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आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

- **Political Parties – Funding** ✓
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The murky world of political party finance

One of the enduring ironies of the Indian political system is that political parties, which are considered the principal stakeholders of electoral democracy, do not find a mention in the Constitution, except in the Tenth Schedule. They exist as "associations" in furtherance of the fundamental rights under Article 19. No effort has been made to define and straitjacket their legal character to conform to being a company, trust, society, firm or a not-for-profit company. Even so, they continue to enjoy the benefit of income-tax exemption in an unprecedented and unparalleled manner, sometimes becoming mysterious receptacles of inexplicable monies. Just as there are shell companies that fulfil unstated purposes, there are shell political parties that serve an insidious intent. And thereby hangs a tale.

The mystery of political funding

That tale was partially unravelled by a recent BBC investigation that revealed extraordinary donations received by six Registered Unrecognised Political Parties (RUPPs). A well-known yet intriguing aspect of Indian politics – ugly and ubiquitous – stands exposed. Political parties and their benefactors thrive in this system, even if it appears reprehensible, unlawful and disturbing.

Earlier, the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) released a report on July 18, 2025, which found a 223% rise in the declared income of RUPPs in FY2022-23. It noted that, of the 2,764 RUPPs, only 739 had submitted their financial records for the year to the Election Commission of India (ECI), the sole custodian, under the law, of the fate and fortunes of political parties.

In a press note, "Cleaning up the Electoral System" (August 9, 2025), the ECI said it had 'delisted' 334 RUPPs out of 2,854 "as part of a comprehensive and continuous strategy...to clean up the electoral system." It would be interesting to see whether the six parties in question are part of the ECI's "continuous strategy".

On October 16, 1994, T.N. Seshan, then Chief Election Commissioner of India, issued an order under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, in which he highlighted the "ad hocism" and the "sorry state of affairs prevailing in almost all political parties in the country, whether recognised National or State parties or registered-unrecognised parties". He observed, "I have yet to come across any party whose affairs are being run in accordance with the provisions of its constitution or rules and regulations." Through the order, T.N. Seshan put all political parties on "notice" to set their house in order, declaring that the ECI would not remain a "mute spectator". In subsequent guidelines prescribing the format for registration under Section 29A of the Representation of the People Act (RPA), 1951, the ECI stated in paragraph 3(c)(iii) that a party seeking registration must declare in its constitution that it will contest elections within five years of registration and that, if it does not "contest elections continuously



Ashok Lavasa
Former Election Commissioner of India and a former Union Finance Secretary

The Election Commission of India should scrutinise political parties and political finance rather than legitimate voters

for six years", it shall "be automatically taken off the list of recognised parties".

"Taking off" or 'delisting' does not mean deregistration, as the ECI is not generally empowered to deregister political parties. Similarly, even if RUPPs are 'unrecognised', they remain eligible to receive contributions under Section 29B of the RPA, while their tax treatment is governed by Section 13A of the Income-tax Act. "Recognition" is governed by Order 6 of the Election Symbols Order, which distinguishes between 'recognised' and 'unrecognised' political parties for the purpose of allotting symbols and lays down the criteria for their classification. T.N. Seshan amended the Symbols Order and introduced Order 16A, which empowers the ECI to "suspend or withdraw recognition of a recognised political party for its failure to observe MCC [Model Code of Conduct] or follow lawful directions and instructions of the Commission". That provision sits, rather harmlessly, in the statute book, empowering an ECI that has generally been reluctant to strike.

Hence, whether 'delisted' or 'unrecognised', the parties remain eligible to receive contributions. It is a matter for investigation whether such donations continued to qualify for tax exemptions, given that the intent behind the delisting was to disqualify them.

The scale of 'political wealth'

A paper published by Venkatesh Nayak, a senior researcher at the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (which was also reported by a leading media site), revealed that 22 political parties collectively had ₹18,742.31 crore at their disposal for the 2024 general election. This included funds in their kitty when the election was announced and ₹7,416.31 crore in donations raised between the announcement and the completion of the election. After the election, these parties had ₹14,848.46 crore remaining in their custody, including cash in hand, money held in bank accounts and fixed deposits, after incurring ₹3,861.57 crore in election-related expenditure during the campaign period, according to the accounts submitted to the ECI.

The study found that, over the last decade, the exchequer 'lost' ₹11,813 crore in taxes due to exemptions for political donations, with individual donors and Hindu Undivided Families overtaking corporates in donating to political parties. In FY2022-23, individual donors claimed exemptions worth ₹2,275.85 crore, dwarfing corporate claims of ₹514.4 crore and those of firms and associations, at ₹115.71 crore. Declared donations to political parties increased from ₹714 crore (43 parties) in 2015-16 to ₹7,203 crore (27 parties) in 2023-24. Yet, only 41.76% of total donations, amounting to ₹28,287 crore over nine years, were claimed as tax-exempt, raising questions about the remaining 58%. Mr. Nayak asks: "What incentives are driving them to donate without tax relief? The lack of transparency obscures answers."

What added the thickest layer of secrecy was

the so-called reform of electoral bonds introduced by the ruling party in 2018, which made the entire business of political finance murky. Although the scheme was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of India in 2024, the details of the donations subsequently disclosed raised questions that remain unanswered. Most RUPPs were not eligible to receive electoral bonds, as they were restricted to parties that had "secured at least 1% of the votes in the latest Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly elections". Who, then, made these contributions, and why?

The top court and ECI must act

Political parties have shown scant interest in transparency. They united in resisting the 2013 order of the Central Information Commission (CIC) bringing them under the Right to Information Act. Interestingly, besides the CIC, neither the ECI nor the Supreme Court has shown any inclination to enforce it. The Income-Tax Department and the Enforcement Directorate might not consider it a priority to scrutinise the accounts of political parties as they do those of ordinary taxpayers. The ECI lacks the mandate, intent or wherewithal to question the accounts mechanically submitted by political parties. Submission of the accounts is enough to comply with the letter of the law, even if its spirit gasps. How will that spirit be revived, and who will revive it?

It is incumbent upon the Court to order a court-monitored probe into the saga of electoral bonds and the alleged quid pro quo in the petitions pending before it. The probe should also examine the phenomenon of 'insignificant' RUPPs receiving and spending huge contributions without participating in the electoral process in any substantial manner. Surely, such "shell" parties cannot justify spending crores as "administrative expenses".

Exercising its powers under Article 324 – described by the Court in the landmark judgment of *Kanhyalu Lal Ouniar vs R.K. Trivedi and Others* as a "reservoir of authority" for the ECI – the ECI should order political parties to have their accounts audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or its nominee. It should also consider imposing a limit on expenditure by political parties during elections, a measure it has recommended repeatedly. Tax exemptions on donations should be limited to the prescribed expenditure limit. All other donations that enrich the parties should be fully taxed.

The ECI should establish an automatic procedure to 'deregister' any RUPP that does not contest elections in accordance with its guidelines and develop a centralised digital portal where all registered parties can upload their financial data in standardised formats.

Let the ECI spend its energy and authority on 'purifying' the electoral environment rather than on chasing genuine electors off the electoral rolls. Until then, "We the People" must continue to scream "Jaihi yaha chhau (we are here)".

The HINDU
Editorial

भारत में राजनीतिक दलों (Political Parties) को मिलने वाली फंडिंग और उसमें पारदर्शिता की कमी

- राजनीतिक दलों की कानूनी स्थिति: भारतीय संविधान में राजनीतिक दलों का स्पष्ट कानूनी ढांचा तय नहीं है, वे केवल अनुच्छेद 19 के तहत 'एसोसिएशन' (संघ) के रूप में काम करते हैं। इससे उन्हें टैक्स में भारी छूट और ढील मिलती है। ✓
- फर्जी/गुमनाम पार्टियां (RUPPs): देश में कई ऐसी 'Registered Unrecognised Political Parties' हैं, जो असल में चुनाव नहीं लड़तीं, लेकिन फिर भी करोड़ों रुपये का चंदा (Donations) प्राप्त करती हैं। *RUPP*
- चुनाव आयोग (ECI) की कार्रवाई: चुनाव आयोग ने ऐसी निष्क्रिय और कागजी पार्टियों की सूची से नाम हटाने (Delisting) का अभियान चलाया है, लेकिन केवल नाम हटाने से ये पार्टियां रद्द (Deregister) नहीं होतीं और चंदा लेती रहती हैं।
- भारी-भरकम फंड और टैक्स में छूट: 2024 के लोकसभा चुनाव के समय 22 राजनीतिक दलों के पास कुल मिलाकर लगभग ₹18,742 करोड़ का फंड था। पिछले एक दशक में राजनीतिक दान पर मिली टैक्स छूट के कारण सरकारी खजाने को करीब ₹11,813 करोड़ के राजस्व का नुकसान हुआ है।
- इलेक्टोरल बॉन्ड्स की अपारदर्शिता: सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा अनसंवैधानिक घोषित किए जाने के बावजूद चुनावी बॉन्ड (Electoral Bonds) के ज़रिए किस पार्टी को किसने और क्यों भारी दान दिया, इसकी पूरी जानकारी अब भी अस्पष्ट है।

क्या Political Parties RTI के दायरे में आती हैं?

- कानूनी स्थिति: जून 2013 में केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग (CIC) ने एक ऐतिहासिक आदेश पारित करके 6 प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय दलों (INC, BJP, CPM, CPI, BSP, NCP) को RTI अधिनियम की धारा 2(h) के तहत "लोक प्राधिकरण" (Public Authority) घोषित किया था। ✓
- वर्तमान स्थिति: राजनीतिक दलों ने CIC के इस आदेश को स्वीकार करने से इनकार कर दिया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला जाने के बाद, राजनीतिक दलों और केंद्र सरकार ने यह रुख अपनाया कि वे RTI के दायरे में नहीं आते हैं। वर्तमान में यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में विचाराधीन है और व्यावहारिक रूप से दल RTI के तहत जानकारी नहीं देते हैं।

क्या Political Parties को RTI के दायरे में आना चाहिए?

पक्ष में तर्क (RTI के दायरे में आना चाहिए):

- **पारदर्शिता (Transparency):** चुनावी फंडिंग, अज्ञात चंदे (Electoral Bonds आदि) और पार्टी के आंतरिक खर्चों की जानकारी जनता को मिलेगी।
- **सार्वजनिक संसाधन:** दलों को सरकार द्वारा रियायती दरों पर भूमि, मुफ्त मतदाता सूची और टैक्स में छूट (धारा 13A के तहत) मिलती है, जिससे वे सार्वजनिक जवाबदेही के दायरे में आते हैं। ✓
- **अपराधीकरण पर रोक:** उम्मीदवारों के चयन की प्रक्रिया और निर्णय लेने के मापदंड स्पष्ट होंगे। ✓

- **विपक्ष में तर्क (RTI के दायरे में क्यों नहीं आना चाहिए):**
- **राजनीतिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता:** विरोधी दल आंतरिक रणनीतियों, बैठकों के विवरण और टिकट वितरण की गोपनीय योजनाओं को उजागर करने के लिए इसका दुरुपयोग कर सकते हैं।
- **प्रशासनिक बोझ:** RTI अर्जियों का जवाब देने में समय और संसाधनों की खपत होगी।
- **निजता का अधिकार:** पार्टी कार्यकर्ताओं और सदस्यों के आंतरिक संवादों की गोपनीयता प्रभावित हो सकती है। ✓

Political Parties में कितने Criminals (दागी नेता) हैं?

- Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार (विशेषकर 2024 के लोकसभा चुनावों के आंकड़े):
- **2024 के संसद सदस्य (MPs):** 18वीं लोकसभा में चुने गए **543** सांसदों में से लगभग **46%** (**251 सांसद**) पर आपराधिक मामले दर्ज हैं।
- **गंभीर आपराधिक मामले:** इनमें से लगभग **31%** (**170 सांसदों**) पर हत्या, हत्या का प्रयास, अपहरण और महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध जैसे गंभीर आपराधिक मामले (Serious Criminal Cases) दर्ज हैं।
- **बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति:** 2004 में आपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले सांसदों का प्रतिशत 24% था, जो 2009 में 30%, 2014 में 34%, 2019 में 43% और 2024 में बढ़कर 46% हो गया है।



Political Parties के Reform के लिए प्रमुख Committees और उनके Suggestions

- भारत में चुनावी और राजनीतिक सुधारों के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण समितियां बनी हैं:

1. दिनेश गोस्वामी समिति (Dinesh Goswami Committee - 1990)

- सुझाव:
 - राजनीतिक दलों को कुछ सीमा तक केवल वस्तु (In-kind) के रूप में राज्य वित्तपोषण (State Funding) दिया जाना चाहिए (जैसे- वाहन, ईंधन, स्टेशनरी)।
 - बोगस वोटिंग रोकने के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन (EVM) का व्यापक उपयोग और मतदाता पहचान पत्र अनिवार्य करना।

2. इंद्रजीत गुप्त समिति (Indrajit Gupta Committee - 1998)

- सुझाव:
 - चुनावों के लिए आंशिक राज्य वित्तपोषण (State Funding of Elections) की सिफारिश की ताकि धनबल का प्रभाव कम हो।
 - केवल मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों को ही यह सहायता मिले और नकद के बजाय सुविधाएं (जैसे मुफ्त पेट्रोल, टेलीफोन, पोस्टेज) दी जाएं।

विधि आयोग (Law Commission of India) - 170वीं रिपोर्ट (1999) व 255वीं रिपोर्ट (2015)

सुझाव:

- **आंतरिक लोकतंत्र (Internal Democracy):** राजनीतिक दलों के भीतर नियमित और निष्पक्ष संगठनात्मक चुनाव अनिवार्य किए जाएं।
- **फंडिंग की पारदर्शिता:** ₹20,000 (वर्तमान में घटाकर ₹2,000) से अधिक के सभी दान का पूर्ण ब्योरा और दानदाताओं के नाम सार्वजनिक किए जाएं।
- **अपराधीकरण पर रोक:** यदि किसी व्यक्ति के खिलाफ ऐसे अपराध का आरोप तय (Frame of Charges) हो चुका है जिसमें 5 साल या उससे अधिक की सजा का प्रावधान है, तो उसे चुनाव लड़ने से अयोग्य ठहराया जाए (बशर्ते आरोप चुनाव से 1 साल पहले तय हुए हों)।

सुझाव/समाधान:

- सुप्रीम कोर्ट को इलेक्टोरल बॉन्ड और इसके पीछे के लाभ (Quid pro quo) की कोर्ट-मॉनिटर्ड जांच करानी चाहिए।
- राजनीतिक दलों के खातों का CAG (नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक) द्वारा ऑडिट होना चाहिए।
- चुनाव के दौरान पार्टियों के कुल खर्च पर सीमा तय की जानी चाहिए।
- जो पार्टियां चुनाव नहीं लड़तीं, उन्हें पूरी तरह से रद्द करने (Deregister) की स्पष्ट प्रक्रिया बननी चाहिए।

चुनाव आयोग के प्रमुख सुझाव (Election Commission Proposals)

- **डी-रजिस्ट्रेशन (Deregistration):** चुनाव आयोग को निष्क्रिय या केवल कागजों पर मौजूद दलों (RUPPs) को रद्द/डी-रजिस्टर्ड करने का कानूनी अधिकार दिया जाए।
- **नकद चंदे पर सीमा:** किसी भी राजनीतिक दल को प्रति व्यक्ति नकद चंदा ₹2,000 से अधिक स्वीकार करने की अनुमति न हो।
- **भुगतान पर पारदर्शिता:** ₹2,000 से अधिक के सभी डिजिटल या चेक भुगतानों को अनिवार्य किया जाए और चुनावी खातों का CAG (नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक) या सूचीबद्ध चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट द्वारा ऑडिट कराया जाए।

Prelims Practice Questions (प्रारंभिक परीक्षा)

Q. भारत में राजनीतिक दलों (Political Parties) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. भारतीय संविधान की 10वीं अनुसूची (Tenth Schedule) के अलावा संविधान में 'राजनीतिक दल' शब्द का कोई स्पष्ट वैधानिक ढांचा तय नहीं है।
2. ~~चुनाव आयोग (ECI) के पास वर्तमान में किसी पंजीकृत राजनीतिक दल का पंजीकरण रद्द (Deregister) करने का पूर्ण वैधानिक अधिकार है।~~
3. लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम (RPA), 1951 की धारा 29A के तहत राजनीतिक दलों का पंजीकरण किया जाता है।

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

- A. केवल 1 और 2
- B. केवल 2 और 3
- C. केवल 1 और 3**
- D. 1, 2 और 3

Mains Practice Questions (मुख्य परीक्षा)

- Q. "भारत में राजनीतिक दलों की वित्तीय अपारदर्शिता और चुनावी फंडिंग की मौजूदा व्यवस्था लोकतंत्र की जड़ों को कमजोर करती है।" इस कथन के आलोक में राजनीतिक दलों को RTI के दायरे में लाने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्कों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्द, 15 अंक)

पि-एम



भारत सरकार पत्र सूचना कार्यालय



हमारे बारे में • प्रेस विज्ञप्ति • गैलरी • अनुसंधान इकाई • मीडिया सुविधाएं • आर्काइव • तथ्यों की जांच • उन्नत खोज

होम / सभी विश्लेषक / Explainer Details

Culture & Tourism

पीबी शब्द

भारत के समाचार कक्ष के लिए प्रसार भारती की विश्वसनीय समाचार सेवा

Q13 AM & Culture ✓



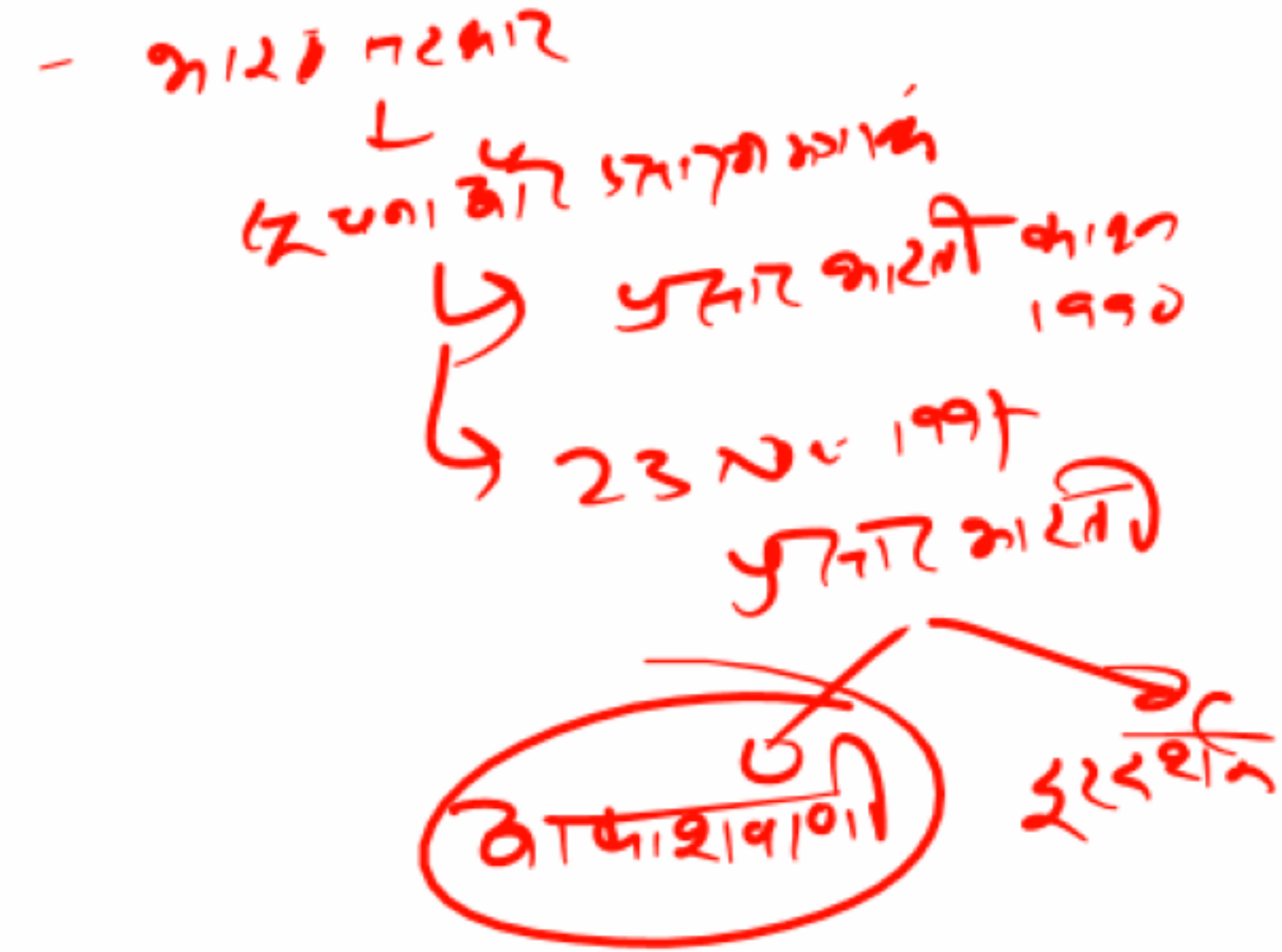
- Q13 SHABD 17**
- पीबी शब्द, भारत के सार्वजनिक सेवा प्रसारक प्रसार भारती की निःशुल्क समाचार फीड सेवा है।
 - मार्च 2024 में शुरू की गई यह सेवा विस्तारित मीडिया उद्योग के लिए एक समाचार वायर के रूप में कार्य करती है।
 - पंजीकृत संगठन 15 भारतीय भाषाओं में टेक्स्ट, वीडियो, ऑडियो, फोटोग्राफ और इन्फोग्राफिक्स प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।
 - यह सेवा मार्च 2027 तक निःशुल्क है और 3,600 मीडिया संगठनों को अपनी सेवाएँ प्रदान करती है। इसकी सामग्री देशव्यापी नेटवर्क के माध्यम से एकत्र की जाती है और संपादकीय जाँच की कई स्तरों वाली प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से सत्यापित की जाती है।
 - इस प्रकार, पीबी शब्द भारत के मीडिया परिदृश्य में विश्वसनीय सूचना की पहुँच को व्यापक बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

मार्च 2024 — मार्च 2027 —
 फ्री



पीबीएनएस से पीबी शब्द तक: सार्वजनिक समाचार सेवा का

- प्रसार भारती भारत का सार्वजनिक सेवा प्रसारक है और संसद के एक कानून द्वारा बनाया गया एक स्वायत्त निकाय है। यह प्रसार भारती कानून, 1990 के तहत 23 नवम्बर 1997 को अस्तित्व में आया। यह निगम अपने दो घटकों—आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन—के माध्यम से कार्य करता है। इसका दायित्व जनहित में सूचना का निष्पक्ष और संतुलित प्रवाह सुनिश्चित करना है।
- प्रसार भारती न्यूज सर्विस (पीबीएनएस) की शुरुआत एक समाचार वायर सेवा के रूप में हुई थी, जो पूरी तरह से प्रसारक की अपनी संपादकीय टीमों के लिए थी। इसकी समाचार सामग्री और फीड आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन के समाचार बुलेटिनों के लिए उपयोगी होती थीं। उस समय यह सेवा आंतरिक न्यूजरूम संसाधन के रूप में ही सीमित थी।
- मार्च 2024 में इस सेवा का दायरा बढ़ाया गया। सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय (एमआईबी) ने 13 मार्च 2024 को नई दिल्ली में पीबी शब्द का शुभारंभ किया। अब इस सेवा का नाम प्रसार भारती—शेयर्ड ऑडियो-विजुअल्स फॉर ब्रॉडकास्ट एंड डिसेमिनेशन है। यह पंजीकृत मीडिया संगठनों को टेक्स्ट, वीडियो, ऑडियो, फोटो और इन्फोग्राफिक प्रारूपों में निःशुल्क, उपयोग के लिए तैयार समाचार सामग्री उपलब्ध कराती है। इस प्रकार, एक आंतरिक समाचार वायर सेवा एक खुले मल्टीमीडिया समाचार-साझाकरण मंच में परिवर्तित हो गई। नीचे दी गई तालिका इस यात्रा के प्रमुख पड़ावों को दर्शाती है।



वर्ष	अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण घटना
1990 ✓	संसद ने प्रसार भारती कानून बनाया
1997 ✓	निगम 23 नवम्बर 1997 को अस्तित्व में आया।
<u>2024 तक</u>	पीबीएनएस प्रसार भारती की संपादकीय टीमों के लिए एक आंतरिक समाचार वायर सेवा के रूप में कार्य करता रहा।
<u>मार्च 2024</u>	पीबी शब्द 13 मार्च को एक निःशुल्क, बहु-प्रारूप समाचार-साझाकरण मंच के रूप में शुरू किया गया।
<u>मार्च 2025</u>	एक वर्ष पूरा होने पर निःशुल्क पहुँच को मार्च 2026 तक बढ़ाया गया।
<u>मार्च 2026</u>	निःशुल्क पहुँच को मार्च 2027 तक बढ़ा दिया गया।
आगे	नए उत्पाद वर्गों और बेहतर सामग्री वितरण के साथ पीबीशब्द 2.0 की योजना बनाई गई है।



पीबी शब्द: बहु-प्रारूप, बहुभाषी समाचार फीड

- पीबी शब्द प्रसार भारती की एक समाचार फीड सेवा है, जो चौबीसों घंटे मीडिया उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए उपलब्ध है। यह भारत और दुनिया से समयबद्ध, प्रामाणिक और उपयोग के लिए तैयार समाचार सामग्री उपलब्ध कराती है। यह फीड राष्ट्रीय राजधानी से लेकर जिला मुख्यालयों तक होने वाले घटनाक्रमों को उनके घटित होने के साथ ही प्रसारित करती है।
- इसके उपयोगकर्ता पंजीकृत मीडिया संगठन, डिजिटल प्रकाशक और कंटेंट क्रिएटर हैं। समाचार पत्र, समाचार टेलीविजन चैनल और डिजिटल समाचार प्रकाशक इस उपयोगकर्ता आधार का बड़ा हिस्सा हैं। दो वर्षों के संचालन में इस सेवा ने 3,600 मीडिया संगठनों का उपयोगकर्ता आधार तैयार किया है।
- सामग्री पाँच प्रारूपों, अर्थात् टेक्स्ट, वीडियो, ऑडियो, फोटोग्राफ और इन्फोग्राफिक्स में उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। समाचार 15 भारतीय भाषाओं में और लगभग 50 समाचार श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं। इसका कवरेज राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय और स्थानीय घटनाक्रमों तक विस्तृत है। यह सेवा निःशुल्क है। पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ताओं को उनके द्वारा डाउनलोड की जाने वाली सामग्री के लिए कोई सदस्यता शुल्क नहीं देना होता है। निःशुल्क पहुँच मार्च 2027 तक सुनिश्चित की गई है।



Prelims Practice Questions (प्रारंभिक परीक्षा)

Q. 'पीबी शब्द' (PB SHABD) सेवा के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. यह प्रसार भारती द्वारा भारत के मीडिया संस्थानों के लिए शुरू की गई एक निःशुल्क समाचार वायर (News Wire) सेवा है।
2. इसके तहत पंजीकृत संगठनों को 15 भारतीय भाषाओं में टेक्स्ट, वीडियो, ऑडियो और इन्फोग्राफिक्स सामग्री प्रदान की जाती है।
3. यह सेवा केवल केंद्र सरकार के आधिकारिक चैनलों (जैसे दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी) तक ही सीमित है। → डिजिटल नहीं

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

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

Mains Practice Questions (मुख्य परीक्षा)

- Q. "डिजिटल युग में फर्जी खबरों (Fake News) और सूचना के गलत प्रसार के बीच सार्वजनिक प्रसारक की भूमिका अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो गई है।" 'पीबी शब्द' (PB SHABD) जैसी पहलों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारत के मीडिया परिदृश्य में विश्वसनीय सूचना तंत्र को कैसे मजबूत बनाती है। (150 शब्द, 10 अंक)

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

YouTube Homework

Policing the line between publicity and justice

Within minutes of an arrest anywhere in India today, a face – handcuffed, flanked by policemen, sometimes garlanded with placards cataloguing the crime – starts circulating on social media, often before the accused is produced before a magistrate. A Supreme Court of India PIL seeking a nationwide media protocol/policy media briefings has forced a question that Indian policing has quietly avoided: under what law do we do this, should we do it, and where should it stop?

Photographs of wanted persons and reward notices have solved crimes, helped recover missing children, and brought fugitives to book years after trails went cold – the public, alerted, has done what a thinly stretched police force alone could not.

The justification is strong; the legal architecture is weak. What is needed is a clear legal basis, not a habit inherited from mere precedent.

Current law and practice

No single statute permits or prohibits police from publishing photographs of accused persons. What exists is a patchwork of colonial-era regulations, an identification statute and the general architecture of criminal procedure.

Section 84 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or CrPC) allows courts to proclaim absconders and publish proclamations in newspapers. It says nothing about photographs, but attaching one has become settled practice because it serves the purpose of securing the person's appearance. This judicial process is triggered only after a warrant fails; it does not, however, provide a basis for publicity at the investigation stage.

Publication at the investigation stage rests instead on the general powers of an investigating



Rupin Sharma

IPS officer who is the
Director General of
Police, Nagaland

Before releasing
the photograph
of a person
accused,
arrested, but not
yet tried, police
must ask
whether the
investigation
requires it

officer (to): every person must assist the police in preventing and investigating offences, and an Io may examine anyone with relevant information. Publishing photographs on social media to solicit identification, trace absconders or find witnesses is a digital-age extension of the old "Hue and Cry Notice", in State Police Manuals – provisions that predate Independence and whose language ("description of the subject") is broad enough to plausibly cover photographs and rewards.

Reward announcements stand on firmer, narrower ground, typically governed by State Police Regulations under the Police Act, 1861, which vest sanctioning authority in a hierarchy ranging from the Station House Officer (SHO) to the State government. No prior warrant or proclamation is required; it is an exercise of administrative discretion, not a judicial precondition. The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022, governs the taking, storage and use of measurements – including photographs – for identification, but is often wrongly cited as enabling their publication. It says nothing, however, about circulating them.

Constitutional limits

Article 21, jurisprudence has sharpened, not softened. Presumption of innocence remains central to criminal justice, and courts increasingly recognise that broadcasting an arrested person's face as a fait accompli of guilt, before any charge is framed can cause real, irreversible harm. The Rajasthan High Court termed such practices "institutional humiliation" digital circulation is permanent, searchable and indifferent to later acquittal.

The Bureau of Police Research and Development prepared a draft manual on media briefings by police personnel and shared it with the Ministry of Home Affairs in July 2024. In January 2026, the Supreme Court said the amicus

had prepared a Police Manual for Media Briefing and directed the States to evolve appropriate policies based on it within three months. Some categories are already absolute red lines: a juvenile in conflict with the law cannot be identified except in the child's best interest and with the Juvenile Justice Board's permission; a sexual assault survivor's identity is protected by law. The intriguing debate concerns the ordinary adult – accused, arrested, but not yet tried.

The distinction that matters

Publication sits on a scale: at one end, legitimate investigative necessity – crime prevention, public order and law-and-order purposes; at the other, the showcasing of police achievements. Photographs released merely to showcase arrests serve police optics at the accused's expense and can prejudice public opinion before trial.

American law treats "wanted" notices as public-record exceptions to privacy law, but agencies are trained to frame them carefully – "alleged," "wanted for questioning" – to preserve the presumption of innocence even while seeking help. British policing, more conservatively, withholds arrested persons' identities altogether.

What is needed is not an outright ban on soliciting public assistance – that would be legally unwarranted and self-defeating – but a codified, uniform national protocol that distinguishes proportionate, need-based disclosure from prejudicial publicity; mandates blackout categories such as juveniles and sexual-offence complainants; requires time-bound review and takedown once the investigative purpose is served or an accused is discharged or acquitted; and applies uniformly across States.

One question before any photograph goes out could be a beginning: is the disclosure necessary to the investigation, or merely convenient to the narrative?

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



पब्लिसिटी और न्याय के बीच की सीमा (Policing the line between publicity and justice)

- **मुख्य मुद्दा:** गिरफ्तारी के तुरंत बाद आरोपी व्यक्ति की हथकड़ी लगी तस्वीरें सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल कर दी जाती हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दायर एक जनहित याचिका (PIL) ने मांग की है कि पुलिस मीडिया ब्रीफिंग और तस्वीरों के प्रसार के लिए एक देशव्यापी नियम लागू होना चाहिए।
- **कमजोर कानूनी आधार:** भारत में ऐसा कोई ठोस कानून नहीं है जो पुलिस को आरोपियों की तस्वीरें मीडिया में जारी करने की स्पष्ट अनुमति देता हो या इस पर पूरी तरह रोक लगाता हो। यह मुख्य रूप से औपनिवेशिक काल के नियमों और पुरानी परंपराओं पर चल रहा है।
- **मौजूदा कानून और BNSS:** भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (BNSS), 2023 की धारा 84 (पुराना CrPC धारा 82) केवल भगोड़ों के खिलाफ विज्ञापन जारी करने की अनुमति देती है, लेकिन सोशल मीडिया पर फोटो शेयर करने पर मौन है। 'क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर (आइडेंटिफिकेशन) एक्ट, 2022' केवल माप और फोटो लेने की अनुमति देता है, उन्हें सार्वजनिक करने की नहीं।

- **संवैधानिक सीमाएं (अनुच्छेद 21):** संविधान का अनुच्छेद 21 निर्दोष होने के सिद्धांत (Presumption of Innocence) की रक्षा करता है। मुकदमा चलने से पहले आरोपी की फोटो सार्वजनिक करना उसे जनता की नज़र में पहले ही दोषी साबित कर देता है। राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय ने इसे "संस्थागत अपमान" (Institutional Humiliation) करार दिया है।

सुझाव और समाधान:

- पुलिस सहायता मांगने पर पूरी तरह रोक नहीं लगानी चाहिए, बल्कि एक स्पष्ट और राष्ट्रीय मीडिया प्रोटोकॉल (Codified National Protocol) बनना चाहिए।
- नाबालिगों और यौन अपराध से पीड़ित/पीड़िताओं की पहचान उजागर न करने के सख्त नियम का पालन हो।
- किसी भी आरोपी की फोटो जारी करने से पहले पुलिस को खुद से यह सवाल पूछना चाहिए: "क्या यह खुलासा जांच (Investigation) के लिए जरूरी है, या केवल पब्लिसिटी के लिए?"

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

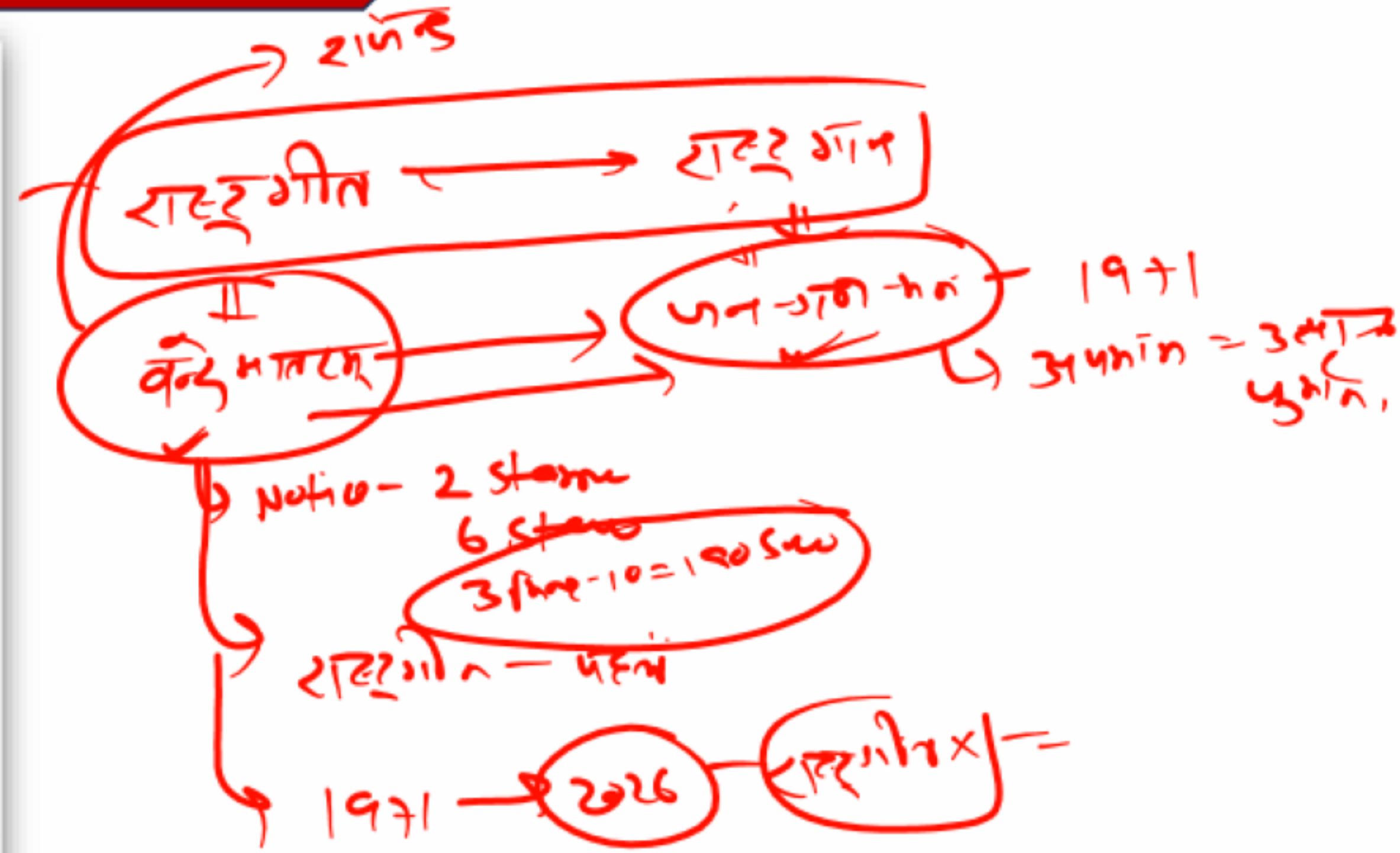


A nation's song

Vande Mataram's rendition must be in the spirit of unity in diversity

Patriotism is not just reverence for a territory or a flag but is the embodiment of solidarity with fellow citizens in a nation-state. The idea of a nation as a bond transcends family, community or faith, uniting citizens through common values and a pursuit of prosperity. National symbols and anthems exist to hone that bond. When they are changed or modified to compel citizens to accept a majoritarian version, their purpose is defeated. India's freedom fighting generation understood this. Which is why, in 1937, the Congress Working Committee resolved that only the first two stanzas of Bankim Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram* should be sung at national gatherings, since the later stanzas invoke the motherland as Hindu deities. When *Jana Gana Mana* was adopted as the National Anthem on January 24, 1950, India's first President Rajendra Prasad said that *Vande Mataram*, even though there is no mention of a "national song" in the Constitution, would be "honoured equally". Since then, the two-stanza version has allowed citizens of all faiths to partake in a song that stirred the freedom struggle and popularised by artists such as Lata Mangeshkar and A.R. Rahman.

In the last year or so, the BJP-led Union government has sought to unsettle this inclusive compact. Since the song's 150th anniversary in 2025, it has pushed for all six stanzas to be recited. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) issued directions and circulars in 2026 and Parliament passed the Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Act, 2026 with little debate – actions that are in line with the BJP's habit of imposing uniformity and majoritarian preference on all citizens. The amendment extends Section 3 of the 1971 Act, which punishes anyone who intentionally prevents the singing of the National Anthem or disturbs an assembly engaged in such singing, to the National Song. *Per se* it does not compel anyone to sing or define the National Song or its stanzas. But read alongside the MHA orders, which prescribe an official version of all six stanzas, mandate mass singing at public functions, and place the song before the anthem, it amounts to compulsion, as a petition by T.M. Krishna in the Supreme Court has argued. The Court has rightly observed that the state may decide what the National Song is, but cannot penalise conscientious objectors in line with *Bijoe Emmanuel* (1986). This judgment held that no law obliges anyone to sing the Anthem, standing in respectful silence is no offence and executive instructions without statutory backing cannot curtail fundamental rights. The Court must apply *Bijoe Emmanuel* in full, set aside the MHA's orders and make it clear that silence cannot be read as "disturbance". By reverting to the vision of the freedom generation, the Court will do justice to the idea of unity in diversity.

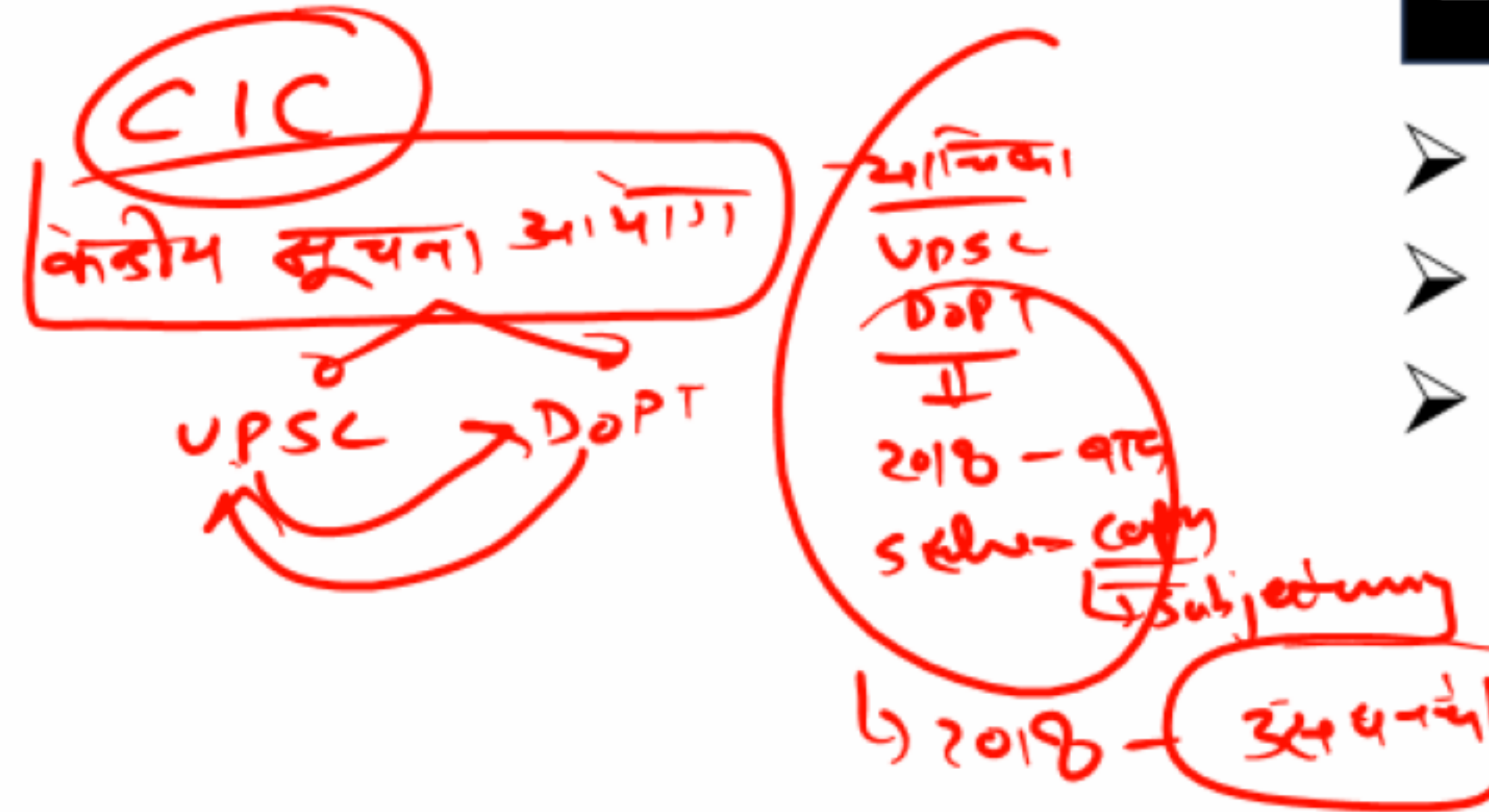


महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



YouTube Homework

- CIC
- UPSC
- DoPT



Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

The Central Information Commission (CIC) has recommended reinstating the practice of publishing the detailed break-up of marks obtained by selected candidates in the Civil Services (Main) Examination after finding that the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) had no record of any formal decision behind discontinuing the practice from 2018.

The recommendation came amid contradictory positions of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and DoPT on custody of the detailed marks.

While the UPSC told the commission that after declaration of the final result it gives the detailed break-up of marks to the DoPT and the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), the DoPT maintained that the detailed marks are generated and maintained solely by the UPSC.

The matter arose from an RTI application seeking comparative data of marks obtained by all selected candidates in each General Studies paper, optional subject paper and the Per-

The order came amid contradictory positions of the UPSC and DoPT on custody of detailed marks

sonality Test over 10 years, up to 2023. The applicant also sought information on how different optional subjects had fared in terms of marks. The applicant contended that while paper-wise marks of recommended candidates were publicly disclosed until CSE 2017, only aggregate marks were being made available from 2018 onwards, affecting aspirants' ability to assess performance trends in different optional subjects.

'No file noting'

The CIC noted that despite being given a final opportunity, the DoPT failed to produce any file noting, office memorandum, policy decision or other record substantiating the discontinuation of publication of the marks from 2018 onwards.

The commission observed that the detailed marks "should be disclosed" to ensure "transparency and fairness in the selection procedure".

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Polls rigged, CEC must quit immediately: Rahul

Prime Minister, Union Home Minister are 'at the top of this conspiracy, says the Opposition leader | CEC should turn an approver in the alleged 'vote choir' issue as an 'act of nationalism', adds Rahul | Those who 'played' with the democratic process of polls were committing treason, says Priyanka

Sandeep Phukan
NEW DELHI

Elections in India are being rigged, and Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Union Home Minister Amit Shah, and Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) Gyanesh Kumar acted as "orchestrators" (traitors) by destroying the country's votes, Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha Rahul Gandhi alleged on Thursday while demanding the immediate resignation of the poll official.

Speaking at a press conference here, the Congress leader said the CEC should turn an approver in the alleged 'vote choir' issue, as that would be an 'act of nationalism'. The press conference came a day after the Indian Express reported that two Election Commissioners had major differences with the CEC and they formally objected 14

times in 10 months to decisions made in the name of the poll body.

"If tomorrow the BJP sweeps the national election, India will not believe it. So now we are heading to the point where public expression will not allow the BJP to get the type of majority they were getting," Mr. Gandhi told The Alouda in response to a question on the Opposition's option.

Mr. Gandhi appreciated the dissent registered by the two ECs but asserted that it started after he had already held several press conferences.

"They are, in a way, saying that the vote does not exist in India anymore," he said.

'Attack on the nation'

He said the alleged manipulation of elections is an attack on the nation, and Mr. Modi and Mr. Shah would be investigated for what



Rahul Gandhi addresses the media at the party's headquarters in New Delhi on Thursday. [SNDP/ANSA](#)

they have done to the country.

"If the vote is destroyed, the Constitution is not functioning, laws are illegal, institutions mean nothing," Mr. Gandhi said, adding, "I have shown it with proof, and let me tell you, there is already more than enough information to make this 100% certain — not 99%, 100% certain —

that Indian elections, Lok Sabha elections, the 2024 election, Vidhan Sabha elections, are all being rigged."

The Congress Working Committee would meet on September 29 to discuss the way forward for the principal Opposition party on the issue of alleged 'vote choir'.

Wayanad MP Priyanka

CJP asks Kumar to quit, warns of nationwide stir

NEW DELHI

The Cockerroach Janta Party (CJP) on Thursday demanded the resignation of Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar for

"undermining" voter rights through the use of poll rolls and warned of a nationwide agitation if he does not step down in 48 hours. [PAGE 5](#)

Five Left parties announce protest against CEC, SIR

NEW DELHI

In a joint statement, five Left parties have announced a week-long protest across the country from Saturday till October 3 demanding the ouster of Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) Gyanesh Kumar and a halt to the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls. [PAGE 5](#)

why should the CEC have any protection against it?" Ms. Yadra asked.

"If the [CEC] has done an illegal act, he has been fully aware that this is happening under his nose, his colleagues have brought it to his attention, he has ignored it and intentionally allowed an unfair election to take place. He should be criminally prosecuted just like any other criminal, and he should be tried for treason," she said.

Mr. Gandhi claimed that since 1947, India has never found itself in a situation where the election system has been "fundamentally broken".

"Without any doubt, both the Prime Minister and Amit Shah are at the top of this conspiracy, and they are going to be investigated for what they have done to this country. This is an act against the Indian state. This is an act against India's people," he said.

elections was committing "treason" against the nation. "That is our clear stand. I do not think anybody in that position should have legal protection in the way that the CEC has, if they have done illegal acts," she said.

"Since criminal acts fall under a particular law, and people are usually tried and prosecuted for them,

Gandhi Yadra demanded that the CEC be "criminally prosecuted for treason" for "intentionally allowing an unfair election to take place" by deleting around 15 crore voters from the electoral rolls.

The Congress leader told reporters in Wayanad on Thursday that anyone who "played around" with the democratic process of

elections was committing "treason" against the nation. "That is our clear stand. I do not think anybody in that position should have legal protection in the way that the CEC has, if they have done illegal acts," she said.

"Since criminal acts fall under a particular law, and people are usually tried and prosecuted for them,

CJP seeks resignation of CEC, warns of nationwide agitation

Gyanesh Kumar must resign in 48 hours to ensure free and fair elections, says Abhijeet Dikpe. CJP also demands criminal proceedings against CEC, restoration of 2025 SIR rolls of January 2025 and repeal of Act on appointment of poll body chief

Saruchi Kumari
NEW DELHI

The Cockerroach Janta Party (CJP) on Thursday demanded the resignation of Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) Gyanesh Kumar for "undermining" voter rights through the ongoing Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls.

The group warned of a nationwide agitation and "Jantar Mantas 2.0" if Kumar did not step down within 48 hours.

The CJP's demand for Mr. Kumar's resignation comes a day after an investigation by The Indian Express revealed that the other two Election Commissioners, Sukhbir Singh Sandhu and Vivek Joshi, objected on record at least 14 times between October 2023 and August 2024 to decisions related to SIR, many of which, they said, were taken without their knowledge.



Protesting action: CJP leaders Saurav Das, Abhijeet Dikpe and Ashutosh Rana speaking to the media. [SNDP/ANSA](#)

"To ensure free and fair elections, Mr. Kumar must resign," CJP founder Abhijeet Dikpe told a press conference. He alleged that the electoral process had been "rigged" and that the right to vote was being taken away from citizens, for which the CEC was responsible.

Mr. Dikpe said that Opposition parties should take a stand against election rigging. "If you know the election is rigged, you

should take a stand; you cannot both participate in the election and speak against rigging," he said.

CJP co-convenor Saurav Das said, "Everywhere we are going as part of our School Think Karo campaign, people are upset and asking for a change. One of the important tools for change is our right to vote. It cannot be compromised."

Besides the call for the resignation, the CJP also

made two other demands, including criminal proceedings against the CEC.

CJP co-convenor Ashutosh Rana said, "An independent inquiry commission should be constituted to look into all proceedings of SIR so far. The Supreme Court should seize all files related to decision-making in SIR before they are destroyed by EC." He demanded that all the upcoming elections be halted and pre-SIR rolls of January 2025 restored in all States.

The CJP sought the repeal of the Appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners Act 2023. "The new law should be redrawn with active participation of civil society, an independent selection process that inspires public confidence," he said.

"We need to hit the streets. Who is Mr. Kumar to revoke our voting rights and strike our names off?" he added.

Mr. Dikpe called the CEC a threat to India's democracy, citing that the ruling party had won in more States than it did during the peak of 'Modi wave'. "He should resign immediately because he is the biggest threat to India's democracy. What did democracy mean in our country? Democracy meant that people elected the government. Since Gyanesh Kumar became the Chief Election Commissioner, the government has been deciding who will be allowed to vote and who will not. Is this democracy?" he asked.

Mr. Das, referring to the report, said, "The other two Election Commissioners clearly called this illegal, but even then, the Election Commission, under the direction of Mr. Kumar and whoever is directing or controlling him has continued carrying out these illegal actions for months."

Opposition to move fresh notice in Parliament for Gyanesh Kumar's removal

Sobhana K. Nair
NEW DELHI

The Opposition parties will move a fresh notice in both Houses of Parliament seeking the removal of Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar, even as a previous petition moved in the Rajya Sabha on April 24 is pending with Upper House Chairman C.P. Radhakrishnan.

The Opposition is also gearing up for joint action on the issue and could soon call for a meeting under the banner of the Indian National Developmental, Inclusive Alliance (INDIA) bloc. A senior Opposition leader said that a dialogue is going on among like-minded parties to discuss the modalities.

In view of the Cockerroach Janta Party's 48-hour ultimatum calling for Mr. Kumar's resignation, the INDIA bloc is anxious not to be seen as latecomers on the issue. "The Opposition will certainly be moving, especially in light of the



Gyanesh Kumar

new revelations. Our earlier motion submitted on April 24, in the RS had nine specific charges. That motion is still pending. There will be more specific charges," Congress leader Jairam Ramesh said.

'Must act swiftly'

The Trinamool Congress, which played a key role in the drafting of two previous petitions for Mr. Kumar's removal, said a new petition should be moved at the earliest. "The Trinamool is very happy to play the role of a squirrel in the garden. The Opposition has to act unitedly and

swiftly," party leader Derek O'Brien said.

It was on March 12 that the Opposition first moved a notice seeking Mr. Kumar's removal. This notice was signed by 63 Rajya Sabha MPs and 130 Lok Sabha MPs. It contained seven charges against the CEC, including that his appointment itself was "tainted, with the law governing his selection, facing a challenge in the Supreme Court. The Opposition also claimed that Mr. Kumar's previous postings reflected "deep executive embeddedness". This notice was dismissed on April 7.

On April 24, the Opposition again moved a notice in the Rajya Sabha, signed by 73 Opposition members, this time with nine charges. The 13-page notice moved in April made several allegations including disenfranchisement in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, the "illegal abuse" of power and "asymmetrical enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct".

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महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Assam Cabinet approves rule that makes Muslim marriage registration compulsory

Rahul Karmakar
GUWAHATI

The Assam Cabinet headed by Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma on Thursday approved a rule that makes the registration of Muslim marriages compulsory.

The Assam Muslim Marriage Registration (Compulsory) Rules, 2026, operationalise the registration framework under the Assam Compulsory Registration of Muslim Marriages and Divorces Act, 2024, which replaced a piece of legislation enacted in 1935.

The colonial-era Assam Muslim Marriage and Divorce Registration Act provided for voluntary registration, although a 2010 amendment made registration compulsory.

The 2024 legislation followed the Assam government's decision to repeal the 1935 law. It argued that the old framework was outdated and could allow registration of marriages in-



Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma chairing a Cabinet meeting at Lok Sewa Bhawan in Guwahati on Thursday. ANI

volving minors. According to the new law, the woman must be at least 18 years old and the man 21 years old at the time of marriage.

The 2024 Act also shifted the registration process from licensed Muslim registrars or qazis to government registration officials.

The framework makes marriage registration a formal State process. Under the 2024 Act, applications require proof of identity, age and residence, along with declarations by the

couple. The law also provides for public notice and a 30-day objection period before registration.

'Protection of rights'

The stated purpose of the 2024 legislation includes compulsory registration and protection of the rights of married Muslim women and men. It also sets conditions relating to legal age, free consent, and prohibited relationships.

The Chief Minister said the new rules are expected

to bring Muslim marriage registration under a more standardised government procedure, while creating a formal documentary record of marriages across the State.

Durga Puja bonus

The Cabinet also announced a special Durga Puja bonus for beneficiaries of the Arunodoi scheme, a social welfare initiative, under which money is transferred to the bank account of a nominated female member of each eligible household.

"Arunodoi beneficiaries will receive ₹1,500 in October instead of the regular monthly assistance of ₹1,250. The enhanced payment is being provided ahead of Durga Puja as a special festive-season benefit," the Chief Minister said. The other decisions included providing subsidised sugar and dal at ₹100 in October instead of the earlier proposed price of ₹105.

YouTube Homework

➤ UCC

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Assam Compulsory Registration of Muslim Marriage and Divorces Act 2024

➤ 1935

Assam Muslim Marriage Registration (Compulsory) Rules 2026

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Patient's family alleges Rewa hospital blood bank refused donor from another caste; administration denies charge

Mehul Malpani
BHOPAL

The family of a patient admitted to a government-run medical college hospital in Madhya Pradesh's Rewa has alleged that the blood bank staff refused to accept blood from an acquaintance of theirs, who belonged to the Brahmin community, asking them to arrange a donor from their own caste. The patient belongs to the Vaishya community.

The alleged incident took place on Tuesday at the government-run Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital under the Shyam Shah Medical College in Rewa.

The hospital administration has, however, denied the charges, saying that



The hospital administration claimed two potential donors were rejected due to their medical conditions. FILE PHOTO

two potential donors brought by the family had been rejected due to their medical conditions.

Baijnath Vaishya, uncle of the girl patient, said that he had called a friend of his, Jitendra Pandey, to donate the blood after the doctors refused to take blood from a family mem-

ber who is under 17 years of age. The patient hails from Sidhi district.

"When we took him to the blood bank, the doctor there asked him where he had come from and said that 'you are a Pandey and she [the patient] is a Vaishya, it won't work'. He asked us to bring a relative

or someone from our own caste or get a written permission from our doctor," Mr. Vaishya said.

He further alleged that the doctor treating his niece had earlier said that they could give blood of any group to the blood bank and get the matching blood for the patient.

"But when we went to him again, he asked us to arrange matching blood. Now, they are also not letting us through the gate," he told reporters outside the hospital on Tuesday.

'Critical condition'

Virendra Singh Vaishya, another relative, said that the girl was brought to the hospital in critical condition and needed an urgent blood transfusion.

"They are refusing to

take his [Mr. Pandey's] blood. I have to undergo an operation in some time so I am not allowed. Where should we now go and find more people?" he said.

Speaking to *The Hindu*, hospital superintendent Dr. Priyank Sharma rejected the allegations and said that an inquiry has been conducted into the matter.

Dr. Lokesh Tripathi, blood bank in-charge at the medical college, who conducted the inquiry, said that caste is never brought up at a blood bank.

"This is a very serious matter which has come to my attention. The blood bank is the only place where caste or religion is never asked. This allegation is completely false," he said.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Digi Yatra to be available to passengers flying abroad

Pilot programme for international departures will run from Oct. to Dec. at Bengaluru, Delhi, Kochi, Hyderabad, Mumbai airports; airport access system could also be expanded to foreign travellers

Jagriti Chandra
NEW DELHI

Facial recognition-based airport access system Digi Yatra is preparing to extend its biometric travel system to international departures, while also pursuing interoperability with the European Union's equivalent framework that will allow travellers from India easy airport access overseas and expanding domestic access for foreign travellers.

The pilot programme for international departures will run between October and December at Bengaluru, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kochi and Mumbai airports, Digi Yatra CEO Suresh Khadakhavi told *The Hindu*.

Verifying with selfie

It will test electronic passport-based enrolment, allowing travellers to scan an e-passport and verify their identity with a selfie.

The resulting digital credential will be stored on the passenger's phone and linked to a boarding pass that airlines will issue before passengers arrive at the terminal.



A Digi Yatra gate at the departure block of Vijayawada International Airport, at Gannavaram, Andhra Pradesh. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Air India and IndiGo are expected to participate in the trial, which will cover Indian and foreign nationals departing on international flights. Initially, the system will be used at airport entry points and security checkpoints.

Immigration will remain outside the first phase because of its regulatory and operational sensitivity, Mr. Khadakhavi explained.

The issuance of boarding pass before passengers arrive at the airport marks a departure from current practice. The Digi Yatra CEO said it is needed to create a unique digital

identity that can be recognised at airport gates.

The three-month trial will also collect passenger feedback before any wider rollout, including possible domestic use for expatriates and other foreign travellers.

Working with EU

Alongside the airport trials, Digi Yatra is working on interoperability with the European Union's digital identity framework, known as EU Digital Identity that allows EU citizens, residents, and businesses to store and share verified digital identity data and of-

ficial documents.

Through their APTITUDE consortium, the platform aims to enable cross-border sharing of travel credentials within three to six months. The longer-term objective is for a passenger travelling from India to Europe to share verified credentials with both departure and destination airports.

The effort is part of a broader self-sovereign identity push under the global airline body International Air Transport Association's One ID initiative for contactless air travel.

Domestically, Digi Yatra is active at 39 airports and is expected to reach 64 by March 2027, according to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Face recognition is mandatory at terminal entrances and security checkpoints where the system is available, but face-based boarding remains uneven across airports and airlines.

Officials say the inconsistency reflects investment decisions, infrastructure gaps and differing operational priorities among airlines and airport operators.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



Digi Yatra (डिजी यात्रा) क्या है?

- Digi Yatra भारत सरकार की एक डिजिटल पहल (Initiative) है, जो हवाई अड्डों (Airports) पर यात्रियों की बायोमेट्रिक पहचान प्रणाली पर आधारित है। इसके तहत चेहरे की पहचान तकनीक (Facial Recognition Technology - FRT) का उपयोग करके एयरपोर्ट पर चेक-इन, सिक्योरिटी चेकिंग और बोर्डिंग को पूरी तरह से पेपरलेस (Paperless) और कॉन्टैक्टलेस (Contactless) बनाया गया है। इसमें यात्रियों को बोर्डिंग पास या आईडी कार्ड बार-बार दिखाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती।

1. यह कब शुरू हुआ?

- शुरुआत की तारीख:** इसे आधिकारिक तौर पर 1 दिसंबर 2022 को नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री (Civil Aviation Minister) द्वारा लॉन्च किया गया था।
- शुरुआती चरण:** पहले चरण में इसे दिल्ली (Indira Gandhi International Airport), वाराणसी और बेंगलुरु एयरपोर्ट्स पर शुरू किया गया था। बाद में इसे देश के कई अन्य प्रमुख शहरों (जैसे हैदराबाद, कोलकाता, पुणे, विजयवाड़ा आदि) में विस्तारित किया गया।

2. यह क्यों शुरू किया गया? (मुख्य उद्देश्य)

- समय की बचत और लाइन से मुक्ति:** एयरपोर्ट पर एंट्री, बोर्डिंग और सिक्योरिटी गेट्स पर लगने वाली लंबी लाइनों को खत्म करना और यात्रियों का समय बचाना।
- सुगम और परेशानी मुक्त यात्रा (Seamless Travel):** यात्रियों को बार-बार अपना आधार कार्ड, पासपोर्ट या बोर्डिंग पास निकालने की जरूरत न पड़े; केवल चेहरा स्कैन करके एंट्री मिल जाए।
- सुरक्षा में सुधार:** बायोमेट्रिक और फेशियल रिकग्निशन डेटा के इस्तेमाल से पहचान की सटीकता (Accuracy) बढ़ती है, जिससे फर्जी पहचान या अनाधिकृत प्रवेश का खतरा कम होता है।
- डिजिटल इंडिया को बढ़ावा:** भारतीय उड्डयन क्षेत्र (Aviation Sector) को आधुनिक और पूरी तरह डिजिटल बनाने के उद्देश्य से इसे लागू किया गया।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

'Make in India' of 12 years shows patchy performance

Analysis of metrics shows manufacturing sector has not been able to materially increase its share in economic growth, employment, or global exports; incentive gains confined to some sectors

TCA Sharad Raghavan
NEW DELHI

Twelve years on from the launch of the Make in India campaign on September 25, 2014, a look at 12 metrics spanning growth, investment, employment, and exports shows India's manufacturing sector has not been able to materially increase its share in India's economic growth, employment, or global exports.

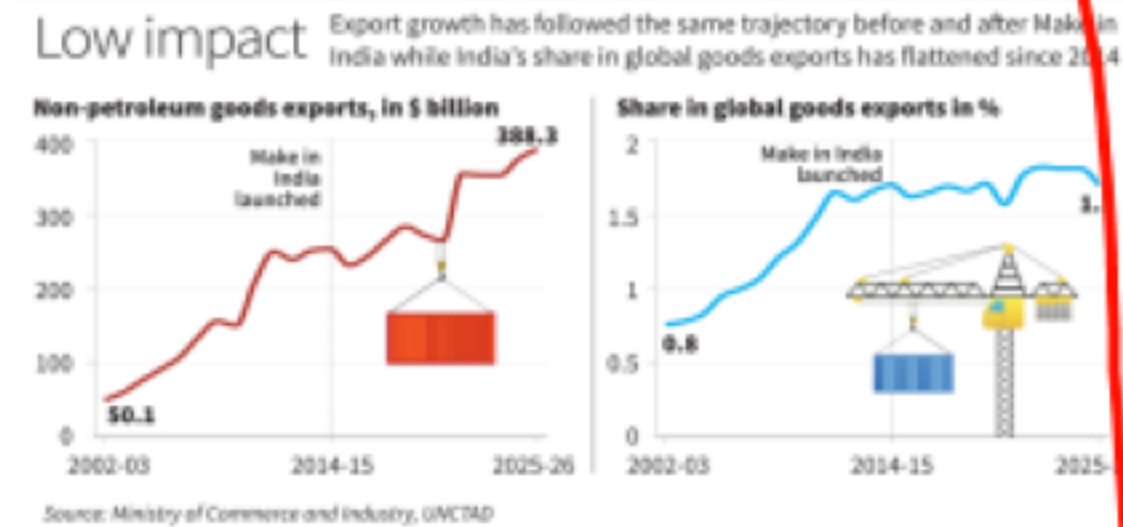
While recent incentive schemes by the government have seen some success, those gains are limited to a handful of sectors.

The manufacturing sector has grown faster than the overall economy in only half of the 12 years under consideration, based on the old series. Under the new series, it has outpaced overall growth in all three years (2023-24 to 2025-26) for which data is available, but that gap is shrinking fast. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) data, which comes out once a month, is more stark.

The manufacturing sector within the IIP outpaced the overall index's growth in only three out of the 12 years, as per the old series of the index.

The new series shows the manufacturing sector's growth was the same as that of the overall index in 2023-24, but was slower in the next two years.

As far as the composition of the economy goes, the older series of Gross



Value Added (GVA) data shows the manufacturing sector's share in overall GVA is lower in 2025-26 than it was when Make in India was launched in 2014. The new series shows that the sector's share has increased marginally from 14.6% in 2022-23 to 15.6% in 2025-26.

India saw the value of its non-petroleum goods exports grow 53% to \$388.3 billion in 2025-26 from \$253.5 billion the year the Make in India campaign was launched.

However, the data also shows that non-petroleum goods exports grew more than 400% over the 12 years before this, albeit on a much smaller base.

However, the base effect only accounts for some of this growth disparity. Data from UNCTAD shows India's share in global merchandise exports grew from around 0.8% in 2002 to 1.7% in 2013, where it remained even in 2025-26.

The gross fixed capital

formation (GFCF) by the private sector – a measure of its spending on real asset creation – formed a lower share of GDP in 2023-24, the latest year for which the old series has data, than it did in 2014-15. The new series, too, shows that GFCF as a percentage of GDP has been falling since 2022-23.

The growth of foreign direct investment (FDI) to the manufacturing sector has been slower than the growth in overall FDI in 7 of the 12 years under consideration. Its share in overall FDI grew from nearly 48% in 2014-15 to 55% in 2025-26. The RBI's data on capacity utilisation, a measure of how intensively factories are being used, shows this metric has been slowly increasing over the last few years, but is still below the 80% mark that is considered the limit after which companies invest to create new capacity.

The RBI's data further shows that bank credit to

industry has been growing strong over the last few years, especially led by credit to micro, small, and medium enterprises. However, experts have pointed out that, in the absence of sustained rapid growth in output, this suggests that the loans are being taken to provide working capital rather than for fresh investments.

The government's Production-Linked Incentive schemes have yielded some results. Launched across 2020 and 2021, the 14 schemes have resulted in a cumulative investment of ₹2.4 lakh crore as of March 2026. However, the data also shows that this performance is highly concentrated. The top five sectors – solar modules, pharmaceuticals, drugs, automobiles and their components, specialty steel, and large scale electronics manufacturing – together account for nearly 83% of all the investment under these schemes.

- 2024

YouTube Homework

- Digital India
- StartUp India
- Standup India

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



'मेक इन इंडिया' (Make in India) पहल

1. यह कब शुरू हुआ?

- शुरुआत की तारीख: इस पहल का शुभारंभ 25 सितंबर 2014 को प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा किया गया था।

2. कौन सा मंत्रालय इसे चला रहा है?

- इसे वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय (Ministry of Commerce and Industry) का DPIIT (उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग) संचालित करता है।

3. इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य (Goal) क्या था?

- मैन्युफैक्चरिंग को बढ़ावा: भारत को एक वैश्विक विनिर्माण केंद्र (Global Manufacturing Hub) बनाना।
- GDP में हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाना: सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) में विनिर्माण क्षेत्र की हिस्सेदारी को 16% से बढ़ाकर 25% करना।
- रोजगार सृजन: विनिर्माण क्षेत्र में 10 करोड़ (100 मिलियन) नए कुशल रोजगार पैदा करना।
- FDI को आकर्षित करना: देश में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (FDI) को बढ़ाना और 'ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस' (व्यापार करने की सुगमता) में सुधार करना।
- नवाचार और पूंजी: निवेश, नवाचार (Innovation) और सर्वोत्तम विनिर्माण बुनियादी ढांचे (Infrastructure) को बढ़ावा देना।

4. कितना हासिल हुआ? (उपलब्धियां और चुनौतियां)

- **मुख्य उपलब्धियां (Achievements):**
- **रिकॉर्ड FDI प्रवाह**: भारत में विदेशी निवेश में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई। 2014 के बाद से अब तक 600 अरब डॉलर से अधिक का FDI आ चुका है।
- **इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और मोबाइल निर्माण**: भारत अब दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा मोबाइल फोन निर्माता देश बन गया है (एप्पल और सैमसंग जैसे प्रमुख ब्रांड्स अब भारत में असेंबल हो रहे हैं)।
- **रक्षा उत्पादन (Defense Sector)**: रक्षा निर्माण में आत्मनिर्भरता बढ़ी है (जैसे INS विक्रान्त का निर्माण, तेजस विमान और हथियारों के निर्यात में वृद्धि)।
- **PLI योजनाएं (Production Linked Incentive)**: मेक इन इंडिया को गति देने के लिए 14 प्रमुख क्षेत्रों के लिए PLI योजना शुरू की गई, जिससे विनिर्माण और निवेश में भारी उछाल आया है।
- **ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस**: विश्व बैंक की 'ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस' रैंकिंग में भारत 2014 के 142वें स्थान से छलांग लगाकर 63वें स्थान पर पहुंचा।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Blue bonds: India's new ocean of impact finance

NEWS ANALYSIS

Santosh V. Perumal

India's maiden blue bond, under the Sagarmala programme, seeks to bring the ocean economy to the capital markets, even as doubts linger on its timing given the signs of hardening global interest rates.

As much as ₹1,000 crore is slated to be raised through a blue bond issuance by Sagarmala Finance Corporation Ltd. (SMFCL), the financing arm associated with the Sagarmala programme, one of the critical parts of India's mammoth multimodal infrastructure programme called PM GatiShakti. The funds are intended to support maritime projects.

The proposed thematic bond issue by SMFCL is small in size compared with Sagarmala's overall investment pipeline, as it represents only 0.17% of the total identified project cost of more than ₹6 lakh crore.

However, its importance is in the precedent it creates in the country because infrastructure financing – which has a long gestation period – has traditionally depended on bank loans, budgetary support and conventional bonds.

What is blue bond?

Like a conventional bond, an instrument through which an issuer raises money from investors and promises periodic interest payments and to repay principal at maturity, a blue bond follows the same structure but adds an environmental element: the proceeds must be for clearly identified water- and ocean-related projects.

There is also additional responsibility for greater



Blue currency: Fishing harbour upgrades need modest capital. GETTY IMAGES/STOCK

disclosure. Issuers need frameworks explaining where the money will be invested, impact measurement mechanisms and periodic reporting to eschew bluewashing.

The market regulator, the Securities and Exchange Board of India, has already recognised blue bonds as part of sustainable finance instruments and highlighted their potential for the country's blue economy.

Why Sagarmala bond?

The government aims to increase the maritime sector's contribution to GDP significantly by expanding ports, inland waterways, shipbuilding and coastal infrastructure, requiring massive capital requirements.

For SMFCL, the bond has a strategic purpose of correcting asset-liability mismatch as its loans for infrastructure projects span around 12 years, while it has shorter existing borrowing tenure.

A longer-duration bond – which can provide a better match between the maturity of liabilities and assets – could diversify

borrowing sources and attract investors as insurance companies, pension funds and global sustainability-focused funds.

Launched in 2015, the Sagarmala programme has about 845 projects with an estimated investment of ₹6.06 lakh crore.

Around 315 projects valued at nearly ₹1.56 lakh crore have already been completed, while the remaining projects are either under implementation or development.

Not all projects under Sagarmala will qualify for blue bond financing; only those demonstrating measurable ocean or water-related sustainability outcomes are eligible.

Major beneficiaries

Sagarmala has identified more than 200 projects under coastal shipping and inland water transport. Segments that ought to benefit are Ro-Ro and Ro-Pax ferry services; inland water terminals; coastal cargo movement; and cruise infrastructure. Sagarmala-supported cruise and passenger infrastructure includes terminals at Mumbai, Kochi and Chennai,

Asia-Pacific accounted for the largest share of cumulative blue and water-labelled bonds

debt, supported by The Nature Conservancy, creating financing space for marine conservation, billed as the largest ocean conservation-linked transaction.

Nordic Investment Bank issued one of the earliest institutional blue bonds after Seychelles in 2019.

Unlike small island nations, the U.S. has deep and well-developed municipal bond markets as well as strong institutional investors and climate finance channels; hence, it historically lagged Asia and Europe in blue-labelled issuance, but activity has risen.

Asia-Pacific accounted for the largest share of cumulative blue and water-labelled bonds in the recent years.

Why blue lags green

Despite strong investor interest, blue bonds face challenges due to the lack of a standard definition (no universally accepted blue taxonomy equivalent to green bond standards).

It is difficult to attach a pecuniary value to coral restoration, biodiversity improvement and fish stock recovery and most blue bonds are bought by specialised impact investors rather than mainstream pension funds.

Many countries have ocean strategies but lack investment-ready projects.

India's bond pipeline

India's pipeline of potential blue bond issuers is still at an early stage.

Unlike green bonds, where Indian issuers have already raised thousands

of crores, blue bonds are still moving from concept to the first issuance.

The other publicly known issuance move is that of Vadodara Municipal Corporation for its water infrastructure, indicating that India's blue bond market may evolve beyond oceans into broader water-related sustainability finance.

Andaman and Nicobar Island development may see blue bonds to support the country's ocean economy ambitions, according to The Ministry of Earth Sciences.

There is no official market-size forecast yet for blue bonds because issuance has not begun at scale, but the potential base is significant, given that India has a coastline of about 7,500 km and around 95% of trade by volume moves through maritime routes.

The financing requirement for maritime infrastructure alone runs into several lakh crore rupees, suggesting that blue bonds could become a specialised financing channel similar to green bonds.

Amid rate uncertainty

The Federal Reserve's recent rate increase has possibly ended the era of cheap money because U.S. Treasury yields act as a global benchmark for borrowing costs.

High-quality infrastructure and sustainability-linked bonds can still find investors, but issuers will need robust fundamentals and realistic pricing, while ensuring transparent use of funds.

SMFCL's success in blue bond will gauge whether this new asset class becomes a mainstream infrastructure financing tool or remain a niche sustainability product.

YouTube Homework

➤ Masala Bond

➤ Sovereign Bond

➤ Municipal Bond

➤ Green Bond

— Blue Bond

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ब्लू बॉन्ड्स (Blue Bonds) क्या होते हैं?

- ब्लू बॉन्ड एक प्रकार का वित्तीय साधन (Debt Instrument) है, जिसका उपयोग समुद्री और तटीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्र (Marine and Coastal Ecosystems) के संरक्षण और सतत विकास (Sustainable Ocean Economy) के लिए धन जुटाने हेतु किया जाता है।
- यह 'ग्रीन बॉन्ड' की तरह ही काम करता है, लेकिन इसका पूरा ध्यान समुद्र, नदियों, तटीय विकास, सतत मत्स्य पालन (Sustainable Fisheries) और समुद्री प्रदूषण को रोकने से जुड़ी परियोजनाओं पर केंद्रित होता है।

भारत में यह कब शुरू हो रहे हैं?

- भारत में भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनियम बोर्ड (SEBI) ने 2023 में ग्रीन बॉन्ड्स के ढांचे का विस्तार करते हुए 'ब्लू बॉन्ड्स' की अवधारणा को शामिल किया था।
- इसके बाद, केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तटीय विकास और 'ब्लू इकोनॉमी' को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ब्लू बॉन्ड जारी करने की रूपरेखा पर काम जारी है।

कौन सा मंत्रालय इसे संचालित करेगा?

- ब्लू बॉन्ड और 'ब्लू इकोनॉमी' (Blue Economy) की नीतियों और परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में मुख्य रूप से दो मंत्रालय शामिल हैं:
- पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय (Ministry of Earth Sciences - MoES):
 - यह भारत की राष्ट्रीय ब्लू इकोनॉमी नीति (National Blue Economy Policy) का नोडल और मुख्य कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय है।
- वित्त मंत्रालय (Ministry of Finance):
 - सेबी (SEBI) और आरबीआई (RBI) के दिशानिर्देशों के तहत sovereign/government बॉन्ड जारी करने और वित्तीय ढांचे को नियंत्रित करने की जिम्मेदारी वित्त मंत्रालय की होती है।

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भारत के पहले ब्लू बॉन्ड (Blue Bond)

- कब जारी होगा (जारी करने की तारीख): 28 सितंबर 2026 को जारी होना प्रस्तावित है।
- कौन जारी करेगा (इश्यूअर): सागरमाला फाइनेंस कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (SMFCL)। यह भारत का पहला समुद्री-केंद्रित (Maritime-focused) वित्तीय संस्थान है, जो पोर्ट्स, शिपिंग और तटीय इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए फंडिंग देता है।
- कितना पैसा जुटाया जाएगा (कुल राशि): कुल **₹600 करोड़** जिसमें ₹500 करोड़ का ग्रीन्शू ऑप्शन शामिल है।
- अवधि (Tenure / Maturity): 10 साल (10 Years)।
- मुख्य बिंदु:
- उद्देश्य (Purpose): इससे जुटाए गए फंड का इस्तेमाल समुद्री क्षेत्र (Maritime sector) के विकास, ग्रीनफील्ड पोर्ट प्रोजेक्ट्स और तटीय सड़क नेटवर्क जैसी महासागर/समुद्री अर्थव्यवस्था (Ocean Economy) से जुड़ी परियोजनाओं के लिए किया जाएगा।
- क्रेडिट रेटिंग (Credit Rating): इस बॉन्ड को रेटिंग एजेंसी ICRA और CARE द्वारा AA+ की मजबूत क्रेडिट रेटिंग दी गई है।
- अरेंजर (Arranger): इस बॉन्ड इश्यू के लिए SBI कैपिटल मार्केट्स (SBI Capital Markets) को मर्चेन्ट बैंकर/अरेंजर बनाया गया है।



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YouTube Homework

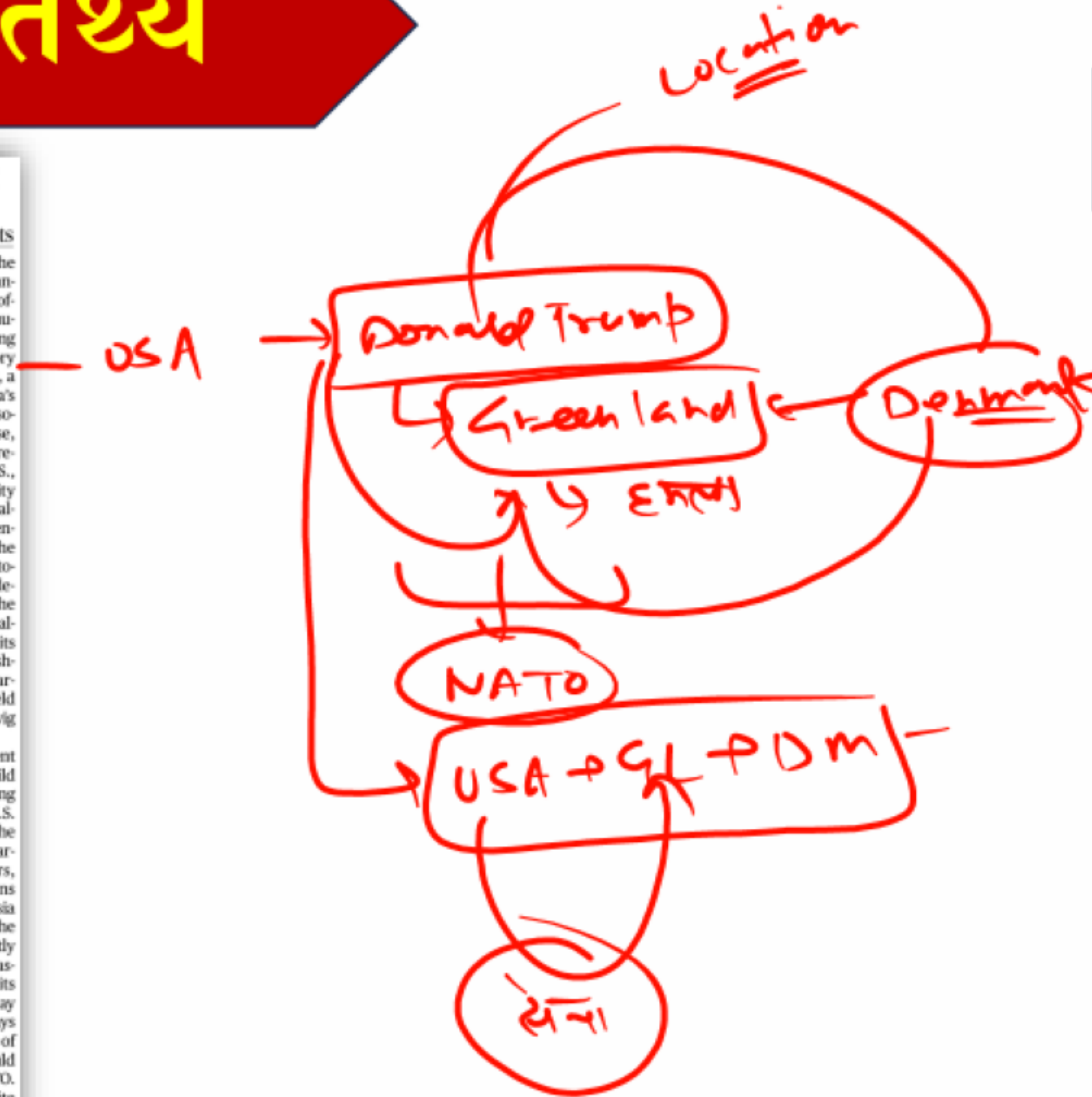
➤ Mecca Pact

A chance to retreat

The Greenland agreement allows Donald Trump to scale down his threats

President Donald Trump first raised the possibility of acquiring Greenland, a Danish territory, during his first term in office. After his return to the White House in January 2025, he doubled down on his threat, saying that he would make the island American territory one way or the other. This incensed Denmark, a founding member of NATO, as well as America's other allies in Europe. Denmark reasserted its sovereignty over the island but, as a compromise, promised to let the U.S. expand its military presence. On September 22, the leaders of the U.S., Denmark and Greenland signed a new security deal, which, according to Mr. Trump, would allow the U.S. to do "what is necessary in Greenland". For Mr. Trump, who had even raised the possibility of using force to take over the territory, the deal is a retreat from his acquisition demand. But at the same time, it re-endorses the U.S. role as the primary security provider – it already stations some 150 troops in Greenland at its Pituffik Space Base. Under the agreement, Washington would build military facilities in Narsarsuaq in the south, where the U.S. had an airfield during the Second World War, and in Mestersvig in the east, along the Norwegian Sea.

The 1951 U.S.-Denmark security agreement provides Washington the broad rights to build military bases in the ice-covered island. During the Second World War and the Cold War, the U.S. had more than 30 bases and installations on the island. Most were shut down over the years, particularly after the Cold War. In recent years, Trump administration officials raised concerns about the growing activities of China and Russia in the Arctic, including alleged espionage. As the Arctic region's strategic profile is rising – partly because melting ice opens up previously impassable regions – the U.S. wants to consolidate its position and believes that Greenland would play a key role in that strategy. The agreement says that even if Greenland, which has a population of around 50,000, becomes independent, it would respect the deal with the U.S. and stay in NATO. In other words, this provides the U.S. indefinite access to the island's military facilities. The deal also stipulates that no hostile power (non-NATO countries) can establish military facilities in Greenland or invest in its sensitive areas (mainly rare earths). Denmark has already blocked Chinese investments in the territory and the deal effectively formalises that restriction. So, on paper, Greenland could remain a self-governing, autonomous territory within the Kingdom of Denmark, while the U.S. would be its strategic patron with greater control – a diplomatic arrangement acceptable to Washington, NATO and Denmark.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



INS Trishul in France for the 24th edition of Varuna

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Indian Navy warship *INS Trishul* arrived in Toulon in France on Tuesday to participate in the 24th edition of Varuna, the bilateral maritime exercise with the French Navy, officials said ~~on Thursday~~.

According to Indian Navy, the exercise will comprise professional engagements both ashore and at sea, including cross-deck visits and operational interactions aimed at enhancing interoperability and enabling the Navies to exchange best practices.



INS Trishul arrives at the port of Toulon, France, to participate in the 24th edition of the bilateral maritime exercise Varuna. PTI

YouTube Homework

- INS Sudarshini
- INS Dunagiri
- INS Sanshodhak
- INS Agran
- INS Mahendragiri
- INS Lokayan

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

DDU-GKY 2.0



PIB Backgrounder

दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना 2.0

कुशल और आत्मनिर्भर कार्यबल का निर्माण

प्रतिष्ठित तिथि: 24 SEP 2026 10:47AM by PIB Delhi

कौशल और अवसरों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण युवाओं का सुदृढीकरण



भारत की युवा आबादी आर्थिक विकास और ग्रामीण आजीविका को मजबूत करने का एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर प्रस्तुत करती है। युवा आबादी के 2036 तक लगभग 345 मिलियन पहुंचने का अनुमान है। इस जनसांख्यिकीय क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण कौशल, रोजगार और आजीविका के अवसरों तक अधिक पहुंच की आवश्यकता होती है। इस आवश्यकता को पहचानते हुए, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के तहत 25 सितंबर 2014 से दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) शुरू की। इस वर्ष DDU-GKY अपना 12वां वर्षगांठ मना रहा है, ऐसे में यह योजना ग्रामीण युवाओं के लिए कौशल से रोजगार और सतत आजीविका की दिशा में अवसरों को सुदृढ करने के अपने प्रयासों को जारी रखे हुए है। एक दशक से अधिक समय से यह योजना गरीब परिवारों के 15-35 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के ग्रामीण युवाओं को रोजगार से जुड़ा कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रही है।

यह एससी/एसटी समुदायों (50 प्रतिशत), महिलाओं (33 प्रतिशत) और दिव्यांगजनों (5 प्रतिशत) के अनिवार्य कवरेज के माध्यम से सामाजिक समावेशन को भी बढ़ावा देता है। पिछले एक दशक में, यह योजना रोजगार परिणामों और प्लेसमेंट के बाद की सहायता पर अधिक बल देने के लिए विकसित हुई है। सरकार ने मई 2025 में उन्नत (डीडीयू-जीकेवाई) 2.0 दिशानिर्देशों को अधिसूचित किया, जिससे प्रशिक्षण, प्लेसमेंट, रोजगार स्थिरता और पोस्ट-प्लेसमेंट सहायता के ढांचे को मजबूत किया गया। संशोधित ढांचा एयरोस्पेस और विमानन, कृषि, सौंदर्य और कल्याण, हरित रोजगार, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, वस्त्र और अन्य सहित उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर कई क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है। ग्रामीण कौशल पर निरंतर ध्यान केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में भी परिलक्षित होता है, जिसमें डीडीयू-जीकेवाई को 750 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

विशेष पहल: संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों के लिए लक्षित उपाय

डीडीयू-जीकेवाई 2.0 के तहत दो विशेष कार्यक्रम लागू किए जा रहे हैं:

रोशनी: यह गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित वामपंथी उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) प्रभावित जिलों की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं पर ध्यान देता है। यह महिला उम्मीदवारों के लिए 40 प्रतिशत कवरेज के साथ आवासीय कौशल प्रशिक्षण को अधिदेशित करता है। इस पहल को स्थानीय बुनियादी ढांचे, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और पारंपरिक कौशल पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए आकांक्षी जिलों तक विस्तारित किया गया है।

हिमायत: यह जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख के लिए एक विशेष डीडीयू-जीकेवाई योजना है। यह बीपीएल और एपीएल व्यक्तियों सहित ग्रामीण और शहरी युवाओं को कवर करता है, और मजदूरी, स्वयं और गिग रोजगार का समर्थन करता है। यह योजना 100 प्रतिशत केंद्र द्वारा वित्त पोषित है और समर्पित मिशन प्रबंधन इकाइयों के माध्यम से राज्य के समर्थन से कार्यान्वित की गई है।

पूर्वोत्तर: सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक अंतर और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए अद्वितीय स्थलाकृति के संदर्भ में चुनौतियों को स्वीकार करते हुए, डीडीयू-जीकेवाई के लिए कुल आवंटन में से 10 प्रतिशत पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है।

दुर्गम क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच: इसके अलावा विशेष क्षेत्र भत्ते का प्रावधान है जहां परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां प्रति उम्मीदवार आधार प्रशिक्षण लागत के अतिरिक्त 10 प्रतिशत की दर से भुगतान के लिए पात्र होंगी।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय



भारत ने 14 वें पूर्वी एशिया शिखर सम्मेलन के आर्थिक मंत्रियों एवं 23 वें आसियान-भारत आर्थिक मंत्री परामर्श में भाग लिया

भारत-आसियान द्विपक्षीय व्यापार 2025-26 में 128.38 अरब अमेरिकी डॉलर तक पहुंचा

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 24 SEP 2026 7:32PM by PIB Delhi

वाणिज्य विभाग के अपर सचिव श्री नितिन कुमार यादव के नेतृत्व में भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने मनीला, फिलीपींस में आयोजित 14वें पूर्वी एशिया शिखर सम्मेलन के आर्थिक मंत्रियों की बैठक (ईएस-ईएमएम) और 23वें आसियान-भारत आर्थिक मंत्री परामर्श में भाग लिया।

आसियान के सभी 11 देशों — ब्रुनेई, कंबोडिया, इंडोनेशिया, लाओस, मलेशिया, म्यांमार, फिलीपींस, सिंगापुर, थाईलैंड, तिमोर-लेस्ते और वियतनाम — के आर्थिक मंत्रियों या उनके प्रतिनिधियों ने भारत, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, चीन, जापान, न्यूजीलैंड, कोरिया, रूस और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका सहित अन्य ईएस साझेदारों के साथ इन बैठकों में भाग लिया।

इन बैठकों से वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास पर विचारों के आदान-प्रदान को बढ़ावा मिला। आसियान सचिवालय ने व्यापार और निवेश प्रवाह पर अपेक्षित प्रभावों सहित 2027 के लिए क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण पर एक जानकारी प्रस्तुत की।

आसियान और पूर्वी एशिया के लिए आर्थिक अनुसंधान संस्थान (ईआरआईए) ने भी अपना शोध पत्र प्रस्तुत किया, जिसका शीर्षक था: "पावरिंग द ईएस रीजनस नेक्स्ट वेव ऑफ ग्रोथ: एन इंटीग्रेटेड अप्रोच टू एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी एंड इंडस्ट्रियल क्लस्टर"। इस शोध पत्र में ऊर्जा बुनियादी ढांचे, डिजिटल और औद्योगिक माँग, तथा सुसंगत व्यापार और निवेश नीतियों को एक साथ लाते हुए ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और औद्योगिक समूहों के लिए एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत की गई।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



आयुष

सोवा रिग्पा में शिक्षा, अनुसंधान और स्वास्थ्य सेवा के क्षेत्र में अपार संभावनाएं हैं: आयुष सचिव, वैद्य राजेश कोटेचा

लेह में आयोजित तीन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला में मान्यता बाद के युग में सोवा रिग्पा के लिए अवसरों और चुनौतियों का पता लगाया गया ✓

प्रतिष्ठि तिथि: 24 SEP 2026 6:08PM by PIB Delhi

आयुष मंत्रालय के सचिव, वैद्य राजेश कोटेचा ने सोवा रिग्पा को और मजबूत करने तथा राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इसकी मान्यता का विस्तार करने के लिए शिक्षा, अनुसंधान, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, प्रलेखन और मानकीकरण पर अधिक ध्यान केंद्रित करने का आह्वान किया है।

वे राष्ट्रीय सोवा रिग्पा संस्थान (एनआईएसआर), लेह द्वारा आयोजित "सोवा रिग्पा की मान्यता के बाद की स्थिति और चुनौतियां" विषय पर तीन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला के समापन समारोह को संबोधित कर रहे थे, जो सबू थांग, लेह स्थित नए शैक्षणिक भवन में आयोजित की गई थी।

वैद्य राजेश कोटेचा ने पारंपरिक चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के बढ़ते दायरे और वैश्विक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कहा कि सोवा रिग्पा में शिक्षा, अनुसंधान, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, प्रलेखन और मानकीकरण के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण अवसर मौजूद हैं। उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस प्रणाली की व्यापक मान्यता के महत्व पर भी बल दिया।



निविदापत्र
लक्ष्य
यस्य
सोवा रिग्पा

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य



खान मंत्रालय

शब्दों से संवाद, हिंदी से जुड़ाव: राष्ट्रीय राजभाषा सम्मेलन 2026 में गूजी हिंदी की समृद्ध विरासत

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 24 SEP 2026 6:30PM by PIB Delhi

खान मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित राष्ट्रीय राजभाषा सम्मेलन 2026 का आयोजन हिंदी भाषा, साहित्य, मीडिया और राजभाषा के प्रभावी प्रयोग को समर्पित गरिमामय एवं उत्साहपूर्ण वातावरण में किया गया। सम्मेलन का शुभारंभ दीप प्रज्वलन के साथ हुआ। इसके उपरांत गणमान्य अतिथियों एवं प्रतिभागियों ने सामूहिक रूप से राष्ट्रगीत 'वंदे मातरम्' और राष्ट्रगान का गायन किया।



राष्ट्रीय राजभाषा सम्मेलन
2026

(1) शिक्षण जोडें
(2) Asian Games
(3) Update

Home Assignment



- Project Tiger
- Project Elephant

पु. एक्सिस ऑफ इविल (Axis of Evil) के अन्तर्गत किन देशों का समूह आता है ?

- (A) ईरान, ईराक, दक्षिण कोरिया
- (B) ईराक, ईरान, उत्तर कोरिया
- (C) ईरान, रूस, चीन
- (D) रूस, चीन, उत्तर कोरिया

Overview

- **Political Parties – Funding**
- **PB Shabd**
- **Police – Encounter**
- **National Song**
- **CIC – UPSC**
- **Assam Rules on Muslim Marriage**
- **DIGI Yatra**
- **Make in india**
- **Blue Bonds**
- **USA-Denmark-Greenland Agreement**
- **INS Trishul**
- **DDU – GKY**
- **ASIAN**

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