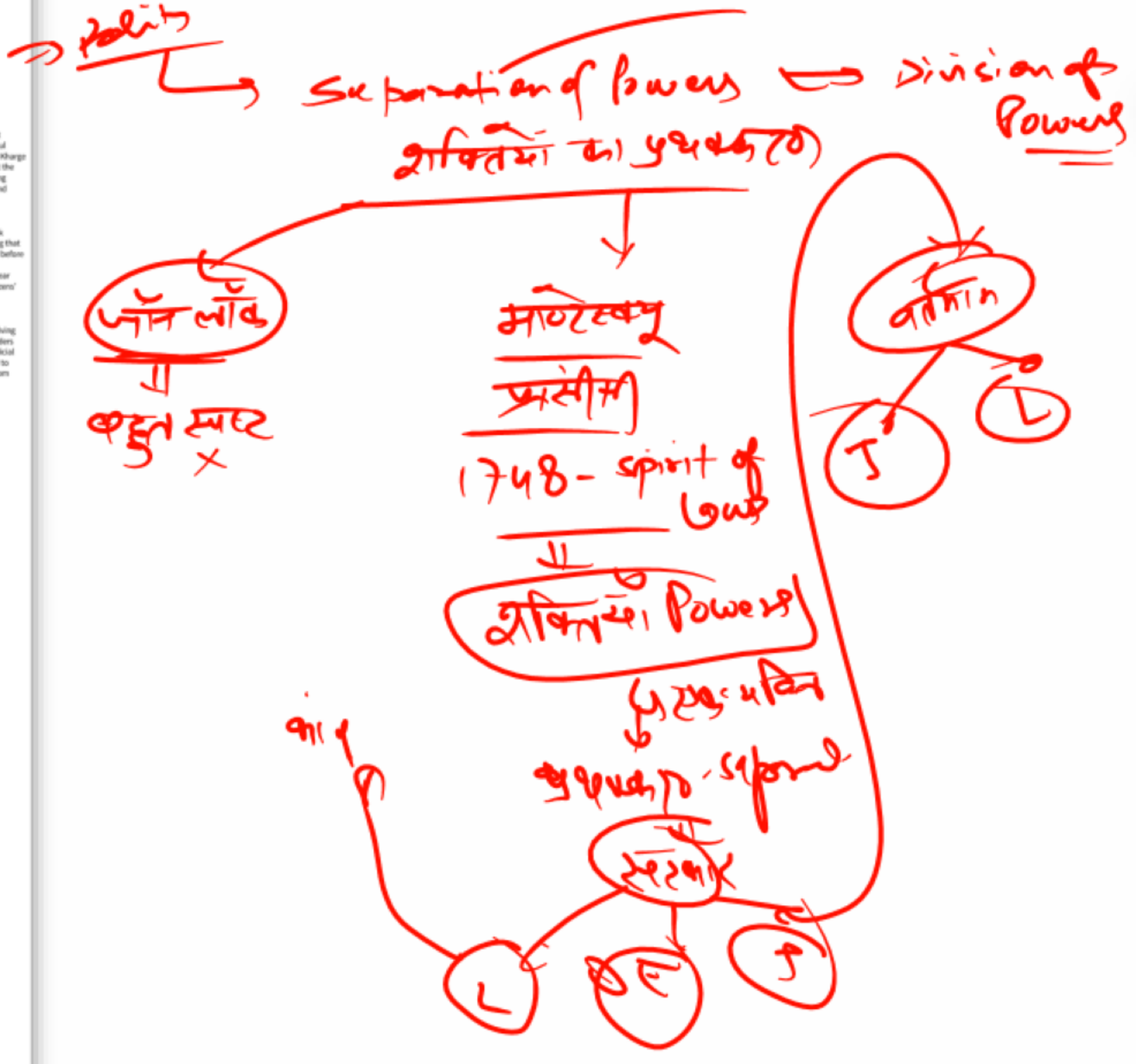
When has judicial propriety come under scrutiny?

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 2024 visit to the residence of then Chief Justice of India, Justice Dhananjay Chandrachud, to perform pooja during Ganesh Chaturthi drew public criticism over perceptions of the executive and judiciary cosying up. Historical precedents of serving judges expressing admiration for political figures include Justice P.N. Bhagwati sending a congratulatory letter to Indira Gandhi upon her return to power, and Justice M.R. Shah reportedly describing Prime Minister Modi as a "model and a hero". Similarly, former Supreme Court judge Arun Mishra had sparked controversy by publicly describing Prime Minister Modi as a "versatile genius" and an "internationally acclaimed visionary who can think global and act locally".

On a separate occasion, Prime Minister Modi visited the Supreme Court premises at the invitation of then-CJI Ranjan Gogoi on the sidelines of a BIMSTEC conference. Justice Gogoi was nominated to the Rajya Sabha following his retirement. Incidentally, Justice Gogoi was one of the four senior Supreme Court judges who held the unprecedented January 2018 press conference, spotlighting concerns over executive influence in case allocations under then Chief Justice Dipak Misra.

History shows that political friction with the judiciary carries 'unsettling' consequences. Following the landmark *Kesavananda Bharati* judgment, which established the basic structure doctrine limiting Parliament's amending powers, Indira Gandhi's government superseded Justices J.M. Shelat, K.S. Hegde and A.N. Grover to appoint Justice A.N. Ray as Chief Justice of India. The move triggered the immediate resignation of the three superseded judges.

Decades later, the imperative to insulate judicial appointments from executive overreach had culminated in the Collegium system and the adoption of the Bangalore Principles.



अब तक की कहानी (The Story So Far)

- भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश (CJI) सूर्यकांत ने विशेष गहन समीक्षा (SIR) प्रक्रिया के दौरान मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त (CEC) ज्ञानेश कुमार के आचरण, शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शनकारियों की मनमानी गिरफ्तारी और दिल्ली की प्रमुख सड़कों की नाकेबंदी पर चर्चा के लिए विपक्षी नेताओं को मुलाकात का समय देने से मना कर दिया।
- CJI का यह इनकार राजनीतिक क्षेत्र से तटस्थ दूरी बनाए रखने के सिद्धांत पर आधारित था। अपने पत्र में CJI ने जोर देकर कहा कि **न्यायपालिका संवैधानिक सीमाओं को धुंधला नहीं कर सकती।**

विपक्ष ने CJI से संपर्क क्यों किया?

- 10 अक्टूबर को राज्यसभा और लोकसभा में विपक्ष के नेता, क्रमशः **मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे** और **राहुल गांधी** ने CJI सूर्यकांत को पत्र लिखा। यह एक दुर्लभ और ऐतिहासिक घटना थी जब विपक्ष ने सीधे देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायिक पद से संवैधानिक संस्था (CEC) के खिलाफ शिकायत दर्ज कराने के लिए संपर्क किया।
- **पहला ज्ञापन:** विपक्ष ने CEC ज्ञानेश कुमार के इस्तीफे की मांग की। उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि छात्रों की गिरफ्तारी, मेट्रो स्टेशनों के बंद होने और सड़कों पर बैरिकेडिंग से दिल्ली में "घेराबंदी जैसा माहौल" बन गया है।
- **दूसरा ज्ञापन (11 अक्टूबर):** राहुल गांधी ने एक विस्तृत ज्ञापन भेजा, जिसमें उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट को **संविधान का संरक्षक** और नागरिकों के मौलिक अधिकारों का रक्षक बताया। उन्होंने लिखा कि चयन समिति का सदस्य होने के बावजूद, चुनाव आयोग का रवैया एकतरफा और मनमाना रहा है।

CJI ने क्या जवाब दिया?

- 12 अक्टूबर को CJI ने 10 और 11 अक्टूबर के पत्रों का जवाब देते हुए नेताओं से व्यक्तिगत मुलाकात करने से इनकार कर दिया:
- **शक्तियों का पृथक्करण (Separation of Powers):** CJI ने कहा कि विवादों पर चर्चा के लिए नेताओं से बैठक बुलाना न्यायपालिका, कार्यपालिका और विधायिका के बीच 'शक्तियों के पृथक्करण' के सिद्धांत का पूरी तरह से उल्लंघन करेगा, जो **संविधान के मूल ढांचे (Basic Structure)** का हिस्सा है।
- **प्रशासनिक बनाम न्यायिक शक्ति:** CJI ने स्पष्ट किया कि प्रशासनिक शक्तियों के तहत सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास ऐसे मामलों से निपटने का संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय केवल न्यायिक प्रक्रिया (Judicial Side) के माध्यम से कानून के अनुसार काम कर सकता है।
- **न्यायिक मार्ग अपनाने की सलाह:** CJI ने विपक्षी नेताओं से कहा कि ज्ञापन देने के बजाय सुप्रीम कोर्ट की न्यायिक शक्तियों का उपयोग करना अधिक उपयुक्त होगा।

कानून इस बारे में क्या कहता है?

- CJI के जवाब के मूल में तीन प्रमुख सिद्धांत हैं:
- **शक्तियों के पृथक्करण का सिद्धांत (Doctrine of Separation of Powers):** यह शासन के तीनों अंगों (विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका) को अलग-अलग अधिकार देता है। न्यायपालिका प्रशासनिक फैसलों या सरकारी नीतियों में सीधे हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती।
- **सब-ज्यूडिस नियम (Sub-judice Rules):** जो मामले पहले से ही अदालत में विचाराधीन हैं, उन पर बाहर चर्चा या हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया जा सकता।
- **बैंगलोर सिद्धांत (The Bangalore Principles):** यह न्यायाधीशों के आचरण और न्यायिक औचित्य के लिए एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानक है, जो यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि न्यायाधीश ऐसा कोई काम न करें जिससे जनता की नजर में न्यायपालिका की निष्पक्षता पर सवाल उठे।

न्यायिक औचित्य (Judicial Propriety) पर सवाल कब उठे?

- अतीत में भी ऐसे कई उदाहरण रहे हैं जब न्यायाधीशों और राजनीतिक नेताओं के संबंधों या बयानों पर सवाल उठे हैं:
- **2024:** तत्कालीन CJI धनंजय चंद्रचूड़ के आवास पर गणेश चतुर्थी के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की उपस्थिति पर कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका की निकटता को लेकर आलोचना हुई थी।
- **अतीत के अन्य मामले:** जस्टिस पी.एन. भगवती द्वारा इंदिरा गांधी को पत्र लिखना, या जस्टिस एम.आर. शाह और जस्टिस अरुण मिश्रा द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री की सार्वजनिक प्रशंसा करना विवाद का कारण बना था।
- **ऐतिहासिक घटनाक्रम:** 1973 का ऐतिहासिक *केशवानंद भारती* फैसला, जिसमें संविधान के 'मूल ढांचे' का सिद्धांत आया था, के बाद वरिष्ठता को नजरअंदाज करके ए.एन. राय को CJI बनाया गया था, जिससे राजनीतिक खींचतान सामने आई थी।

प्रश्न: भारतीय राजव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में, 'शक्तियों का पृथक्करण' (Separation of Powers) के सिद्धांत के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह सिद्धांत शासन के तीनों अंगों—विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका— के बीच कार्यों और शक्तियों के स्पष्ट विभाजन को सुनिश्चित करता है।
2. भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 50 के अंतर्गत राज्य की लोक सेवाओं में न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से अलग करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।
3. 'शक्तियों का पृथक्करण' भारतीय संविधान की मूल संरचना (Basic Structure) का एक अनिवार्य हिस्सा है।

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

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

- **मुख्य प्रश्न:** विपक्ष ने भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश (CJI) से मुलाकात क्यों मांगी? उन्होंने मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त (CEC) के खिलाफ क्या आरोप लगाए? CJI ने इस अनुरोध को क्यों खारिज कर दिया? राहुल गांधी ने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय से क्या कानूनी उपाय (Remedies) मांगे? इस मामले में 'शक्तियों का पृथक्करण' कैसे लागू होता है? और न्यायाधीशों के लिए 'न्यायिक औचित्य' (Judicial Propriety) का क्या अर्थ है?

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

A case for joining the global carbon coalition



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India should join the Open Coalition on Compliance Carbon Markets, as it aligns well with the country's decarbonisation choices

On July 31, nearly 500 Indian companies across seven industrial sectors filed their first-ever compliance reports under the national Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS). The country's scheme – on paper since 2023 – is now live with binding targets, penalties and real entities. The first credits are due to be issued in October, with trading on power exchanges expected to follow between November and January. In May, the European Union, China, and Brazil launched the Open Coalition on Compliance Carbon Markets (OCCCM) in Florence, aimed at aligning the way the world's compliance carbon markets communicate with each other. Germany and New Zealand joined as the first new members; Canada, France, Norway, Singapore, Türkiye and the United Kingdom have since followed. On September 14, at its meeting in Wuhan, the coalition adopted its first work plan.

India has stayed outside so far. With its own market now live, the more interesting question is no longer whether India can afford to build a carbon price – it already has. It is whether India can afford to sit outside the room where its rules get written. Or is it best avoided due to unforeseen risks? The OCCCM is a collaborative initiative for exchange on carbon pricing mechanisms; monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, carbon accounting methodologies, and rules related to the potential use of high-integrity offsets.

In India, the government has adopted a compliance carbon market framework in the form of a Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), which is currently in its first phase. The CCTS (compliance) is set up to deliver on India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets and the 2070 net-zero goal.

The issue of a carbon price

There are two key reasons why India must seriously consider joining the OCCCM. The first is the proliferation of carbon pricing systems worldwide. The idea of having a carbon price as a key instrument, supported by complementary policy instruments, is back at the high table. It minimises the economy-wide cost of mitigation (critical for the global South) and can promote innovation while minimising the impact on the vulnerable. It can also deliver significant fiscal revenues at a time when government resources are increasingly stretched, including by the impacts of climate change – from heatwaves to devastating floods. As of now, over 50 countries have instituted carbon pricing measures. As the world advances towards a net-zero future, the likelihood that more and more countries adopt a carbon price is high.

We could be looking at a future where a bulk of emissions would be priced. At some point, more and more of these domestic carbon pricing systems will be linked – even if partially – to better coordinate. While the beginning of OCCCM focuses on knowledge exchange, one potential long-term strategic outcome is improved interoperability among domestic carbon pricing systems. It could be valuable to link India's CCTS (compliance) to other carbon trading systems, given the potential to earn revenue from jurisdictions with more stringent mitigation targets.

On 'climate clubs'

The second is to be better prepared in case a coalition along the lines of the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) develops. The idea of 'climate clubs' is re-emerging as geopolitics fractures United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) discussions and attention turns to implementation. A report on a climate coalition centred around the CBAM issue was released in the context of an independent council convened by the COP30 President, Ambassador André Aranha Corrêa do Lago (The writers of this article are the co-authors of the report). The report describes alternative scenarios for CBAM coalitions in which there could be uniform or differentiated carbon prices across member-countries, incentives for member-countries, and penalties for non-member countries. With the European Union CBAM now operational, and many other countries contemplating their own versions of CBAM, being better prepared on this front is absolutely critical for India. While the OCCCM does not mention CBAM explicitly – most probably because of the sharp reactions the term evokes, especially during climate negotiations – OCCCM's objectives around the MRV, carbon accounting, and domestic compliance markets are very relevant for being better prepared to deal with the CBAM world.

Why joining matters now

Are there potential risks in joining the coalition? The coalition is about better alignment of domestic compliance markets and carbon pricing across countries. It does not seek to enforce any mitigation targets or any other decision. However, as discussions evolve, some critical decisions are likely to be made by coalition members. OCCCM's governance structure consists of high-level meetings (the highest decision-making body), executive-level meetings, thematic working groups and a Secretariat. It is critical to be in the room and shape the discussions rather than respond to the developments as an outsider. The risk is more in being an outsider. That Brazil is a founding member, and other like-minded developing countries are in the process of becoming members, should be a source of comfort for India.

Some aspects of the future world are likely: geopolitics will remain fractured, climate negotiations will continue to meet logjams, the profile of carbon pricing will continue to rise across countries, and efforts from outside the Paris Agreement framework will become increasingly important to achieving the agreement's goals. In this context, the role played by country-backed climate coalitions will likely grow.

The OCCCM aligns well with India's decarbonisation choices and offers a useful platform not just to learn about carbon markets, but also to be better prepared to engage with other national carbon pricing architectures and border carbon taxes within the evolving geopolitical landscape. India should consider making this move sooner rather than later.

The views expressed are personal

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

वैश्विक कार्बन गठबंधन में शामिल होने का एक मजबूत पक्ष

1. भारत का अपना कार्बन बाजार (CCTS)

- **31 जुलाई** को सात औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की लगभग 500 भारतीय कंपनियों ने भारत की **कार्बन क्रेडिट ट्रेडिंग स्कीम (CCTS)** के तहत अपनी पहली अनुपालन रिपोर्ट दर्ज की।
- 2023 से कागजों पर मौजूद यह योजना अब बाध्यकारी लक्ष्यों, जुर्माने और वास्तविक संस्थाओं के साथ लागू है।
- अक्टूबर में पहले क्रेडिट जारी होने की उम्मीद है और पावर एक्सचेंज पर ट्रेडिंग जल्द शुरू होगी।
- CCTS का मुख्य लक्ष्य भारत के **NDC (राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित योगदान)** और **2070 तक नेट-ज़ीरो** प्राप्त करने के लक्ष्य को पूरा करना है।

2. OCCCM (ओपन एलायंस ऑन कंप्लायंस कार्बन मार्केट्स) क्या है?

- **मई में शुरुआत:** यूरोपीय संघ (EU), चीन और ब्राजील ने फ्लोरेंस में OCCCM की शुरुआत की।
- **उद्देश्य:** दुनिया के अनुपालन कार्बन बाजारों (Compliance Carbon Markets) को आपस में जोड़ने और उनके संचार को बेहतर बनाने के लिए।
- **सदस्य:** जर्मनी, न्यूजीलैंड, कनाडा, फ्रांस, नॉर्वे, सिंगापुर, तुर्की और यूके इसमें शामिल हो चुके हैं।
- **भारत की स्थिति:** भारत अब तक इससे बाहर रहा है। लेकिन अब सवाल यह है कि क्या भारत उस कमरे (बैठक) से बाहर रहना बर्दाश्त कर सकता है जहाँ नियम लिखे जा रहे हैं?

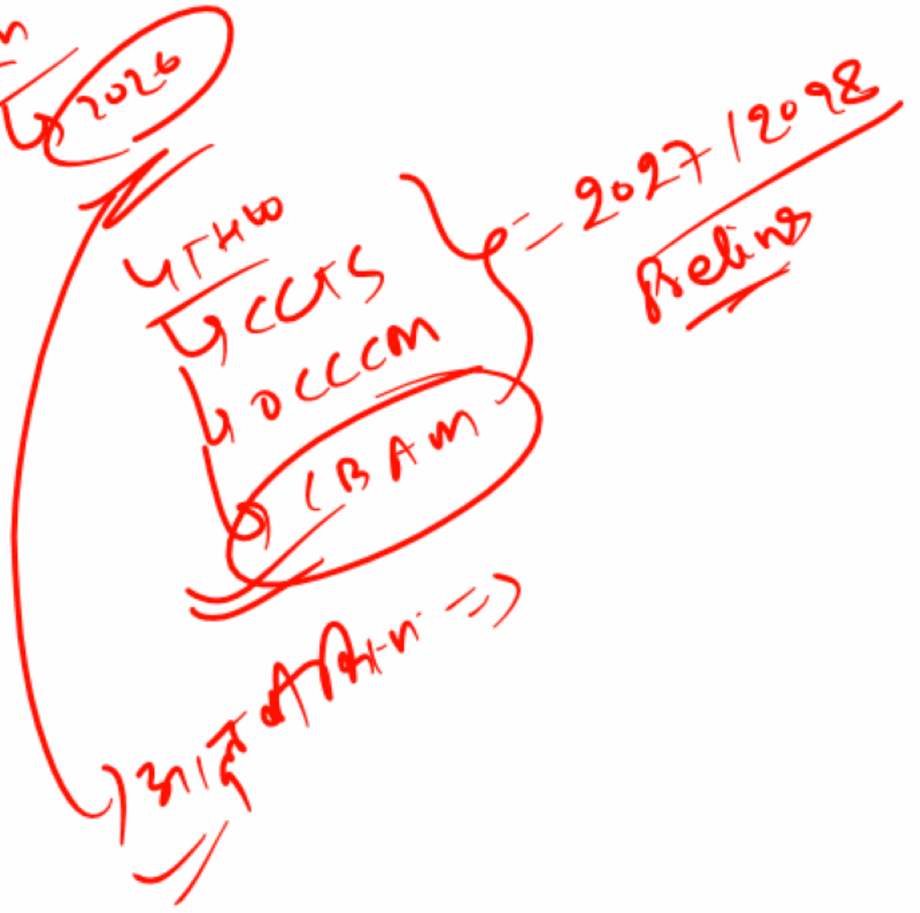
3. भारत को इसमें क्यों शामिल होना चाहिए? (दो मुख्य कारण)

- **कारण 1: दुनिया भर में कार्बन मूल्य निर्धारण (Carbon Price) का प्रसार**
- वैश्विक स्तर पर कार्बन मूल्य निर्धारण एक मुख्य नीति उपकरण बन गया है।
- वर्तमान में 50 से अधिक देशों ने कार्बन मूल्य निर्धारण उपाय लागू किए हैं।
- भारत के CCTS को अन्य कड़े वैश्विक कार्बन ट्रेडिंग सिस्टम से जोड़ने से भारतीय संस्थाओं को राजस्व कमाने का अवसर मिल सकता है।
- **कारण 2: 'क्लाइमेट क्लब' और CBAM (कार्बन बॉर्डर एडजस्टमेंट मैकेनिज्म)**
- यूरोपीय संघ के **CBAM** (सीमा पार कार्बन टैक्स) जैसे 'क्लाइमेट क्लब' की अवधारणा फिर से उभर रही है।
- गैर-सदस्य देशों पर पेनाल्टी (जुर्माना) या सख्त सीमा कर लागू हो सकते हैं।
- हालांकि OCCCM का दस्तावेज़ सीधे CBAM का उल्लेख नहीं करता, लेकिन इसका फोकस कार्बन अकाउंटिंग और MRV (मॉनिटरिंग, रिपोर्टिंग और सत्यापन) प्रणालियों पर है, जो CBAM जैसी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भारत को तैयार कर सकता है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

4. बाहर रहने के जोखिम और निष्कर्ष

- **बाहर रहने का जोखिम:** जब नियम और वैश्विक नीतियाँ तय हो रही हों, तो बाहर रहकर केवल प्रतिक्रिया देने की तुलना में बैठक के अंदर रहकर नीतियों को प्रभावित करना अधिक फायदेमंद है।
- **ब्राजील जैसे विकासशील देश का साथ:** ब्राजील इसका संस्थापक सदस्य है और अन्य समान विचारधारा वाले विकासशील देश भी शामिल हो रहे हैं, जिससे भारत को सहज महसूस होना चाहिए।
- **निष्कर्ष:** OCCCM भारत के डीकार्बोनाइजेशन विकल्पों के अनुकूल है। भारत को इसमें शामिल होने का फैसला जल्द से जल्द ले लेना चाहिए।



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Telangana seeks 100% MSP procurement amid drought

Half of State's mandals are drought-hit; Agriculture Minister suggests lifting of 25% procurement cap on major crops; the '*khet bachao abhiyan*' will be implemented from October 22, he adds

The Hindu Bureau
HYDERABAD



Dashed hopes: Paddy crop withering without rain in Pulkal mandal in Sangareddy district of Telangana. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

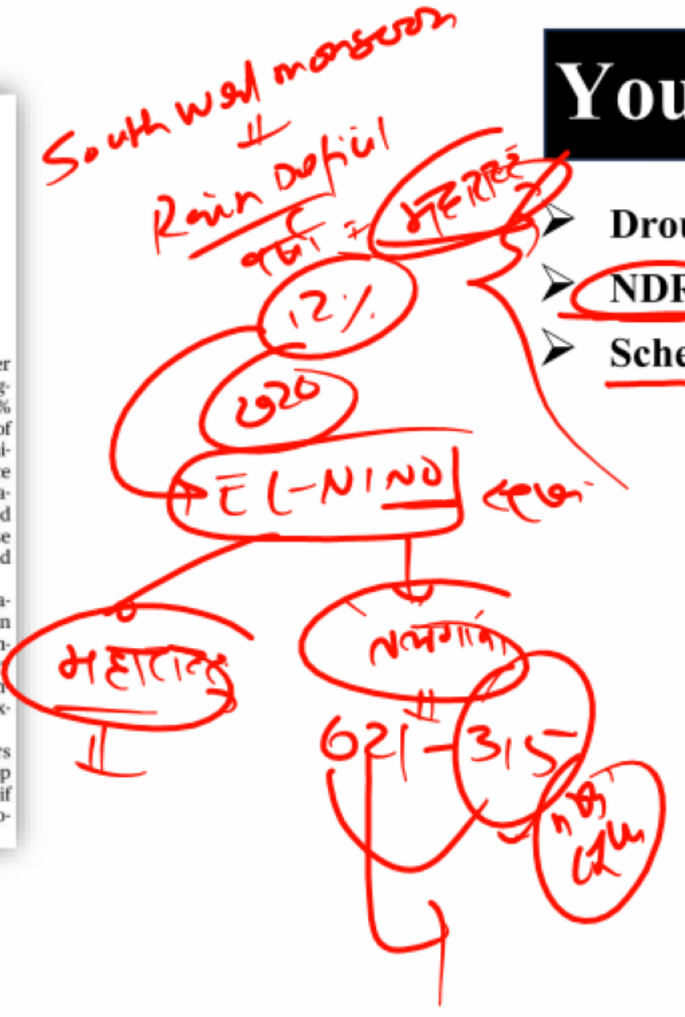
Drought conditions are prevailing across 315 out of 621 mandals in Telangana and different sections are awaiting relief measures from the Centre, State Agriculture Minister Tummala Nageswara Rao has said. He has requested the Centre to provide wage employment work to farmworkers and water conservation works widely under the Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) programme.

Mr. Rao said that the *khet bachao abhiyan* would be implemented in the State from October 22 to 30 with the national agricultural institutions and universities. During a virtual meeting chaired by Union Agriculture Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan, he sought additional budgetary allocation for micro-irrigation implements and inter-cropping seed.

Reiterating the request for 100% procurement of maize, jowar, and other major crops, Mr. Rao suggested lifting of the 25% cap on the procurement of such crops under the minimum support price-price support scheme operations. He further wanted the Centre to rationalise the prices of fertilizers and subsidies.

He said that such measures were necessary in the wake of the El Niño impact on the State as the would help farmers control the loss to some extent.

He felt that farmers would adapt to the crop pattern changes only if their produce was procured entirely at MSP.



YouTube Homework

- Drought
- NDRF
- Schedule of Natural Calamities

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

CISF to overhaul its administrative structure

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is all set to overhaul its administrative and operational structure to strengthen specialised security management across critical infrastructure and strategic establishments under its protection.

The revised arrangements, approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), will come into effect on November 1, the force said in a statement.

The reorganisation aims to align the force's supervisory structure more closely with the specific security requirements of different sectors, including power, coal, steel, petroleum and natural gas, ports, government buildings, museums, monuments and mass rapid transit systems.

The objective is to improve operational oversight, promote sector-specific expertise, ensure greater uniformity in security practices and strengthen coordination with the Ministries, Departments and installation managements.

The CISF provides security to a wide range of establishments, including airports, seaports, atomic energy and space installations, power plants, power grids, steel plants, coal mines, petroleum and natural gas facilities, currency note presses, government buildings, iconic monuments, and mass transit systems.

Each sector has distinct operational processes, infrastructure, potential hazards, and security vulnerabilities.



The revamp aims to align the force's supervisory structure with specific security requirements of different sectors. FILE PHOTO

Supervisory structure

Under the earlier arrangement, administrative and operational supervision was largely organised along geographical lines. Over the past 25 years, the CISF has progressively adopted a functional approach in selected sectors, including aviation and strategic establishments under the Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Space.

After the review of its supervisory structure, the National Capital Region Sector has been reorganised into the Government Building Museums & Monuments and Mass Rapid Transit System (GBMM & MRTS) Sector, New Delhi. The North Sector (New Delhi) and North Eastern Sector-II (Kolkata) have been restructured as the Power-I and Power-II Sectors, respectively.

The Eastern Sector (Ranchi) has been transitioned into the Coal Sector, while the Central Sector (Bhilai) is now the dedicated Steel Sector. The North Eastern Sector (Guwahati) has been transformed into the Petroleum & Natural Gas Sector.

To strengthen security management at maritime trade infrastructure, the Western Sector (Mumbai) and the Southern Sector (Chennai) have been transformed into the West Coast Port Sector and the East Coast Port Sector, respectively.

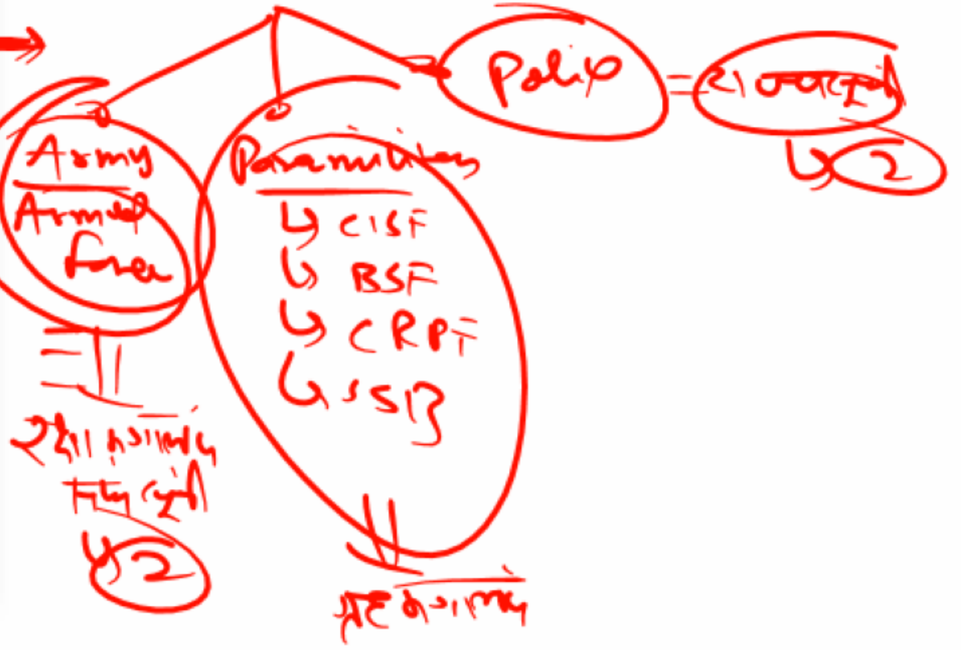
The Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Space Sector, Bengaluru, Airport Sector-I, New Delhi, and Airport Sector-II, Bengaluru, will continue under their respective functional arrangements.

The reorganisation assumes significance as the CISF's mandate expands beyond conventional industrial security to encompass new and specialised security responsibilities. The force has been designated as a Recognised Security Organisation (RSO) for port facilities under the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code. The functional realignment of port-sector supervision is expected to support the development of specialised port-security expertise and coordination with port authorities and other stakeholders.

The CISF has also been entrusted with security responsibilities at high-security correctional facilities in Jammu and Kashmir and designated as the nodal agency for aerial security of critical infrastructure. These responsibilities require specialised training, clear operational accountability and a coordinated approach to emerging security challenges.

YouTube Homework

- **Article – 33/34**



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- सेंट्रल इंडस्ट्रियल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स (CISF) के प्रशासनिक (administrative) और ऑपरेशनल ढांचे में 1 नवंबर 2026 से एक बड़ा ऐतिहासिक बदलाव होने जा रहा है। केंद्रीय गृह मंत्रालय (MHA) द्वारा मंजूर किए गए इस नए ओवरहाल के तहत, CISF अपनी पुरानी क्षेत्रीय (Geographical / Territorial) निगरानी व्यवस्था को छोड़कर अब कार्य-आधारित (Domain / Sector-based) सुपरविज़न मॉडल पर शिफ्ट हो रही है।
- इसका सीधा मतलब यह है कि पहले जो यूनिट्स उनके इलाके (लोकेशन) के हिसाब से संभाली जाती थीं, अब वे अपने काम और इंडस्ट्री (जैसे- पावर, कोल, स्टील) के हिसाब से एक ही कमान के तहत आएंगी, चाहे वे देश में कहीं भी स्थित हों।

पहले क्या व्यवस्था थी (1 नवंबर 2026 से पहले)

- पहले CISF का प्रशासनिक ढांचा क्षेत्रीय अधिकार क्षेत्र (Territorial Jurisdiction) पर आधारित था। इसके तहत पूरे देश को अलग-अलग भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों (जैसे- उत्तर, पश्चिमी, मध्य, पूर्वी आदि) में बांटा गया था।
- * कमी: एक ही क्षेत्रीय सेक्टर के तहत अलग-अलग तरह के उद्योग आते थे। उदाहरण के लिए, वेस्टर्न (पश्चिमी) सेक्टर के तहत ही बंदरगाह (seaports) भी आते थे और केमिकल या पावर प्लांट्स भी। इस वजह से किसी एक खास इंडस्ट्री के लिए विशेष सुरक्षा विशेषज्ञता (specialized security expertise) विकसित करना मुश्किल होता था।

अब क्या होने वाला है (1 नवंबर 2026 से लागू)

- नए ढांचे के मुताबिक, CISF ने क्षेत्रीय सेक्टर्स को खत्म करके उन्हें विशिष्ट आर्थिक और रणनीतिक सेक्टर्स (Specialised Economic & Strategic Sectors) में बदल दिया है। अब एक ही प्रकार के उद्योग से जुड़ी देश भर की सभी यूनिट्स एक ही कार्य-आधारित सेक्टर के अधीन होंगी।

नया बदलाव इस प्रकार लागू किया जा रहा है:

- एनसीआर (NCR) सेक्टर: इसे अब सरकारी भवन, संग्रहालय, स्मारक और मास रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (GBMM & MRTS) सेक्टर, नई दिल्ली बनाया गया है। (यह मुख्य रूप से दिल्ली मेट्रो और सरकारी इमारतों के लिए समर्पित होगा)।
- उत्तरी (North) सेक्टर और उत्तर-पूर्वी सेक्टर-II: इन्हें अब क्रमशः पावर-I (Power-I) और पावर-II (Power-II) सेक्टर्स में बदल दिया गया है। (देश भर के सभी पावर प्लांट्स इसके अधीन होंगे)।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- पूर्वी (Eastern) सेक्टर (रांची): यह अब पूरी तरह से कोल (Coal) सेक्टर बन जाएगा, जो देश भर की कोयला खदानों और प्लांट्स को देखेगा।
- मध्य (Central) सेक्टर (भिलाई): इसे स्टील (Steel) सेक्टर में बदला जा रहा है।
- उत्तर-पूर्वी (North Eastern) सेक्टर (गुवाहाटी): यह अब पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस (Petroleum and Natural Gas) सेक्टर के रूप में काम करेगा।
- पश्चिमी (Western) सेक्टर और दक्षिणी (South) सेक्टर: इन्हें क्रमशः वेस्ट कोस्ट पोर्ट (West Coast Port) सेक्टर और ईस्ट कोस्ट पोर्ट (East Coast Port) सेक्टर में बदल दिया गया है।
- विशेष नोट: कुछ सेक्टर्स जैसे एयरपोर्ट सेक्टर-I (नई दिल्ली), एयरपोर्ट सेक्टर-II (बेंगलुरु), और DAE और DoS सेक्टर (परमाणु ऊर्जा और अंतरिक्ष विभाग, बेंगलुरु) अपने पुराने स्वरूप में ही काम करते रहेंगे क्योंकि वे पहले से ही कार्य-आधारित (domain-specific) थे।

इस बड़े बदलाव का मुख्य उद्देश्य

- 1. इंडस्ट्री-विशिष्ट विशेषज्ञता: कोयला, स्टील, बंदरगाह और हवाई अड्डों जैसी हर इंडस्ट्री के अपने अलग खतरे और सुरक्षा ज़रूरतें होती हैं। इस बदलाव से जवानों को उस खास इंडस्ट्री के हिसाब से विशेष ट्रेनिंग मिलेगी।
- 2. बेहतर समन्वय (Coordination): अब CISF का एक विशिष्ट सेक्टर सीधे उससे जुड़े केंद्रीय मंत्रालय (जैसे- ऊर्जा मंत्रालय, कोयला मंत्रालय) के साथ सीधे और बेहतर तालमेल बिठा सकेगा।
- 3. समानता (Uniformity): पूरे देश में एक ही तरह के प्रतिष्ठानों (जैसे सभी स्टील प्लांट्स या सभी बंदरगाहों) पर सुरक्षा के नियम और तरीके बिल्कुल एक समान (uniform) होंगे।

तुलनात्मक तालिका (Comparison Table)

बल का प्रकार	मंत्रालय (Ministry)	संवैधानिक सूची (Constitutional List)	मुख्य कार्य (Primary Role)
आर्म्ड फोर्सेस (Army, Navy, Air Force)	रक्षा मंत्रालय	संघ सूची (Union List)	बाहरी सुरक्षा और युद्ध के समय रक्षा
पैरामिलिट्री / CAPF (BSF, CRPF, आदि)	गृह मंत्रालय	संघ सूची (Union List)	आंतरिक सुरक्षा और सीमाओं की रखवाली
राज्य पुलिस	राज्य सरकारें	राज्य सूची (State List)	कानून व्यवस्था और स्थानीय अपराध नियंत्रण

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

YouTube Homework

- AICTE – 1994
- NEP – 2020

SC bars mid-term fee hike in professional courses

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

Much to the relief of families sacrificing their life savings for professional education, the Supreme Court has ruled that students enrolling in professional courses must know their exact expenses from the outset.

"A student entering a four-year or five-year professional programme like medicine or engineering should ordinarily know, at the very threshold, the financial liability that they or their family is undertaking," a Bench of Justices P.S. Narasimha and Alok Aradhe held.

The court said midstream fee hikes were impermissible except under unforeseeable or extraordinary economic conditions or statutory changes. Fee-fixation committees must function as continuing institutions, capable of anticipating costs, undertaking periodic assessments, and making timely decisions.

'Justified, not arbitrary'

Both the All India Council for Technical Education Regulations, 1994, and the National Education Policy, 2020, offer regulatory frameworks that pre-empt arbitrary fee increases by self-financing higher educational institutions while preserving legitimate fiscal space for them, the court added.

The verdict said the legitimate interest of students and parents to have certainty about the reasonable fee payable for the course must be balanced with the interest of self-financing educational institutions to secure adequate resources for providing quality education and improving standards. The court clarified that it was not against periodic fee revision.



"If such cost is not recovered from the students at the relevant time and is deferred to future batches, an inevitable revenue deficit would certainly arise and will either have a cascading effect on future batches or adversely affect the economic viability of the institution. It will have its own fallout on the infrastructure, quality of lecturers and professors, and also adversely affect student welfare," the judgment explained.

Fee certainty through efficient regulation is the paramount principle. There should be a sense of predictability about the financial liability of higher education. The authorities must notify the fee payable for the entire course before a student takes admission, the court said.

Fee disparity

The judgment, authored by Justice Narasimha, noted that National Sample Survey Office data showed that professional course fees were a staggering 711% higher than those for general academic programmes.

"For the overwhelming majority of households, the fee payable for a professional course constitutes a substantial part of the family's income and savings; it is not a matter of incidental expenditure," the court observed.

The court spoke for millions of parents who struggle to pay for their children's professional courses. Many families also rely on student loans to pay for higher education.

"Adverse variations in financial commitment, and the insecurities that it may create, will impact the student and the family, and, in the long run, have an adverse effect on the quality and character of the professionals that are in the making," the top court cautioned.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Kuki organisation announces 'total shutdown' of highway in Manipur after attacks

Rahul Karmakar
GUWAHATI

A Kuki organisation on Sunday announced a "total shutdown" of National Highway 202 for four days to protest the continuing violence and the "absence of a credible security arrangement".

The Working Committee of Kuki Civil Society Organisations (WCKCSO) called the shutdown from October 18 to 22, following a series of attacks on villages in Manipur's Kamjong district.

At least one person, a Kuki villager, and several were injured and at least 15 houses were torched in attacks that continued till Saturday night.

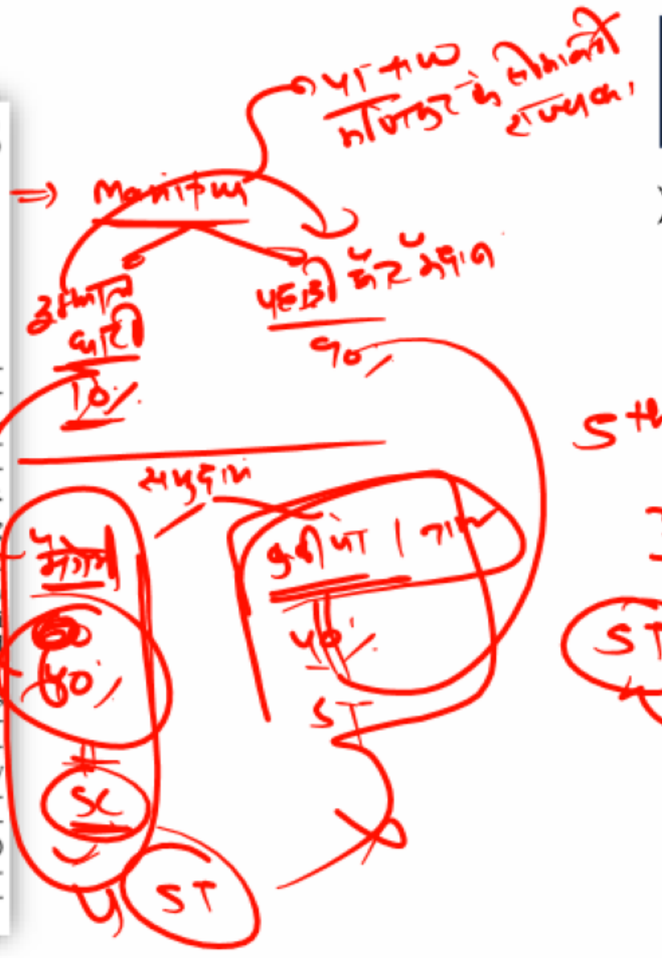
The WCKCSO accused Naga extremists of attacking Chassad and other Kuki villages near the Myanmar border. Naga organisations, on the other hand, accused Kuki armed groups of attacking Naga villages.

SP transferred

Meanwhile, the Manipur government replaced Tholu Rocky with Jay Barange as the Superintendent of Police of Kamjong district.

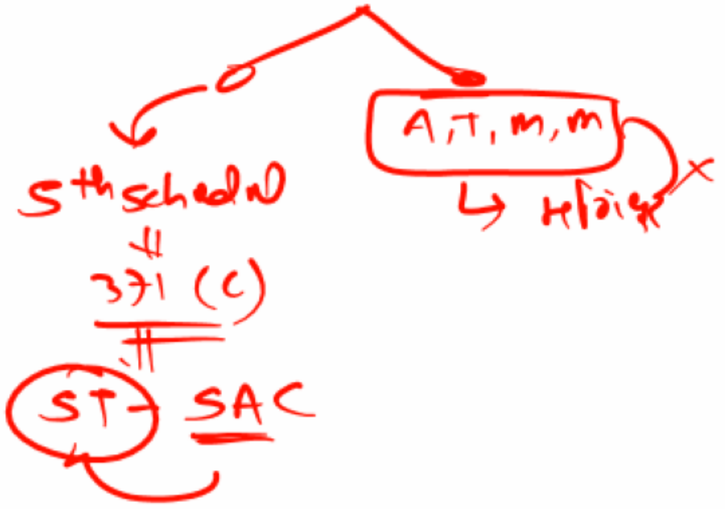
The Manipur Naga Youth Organisation condemned the State authorities for transferring Mr. Rocky, allegedly at the insistence of Kuki MLA Kimneo Hangsing. The organisation alleged that Ms. Hangsing urged Chief Minister Yumnam Khemchand Singh to transfer Mr. Rocky as he was a Naga, while "turning a blind eye" to Kuki police personnel allegedly involved in the May 13 Konsakhul (Kangpokpi district) kidnapping and killings.

"The Nagas have long endured the State administration's law and order failure in the hope of an early return of peace and normalcy, but the present government appears (to be) appeasing only the troublemakers," the organisation said.



YouTube Homework

- 5th & 6th Scheduled



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- मणिपुर की जनजातियों (विशेषकर पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले आदिवासी समुदायों) को विशेष अधिकार और प्रशासनिक संरक्षण भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 371C (Article 371C) के अंतर्गत दिए गए हैं.
- जहाँ तक अनुसूची (Schedule) का सवाल है, भारत के उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए बनाई गई छठी अनुसूची (Sixth Schedule) आधिकारिक तौर पर मणिपुर पर लागू नहीं होती है। इसके बजाय, मणिपुर के जनजातीय पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए अनुच्छेद 371C के तहत एक विशेष और अलग प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था की गई है।

इस विशेष संवैधानिक व्यवस्था की मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं:

- अनुच्छेद 371C (विशेष प्रावधान): इसे 27वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1971 द्वारा जोड़ा गया था। इसके तहत भारत के राष्ट्रपति को यह अधिकार है कि वे मणिपुर की विधानसभा में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों (Hill Areas) से चुनकर आने वाले विधायकों की एक पहाड़ी क्षेत्र समिति (Hill Areas Committee - HAC) का गठन करें।
- पहाड़ी क्षेत्र समिति (HAC): यह समिति मणिपुर के पहाड़ी जिलों में रहने वाली जनजातियों के भूमि अधिकारों, संस्कृति, रीति-रिवाजों और उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास से जुड़े कानूनों और प्रशासनिक फैसलों की देखरेख करती है।
- भूमि संरक्षण अधिकार: इस विशेष सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के कारण मणिपुर के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की ज़मीन पूरी तरह अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित है, और घाटी में रहने वाले गैर-जनजाति (जैसे मैतेई समुदाय) वहाँ ज़मीन नहीं खरीद सकते।
- राज्यपाल की विशेष जिम्मेदारी: इस अनुच्छेद के तहत राज्य के राज्यपाल को राष्ट्रपति के प्रति जवाबदेह बनाया गया है, जो प्रतिवर्ष पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन की रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति को सौंपते हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Modi, Shah, CEC will face justice and pay the price for vote theft, says Rahul

The expiry date of [illegible] says Congress leader Rahul Gandhi accuses the Centre of creating a *quid pro quo* 'system', which, he claims, involves awarding contracts to billionaires who did govt's bidding

Press Trust of India
MARGAO (GOA)

Congress leader Rahul Gandhi on Sunday alleged that Prime Minister Narendra Modi planned "vote theft" from behind the scenes, which was operationalised by Home Minister Amit Shah and implemented by Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) Gyanesh Kumar.

Claiming that Mr. Modi, Mr. Shah, and the Chief Election Commissioner were having "sleepless nights", the Congress leader said they would face justice and pay the price for vote *chori*.

Addressing a rally in Margao in south Goa, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha accused the Centre of creating a "system" akin to a *quid pro quo*, which, he claimed, involved awarding contracts to select billionaires who did the government's bidding.

Mr. Gandhi had led strident protests against the special intensive revision (SIR) of electoral rolls and Mr. Kumar in New Delhi.

Before addressing the rally, Mr. Gandhi participated in the Congress's *Goy Raikhon Yatra* on its concluding day and walked 2 km with workers and leaders.

"There is no confusion any more. Gyanesh Kumar implements the vote theft, Amit Shah operationalises it, and Prime Minister Narendra Modi does the entire planning from behind the scenes," the Congress MP told the gathering.



Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha Rahul Gandhi addresses a public rally at Margao in Goa on Sunday. ANI

Appeal to voters

Appealing to voters to give the Congress a full majority in the 2027 Goa Assembly election, Mr. Gandhi urged party workers and citizens to continue reaching out to people across the State.

"You think about Goa. In Delhi, in a short while, we will deal with Narendra Modi and Amit Shah. You don't need to worry about that. The work is under way; their expiry date is approaching," he said.

He said there were more than 45 defamation cases against him, including those filed by people associated with Mr. Modi and Mr. Shah; however, no case had been filed against him for alleging that the Prime Minister was involved in vote theft.

"They are afraid that if a case is filed over the allegation of vote theft, then it will become a full-fledged legal matter and they will get entangled in it," he said.

The Congress leader claimed that his party had proved with evidence that vote theft had taken place in Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Assam.

"Votes of Opposition were removed, votes were added in favour of the ruling party, and voters were shifted between districts and brought in from other States," he alleged.

Mr. Gandhi urged Congress workers to remain vigilant during elections, saying they were "the guardians of the Constitution" and had a responsibility to expose alleged electoral malpractice.

Accusing the BJP-led Union government of favouring industrialists Gautam Adani and Mukesh Ambani, Mr. Gandhi alleged that infrastructure projects and other economic opportunities were being handed over to billionaires in exchange for publicity and political support.

He alleged that the BJP-ruled Goa had the highest unemployment in the country and that young people were leaving the coastal State to seek opportunities abroad.

Goa model

Mr. Gandhi accused the Goa government of widespread corruption.

"Earlier, there was the Gujarat model of Narendra Modi. Here, there is a special Goa model of corruption," he said, adding that the model had to be dismantled.

On education, the Congress MP criticised the alleged use of force against students protesting in Delhi and accused the BJP and the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh of influencing appointments in universities.

During his speech, he took potshots at the Prime Minister. "Have you observed? Have you noticed? Where is the 56-inch chest of Modiji these days? He cannot stand in front..." Mr. Gandhi said.

37 voters file Form 7 saying they are dead; 334 pairs declare each other dead

Rishika Khanna
BENGALURU

At least 37 people have reportedly filed forms seeking the deletion of their own names from Karnataka's electoral rolls on the ground that they were "dead". The time of the person filing the objection and the name to be deleted were the same, even including their initials, according to an analysis by *The Hindu*.

In another bizarre pattern, 334 pairs of people have declared each other dead. One person filed Form 7 seeking deletion of another's name, citing death as the reason; the person declared dead then filed a similar form, declaring the first person dead as well.

In all cases, both people in each pair were listed at the same polling station, according to an analysis of Election Commission of India (ECI) data processed by Mandate Analytics and Consulting (MAC Insights).

Most of the forms in which people sought deletion of their own names, citing death as the reason, were filed before the special intensive revision (SIR) of electoral rolls began across Karnataka on June 30. However, at least three such forms were filed even after the draft electoral rolls were published, meaning these names were also part of the draft rolls.

The Hindu checked these three cases with booth-level officers (BLOs) and assistant electoral registration officers (AEROs). The cases were reported in the Magadi, Sandur, and Byatarayanapura Assembly constituencies, with forms filed between September 7 and 26.


Most of the forms which cited death as the reason were filed before the SIR exercise began.

'Software glitch'

In Byatarayanapura, Sadhu K.N., 25, was listed as both the person filing Form 7 and the person whose name was sought to be deleted, with "dead" cited as the reason. However, the BLO told *The Hindu* that the form sought the deletion of an elector named Srikanth and had been filed by his wife, Sudha. But Srikanth's name on the electoral rolls was listed as Sadha K.N., a discrepancy the BLO could not explain. The BLO said she was unaware whether this was a software glitch during the enumeration phase or whether the discrepancy existed in earlier electoral rolls.

In Sandur, Hanumantha, 30, filed a Form 7 seeking deletion of his own name, again citing death as the reason. Senior poll officials attributed the entry to a software glitch, while the BLO said she was unaware that a Form 7 had been filed.

In Magadi, Manish Gowda R. had filed the form. His serial number was listed as 486, but the draft electoral roll for the polling station [illegible] only 415 electors.

Nationwide, the 334 pairs of electors who declared each other dead were spread across more than 25 districts. Belagavi accounted for the highest number of such cases, at 160, followed by Kalaburagi with 80, data processed by MAC Insights showed. While the cases were spread across multiple Assembly constituencies, [illegible] all 28 such cases in Mysuru district were concentrated in the Chamundeshwari Assembly constituency. All were filed after the SIR was officially announced on May 16.

Highest in June

June saw the highest number of [illegible] cases, at 333. [illegible] rolls were published on July 16, when the SIR exercise began across Karnataka on June 30. Most of these forms were filed before the SIR began in the State.

The Hindu also cross-checked the Form 7 entries against Form 6Bs – which are the daily consolidation reports of Form 7s – to verify the details.

For instance, on May 17, in Rayhag in Belagavi district, an elector named Gangabayi Vaddar sought the deletion of Rukmini Vaddar's name, declaring her dead. On the same day, Rukmini Vaddar filed a form declaring Gangabayi Vaddar dead.

(With inputs from Poo Nisarth B.A., Chennai)

Audit in 2 Delhi booths finds over 100 voters wrongly marked absent, shifted, dead

Saruchi Kumari
NEW DELHI

At least 100 voters from two polling booths in Delhi's Okhla constituency were found to have been wrongly classified as absent, shifted, dead or duplicate (ASDD) [illegible] special intensive revision (SIR) of electoral rolls, a public audit covering 2[illegible] Monday. Over seven days found.

These voters, who said they [illegible] missing from the draft electoral roll, turned up [illegible] a *Jan Sunwai*, or public hearing, held in the Batla House area of the national capital on Sunday. The event was organised by [illegible] civil society organisations such as Jan Sarokar, Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS), Voter Adhikar Manch, and the National Federation of Indian Women (NFIW).

The hearing was intended for residents of G and K blocks, covering polling booths 61 and 65, but repeated announcements drew voters from other booths as well. More than 150 voters registered to present their cases before a panel comprising Supreme Court advocates Navantara Roy and Sumita Hazarika and transparency activists Anjali Bharadwaj and Amrita Johri.

Okhla had more than 1.85 lakh voters in the draft roll published after the SIR enumeration phase, of which over 67,000 names were placed on the notice list and nearly 1.6 lakh appeared in the ASDD list. Okhla constituency saw the second highest rate of deletions.


Okhla constituency saw the second highest rate of deletions in the draft roll published after SIR enumeration phase. SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

Among those who turned up were Faiyaz Ahmed, 74, a retired professor of mechanical engineering at Jamia Millia Islamia University. Despite living at the same address for more than five decades, Mr. Ahmed was marked "untraceable/absent", while his wife, Anjum Ara, 62, was listed as "permanently shifted" in the ASDD list published on August 31.

Their son, Babu Sardar Khan, said he had submitted daily filled enumeration forms for both his parents to the area's booth-level officer (BLO). However, only his own name appeared in the draft roll.

Naeemuddin, 48, who said he had lived at the same address for 30 years, was similarly marked as "permanently shifted". He said he had visited the BLO, who had taken his photographs and obtained his signature on a form.

Furious, he showed his driving licence from the 1990s and an arms licence, which he said had required extensive documentation and verification. "How can it be that now I register as a new voter and swipe off all my voting records? And why is no one from the Election Commission telling me this, but social workers?" said Mr. Naeemuddin, a former government advisee.

Special camps

The Delhi Chief Electoral Officer's office has been holding special camps every weekend since September 20 at all polling stations, with a stated objective of ensuring that "no eligible voter should be left out". Earlier this week, it also directed field officers to re-verify ASDD entries through door-to-door visits and restore the names of eligible voters.

However, around 20 people who spoke to *The Hindu* said they were unaware of the special camps. Some attended the hearing because they did not know who their BLO was, while others said their BLOs had not contacted them.

Delhi's new protest sites face access, infrastructure, visibility hurdles

Lavpreet Kaur
NEW DELHI

After Jantar Mantar was denotified as a protest site, three alternative venues – Ramlila Maidan in central Delhi, CBD Ground in east Delhi and Burari Ground in north Delhi – have come into focus. But a visit to the sites reveals questions over their accessibility, infrastructure and availability, besides the distance protesters would have to travel to reach them.

Ramlila Maidan

Located around 3.5 km from Jantar Mantar, Ramlila Maidan is the closest of the three alternatives and has a long history of hosting political rallies and mass movements. However, its use for demonstrations could be constrained by the cost of booking the venue and a calendar crowded with other events.

During *The Hindu*'s visit, large conical tents, a giant wheel, amusement rides and food stalls occupied parts of the ground as Dussara celebrations continued in the city. Walking across the 12-acre site was difficult in places, with puddles dotting the ground.

Its location amid densely populated neighbourhoods and busy roads, though strategic, poses a traffic management challenge. It is managed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, which charges a booking fee of around ₹50,000 a day, apart from a refundable security deposit.

A no-objection certificate from the Delhi Traffic Police is also required to host events here. The venue can accommodate around 50,000 people.

Beyond Dussara and Ramlila celebrations, the ground hosts rallies, marches and other events through the year. A portion is also used for MCD parking, further limiting the space available at any given time.


The CBD Ground in Shahdara, a 12-acre property of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA). [illegible] VERMA

CBD Ground

Located around [illegible] km from Jantar Mantar, the Central Business District (CBD) Ground in Shahdara would shift demonstrations to east Delhi, away from the capital's central political and administrative district. Spread across approximately 12 acres, one section of the ground has a capacity of around 15,000 people.

During *The Hindu*'s visit, parts of the ground were occupied by Ramlila celebrations and a fair. In another part, grass as tall as six feet stretched across a large expanse, broken by muddy patches and scattered garbage, raising concerns about its readiness to host public gatherings.

Mohit, a local resident, questioned whether the ground could be used for protests. "They may have designated CBD Ground as a protest site, but there will be no protest here. In my five or six years of living here, I have never seen this ground empty. One section is always booked for some wedding or function, while the other is covered only in shrubs and garbage, as you can see, with no basic facilities," he said.

"People have to spend more than a lakh just to book the ground, and then lakhs of rupees go into putting up tents and decorating the space to make it suitable for people to sit here. Otherwise, the place has no facilities," he added.

"This is a commercial area with malls, hotels and many schools in the vicinity. If large protests are staged here, they may cause inconvenience to locals. Even getting to the office or school will become a challenge," said a resident.

"It is not fair for the government to announce such a decision without consulting the locals in the area because we will be the ones bearing the brunt," the resident added.

Burari Ground

Burari Ground, also known as Nirankari Ground, is the largest of the three proposed sites, spanning around 50 acres in north Delhi. [illegible] approximately 23 km from Jantar Mantar. [illegible] Ring Road, it is also the farthest from the traditional protest hub.

The expansive ground presents a patchwork of terrain. During the *Hindu*'s visit on Saturday, waterlogged stretches lay [illegible] alongside green patches where grass had grown to around four feet. Tarred tracks cut through sections of the ground, while other routes remained unpaved.

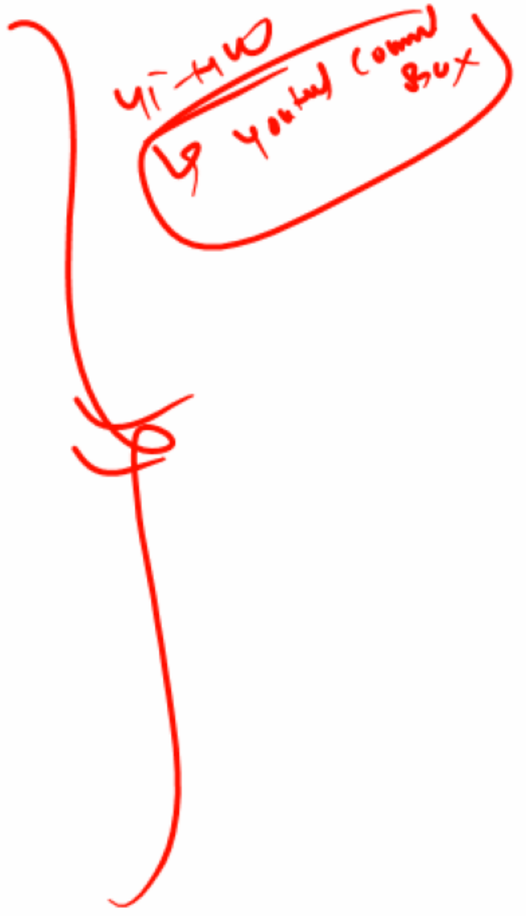
According to the locals, the ground has served as an informal recreational space for residents, who play [illegible] football and other sports there. People also use the ground to practise driving, while cattle can be seen grazing across the open expanse.

Unlike a developed public venue, the ground has no shade, making temporary tents necessary for prolonged demonstrations.

Rishab, a local from Burari who regularly plays cricket with his friends at the ground, flagged the lack of basic facilities. "There are no toilets, no water facilities, no food or shelter for people to stay there during longer demonstrations. Given the kind of protests we are seeing now in Delhi, how will that be sustainable?" he asked.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

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



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

science & technology

Two-face molecule could help make IBD treatments more effective

A drug that targets an overactive immune response may also weaken the gut's ability to fight harmful bacteria; understanding where the molecule is helping or hurting could be important before this pathway is considered for treatment, new research from National Institute of Immunology has found

Anirban Mukhopadhyay
NEW DELHI



As the protein RelB acts as both guardian and saboteur depending on its neighbourhood, safely targeting it remains a complex challenge. Representative image. SORA SHIMAZAKI/UNSPLASH

THE GIST

To execute many of its immune effects, the gut relies on IL-23, a signalling molecule that triggers inflammation to ward off threats; IL-23 functions as an alarm system at barrier surfaces such as the gut, skin, and lungs, a professor of chemistry and biochemistry said

RelB does not act as a heroic shield everywhere in the gut; while it builds a protective army in the intestinal wall, it suppresses regulatory T-cells — the immune system's peacekeepers — in the nearby lymph nodes

Researchers found that RelB activates production of RBP-J, a protein that unlocks a separate communication network; this connection enables immature cells to develop into the gut's IL-23-producing sentinels, revealing that RelB and the communication network cooperate to arm the gut

Deep within the intestinal wall, beyond where digestion and nutrient absorption occur, are immune outposts called solitary isolated lymphoid tissues, or SILTs. These structures host cells that govern how aggressively the gut reacts to microbes. A weak response lets pathogens take root while an overactive one causes the immune system to attack the gut — a hallmark of inflammatory disorders like Crohn's disease.

A new study in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* has traced this balancing act to a protein called RelB. By engineering mice lacking RelB in these cells, researchers at the National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi, uncovered a paradox: the same protein drives opposite effects depending on its cellular environment and anatomical niche.

The finding could matter for patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) because a drug that targets an overactive immune response may also weaken the gut's ability to fight harmful bacteria. And understanding where RelB is helping or hurting could be important before this pathway is considered for treatment.

The gate-keeper

To execute many of its immune effects, the gut relies on IL-23, a signalling molecule that triggers inflammation to ward off threats. IL-23 "functions as an alarm system at barrier surfaces such as the gut, skin, and lungs," Gourisankar Ghosh, a professor of chemistry and biochemistry at University of California, San Diego, U.S., said.

In the gut, it sparks a chain reaction that switches on antimicrobial defences. "However, uncontrolled production can drive chronic inflammatory diseases, including psoriasis and inflammatory bowel disease."

The researchers found RelB is a gatekeeper for this system: it dictates whether the gut can even produce the sentinel dendritic cells residing in SILT outposts to make IL-23. In RelB-deficient mice, this defender population nearly vanished.

Soumen Basak, an immunologist at NII who led the study, explained that earlier research suggested RelB simply helped existing cells pump out IL-23. Faced with the missing cells, the team investigated further.

"We considered two possible explanations: either the absence of... RelB reduced the number of IL-23-producing [dendritic cells] in these mice or simply a lack of RelB impaired the ability of these dendritic cells to make IL-23," Dr. Basak said. The study proved the former is the primary culprit.

Known troublemaker

However, RelB does not act as a heroic shield everywhere in the gut. While it builds a protective army in the intestinal wall, it suppresses regulatory T-cells – the immune system's peacekeepers – in the nearby lymph nodes.

Earlier work from Dr. Basak's lab found that by shutting down these peacekeepers, RelB worsens chronic intestinal inflammation.

The answer to how a single protein pulls off this Jekyll-and-Hyde routine might lie in the dendritic cells themselves.

Devesha Kulkarni, assistant professor of medicine at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), said dendritic cells are "not one fixed cell type" with a single job. Instead, they are shapeshifters that adopt distinct identities based on the tissue they lie in and the local chemical signals.

And now, scientists know RelB helps fix that local identity – a role Dr. Basak said he considers to be a major conceptual leap.

The researchers found RelB switches on the production of a second protein, RBP-J. This acts as a key, unlocking a completely different communication network. And only when this connection completes can immature cells develop into the gut's specialised IL-23-producing sentinels. The finding reveals a surprising twist: two systems long assumed to operate independently – RelB and the communication network – actually cooperate to arm the gut.

"Making a delicious dish requires the right combination of many ingredients – salt, turmeric, garlic, ginger, and spices," Dr. Basak said. "Each ingredient contributes a unique flavour, but none can produce the desired taste on its own. Our study emphasises that signalling pathways must also work together in a coordinated manner to generate appropriate cellular and immune responses."

That said, a deeper mystery remains: how can a single protein act as a brake in one context and an accelerator in another?

Alexander Hoffmann, professor of immunology at UCLA, said the contradiction comes down to competition. RelB, he said, is a relatively weak activator compared to its cousin, RelA, so when both proteins try to access the same gene, the weaker RelB gets in the way.

By blocking RelA's strong signal, RelB dials down the overall effect so "it seems like a repressor," Dr. Hoffmann explained.

But on genes that RelA cannot access – like the one that triggers the gut's defenses – "RelB's weak activation potential is sufficient to drive gene expression."

"This new work is a remarkable example of how the Basak lab over many years has developed expertise in dissecting complex networks of interaction," he added.

Delicate drug target

Drugs that block IL-23 are already frontline treatments for inflammatory bowel disease, making RelB an intriguing but delicate new drug target. Because the protein acts as both guardian and saboteur depending on its neighbourhood, safely targeting it remains a complex challenge.

Saurabh Mehandru, associate professor of Gastroenterology at the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, said that because the research used mice, "the findings will need to be extended before they can be read directly into patient care."

He also pointed to a key gap that Basak's team has also acknowledged: because the protective cell clusters are almost entirely missing in the modified mice, it is difficult to prove whether RelB is required to build those cells in the first place or simply to keep them alive once they are formed. Future experiments tracking the lifespans of these cells will ultimately settle that debate, Dr. Mehandru added.

Dr. Basak is already looking ahead. His team wants to know if the relay operates at other vulnerable barriers, like the lungs, and whether tweaking it could yield new treatments.

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YouTube Homework

- Dengue
- Rabies
- Sickel cell anaemia

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

सॉलिटरी आइसोलेटेड लिंफॉइड टिश्यू (SILT) क्या है?

- हमारे शरीर का इम्यून सिस्टम (रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता) बीमारियों से लड़ने के लिए चौबीसों घंटे काम करता है। इसका एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा हमारी आंतों (gut) में होता है। आंतों के इसी हिस्से में सॉलिटरी आइसोलेटेड लिंफॉइड टिश्यू (SILT) पाए जाते हैं।
- संरचना: यह आंतों की परतों (intestinal walls) में फैले हुए बहुत ही छोटे, सूक्ष्म (microscopic) और बिखरे हुए इम्यून सेल्स के समूह होते हैं।
- मुख्य कार्य: जब हम खाना खाते हैं, तो भोजन के साथ कई तरह के बैक्टीरिया और वायरस भी शरीर के अंदर जाते हैं। SILT इन बाहरी हानिकारक तत्वों (pathogens) को पहचानता है और आंतों में ही उन्हें खत्म करने के लिए एंटीबॉडीज (विशेषकर IgA) बनाने में मदद करता है।
- बदलाव की क्षमता: यह टिश्यू आंतों के माहौल के हिसाब से अपना आकार और काम बदलने की अद्भुत क्षमता (plasticity) रखते हैं।

PNAS (प्रोसीडिंग्स ऑफ द नेशनल एकेडमी ऑफ साइंसेज) की नई स्टडी क्या है?

- अमेरिका के प्रतिष्ठित जर्नल PNAS में प्रकाशित हालिया रिसर्च में वैज्ञानिकों ने SILT के काम करने के तरीके को लेकर एक बहुत बड़ा खुलासा किया है। अब तक वैज्ञानिक यह पूरी तरह नहीं जानते थे कि आंतों के संक्रमण से लड़ते समय ये सेल्स आपस में कैसे तालमेल बिठाते हैं। इस नई स्टडी के मुख्य बिंदु इस प्रकार हैं:
- RelB और Notch2 का नया कनेक्शन: वैज्ञानिकों ने पाया कि हमारे इम्यून सेल्स में RelB नाम का एक मुख्य प्रोटीन होता है। यह प्रोटीन आंतों की डेंड्रिटिक सेल्स (Dendritic Cells - एक प्रकार की सुरक्षा कोशिकाएं) के भीतर Notch2 नाम के एक खास सिग्नलिंग पाथवे (रास्ते) को कंट्रोल करता है।
- IL-23 का सीक्रेट हथियार: जब RelB और Notch2 का यह तालमेल सही बैठता है, तो SILT के अंदर मौजूद सुरक्षा कोशिकाएं IL-23 (इंटरल्यूकिन-23) नाम का एक बेहद जरूरी केमिकल रिलीज करती हैं। यह केमिकल आंतों की सुरक्षा के लिए 'अलार्म' का काम करता है, जिससे पूरा इम्यून सिस्टम एक्टिव हो जाता है।
- संक्रमण से सीधी जंग: इस स्टडी के दौरान लैब टेस्ट में देखा गया कि जब RelB का यह कंट्रोल सिस्टम कमजोर पड़ता है, तो आंतों में खतरनाक बैक्टीरिया (जैसे Citrobacter rodentium) बहुत तेजी से फैल जाते हैं और संक्रमण गंभीर हो जाता है। लेकिन जैसे ही इस सिस्टम को दुरुस्त किया जाता है, आंतों की बीमारी तुरंत ठीक होने लगती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

इस नई खोज का भविष्य में क्या फायदा होगा?

- यह खोज मेडिकल साइंस के लिए एक मील का पत्थर है क्योंकि इसकी मदद से:

- 1. पेट की गंभीर बीमारियों का इलाज: आईबीडी (Inflammatory Bowel Disease) और क्रोहन डिजीज (Crohn's Disease) जैसी पेट की दर्दनाक और लाइलाज बीमारियों के लिए सटीक दवाइयां बनाई जा सकेंगी।
- 2. कैंसर से बचाव: आंतों के कैंसर (Colorectal Cancer) को शुरुआती स्टेज में रोकने के लिए नई इम्यूनोथेरेपी विकसित करने में मदद मिलेगी।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

WHAT IS IT?

Satellite radiation: blocking views

Vasudevan Mukunth

Communications satellites in low-earth orbit are emitting radio signals that interfere with astronomy across a range of frequencies, a study published in *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* has reported.

The findings, reported under a satellite radiation monitoring programme called SNIFFLES, suggest protecting the interests of astronomers requires operators to regulate licensed transmissions as well as stray radiation from onboard electronics.

The study authors used the Mopra radio telescope and the Australia Telescope Compact Array to track satellites of the Starlink, OneWeb, and China's Guowang constellations across nearly 376 hours from April 2024.

Based on their observations, they classified the radiation as intended, unwanted, and unintended. Intended transmissions included direct-to-cell signals from Starlink satellites. Unwanted transmissions included emissions from transmitters, including signals at multiples of the transmission frequency (harmonics). Unintended radiation included stray emissions from electronic components, such as power converters and computers.

The authors also found a signal from the OneWeb constellation at 1,613.19 megahertz (MHz) that could get in the way of telescopes studying hydroxyl ions (OH^-) in space. They also reported radiation at 2,700 Hz appearing in nearly 77% of observations from a specific version of Starlink satellites.



A view of radio telescopes of the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array in the U.S. YIFU WU/UNSPLASH

Some signals were also 100-billion-times brighter than typical astronomical sources, which the authors warned could overwhelm telescopes.

The study's authors concluded that operators could adopt existing international rules about radio transmissions through the atmosphere to control emissions from satellites in earth orbit. They also called for operators, satellite designers, and space agencies to continuously monitor emissions, especially as direct-to-cell services expand via private enterprises like Starlink and Amazon Leo.

For feedback and suggestions for 'Science', please write to **science@thehindu.co.in** with the subject 'Daily page'

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

मुख्य विषय: सैटेलाइट रेडिएशन और खगोल विज्ञान में बाधा (Satellite Radiation: Blocking Views)

- **समस्या (Problem):**
  - पृथ्वी की निचली कक्षा (Low-Earth Orbit) में मौजूद कम्यूनिकेशन सैटेलाइट्स (जैसे **Starlink**, **OneWeb**, **Guowang**) ऐसी रेडियो तरंगें और रेडिएशन उत्सर्जित कर रहे हैं, जो रेडियो टेलीस्कोप (Radio Telescopes) के काम में बाधा डाल रही हैं।
- **रेडिएशन के प्रकार (Types of Radiation):**
  - **Intended (इच्छित):** सैटेलाइट द्वारा भेजे जाने वाले मुख्य सिग्नल (जैसे Starlink का Direct-to-Cell सिग्नल)।
  - **Unwanted (अवांछित):** ट्रांसमीटर्स से निकलने वाले अतिरिक्त सिग्नल (Harmonics)।
  - **Unintended (अनपेक्षित):** सैटेलाइट के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और पावर कन्वर्टर्स से लीक होने वाला रेडिएशन।
- **मुख्य चिंताएँ (Key Concerns):**
  - कुछ सैटेलाइट सिग्नल सामान्य खगोलीय स्रोतों की तुलना में **100 अरब गुना अधिक तीव्र** हैं, जिससे टेलीस्कोप के डेटा पर असर पड़ रहा है।
  - उदाहरण के लिए, OneWeb के कुछ सिग्नल अंतरिक्ष में **हाइड्रॉक्सिल आयनों ($-OH^-$)** का अध्ययन करने वाले टेलीस्कोप को बाधित करते हैं।
- **समाधान (Solution):**
  - वैज्ञानिकों ने सैटेलाइट ऑपरेटरों से अपील की है कि वे अंतरराष्ट्रीय नियमों का पालन करें और सैटेलाइट डिज़ाइनरों के साथ मिलकर इन रेडियो सिग्नलों और लीकेज को नियंत्रित करें।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

SNIFFLES क्या है?

- **पूरा नाम / स्वरूप:** यह सैटेलाइट से निकलने वाले विकिरणों (Radiations) की निगरानी करने वाला एक विशेष अध्ययन और मॉनिटरिंग कार्यक्रम (Monitoring Programme) है।
- **मुख्य उद्देश्य:** पृथ्वी की निचली कक्षा (Low-Earth Orbit) में तैर रहे संचार उपग्रहों (Communication Satellites) से निकलने वाले अवांछित रेडियो सिग्नलों और विकिरणों को ट्रैक करना, ताकि **खगोलविदों (Astronomers) और रेडियो टेलीस्कोपों के हितों की रक्षा** की जा सके।
- **SNIFFLES अध्ययन के मुख्य निष्कर्ष (Key Findings):**
- **उपग्रहों की ट्रैकिंग:**
    - इस कार्यक्रम के तहत **Mopra Radio Telescope** और **Australia Telescope Compact Array** का उपयोग करके **Starlink**, **OneWeb**, और चीन के **Guowang** उपग्रह समूहों (Constellations) को ट्रैक किया गया।

रेडिएशन की तीन श्रेणियां (Three Types of Radiation):

- **Intended (इच्छित):** उपग्रह के मुख्य सिग्नल, जैसे डायरेक्ट-टू-सेल (Direct-to-Cell) सिग्नल।
- **Unwanted (अवांछित):** ट्रांसमीटरों से उत्पन्न होने वाले अतिरिक्त सिग्नल (Harmonics)।
- **Unintended (अनपेक्षित/लीकेज):** उपग्रह के अंदरूनी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कंपोनेंट्स (जैसे पावर कन्वर्टर्स और कंप्यूटर) से लीक होने वाला रेडिएशन।

प्रमुख समस्या:

- Starlink उपग्रहों के एक विशेष संस्करण से मिलने वाले **77% अवलोकन (Observations)** अवांछित विकिरण से प्रभावित पाए गए।
- कुछ सिग्नल सामान्य अंतरिक्षीय खगोलीय स्रोतों की तुलना में **100 अरब गुना अधिक चमकदार (Brighter)** थे, जिससे टेलीस्कोप के संवेदनशील डेटा के खराब होने का खतरा है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Analysing female labour of the North East States and UTs

While the geography of female labour force participation is changing, it is not at a uniform pace

DATA POINT

Chandrasekar K.

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2025 report shows a clear increase in Female Labour Force Participation (FLFPR) since 2019-20. The rise was more pronounced in rural areas, where the percentage increased from 33% to 45.9%, than in urban areas, where it rose from 23.3% to 27.7%. This difference calls for a closer look at the north-eastern States, where female labour force participation is higher, and Union Territories (UTs) to understand how female labour force participation changed in rural and urban areas.

Chart 1 presents the Average Annual Percentage Point (AAPP) change in rural FLFPR for each State between 2019-20 and 2025. It shows that major rural north-eastern States and UTs are above this benchmark. Arunachal Pradesh records the highest increase, at 8.28 percentage points per year, more than three times the all-India benchmark of 2.58. At the other end, FLFPR declined in Delhi and Lakshadweep. The difference between the highest and lowest AAPP is more than 10 percentage points, from +8.28 in Arunachal Pradesh to −2.34 in Lakshadweep. This means that the national average of 2.58 points conceals substantial State-level variation.

Chart 2 shows that Arunachal Pradesh stands out again, with an AAPP of 5.24 points above the all-India urban AAPP of 0.88 pp, followed by Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam, Tripura and J&K. But Puducherry, Ladakh, Delhi and Lakshadweep recorded negative AAPP. The urban range, from +5.24 to −1.30 percentage points, remains considerable, even though the national average is much lower than in rural areas.

The rural all-India AAPP is therefore 1.7 percentage points higher per year than the urban figure. For a statistical analysis, this is important: the national direction and the State-level distribution are two different stories. While the aggregate shows an increase, it does so across the NE States, while the UTs are far more heterogeneous.

However, AAPP alone is insufficient to evaluate the performance of northeastern States and UTs, as it measures only the pace of change and does not consider the level of female labour force participation from which a State started. Therefore, the 2019-20 FLFPR for each State is used as the baseline. Combining the baseline level with the subsequent AAPP provides a more meaningful assessment of whether States are catching up from a lower base, sustaining improvements at higher levels, or making slow progress.

In **Chart 3**, the upper-left portion of the rural scatter contains Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur and Tripura. These States had an FLFPR below the all-India 2019-20 benchmark but recorded AAPP above the national average, indicating faster improvement, whereas Delhi recorded an AAPP below the all-India average. At the other end, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Andaman & Nicobar and J&K began with their FLFPR above benchmark and recorded AAPP above the national average. This indicates that faster improvement is not confined to States starting from a low base.

Chart 4 shows that in urban areas, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Assam and Tripura started from relatively low baseline levels but recorded AAPP above the all-India average, indicating relatively faster improvement. In contrast, Delhi also started from relatively low levels but recorded below-average AAPP. Among States with relatively higher baselines, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, and J&K had above-average AAPP, showing that some States with already higher participation levels continued to make relatively rapid gains.

Measuring the change

The data for the charts were sourced from PLFS 2019 and 2025

The writer is an Indian Statistical Service Officer. Views expressed are personal



CHART 1: The Average Annual Percentage Point change (AAPP) in rural FLFPR for each State between 2019-20 and 2025



CHART 2: The Average Annual Percentage Point change (AAPP) in urban FLFPR for each State between 2019-20 and 2025

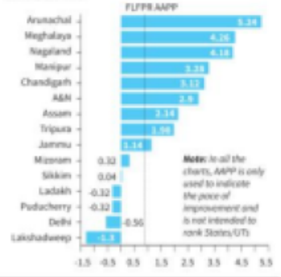


CHART 3: Comparing subsequent AAPP against the 2019-20 LFPR benchmark for rural areas. Cut-off lines represent the corresponding All-India 2019-20 LFPR and AAPP

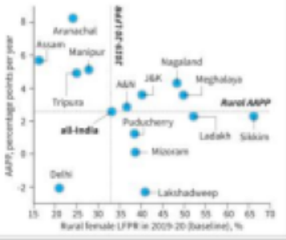


CHART 4: Comparing subsequent AAPP against the 2019-20 LFPR benchmark for urban areas. Cut-off lines represent the corresponding All-India 2019-20 LFPR and AAPP



PLFS-2025

40%

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (MoSPI) द्वारा जारी **सावधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (PLFS 2026 - Periodic Labour Force Survey)** के आंकड़ों के मुख्य निष्कर्ष (Key Findings) निम्नलिखित हैं:

1. बेरोजगारी दर (Unemployment Rate - UR) में गिरावट

- **कुल बेरोजगारी दर:** देश में समग्र बेरोजगारी दर (15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु) घटकर **5.1% से 4.1%** के स्तर पर आ गई।
- **शहरी बेरोजगारी:** जुलाई 2025 के 7.2% की तुलना में जुलाई 2026 में शहरी बेरोजगारी दर घटकर **6.7%** हो गई।
- **पुरुष एवं महिला बेरोजगारी:** पुरुषों की बेरोजगारी दर घटकर ~5.0% पर आ गई है। हालांकि, शहरी महिलाओं में बेरोजगारी दर (~8.8%) अब भी चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है।
- **2. श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (LFPR - Labour Force Participation Rate)**
- **कुल LFPR:** श्रम बल में भाग लेने वाले लोगों की दर बढ़कर **55.4% - 55.6%** तक पहुंच गई है।
- **ग्रामीण बनाम शहरी:**
    - **ग्रामीण LFPR:** ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में श्रम बल भागीदारी में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार देखा गया, जो बढ़कर **58.0%** हो गई।
    - **शहरी LFPR:** शहरी क्षेत्रों में LFPR लगभग **50.4%** पर स्थिर बनी हुई है।
- **3. श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात (WPR - Worker Population Ratio)**
- **कुल WPR:** रोजगार में शामिल आबादी का अनुपात (WPR) बढ़कर **52.5%** हो गया, जो पिछले वर्ष (52.0%) की तुलना में वृद्धि दर्शाता है।
- **ग्रामीण विकास:** ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार दर में 1.6 प्रतिशत अंकों की वृद्धि हुई और यह **55.4%** तक पहुंची।
- **शहरी स्थिति:** शहरी WPR **47.0%** पर स्थिर रहा।
- **4. महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी (Female LFPR) में तेजी**
- **ग्रामीण महिलाओं का योगदान:** ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी (Female LFPR) बढ़कर **38.8%** हो गई, जो ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की मजबूती दर्शाती है।
- **शहरी अंतर:** शहरी क्षेत्रों में महिला LFPR (25.3%) में मामूली गिरावट दर्ज की गई, जिससे ग्रामीण और शहरी महिलाओं के कार्य पैटर्न में अंतर स्पष्ट होता है।
- **प्रमुख निष्कर्ष (Key Takeaways / Summary):**
- **ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार:** 2026 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारत के श्रम बाजार में सुधार की मुख्य वजह ग्रामीण भारत और कृषि/संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि रही है।
- **महिला कार्यबल की भूमिका:** ग्रामीण महिलाओं की श्रम बल में बढ़ती भागीदारी देश के श्रम क्षेत्र के लिए एक सकारात्मक संकेत है।
- **शहरी युवाओं के लिए चुनौती:** शहरी क्षेत्रों में कुशल रोजगार और विशेषकर शहरी शिक्षित महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार सृजन अभी भी एक बड़ी चुनौती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Burning issue: The 19th-century city hall at Limoges set ablaze on Saturday during protests over 'high cost of living'. AFP

French police arrest 1,800 as clashes, looting, arson mar 'student' protests

Associated Press
PARIS

The police arrested at least 1,800 people across France after violent groups clashed with officers and looted shops during nationwide demonstrations that drew hundreds of thousands who denounced rising living costs and poor conditions in schools.

Authorities said masked groups on Saturday set fires and attacked public buildings, including city halls, in several cities.

In Limoges, a city in central France, flames engulfed the 19th-century City Hall, causing its roof to collapse. Haute-Vienne prefect Maurice Barate told *LCI* television that the fire was deliberately set and the blaze nearly destroyed the building. The fire was under control on Sunday.

French President Emmanuel Macron, after an emergency meeting with

'Nothing justifies' the 'unbridled' violence seen in nationwide cost of living protests this weekend: Macron

top government officials on Sunday afternoon, said "nothing justifies" the "unbridled" violence seen in nationwide cost of living protests this weekend.

"Tonight, we all feel anger and shame," Mr. Macron said in an address to the nation, adding that there must be a distinction between protesters with "legitimate demands" with "those who destroyed, smashed, and looted".

"The right to protest is a fundamental right. Deliberately and collectively sowing disorder through violence is not," Interior Minister Laurent Nunez wrote on X, pointing to the looting of hundreds of businesses in cities such as Paris, Marseille, Lyon and Bordeaux.

About 5,50,000 people took part in protests across France, according to authorities, while organisers counted about 8,00,000. More than 500 police officers, gendarmes, and firefighters were injured, Mr. Nunez said.

One person died of a heart attack, the Paris police said, without providing details. Paris prosecutors' office said it was investigating. Paris police said Sunday 855 people were arrested in the French capital region alone.

Mixed reactions

Far-right leader and presidential hopeful Marine Le Pen lashed out at far-left rival Jean-Luc Mélenchon, who joined the march.

"Looting, ransacking, destroying and attacking law enforcement: Rioters have again spoiled the Oct. 17 demonstrations for the protection of purchasing power," she wrote on X.

U.S. President Donald Trump posted "France is burning!" on his Truth Social platform, apparently linking the unrest to "the immigration of people from an entirely different world".

French authorities have not linked immigrants to the rioting and have repeatedly attributed some of the violence to "radical far-left groups" and other people who joined to loot.

Paris Mayor Emmanuel Grégoire announced the creation of an emergency unit to support businesses assess the damage. "The scale of the damage is considerable and unprecedented," Mr. Grégoire wrote in an open letter. "Paris is a city of freedoms, debate and demonstrations. It must remain so. But it must also be a city where everyone can work and run a business safely."

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

St. Petersburg oil facilities ablaze as Ukraine launches over 1,000 drones

Zelenskyy says U.S.-Ukraine intelligence sharing had resumed after being 'blocked for some period of time'; Kyiv 'resisting' Moscow's invasion but could not 'change the current course of events, says Russia; one killed and two injured in Ukraine

Associated Press
KYIV

Ukrainian strikes set an oil export terminal and a depot ablaze in St. Petersburg on Sunday as Kyiv launched more than 1,000 drones at Russia in one of its largest aerial attacks of the war.

The strikes came as tensions between Ukraine and Washington deepened, with U.S. President Donald Trump criticising Kyiv's attacks on Russian oil infrastructure and the prospect of further U.S. sanctions against Moscow still uncertain.

Speaking on *NBC's* "Meet the Press" on Sunday, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy said waiving sanctions against Moscow would strengthen Russian President Vladimir Putin's war effort. He also said U.S.-Ukraine intelligence sharing had resumed after being "blocked for some period of time".

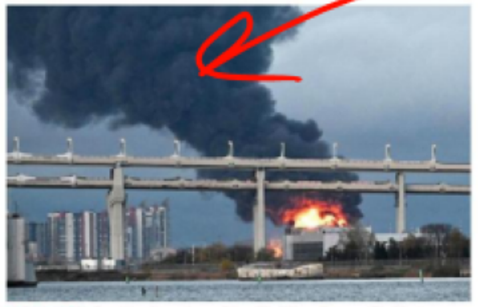
Mr. Zelenskyy said that while he trusted Mr. Trump, siding with Moscow would be a tragedy and a "historic mistake" for Washington.

One person was killed and five others were wounded in the St. Petersburg attack, which sparked fires at the Petersburg Oil Terminal and the city's Ruchi oil depot, local governor Alexander Beglov said.

Russia's Defence Ministry said on Sunday that its forces had destroyed 1,015 Ukrainian drones over 15 Russian regions, the annexed Ukrainian peninsula of Crimea and the Black Sea. Kremlin spokesperson Dmitry Peskov told Russian state news agency *Tass* that Kyiv was "resisting" Moscow's invasion but could not "change the current course of events".

Meanwhile, in Ukraine, a woman was killed and a 6-year-old girl was among at least two other people wounded in two Russian attacks on the southern Ukrainian city of Zaporizhzhia, local officials said on Sunday.

Separately, Ukraine's Foreign Ministry apologised after a drone entered Lithuania's airspace, prompting authorities to issue an air raid warning. Russian electronic warfare may have diverted the drone against legitimate military targets in Russia, it said in a statement.



Critical hit: Smoke rises above the city following an air attack on the oil site in St. Petersburg, Russia on Sunday. AFP

YouTube Homework

- Black Sea

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

'Drove away Chinese vessels involved in maritime harassment'

Agence France-Presse
TAIPEI

Taiwan said on Sunday it had driven away 16 Chinese coast guard, research and fishing vessels involved in simultaneous "maritime harassment" operations.

An "unusually large" number of Chinese vessels took part in the coordinated operations around Taiwan's main island and Pratas, a disputed island to the southwest, the Taiwanese coast guard said in a statement.

It said that the Chinese vesselscarried out "simultaneous operations at multiple locations and engaged in hybrid warfare.



A Taiwan Coast Guard ship patrols around Taiwan's Kinmen islands. REUTERS

The locations were off Taiwan's eastern, southern and southwestern coastlines, and around Pratas. Some of the Chinese vessels entered Taiwan's restricted waters.

Taiwan controls Pratas, but Beijing also claims the island along with most of the strategic waterway.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

'Spiral campaign': forced contraception of Inuit women

Thousands of Greenlandic Inuit women and girls were fitted with IUDs without their consent between the 1960s and 1990s, in a birth-control programme reportedly aimed at controlling the island's population; decades later, Denmark has apologised and approved compensation for the historic wrong, while questions of accountability, colonialism and human rights violations remain unresolved

NEWS ANALYSIS

Rizmi Lia M.

United Nations (UN) human rights experts on October 7 urged Denmark and Greenland to ensure accountability and the rights of Inuit women at the centre of their response on a forced contraception case in Greenland.

"Attempts to minimise or exonerate responsibility for wrongdoing and injustices undermine redress for victims because true and effective remedy should be based on factual records and the lived experiences of victims", the experts said.

The statement comes as Denmark and Greenland continue to address the forced contraception case, in which Greenlandic Inuit women and girls were given intrauterine devices (IUDs) without their knowledge or consent.

From the 1960s to the 1990s, the Danish doctors placed IUDs (a small plastic or copper device that is placed in the uterus to prevent pregnancy) in thousands of Greenlandic Inuit girls and women, often without consent and sometimes without the girls being aware of it, under the direction of Danish government officials.

Reportedly, the programme was created as a family planning policy to control Greenland's birth rate.

More than 4000 women and girls were affected. Some [illegible] school children who were called out of class by teachers to undergo the procedure, without their consent or that of their parents. It was called "Spiral Campaign".

"Spiral" or "coil" being the everyday terms used for IUD, originating from its historical loop shape.

Many women with these intrauterine devices grew up to be infertile or developed serious complications while trying to conceive.

As per reports, the practice only became public when Inuit women, now in their sixties and seventies, began speaking to the media. The scale of the birth-control programme was first brought to light reportedly in 2022, by an investigative podcast called "Spiralkampagnen" (the coil campaign).

Since then, numerous women have come forward to share their story, with a hundred and forty-two of them taking their claims to the Danish domestic courts.

Various reports by the UN in the following years looked into the gravity of the events. It argued that control over Indigenous women's reproduction has historically been used as a means of exercising power over Indigenous people.



Painful reckoning: Greenland's Premier Jens-Frederik Nielsen and Denmark's Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen hug the victims of the forced contraception, in Nuuk, Greenland, on Sept. 24, 2025. AFP

Apology and redress

In 2014, a group of women from Greenland sought compensation from its former colonial ruler Denmark in court. Greenland was a Danish colony until 1953 but is now a semi-sovereign territory of Denmark, with a population of just 57,000 people.

In 2025, the Danish government issued an official apology, acknowledging the "systematic discrimination" that occurred during the contraceptive campaign and recognising these women had "experienced both physical and psychological harm."

"We cannot change what has happened. But we can take responsibility. Therefore, on behalf of Denmark, I would like to say: Sorry," Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen said.

Greenland's Prime Minister Jens-Frederik Nielsen separately apologised for cases that occurred after Greenland assumed responsibility for the healthcare system.

The policy was a consequence of the "legacies of colonialism that translate today into structural and systemic racial discrimination" against the Inuit people, as stated by the United Nations Special Rapporteur Cali Tzay.

Women who sought compensation were asked to submit an application describing what they had experienced in detail, the Danish authorities said.

Medical records are not required, although applicants can supply them to bolster their case.

In August, Danish Parliament (Folketinget), finally took a major step toward compensating the women, passing a Bill that offers those who qualify a one-time payment of 3,00,000 Danish kroner, or about $47,000. Applications can be submitted in Danish or Greenlandic. Applications have been open since July 1, and can be submitted until September 1, 2028.

The scheme covers women who were subjected to contraception without sufficient consent in Greenland or Denmark between 1960 and 1991, when Denmark was responsible for Greenland's healthcare system.

After 1953, Greenland became a county of Denmark. In 1979, it gained autonomy, and in 2009, its powers were expanded to include all areas except international relations and defence.

United States (U.S.) President Donald Trump, in a recent statement claimed the U.S. needs to control Greenland for security reasons and suggested the use of force or economic pressure to achieve this goal.

A split UN panel

According to the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, genocide means any of five specific acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group such as - killing members; causing serious bodily or mental harm; deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; imposing measures intended to prevent births; forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

In 2024, the then government in Nuuk tasked three legal experts and one psychologist with establishing whether there have been violations of human rights and the rights of Indigenous peoples, and whether these violations met the definition of genocide.

The panel split during its work, with two members resigning and submitting a separate report.

The two experts who remained, Alaskan lawyer Dalee Sambo Dorough and University of Copenhagen law professor Miriam Cullen, found in their report that the rights of Inuit women in Greenland had been violated.

But, they said that they could not conclude genocide had taken place "on the basis of contraceptive practices alone".

They added that genocidal intent by Denmark remained a "possible inference" that a court might establish, based on evidence that fell outside the scope of their report, such as the removal of Inuit children to be raised by Danish families.

The rival report, produced by Jonas Christoffersen, former head of the Danish Institute for Human Rights, and Jensine Nedergaard, a psychologist who had worked in Greenland, accepted that women had been wronged but could not establish the extent of their mistreatment.

They found no evidence "any authority or health professional at any time had any intention of destroying the Greenlandic population".

Mr. Nielsen said the government would establish a reconciliation commission whose work "should not be about assigning blame, but about uncovering the truth with a view to genuine reconciliation, which will create the future we desire as a society."

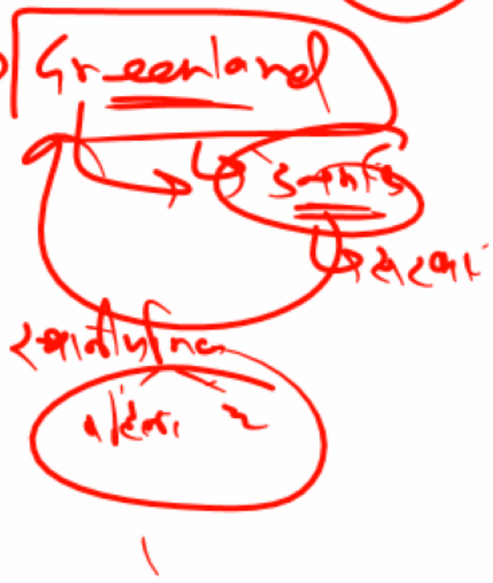
Ms. Frederiksen said she would read the reports "with great interest" and welcomed the proposal from Mr. Nielsen. "A reconciliation commission gives us the opportunity to look back at the darkness in our shared history, engage with it critically, and acknowledge the pain it may have caused," she said.

Greenland's Justice Minister Marianne Paviasen said the two reports were so different that one "says there was no genocide at all" while the other "says there could have been".

Ms. Paviasen, recently, said that the government cannot conclude whether a genocide was committed or not against the Inuit community.

YouTube Homework

- USA-Greenland-Denmark Agreement



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

YouTube Homework

प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

प्रधानमंत्री ने एशियाई पैरा खेल 2026 के लिए भारतीय दल को शुभकामनाएँ दीं

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 18 OCT 2026 5:57PM by PIB Delhi

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने आइची-नागोया में एशियाई पैरा खेल 2026 आरंभ होने पर भारतीय दल को शुभकामनाएँ दीं।

प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि भारत को अपने पैरा-एथलीटों पर अपार गर्व है, जिनका दृढ़ संकल्प, समर्पण और अदम्य भावना 140 करोड़ भारतीयों को प्रेरित करती है।

श्री मोदी ने खिलाड़ियों को आत्मविश्वास के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने और अपना सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करने की शुभकामनाएँ दीं।

प्रधानमंत्री ने एक्स पर एक पोस्ट में कहा;

"आइची-नागोया में एशियाई पैरा खेल 2026 आरंभ होने पर भारतीय दल को मेरी शुभकामनाएँ।

भारत को अपने असाधारण पैरा-एथलीटों पर अपार गर्व है। उनका दृढ़ संकल्प, समर्पण और अदम्य भावना 140 करोड़ भारतीयों को प्रेरित करती है।

वे आत्मविश्वास के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करें और अपना सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करें।"

Asian Games

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

रक्षा मंत्रालय

लोकायन 2026 - भारतीय नौसेना का जहाज सुदर्शिनी ओमान के सलालाह से रवाना हुआ

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 18 OCT 2026 6:51PM by PIB Delhi

भारतीय नौसेना का तीन मस्तूलों वाला पाल प्रशिक्षण पोत आईएनएस सुदर्शिनी 14-17 अक्टूबर 2026 के दौरान ओमान के सलालाह में अपनी यात्रा पूरी करने के बाद वहाँ से रवाना हुआ। इसके साथ ही उसने अपनी ऐतिहासिक महासागरीय तैनाती, लोकायन-2026, को आगे बढ़ाया। यह यात्रा भारतीय नौसेना की समृद्ध समुद्री विरासत तथा नौसैनिक प्रशिक्षुओं में पेशेवर नाविक कौशल, दृढ़ता और नेतृत्व क्षमता विकसित करने की उसकी प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाती है।

बंदरगाह पर ठहराव के दौरान पेशेवर संवाद और खेलकूद संबंधी गतिविधियों ने सौहार्द को बढ़ावा दिया तथा भारतीय नौसेना और ओमान की रॉयल नेवी के बीच मैत्री संबंधों को और मजबूत किया, जिससे दोनों देशों के लोगों के बीच पारस्परिक संबंधों को भी बल मिला।

लोकायन-2026 के दसवें महीने में प्रवेश करने के साथ, आईएनएस सुदर्शिनी की यात्रा भारतीय नौसेना की अन्वेषण भावना, पेशेवर उत्कृष्टता और समुद्री कूटनीति के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करती है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय जलक्षेत्रों से गुजरते हुए यह पोत भारत के राजदूत के रूप में सद्भावना और समुद्री साझेदारियों को बढ़ावा दे रहा है। साथ ही, यह वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् के सभ्यतागत लोकाचार को आगे बढ़ाते हुए ***महासागर* (म्यूचुअल एंड होलिस्टिक एडवांसमेंट फॉर सिक्योरिटी एंड ग्रोथ अक्रॉस रिजंस)** के विज़न को साकार करने में योगदान दे रहा है।

लोकायन -2026

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

रक्षा मंत्रालय

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

रक्षा मंत्री श्री राजनाथ सिंह ताजिकिस्तान में आयोजित होने वाली शंघाई सहयोग संगठन के शासनाध्यक्ष परिषद की बैठक में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे

प्रेस सूचना: 18 OCT 2025 11:22AM by PIB Delhi

रक्षा मंत्री श्री राजनाथ सिंह 19 और 20 अक्टूबर, 2026 को ताजिकिस्तान की राजधानी दुशान्बे का दौरा करेंगे। इस दौरान वे शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (एससीओ) की शासनाध्यक्ष परिषद (सीएचजी) की 25वीं बैठक में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे। इस सम्मेलन में एससीओ सदस्य देशों के बीच बहुपक्षीय सहयोग को और विस्तार प्रदान करने पर चर्चा होगी। इसमें व्यापार, अर्थव्यवस्था, निवेश, कनेक्टिविटी, नवाचार और सांस्कृतिक एवं मानवीय आदान-प्रदान जैसे प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर विशेष जोर दिया जाएगा। इसके अलावा, बैठक में जारी सहयोग गतिविधियों की प्रगति की समीक्षा की जाएगी और संगठन के वित्तीय एवं संस्थागत कामकाज से जुड़े मुद्दों पर भी विचार-विमर्श किया जाएगा।

भारत शंघाई सहयोग संगठन के विभिन्न तंत्रों में सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेता रहा है। स्टार्टअप व नवाचार, डिजिटल सार्वजनिक बुनियादी ढांचे तथा लोगों के बीच आपसी संपर्क और आदान-प्रदान जैसे क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से भी भारत क्षेत्रीय सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने में योगदान देता रहा है। यह बैठक भारत को संगठन के अन्य सदस्य देशों के साथ व्यावहारिक एवं पारस्परिक रूप से लाभकारी सहयोग को आगे बढ़ाने के उपायों पर विचार-विमर्श करने का अवसर प्रदान करेगी।

शंघाई सहयोग संगठन के शासनाध्यक्ष परिषद की पिछली बैठक 18 नवंबर, 2025 को रूस की राजधानी मॉस्को में आयोजित हुई थी। इस बैठक में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व विदेश मंत्री डॉ. एस. जयशंकर ने किया था।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

एनसीआरटीसी ने नमो भारत परिचालन के तीन सफल वर्षों का जश्न

नमो भारत दिवस 2026 के रूप में मनाया

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 18 OCT 2026 5:28PM by PIB Delhi

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र परिवहन निगम (एनसीआरटीसी) ने 17 अक्टूबर 2026 को नई दिल्ली में 'नमो भारत दिवस 2026' मनाया, जो नमो भारत के सफल संचालन के तीन वर्ष पूरे होने और क्षेत्रीय आवागमन में एक परिवर्तनकारी यात्रा का प्रतीक है। इस अवसर पर माननीय केंद्रीय आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य तथा विद्युत मंत्री, श्री मनोहर लाल, माननीय केंद्रीय आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य राज्य मंत्री, श्री तोखन साहू, आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के पूंजी विकास विभाग की सचिव एवं एनसीआरटीसी की अध्यक्ष, श्रीमती डी. थारा और शहरी विकास विभाग के सचिव, श्री सत्येंद्र सिंह की गरिमामयी उपस्थिति रही। एनसीआरटीसी के प्रबंध निदेशक, श्री शलभ गोयल ने निदेशकों और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ गणमान्य अतिथियों का स्वागत किया।

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