UPSC-CSE 2027/28

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By **Faiyaz Sir**



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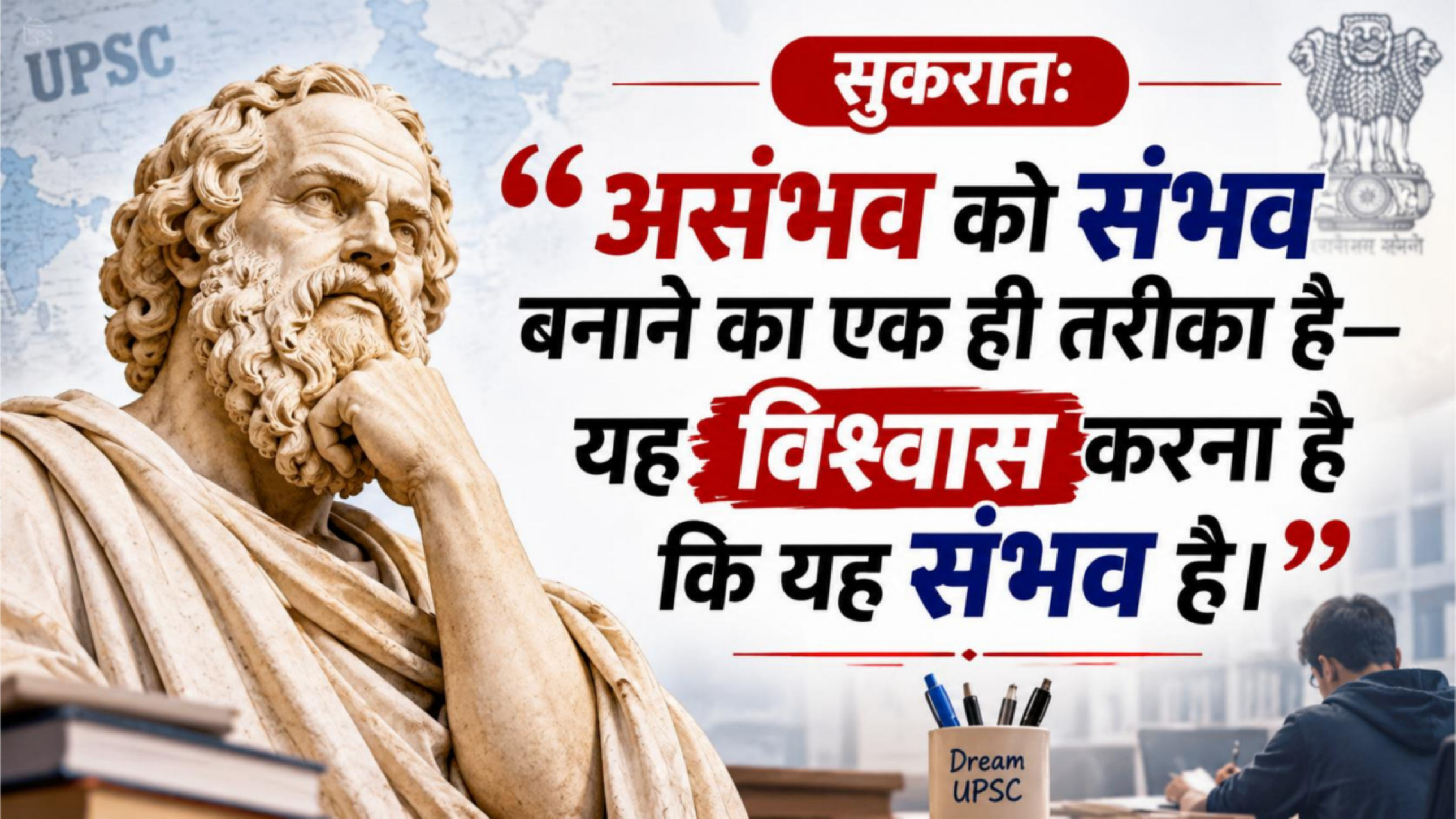
12 NOVEMBER

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

STAY AHEAD
STAY PREPARED

आज क्या पढ़ेंगे?

- SC – OBC Creamy Layer
- Protest in Ladakh
- Investment Friendliness Index 2026
- Visa Norms Simplified
- Terrorist Attack in J&K
- SC – special Leave Petition
- स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण पुरस्कार 2025-26
- Birsa Munda
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- Gravitational wave
- Battery waste in to Strategic Fuel
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- नसीम अल बहर' (सी ब्रीज़)
- 8वां भारत-म्यांमार नौसैनिक अभ्यास (इमनेक्स-26)
- राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय साहित्य महोत्सव


UPSC
सुकरातः
“असंभव को संभव बनाने का एक ही तरीका है—
यह विश्वास करना है
कि यह संभव है।”
Dream
UPSC

SC and the OBC creamy layer test

What did the Supreme Court rule on OBC creamy layer status? Why can parental salary alone not determine creamy layer exclusion? What did the 1993 Office Memorandum stipulate? Why did the Centre seek clarification on the March ruling? How will the ruling affect CSE 2025 service allocation?

EXPLAINER

Rizmi Lia M.

The story so far:

The Supreme Court on November 6 reaffirmed its March 11, 2026 judgment, upholding a 1993 Office Memorandum which excluded parental salary and agricultural income from the income/wealth test for determining OBC non-creamy layer status. The Centre has sought clarifications and appropriate directions from the Supreme Court on the liability of its March 11 judgment on the considerations of claims by OBC candidates who were selected for the Civil Services Examination (CSE).

A Bench of Justices P.S. Narasimha and R. Mahadevan, in its order, said the Union government, represented by Solicitor General Tushar Mehta, had erred in assuming that a "retrospective implementation of the March 11 judgment would have far-reaching consequences in recruitment, service and cadre allocations, seniority and admissions to Higher Educational Institutions".

What was the March 11 Judgment?

On March 11, the Supreme Court upheld a 1993 Office Memorandum which excluded parental salary and agricultural income from the income/wealth test for determining OBC non-creamy layer status. It clarified the years-long confusion over how to calculate wealth or income to determine the creamy layer status of OBC candidates for reservation purposes. Justice Narasimha and Justice Mahadevan were hearing an appeal by the Union government against lower court rulings in favour of such OBC candidates.

The March 11 judgment concerned the manner in which creamy-layer status is determined for candidates belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBC). The case arose after candidates who had cleared the Civil Services Examination were denied consideration under the OBC-NCL category because the



The November 6 judgment was delivered on applications filed by the Union government seeking clarification of the March 11 ruling. FILE PHOTO

Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) had taken into account the salary earned by their parents, who were employed in public sector undertakings and other organisations.

The court rejected the mechanical exclusion of candidates based solely on their parents' salary income. It examined the 1993 Office Memorandum governing the creamy-layer criteria and the subsequent clarification issued in 2004. The court held that parental salary cannot, by itself, determine whether an OBC candidate falls within the creamy layer. The status and category of the post held by the parent are also relevant to the determination.

The court therefore dismissed the appeals filed by the Union government and directed it to reconsider the claims of the respondent candidates and intervenors in accordance with the principles laid down in the judgment. It also directed that the exercise be implemented within six months. The judgment recorded the government's assurance that supernumerary posts could be created to accommodate candidates who satisfied the non-creamy-layer criteria.

At the heart of the judgment was the interpretation of the 1993 Office Memorandum and the 2004 clarification. The court held that the 2004 clarification could not be used to introduce a substantive condition that was absent from the original 1993 framework. It also cautioned against treating employees of public sector undertakings differently merely by using their salary income as the basis for exclusion.

The court noted that the creamy layer exclusion criteria are "status-based rather than purely income-based, reflecting the policy understanding that advancement within the governmental service hierarchy denotes social progression independent of fluctuating salary levels".

On the 1993 Office Memorandum of the DoPT, the Supreme Court said, "The plain language of these explanations makes it clear that salary income and agricultural income are consciously kept outside the common pool while determining exclusion under the Income / Wealth Test." Further, with regard to the 2004 clarificatory letter, the court said, "Determination of creamy layer status solely on the basis of income brackets, without reference to the categories of posts and status parameters enunciated in the 1993 OM is clearly unsustainable in law."

What did the court say now?

The November 6 judgment was delivered on applications filed by the Union government seeking clarification of the March 11 ruling.

The Centre had argued that applying the March judgment retrospectively could reopen completed selections, appointments, service and cadre allocations, promotions, seniority and admissions. It also sought two years to establish equivalence between posts in PSUs and other organisations and government posts.

The Supreme Court clarified that the March judgment does not require completed selections, appointments, promotions or service allocations to be reopened. It said the March judgment determined the rights of the candidates who were parties to the case and the intervenors whose claims were pending. Its six-month implementation direction was not a direction to undertake a general revision of all past selections.

At the same time, the legal principle laid down in March remains binding. Pending claims of similarly placed candidates can be considered by the relevant court, tribunal or authority on their own merits, taking into account the Supreme Court's interpretation of the 1993 Office Memorandum and 2004 clarification.

The court further said that selections and appointments made after March 11 in relation to OBC reservation and creamy-layer exclusion must follow the 1993 Office Memorandum as interpreted in the March judgment.

A significant consequence is that the March ruling will apply to the service allocation of OBC candidates selected through the CSE 2025. Although the results had been declared on March 6, five days before the March judgment, service allocation had not yet been finalised. The court found no justification to defer implementation in this case.

The court declined to give the Centre two years to establish equivalence of posts, holding that formulation of such policy falls within the domain of the executive and legislature. It ultimately extended the time for compliance with the March judgment by two months.

THE GIST

- The Supreme Court reaffirmed that parental salary and agricultural income cannot, by themselves, determine OBC creamy layer status; the status and category of the parent's post must also be considered
- The March 11 ruling does not require completed selections, appointments, promotions, or service allocations to be reopened, but pending claims can be assessed under the principles laid down by the court
- The ruling will apply to CSE 2025 service allocation. The court rejected the Centre's request for a two-year extension and extended the compliance deadline by two months

SC और OBC क्रीमी लेयर टेस्ट

- **सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने OBC क्रीमी लेयर की स्थिति पर क्या फैसला सुनाया? अकेले माता-पिता के वेतन से क्रीमी लेयर से बाहर किए जाने का निर्धारण क्यों नहीं होता? 1993 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन (Office Memorandum) में क्या प्रावधान था? केंद्र ने मार्च के फैसले पर स्पष्टीकरण क्यों मांगा? यह फैसला CSE 2025 की सर्विस अलॉटमेंट (सेवा आवंटन) को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा?**

- 6 नवंबर को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने 11 मार्च, 2026 के फैसले को बरकरार रखा, जिसमें 1993 के उस कार्यालय ज्ञापन (OM) को सही ठहराया गया, जिसके तहत OBC नॉन-क्रीमी लेयर की स्थिति तय करने के लिए आय/संपत्ति (income/wealth) की जांच में माता-पिता के वेतन और कृषि से होने वाली आय को शामिल नहीं किया गया था. केंद्र सरकार ने उन सिविल सेवा परीक्षा (CSE) उम्मीदवारों के दावों पर विचार करने को लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट से स्पष्टीकरण और उचित निर्देश मांगे थे, जिन्हें 11 मार्च के फैसले के दायरे में रखा गया था.
- जस्टिस पी.एस. नरसिम्हा और जस्टिस आर. महादेवन की बेंच ने अपने आदेश में कहा कि सॉलिसिटर जनरल तुषार मेहता द्वारा प्रतिनिधित्व केंद्र सरकार का यह मानना गलत था कि 11 मार्च के फैसले को "पूर्वव्यापी (retrospective) रूप से लागू करने" से भर्ती, सेवा और कैडर आवंटन, वरिष्ठता और उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रवेश पर दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे.

11 मार्च का फैसला क्या था?

- 11 मार्च को, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 1993 के एक कार्यालय ज्ञापन को बरकरार रखा, जिसमें आरक्षण के उद्देश्य से OBC उम्मीदवारों की नॉन क्रीमी लेयर स्थिति तय करने के लिए आय/संपत्ति की जांच से माता-पिता के वेतन और कृषि आय को बाहर रखा गया था. इसने आरक्षण उद्देश्यों के लिए OBC उम्मीदवारों की क्रीमी लेयर स्थिति तय करने के वास्ते वेतन या आय की गणना करने को लेकर बरसों से चली आ रही भ्रम की स्थिति को स्पष्ट किया. जस्टिस नरसिम्हा और जस्टिस महादेवन उन OBC उम्मीदवारों के पक्ष में आए निचली अदालतों के फैसलों के खिलाफ केंद्र सरकार की एक अपील पर सुनवाई कर रहे थे.
- 11 मार्च का यह फैसला अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (OBC) से संबंधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए क्रीमी लेयर की स्थिति तय किए जाने के तरीके से जुड़ा था. यह मामला तब सामने आया जब सिविल सेवा परीक्षा पास करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को इस आधार पर OBC-NCL श्रेणी के तहत विचार करने से मना कर दिया गया था क्योंकि...

THE GIST (मुख्य बातें)

- सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फिर से यह स्पष्ट किया कि केवल माता-पिता के वेतन और कृषि आय के आधार पर OBC क्रीमी लेयर की स्थिति तय नहीं की जा सकती; इसके लिए माता-पिता के पद और श्रेणी को भी ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए.
- 11 मार्च के फैसले के तहत पूरी हो चुकी चयन प्रक्रिया, नियुक्तियों, पदोन्नति या सेवा आवंटन को दोबारा खोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन लंबित दावों का आकलन अदालत द्वारा तय सिद्धांतों के आधार पर किया जा सकता है.
- यह फैसला CSE 2025 सेवा आवंटन पर लागू होगा। अदालत ने केंद्र के दो साल के विस्तार के अनुरोध को ठुकरा दिया और अनुपालन की समय सीमा दो महीने बढ़ा दी.

प्रारंभिक परीक्षा (Prelims) के लिए बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1: भारत में 'अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (OBC) क्रीमी लेयर' के निर्धारण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. 1993 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन (Office Memorandum) के अनुसार, नॉन-क्रीमी लेयर की स्थिति तय करने के लिए आय/संपत्ति की जाँच में माता-पिता के वेतन और कृषि आय को शामिल नहीं किया जाता है.
2. सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अनुसार, क्रीमी लेयर का मानदंड पूरी तरह से आय-आधारित है, न कि पद या स्थिति (Status) आधारित.
3. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों (PSUs) में कार्यरत माता-पिता के वेतन को अकेले आधार बनाकर किसी उम्मीदवार को क्रीमी लेयर से बाहर किया जा सकता है.

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

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

मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains - GS Paper 2) के लिए प्रश्न

- **प्रश्न 1:**
- **"भारत में OBC क्रीमी लेयर के निर्धारण का सिद्धांत 'आय-आधारित' होने के बजाय 'स्थिति-आधारित' (Status-based) है।" सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हालिया फैसलों और 1993 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन (Office Memorandum) के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।** *(150 शब्द / 10 अंक)*



A file photo of people taking part in a rally demanding Statehood for Ladakh, among other demands, in Leh. ANI

Protests in Ladakh barred ahead of polls

Peerzada Ashiq
SRINAGAR

The Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of Ladakh on Wednesday prohibited protests within the municipal limits of Leh and Kargil ahead of local body elections to be held between November 21 and December 4.

The order citing the Model Code of Conduct came even as civil society groups threatened to resume agitations to push a slew of demands including the resumption of talks with the Centre and the postponement of hill council elections till next year.

The order by the CEO of the Union Territory said the restrictions will remain in force until the completion of the election process for the municipal committees of Leh and Kargil this month.

"The Model Code requires maintenance of an atmosphere conducive to free, fair and peaceful elections, and no activity should be permitted which may create intimidation, fear or undue influence among electors," said the order.

It said organising political dharnas, protests, demonstrations, sit-ins, rallies, or similar collective activities during this period would have the potential to intimidate voters, disturb public order, and vitiate the atmosphere for free and fair elections.

It directed all political parties, candidates, and their agents to strictly adhere to the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct and ensure no activity is undertaken that may intimidate, coerce, or unduly influence electors.

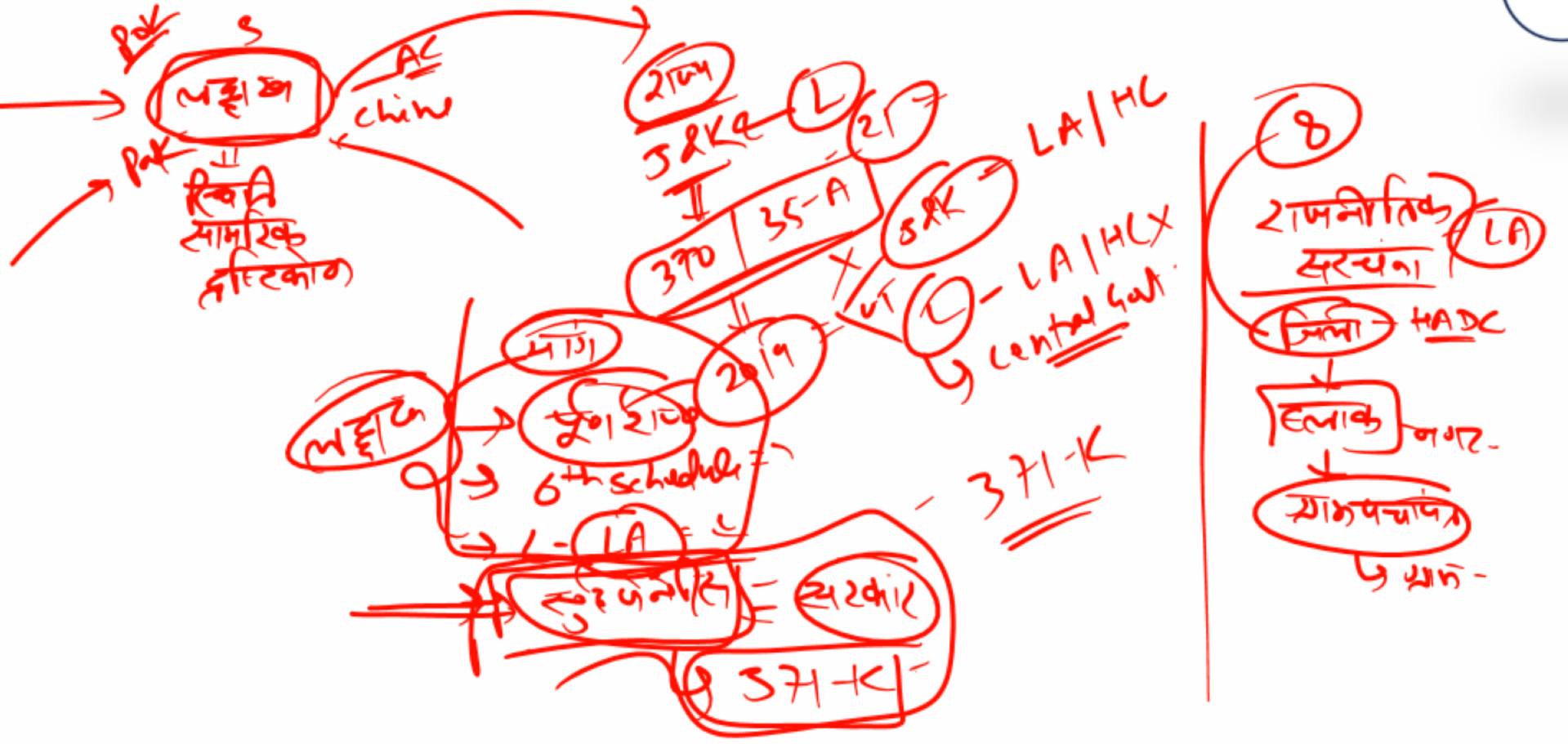
The District Election Officers, or Deputy Commissioners, of Leh and Kargil and the Superintendents of Police of the districts were directed "to ensure strict compliance of the order".

"Any violation will be dealt with firmly in accordance with law, including proceedings under relevant provisions and the Model Code of Conduct," it added.

The order came a day after Leh Apex Body (LAB) called for an agitation, with a sit-in from November 12, to press their demands on a slew of issues, including the resumption of talks between the Centre and Ladakh bodies, making public the status of the judicial inquiry report into the September 24, 2025, violence that left four people dead, and the postponement of hill council elections till next year.

Members of the LAB, including co-chairman Tsering Dorjey Lakrook and activist Sonam Wangchuk, on Wednesday made a video appeal to President Droupadi Murmu, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Union Home Minister Amit Shah, and the Leader of Opposition Rahul Gandhi "to intervene before people of Ladakh are forced to start peaceful but intense agitations to demonstrate our pain".

"While the judicial inquiry commission report on the September 24 incidents in Leh moves at a snail's pace even after a year of the incident, and the talks on restoration of democracy have broken down, the U.T. administration is moving at rocket speed to conduct some kind of council elections here, apparently to have people of their choice installed to negotiate on democracy and safeguards here," said Mr. Wangchuk.



- लद्दाख एक बिना विधानसभा वाला केंद्र शासित प्रदेश (Union Territory) है, जहाँ का शासन उपराज्यपाल (Lieutenant Governor) के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार चलाती है। चूंकि यहाँ राज्य विधानसभा नहीं है, इसलिए स्थानीय स्वशासन को मजबूत करने के लिए लद्दाख की राजनीतिक और प्रशासनिक संरचना को नीचे से ऊपर तक कई स्तरों में बाँटा गया है।

1. प्रशासनिक ढांचा: गाँव से जिले तक

- अक्टूबर 2026 तक के नवीनतम पुनर्गठन के बाद, लद्दाख में अब कुल 8 जिले हो गए हैं। प्रशासनिक सुविधा के लिए लद्दाख को नीचे दिए गए क्रम में बाँटा गया है:
- गाँव (Revenue Villages): सबसे निचली प्रशासनिक इकाई गाँव है। पूरे लद्दाख में कुल 250 राजस्व गाँव हैं।
- पंचायत हल्का (Panchayat Halqas): कई छोटे गाँवों को मिलाकर एक ग्राम पंचायत या 'पंचायत हल्का' बनता है। पूरे लद्दाख में 192 पंचायत हल्के हैं।
- ब्लॉक और तहसील (Blocks & Tehsils): विकास कार्यों के लिए पंचायतों को 31 विकास खंडों (Blocks) में और भूमि राजस्व व प्रशासन के लिए 37 तहसीलों (Tehsils) में बाँटा गया है।
- जिले (Districts): पहले लद्दाख में केवल लेह और कारगिल दो जिले थे। 2026 में हुए पुनर्गठन के बाद अब कुल 8 जिले हैं:

1. लेह (Leh)
2. कारगिल (Kargil)
3. नुब्रा (Nubra)
4. शाम (Sham)
5. चांगथांग (Changthang)
6. ज़ांस्कर (Zanskar)
7. द्रास (Drass)
8. सांकू (Sankoo)

2. चुनाव प्रक्रिया: पंचायत और नगर पालिका (Municipalities)

- इन सभी चुनावों का संचालन लद्दाख राज्य चुनाव आयोग (State Election Commission) द्वारा किया जाता है। ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए चुनाव की व्यवस्था अलग-अलग है:

पंचायती राज चुनाव (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र):

- ग्राम स्तर: प्रत्येक पंचायत हल्के में जनता सीधे मतदान करके सरपंच (पंचायत प्रमुख) और पंच (वार्ड सदस्य) चुनती है।
- ब्लॉक स्तर: चुने हुए सरपंच और पंच मिलकर ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल (BDC) के चेयरमैन का चुनाव करते हैं।

नगर पालिका चुनाव (शहरी क्षेत्र):

- लद्दाख के शहरी क्षेत्रों (जैसे लेह और कारगिल शहर) में म्युनिसिपल काउंसिल (Municipal Councils) काम करती हैं।
- शहर को अलग-अलग वार्डों (Wards) में बाँटा जाता है। लेह नगर पालिका में 21 वार्ड और कारगिल नगर पालिका में 17 वार्ड हैं।
- वार्ड के मतदाता सीधे वोट डालकर अपने पार्षद (Councillors) चुनते हैं, जो बाद में अपने बीच से नगर पालिका अध्यक्ष का चुनाव करते हैं।

3. लद्दाख स्वायत्त पर्वतीय विकास परिषद (LAHDC / Hill Council) कैसे अलग है?

- लद्दाख में विधानसभा न होने के कारण LAHDC (Hill Council) को एक तरह से "मिनी विधानसभा" के रूप में देखा जाता है। पहले यह केवल लेह और कारगिल दो जिलों में थी, लेकिन 2026 के पुनर्गठन के बाद अब सभी 8 जिलों के लिए हिल काउंसिल का गठन कर दिया गया है (कुल 100 निर्वाचित सीटों के साथ, जिनमें महिलाओं के लिए सीटें आरक्षित हैं)।

हिल काउंसिल और पंचायत/नगर पालिका के बीच मुख्य अंतर नीचे दी गई तालिका में देखे जा सकते हैं:

आधार	पंचायत और नगर पालिका	हिल काउंसिल (LAHDC)
कार्यक्षेत्र	केवल एक गाँव (पंचायत) या एक शहर (नगर पालिका) तक सीमित।	पूरे जिले (ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों) के लिए काम करती है।
कानूनी आधार	यह सामान्य पंचायती राज और नगर पालिका कानूनों के तहत काम करती हैं।	यह विशेष LAHDC अधिनियम (1997) के तहत गठित एक स्वायत्त (Autonomous) संस्था है।
शक्तियां और अधिकार	इनके पास केवल स्थानीय स्तर के काम (सफाई, स्ट्रीट लाइट, छोटी सड़कें, पानी) होते हैं।	इनके पास मिनी-सरकार जैसी शक्तियां होती हैं। यह जिले के बजट, भूमि आवंटन (Land allotment), स्थानीय कर लगाने, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पर्यटन की नीतियां तय करती है।
प्रमुख का दर्जा	सरपंच या नगर पालिका अध्यक्ष स्थानीय जनप्रतिनिधि होते हैं।	हिल काउंसिल के प्रमुख (Chief Executive Councillor - CEC) को राज्य के कैबिनेट मंत्री के बराबर का दर्जा प्राप्त होता है।
चुनाव का तरीका	छोटे वार्डों और पंचायत हल्कों के आधार पर चुनाव होता है।	पूरे जिले को बड़े निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों (Constituencies) में बाँटकर प्रत्यक्ष चुनाव होता है। कुछ सदस्य प्रशासन द्वारा मनोनीत भी किए जाते हैं।

प्रारंभिक परीक्षा (Prelims) के लिए बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1: भारत में चुनावों के दौरान लागू होने वाली 'आदर्श आचार संहिता' (Model Code of Conduct - MCC) और स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक रूप से जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के तहत लागू किया गया है।
2. केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों के दौरान शांतिपूर्ण माहौल बनाए रखने और मतदाताओं को अनुचित प्रभाव से बचाने के लिए मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी (CEO) द्वारा सार्वजनिक रैलियों या प्रदर्शनों पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जा सकता है.
3. लेह और कारगिल स्वायत्त पहाड़ी विकास परिषद (LAHDC) लद्दाख में विकेंद्रीकृत शासन की प्रमुख संस्थाएं हैं।

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

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

मुख्य परीक्षा (Mains - GS Paper 2) के लिए प्रश्न

- **प्रश्न 1:**
- **"चुनावों के दौरान 'आदर्श आचार संहिता' (Model Code of Conduct) के तहत सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता और नागरिकों के 'शांतिपूर्ण विरोध प्रदर्शन के मौलिक अधिकार' के बीच एक संवेदनशील संतुलन की आवश्यकता होती है।" लद्दाख में स्थानीय निकाय चुनावों से पूर्व लगाए गए प्रतिबंधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।** *(150 शब्द / 10 अंक)*

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Tamil Nadu's growing industrial water challenge



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Tamil Nadu is one of India's leading investment destinations, thanks to its skilled workforce, strong manufacturing base and enterprise-friendly policies. Reflecting its investment-friendly credentials, NITI Aayog's Investment Friendliness Index (IFI), released in July 2026, ranks the State third, behind Gujarat and Maharashtra. The first-of-its-kind report assesses States' readiness to attract and sustain investments. For Tamil Nadu it identifies limited international air connectivity, Chennai Port infrastructure constraints and inadequate industrial water supply in landlocked and rain-shadow districts as key lacunae.

Without compromising on water security, can Tamil Nadu expand its industrial base, albeit with a high MoU conversion rate, 22% better-than-average Air Quality Index score and strong disaster preparedness perception scores?

With its robust and decentralised industrial economy, the State houses 130 Global Fortune 500 companies across 110 industrial parks, flanked by 42 plus operational Special Economic Zones. Even as the genesis of industrialisation and mechanisation can be traced to colonial times, with a benign business climate, the State owes a lot to its skilled human and natural resources that continued to draw investors.

Notwithstanding global uncertainties, the State continued attracting Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) even as overall investment at the national level slackened. While India's total FDI declined between 2022-23 and 2023-24 from $46.03 billion to $44.42 billion, the State's inflows accelerated to peak at $3.681 billion in 2024-25, amongst the country's subnational economies.

This performance in absolute numbers not only marks economic development that is poised to create employment, expand manufacturing and fortify the State economy, but also remains congruent to the relative utilisation of the State's water resource.

A State with limited water

Tamil Nadu's economy has long since outgrown its water reserves. Geography further complicates the balance between industrial developments and sustainable water management. Much of Tamil Nadu is located in the rain shadow region of the Western Ghats. With an average annual rainfall of 960mm, the State accounts for only 3% of India's water resources. Unevenly distributed across reservoirs, tanks, and upstream riparian contributions, the State's surface water potential is estimated at 853 TMC (thousand million cubic feet). The average runoff to the sea is computed as 177.12 TMC from all 17 major river basins. The Cauvery's decadal discharge was 4.352 billion cubic metres (BMC) between 2011 and 2021.

Weak water security threatens to undermine the State's investment appeal and industrial growth prospects

The groundwater buffer is showing signs of strains. A 2025 joint assessment by the Central Ground Water Board and the State's Water Resources Department indicates that while overall groundwater extraction remains below the State's annual extractable resource, the picture varies significantly across districts. In 2025, annual groundwater recharge was estimated at 22.61 BCM against an annual extractable resource of 20.46 BCM. Groundwater extraction stood at 15.04 BCM, or about 73.5% of the extractable resource.

However, the State-wide average conceals serious localised stress. Industrial districts such as Salem, Vellore and Chennai are classified as over-exploited, while Krishnagiri and Coimbatore fall under the critical category, with extraction approaching 90%-100%. Meanwhile, industrial water demand, estimated at 1,555 MCM in 2001, is projected to rise to 1,985 MCM by 2050, which cannot be trivialised given the current circumstances of water governance.

For the State's textile manufacturing, automobile, power generation and other water-intensive units – already beset by complications – the implications extend beyond what is anticipated. Water paucity can immensely disrupt production, inflate operational costs and make sewage and wastewater management difficult, particularly in drought-prone and landlocked regions. And, if industries continue to expand amid existing shortcomings, without corresponding strengthening of water infrastructure, recycling, wastewater treatment and groundwater management, water as a resource could deter new investments while the State's economic growth may ramp up in absolute toughness.

Managing water better

John Sullivan, a Member of the Governor's Council overseeing irrigation in the erstwhile Madras Presidency, warned: "So long as one drop of water is allowed to run waste ... we must take the blame to ourselves for not taking our best efforts to prevent the evils of scarcity and famine." Two centuries later, his warning remains relevant. Tamil Nadu does not need to find more water as much as it needs to manage the water it already has better. One practical step is to price industrial water according to local water availability – not as a punitive cost to industry but as an investment in long-term water security.

Pollution is imperilling the health of water bodies and also shaping investment decisions. Western Tamil Nadu is both an industrial powerhouse and a centre of river pollution. In June 2026 alone, 28 industries in the State were issued closure orders under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. While industries must be held accountable for preventing the discharge of harmful effluents into rivers, the responsibility is bilateral. Polluted water bodies can heavily undermine the very industrial investments the State seeks to attract.

The zero liquid discharge (ZLD) system helps recover up to 90% of the water required, and the textile clusters in Tiruppur are a case in point. However, they still face freshwater shortages, while the associated costs can be difficult for smaller players to bear. A concerted effort to integrate green energy and water security could be a game changer, making ZLD, desalination and sewage treatment more affordable and sustainable for industrial use. Water, therefore, should become an integral part of investment planning.

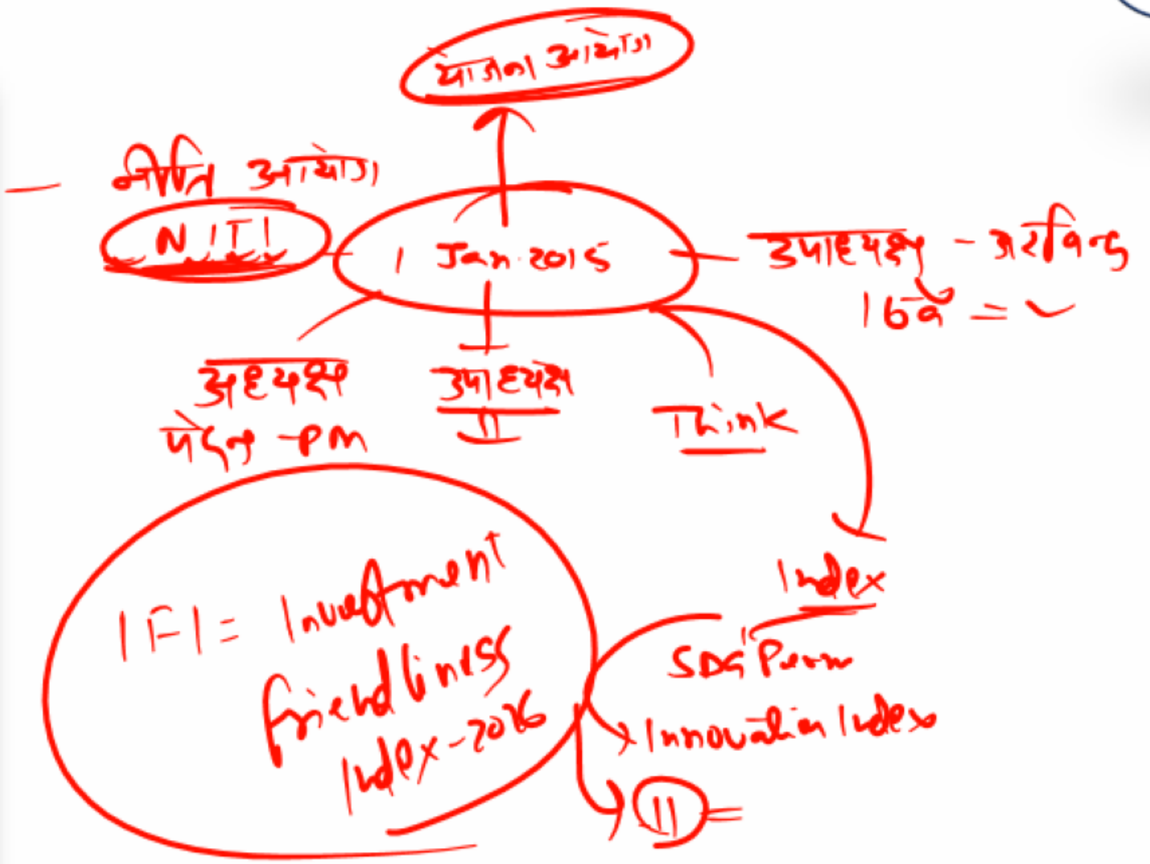
Modern day capitalists consider environmental risks when zeroing in on the avenues of investments. Royal Enfield's first expansion into the Rayalaseema (also a rain-shadow area of the Deccan Plateau) region in Andhra Pradesh, the first outside Tamil Nadu since 1955, moved into the spotlight. The drought-prone area has undergone a palpable transformation in the last decade, becoming a massive investment destination, showing that industrial competitiveness and its water resources cannot be planned in fragments.

Growth needs water security

Paradoxically, as Tamil Nadu's industrial future becomes increasingly tied to its water economy, the Water Resources Department faces an 8.06% cut in its allocation this year, from ₹10,076 crore in the Interim Budget to ₹9,264 crore in the new government's maiden allotment.

Meanwhile, the legal framework for addressing water constraints has remained in limbo since 2013, when the Tamil Nadu Groundwater (Development and Management) Act was repealed. Although hopes are high for the recently passed comprehensive Tamil Nadu Water Resources (Regulation, Management and Augmentation) Bill, 2026, its enactment now awaits the Governor's assent.

Tamil Nadu's investments and effective industrialisation have translated into finer economic outcomes. The challenge is to sustain this growth for decades. Better pricing, stronger water governance and prudent consumption are essential for successful investments and industrial sustenance. With erratic hydrological cycles, along with El Niño and water pollution, it is high time to treat water as an infrastructure that must be built and paid for – to salvage what is often misread as an unlimited resource.



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- नीति आयोग द्वारा पहला निवेश अनुकूलता सूचकांक (Investment Friendliness Index - IFI) 2026 17 जुलाई 2026 को जारी किया गया। यह सूचकांक क्रिसिल (CRISIL) के तकनीकी सहयोग से तैयार किया गया है और देश के सभी 28 राज्यों और 8 केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के निवेश माहौल का आकलन करता है।

सूचकांक के मुख्य संकेतक और स्तंभ

- इस सूचकांक में मूल्यांकन के लिए कुल 84 संकेतकों (Indicators) का उपयोग किया गया है, जिन्हें 8 प्रमुख स्तंभों (Pillars) में बांटा गया है। इसमें सरकारी आंकड़ों के साथ-साथ 1,850 से अधिक निवेशकों और उद्योग हितधारकों के धारणा सर्वेक्षण (Perception Survey) को भी शामिल किया गया है।

8 प्रमुख स्तंभ और उनका भारांश (Weightage) इस प्रकार है:

- अवसंरचना (Infrastructure - 25%). इसमें भौतिक लॉजिस्टिक्स, बिजली की विश्वसनीयता और डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी शामिल है।
- कारोबारी वातावरण (Business Climate - 20%). इसमें सिंगल-विंडो क्लीयरेंस की प्रभावशीलता और व्यापार संचालन की निरंतरता को परखा जाता है।
- संसाधनों की उपलब्धता (Resources - 15%). इसमें प्राकृतिक और मानव संसाधनों की उपलब्धता व कौशल विकास का आकलन होता है।
- नियामकीय सुगमता (Regulatory Ease - 12%). इसमें लाइसेंसिंग प्रक्रिया, श्रम कानूनों और नियमों के सरलीकरण को देखा जाता है।
- सरकारी नीतियां (Government Policy - 10%). इसमें निवेश प्रोत्साहन नीतियां और सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली रियायतें शामिल हैं।
- वित्तीय सुदृढ़ता (Financial Health - 7%). इसमें राज्य की राजकोषीय स्थिति और वित्तीय प्रबंधन का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है।
- संस्थागत वातावरण (Institutional Environment - 6%). इसमें प्रशासनिक पारदर्शिता और शासन प्रणाली की मजबूती को मापा जाता है।
- पर्यावरणीय लचीलापन (Environmental Resilience - 5%). इसमें हरित ऊर्जा, सतत विकास और पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता से जुड़े मानक शामिल हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

समग्र रूप से शीर्ष 5 राज्य (Top Performers)

- पहला स्थान (रैंक 1). गुजरात (स्कोर: 56.6)।
- दूसरा स्थान (रैंक 2). महाराष्ट्र (स्कोर: 53.7)।
- तीसरा स्थान (रैंक 3). तमिलनाडु (स्कोर: 53.3)।
- चौथा स्थान (रैंक 4). गोवा (स्कोर: 52.7)।
- पांचवां स्थान (रैंक 5). ओडिशा (स्कोर: 52.4)।

विशेष श्रेणियों में शीर्ष स्थान

- पर्वतीय और पूर्वोत्तर राज्य. इस श्रेणी में उत्तराखंड पहले स्थान पर, असम दूसरे स्थान पर और हिमाचल प्रदेश तीसरे स्थान पर रहा।
- केंद्र शासित प्रदेश और नगर राज्य. इस श्रेणी में गोवा पहले स्थान पर, दिल्ली दूसरे स्थान पर और चंडीगढ़ तीसरे स्थान पर रहा।
- सबसे निचले स्थान. लक्षद्वीप, लद्दाख और अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह इस सूचकांक में सबसे निचले पायदान पर रहे।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Visa norms simplified; forms will be leaner

Vijaita Singh
NEW DELHI

The Union government has simplified India's visa regime by reducing the categories from 13 to nine and making the application forms leaner by up to 70%, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) said in a statement on Wednesday.

The "Tourist Visa" has been renamed "Visitor Visa", reflecting a broader range of permitted purposes beyond conventional tourism, the Ministry said.

FULL REPORT ON
» PAGE 5

Union govt. simplifies visa norms; categories cut, forms to be leaner

Special provision for subject-matter experts introduced; changes aim to make process more compact and responsive to requirements of foreign nationals, says Home Ministry; govt. studied visa systems of other countries for the changes, it adds

Vijaita Singh
NEW DELHI

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The "Tourist Visa" has been renamed "Visitor Visa", reflecting a broader range of permitted purposes beyond conventional tourism, the Ministry said.

A specific provision, the Production Investment Business Visa, has been carved out for foreign subject-matter specialists, engineers and technical personnel engaged by firms in activities such as installation and commissioning, quality checks and essential maintenance, production, IT, training, supply-chain development, plant design and bring-up, senior management and technical support, including transfer of know-how, technology and services.

Entry simplified

The government has announced a slew of reforms to the visa process for foreign nationals visiting the country

- Main categories reduced from 13 to 9, sub categories from 49 to 23
- 'Tourist Visa' has been renamed 'Visitor Visa'
- Visas will be granted as per new rationalisation by the end of the year
- Number of fields to be filled in the application forms reduced by 65%-70%



"The step aims at making it more compact, coherent and responsive to the requirements of foreign nationals visiting India. On August 27, 2026, MHA reduced the number of main visa categories from 13 to nine and the number of sub-categories from 49 to 23," it said.

2025 changes

This follows the earlier rationalisation done in October 2025, when the main visa categories were reduced from 22 to 13 and sub-categories from 63 to 49. While enacting the changes, the government studied the visa systems of developed countries and global standards.

The consolidation of similar purposes of travel is aimed at providing greater clarity and ease in identifying the appropriate visa category while facilitating legitimate foreign arrivals, the Ministry said.

Currently, e-visa is processed through electronic travel authorisation (ETA) under 13 subcategories. The facility of e-visa is presently available to the nationals of 172 countries.

As reported by *The Hindu* on November 4, the required fields/columns for all 23 categories/sub-categories in the visa application have been reduced by 65%-70%.

Simplify forms

The initiative aims to reduce the information required from foreign nationals and simplify the visa form while retaining essential details necessary for visa processing.

This will reduce the time and effort required to complete the application and will enhance administrative efficiency by facilitating more focused scrutiny and processing of visa applications. To implement all changes made in the Indian Visa Regime, the Ministry is updating the IT systems. By year-end, visas will be granted as per the new rationalisation.

The visitor visa category has been organised into two sub-categories, V-1 and V-2, so that applicants may select a visa suited to the nature and duration of their proposed visit.

In addition to other eligible visitor activities, the V-1 visa covers short-term activities such as business meetings, medical consultations, wellness retreats, short-duration medical treatment, and short-term courses in Indian languages, music, art and craft. It is granted for 30 days with multiple entries.

V-2 Visa is intended for longer-duration visits, with a validity of one year, five years, or 10 years. It covers the activities permissible under V-1 and mountaineering.

The Medical Visa framework retains separate provisions for treatment under conventional and AYUSH systems. M-1 Visa covers medical treatment, while the M-3 Visa covers treatment under AYUSH systems. M-1 and M-3 Visas, including their e-visa variants, will be granted for one year as a default option with multiple entries. Corresponding medical attendant visa provisions are also available.

YouTube Homework

- Henley Passport Index

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय (MHA) ने विदेशी नागरिकों के लिए भारत आने की प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाने के लिए देश की वीजा प्रणाली में बड़ा बदलाव किया है।

वीजा नियमों में क्या बदलाव किए गए हैं?

- श्रेणियों में कमी: मुख्य वीजा श्रेणियों की संख्या 13 से घटाकर 9 कर दी गई है।
- उप-श्रेणियाँ कम हुईं: वीजा की उप-श्रेणियों को 49 से घटाकर 23 कर दिया गया है।
- 'टूरिस्ट वीजा' का नया नाम: "पर्यटक वीजा" (Tourist Visa) का नाम बदलकर "आगंतुक वीजा" (Visitor Visa) कर दिया गया है, जो सामान्य पर्यटन से आगे की कई अनुमत गतिविधियों को दर्शाता है।
- विजिटर वीजा के प्रकार: इस नए विजिटर वीजा को दो उप-श्रेणियों (V-1 और V-2) में बांटा गया है:
- V-1 वीज़ा: यह 30 दिनों के लिए मान्य होगा और इसमें कई बार (Multiple-entry) प्रवेश की अनुमति मिलेगी। इसमें पर्यटन के अलावा अल्पकालिक व्यावसायिक बैठकें, चिकित्सा परामर्श, वेलनेस रिट्रीट, योग कार्यक्रम तथा भारतीय भाषाओं, संगीत, कला व शिल्प के अल्पकालिक पाठ्यक्रम शामिल हैं।
- V-2 वीज़ा: यह लंबी अवधि के प्रवास के लिए होगा।
- विशेष वीजा प्रावधान: विदेशी छात्रों, निवेशकों और व्यावसायिक पेशेवरों के लिए आसान रास्ते बनाए गए हैं, साथ ही लंबे समय तक चलने वाले मल्टीपल-एंट्री मेडिकल वीज़ा पेश किए गए हैं।

नियमों को कैसे सरलीकृत किया गया है?

- फॉर्म छोटा किया गया: वीजा आवेदन पत्र (Application Form) के फील्ड्स/कॉलम की संख्या में 65% से 70% तक की कटौती की गई है, जिससे कागजी कार्रवाई काफी कम हो गई है।
- व्यवस्थाओं का डिजिटलीकरण: गृह मंत्रालय ने इन बदलावों को लागू करने के लिए अपनी आईटी प्रणाली को भी अपडेट किया है।
- अतिरिक्त प्रवास नियम: नए नियमों के अनुसार, यदि कोई विदेशी नागरिक निर्धारित वीजा अवधि से अधिक रुकना चाहता है, तो उसे वीजा समाप्त होने से पहले आवश्यक रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना होगा ताकि प्रवास पर बेहतर निगरानी रखी जा सके।
- यह नई व्यवस्था आवश्यक तकनीकी अपग्रेड पूरे होने के बाद वर्ष 2026 के अंत तक पूरी तरह से लागू होने की उम्मीद है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Terrorists fire at jawans in J&K

Three CRPF personnel injured in attack from close range at a Kulgam checkpoint; one in critical condition; condemning the attack as a 'cowardly act', Lieutenant-Governor says security forces have been given 'free hand' to crack down on terrorists

Peerzada Ashiq
SRINAGAR

Three CRPF personnel were injured in a terrorist attack in Kulgam in south Kashmir on Wednesday, a day when Jammu and Kashmir Lieutenant-Governor Manoj Sinha was scheduled to attend an event in the district.

The incident took place around 2.15 p.m. when terrorists opened fire from a close range at Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel who were manning a checkpoint in Kulgam, officials said.

Officials said security agencies were investigating whether the terrorists came on a motorcycle or in any other vehicle to the attack spot. The area surrounding the attack site is being searched for clues to track the attackers.

Security was further heightened in south Kashmir after the attack.

Three hospitalised

The three CRPF personnel who suffered bullet injuries were from 46 Battalion and have been identified as constable Rakesh Dass, a resident of Assam; constable Santosh Chandru, a resident of West Bengal; and head constable Somveer Singh, a resident of Madhya Pradesh. They were shifted to a hospital in nearby Anantnag district.

Officials said one of the critically injured was then airlifted to Srinagar's Badamibagh Army Hospital for specialised treatment.

Lieutenant-Governor Sinha, who visited the injured jawan in Srinagar, condemned the attack and said it was a cowardly act of terror.

He assured the people that those responsible will be hunted down and brought to justice. The security forces have been given a free hand to crack down on terrorists, he said. Mr. Sinha reviewed the security situation with senior officials at Lok Bhavan, Srinagar.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Sinha inaugurated the Veshow Festival in Kulgam as scheduled, and addressed a gathering of locals and officials.

"The festival has emerged as a symbol of the intellectual, literary, and cultural consciousness of J&K. The district represents a unique cultural tradition where spirituality, creativity, nature and humanity have long coexisted in harmony," said Mr. Sinha, who also highlighted the influence of the Rishi-Sufi tradition on the region.

The BJP condemned the attack. "Such acts of terrorism are aimed at disturbing peace and security in J&K and will never succeed in undermining the resolve of the nation. Those responsible for the attack need to be identified and brought to justice. Terrorism and violence have no place in a peaceful society," BJP spokesman Sajid Yousuf Shah said.

The area has witnessed multiple terror incidents recently, including the killing of two labourers from Chhattisgarh at a brick kiln in Kulgam and the shooting of a police constable in neighbouring Anantnag, both in July.

On high alert | Security has been heightened in south Kashmir after the terrorist attack which came on the same day **J&K Lieutenant-Governor Manoj Sinha was scheduled to attend a function in Kulgam district**



Rapid response: Security personnel stationed near the CRPF checkpoint in Kulgam after the terrorist attack on the jawans on Wednesday. ANI



*The CRPF jawans were manning a street in **Kulgam district,** about **75 km from Srinagar,** when the attack took place around **2.15 p.m.***

- Injured CRPF Personnel were from the **46 Battalion**
- Search on for **clues to track** the attackers
- Agencies looking into **how terrorists reached the attack spot**
- The injured were identified as **Head Constable Somveer Singh** from Madhya Pradesh, **Constable Rakesh Dass** from Assam, and **Constable Santosh Chandru** from West Bengal
- **One jawan airlifted to Srinagar's Badamibagh Army Hospital** for specialised treatment of critical injury

The area has witnessed multiple terror incidents recently, including the killing of two migrant labourers in Kulgam and the shooting of a police constable in neighbouring Anantnag, both in July this year

Kulgam

Kulgam

World Terrorist Organization

YouTube Homework

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Karnataka files plea against quashing of SC/ST quota hike

The Special Leave Petition challenges the HC decision, which ruled that the enhancement of reservation for SCs to 17% and STs to 7% breached the 50% cap imposed by the top court in 1992

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

The Karnataka government has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court challenging the Karnataka High Court's decision to quash the increase in reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs) from 15% to 17% and Scheduled Tribes (STs) from 3% to 7%.

The State government, through a Government Order dated October 27, approved filing of the SLP.

On October 12, the High Court quashed the higher quota for SCs and STs, ruling that the enhancement was "constitutionally impermissible" as it took Karnataka's total reservation to 56%, breaching the 50% cap imposed by the Supreme Court in 1992.

The State's reservation matrix provides 15% to SCs, 3% to STs, and 32% to OBCs, taking the total to 50%. The enhancement was brought through the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State) Act, 2022, following a recommendation by a commission headed by retired judge H.N. Nagamohan Das. The High Court held the legislation as *ultra vires* and struck down Sections 3 and 4 of the Act.

A note from the Chief Minister's Office on Wednesday said that the Congress government would continue to pursue the matter with the Centre to have the legislation included in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution.

It said that when the government allowed recruitment for 56,432 posts in February, 2026, it protected the 6% reservation for SC/STs under the backlog. On December 18, 2025, a resolution was moved in the legislature to urge the Centre to insert the legislation in the 9th Schedule, it added.

Quota row

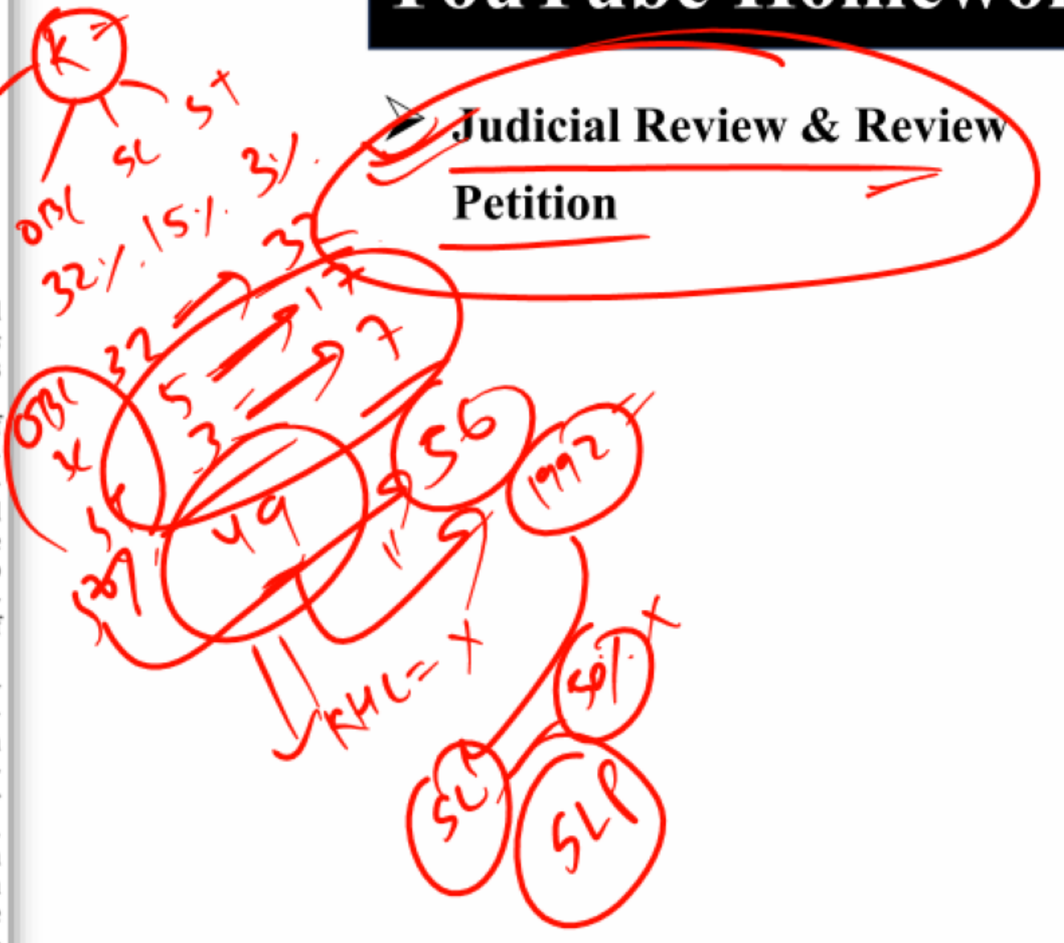
Karnataka has filed a plea in the Supreme Court challenging the HC decision to quash the increase in SC/ST reservation

- The increase in the quota to 17% for SCs and 7% for STs was introduced through the Karnataka SC and ST Act, 2022
- The High Court struck down the enhancement as it took the total reservation in the State to 56%
- The CMO said the government would urge the Centre to include the legislation in the Constitution's 9th Schedule



YouTube Homework

- Judicial Review & Review Petition



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- भारतीय संविधान में स्पेशल लीव पिटीशन (SLP / विशेष अनुमति याचिका) अनुच्छेद 136 के अंतर्गत आती है।



इसका क्या मतलब होता है?

- अनुच्छेद 136: भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 136 भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय (Supreme Court) को यह असाधारण और विवेकाधीन (Discretionary) शक्ति देता है कि वह देश के किसी भी न्यायालय या न्यायाधिकरण (Tribunal) द्वारा दिए गए किसी निर्णय, आदेश, डिक्री, या सजा के खिलाफ अपील करने की विशेष अनुमति प्रदान कर सके।
- अपील का अधिकार नहीं, बल्कि अनुमति है: एसएलपी नागरिक का कोई मौलिक या स्वतः सिद्ध कानूनी अधिकार नहीं है। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट की मर्जी पर निर्भर करता है कि वह उस याचिका को स्वीकार करे या खारिज।
- कब दायर होती है: जब किसी व्यक्ति को किसी निचली अदालत या हाई कोर्ट के फैसले से घोर अन्याय हुआ हो, या कानून की गलत व्याख्या हुई हो, तो वह न्याय पाने के अंतिम विकल्प के रूप में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एसएलपी दाखिल करता है।
- सशस्त्र बल अपवाद: सशस्त्र बलों (Army, Navy, Air Force) से संबंधित कानून के तहत गठित किसी कोर्ट-मार्शल या न्यायाधिकरण के आदेशों पर अनुच्छेद 136 लागू नहीं होता है।
- नियमित अपील में बदलना: यदि सुप्रीम कोर्ट किसी एसएलपी को मंजूर कर लेता है, तब वह मामला एक सामान्य या नियमित अपील (Regular Appeal) में बदल जाता है और उस पर सुनवाई होती है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Navi Mumbai recognised as India's cleanest city in latest Swachh Survekshan

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI



President Droupadi Murmu presenting awards during the Swachh Survekshan 2025-26 programme in New Delhi on Wednesday. PTI

Navi Mumbai has been adjudged the cleanest city in India during Swachh Survekshan 2025-26, while Gujarat's Surat was second and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh finished third.

The awards for the latest edition of the cleanliness surveys carried out by the Centre were presented by President Droupadi Murmu at an event held here on Wednesday.

Among cities with a population between three lakh and 10 lakh, Madhya Pradesh's Ujjain emerged as the cleanest urban centre, followed by the Union Territory of Chandigarh along with Guntur in Andhra Pradesh.

Indore, which had been ranked the cleanest city in the country for the past eight years, did not figure among the toppers this year.

Rewa, another city in Madhya Pradesh, emerged as the cleanest riverfront town, followed by Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh) and Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) in second and third place, respectively.

In the 10 lakh-plus population category, Greater Visakhapatnam emerged as the cleanest city, followed by Jabalpur and Lucknow.

According to the Union Housing and Urban Affairs Ministry, in the Swachh Coastal Town category, Puri in Odisha was ranked first, followed by Kerala's Alappuzha and Maharashtra's Ratnagiri.

Rudrapur, in Uttarakhand, emerged as the cleanest Himalayan city, while Jammu secured the second position.

Last year, Indore had topped the league, followed by Surat and Navi Mumbai. Jaipur was recognised as the cleanest city in Rajasthan, while Gwalior received the distinction in Madhya Pradesh.

Swachh Survekshan is Swacch Bharat Mission-Urban's flagship cleanliness assessment, with the goal of improving urban sanitation, hygiene, and waste management. Over 4,751 cities participated in the latest edition. Swachh Survekshan made several key enhancements for the 2025-26 awards, including greater emphasis on citizen feedback.

राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

भारत की राष्ट्रपति ने स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण पुरस्कार प्रदान किए

स्वच्छता केवल सार्वजनिक स्थानों की सुंदर स्थिति का प्रश्न नहीं है; यह हमारे स्वास्थ्य, सामाजिक संवेदनशीलता और प्रशासनिक उत्तरदायित्व का भी परिचायक है: राष्ट्रपति श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मु

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 11 NOV 2026 8:52PM by PIB Delhi

भारत की राष्ट्रपति, श्रीमती द्रौपदी मुर्मु ने आज, 11 नवंबर 2026 को नई दिल्ली में स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण पुरस्कार 2025-26 प्रदान किए।

इस अवसर पर अपने संबोधन में राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि किसी एक संस्था के अकेले के प्रयासों से स्वच्छता के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसके लिए हर नागरिक, हर घर, हर समुदाय और हर शहर की सहभागिता आवश्यक है। उन्होंने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि स्वच्छता केवल सार्वजनिक स्थानों की सुंदर स्थिति का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह हमारे स्वास्थ्य, सामाजिक संवेदनशीलता और प्रशासनिक उत्तरदायित्व का भी परिचायक है। यह हमारे घरेलू व्यवहार एवं आदतों का भी द्योतक होता है।



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- स्वच्छ सर्वेक्षण 2025-26 के अनुसार, नवी मुंबई (महाराष्ट्र) देश का सबसे स्वच्छ शहर रहा है। 11 नवंबर 2026 को नई दिल्ली में राष्ट्रपति द्रौपदी मुर्मू ने ये पुरस्कार प्रदान किए, जिसमें पिछले 8 वर्षों से नंबर-1 रहने वाले इंदौर को पीछे छोड़कर नवी मुंबई ने 'सुपर स्वच्छ लीग' में पहला स्थान हासिल किया है।

सुपर स्वच्छ लीग (देश के टॉप 3 सबसे स्वच्छ शहर)

- यह उन शहरों के लिए एक विशेष श्रेणी है जो लगातार शीर्ष रैंकिंग में बने रहते हैं:
- पहला स्थान। नवी मुंबई (महाराष्ट्र)
- दूसरा स्थान। सूरत (गुजरात)
- तीसरा स्थान। विजयवाड़ा (आंध्र प्रदेश)

आबादी के हिसाब से सबसे स्वच्छ शहर

- आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (MoHUA) ने आबादी के आधार पर भी अलग-अलग श्रेणियों में विजेताओं की घोषणा की है:

श्रेणी (आबादी)	पहला स्थान	दूसरा स्थान	तीसरा स्थान
10 लाख से ज़्यादा	विशाखापत्तनम	जबलपुर	लखनऊ
3 लाख से 10 लाख	उज्जैन	चंडीगढ़	गुंटूर
50,000 से 3 लाख	देवास	एनडीएमसी (नई दिल्ली)	सागर
20,000 से 50,000	विटा (महाराष्ट्र)	अस्का (ओडिशा)	पणजी (गोवा)

इस साल की नई और ख़ास श्रेणियां

- सर्वेक्षण के इस 10वें संस्करण में पहली बार कुछ नई श्रेणियां शामिल की गई हैं:
- स्वच्छ शहर जोड़ी (मेंटर-मेंटी)। इसमें बेहतर काम करने वाले शहरों ने छोटे शहरों का मार्गदर्शन किया। इस श्रेणी में अहमदाबाद-सानंद पहले, इंदौर-देपालपुर दूसरे और तिरुपति-कुप्पम तीसरे नंबर पर रहे।
- स्वच्छ रिवर फ्रंट टाउन। मध्य प्रदेश का रीवा नदी किनारे बसा सबसे स्वच्छ शहर बना।
- स्वच्छ कोस्टल टाउन। ओडिशा का पुरी सबसे साफ समुद्री तटीय शहर रहा।
- क्लीन हिमालयन सिटी। उत्तराखंड का रुद्रपुर इस श्रेणी में शीर्ष पर रहा।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

BJP to mark birth anniversary of Birsa Munda with special programmes across the country

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Bharatiya Janata Party will celebrate Janjatiya Gaurav Divas from November 11 to 18, organising over 1,000 programmes across 240 tribal-dominated districts and 568 Assembly constituencies to mark the birth anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda.

BJP national general secretary and Lok Sabha member Gajendra Patel said on Wednesday that the special week-long initiative will highlight the positive transformations in the lives of tribal and Adivasi communities.

Bhagwan Birsa Munda was born on November 15, 1875, in Ulihatu village, Khunti district, Jharkhand.

'Fought the British'

"At that time, the British subjected the tribal community to various forms of oppression over issues relating to land and religious conversion. Young Birsa Munda fought against the British in resistance to these atrocities. At the young age of just 25, he became revered as Bhagwan," he said.

The initiative will highlight the positive transformations in the lives of tribal and Adivasi communities

"He advocated abstaining from intoxicants, protecting one's religion and culture, and fighting for land rights. Through this struggle, he secured a place of honour for the Adivasi community across the country. He led the Ulgulan that he initiated as a great revolution. He gave the slogan, 'Abua Dishum, Abua Raj', meaning 'Our Country, Our Rule'. On June 9, 1900, at the young age of just 25, the British poisoned him to death in Ranchi Jail," he added.

Other leaders

The senior BJP leader recounted the contributions of other prominent tribal revolutionaries, including Tilka Manjhi, Sidhu-Kanhu, Chand-Bhairav, Phulo-Jhano, Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh, Telangana Kharia, Budhu Bhagat, Tantya Mama Bhil, Rani Durgavati, Alluri Sitarama Raju, Komaram Bheem, and Rani Gaidinliu.

The BJP leader noted that the Union Government declared November 15 as Janjatiya Gaurav Divas in 2021. "Under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Droupadi Murmu became the country's first tribal President in 2022," he said.

He also highlighted key initiatives of the Narendra Modi-led government and cited tribal welfare spending and political representation, and accused previous Congress governments of neglecting tribal communities.

YouTube Homework

- Trible Movements in India

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- भगवान बिरसा मुंडा का जन्म 15 नवंबर 1875 को हुआ था। 2026 में उनकी 151वीं जयंती के उपलक्ष्य में 1 नवंबर से 15 नवंबर 2026 तक पूरे देश में विशेष कार्यक्रम मनाए जा रहे हैं।
- उनकी जन्म जयंती और इस महोत्सव से जुड़ी मुख्य जानकारी नीचे दी गई है:

जन्म की तारीख और स्थान

- जन्म की तारीख। बिरसा मुंडा का जन्म 15 नवंबर 1875 को गुरुवार के दिन हुआ था। मुंडा परंपरा के अनुसार बृहस्पतिवार (गुरुवार) को जन्म लेने के कारण उनका नाम 'बिरसा' रखा गया था।
- जन्म स्थान। उनका जन्म तत्कालीन बंगाल प्रेसीडेंसी के रांची जिले के उलिहातू गांव में हुआ था। यह क्षेत्र अब झारखंड के खूंटी जिले में आता है।

2026 में कब से कब तक मनाया जा रहा है?

- पखवाड़ा महोत्सव। भारत सरकार के जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा 2026 में 1 नवंबर से 15 नवंबर 2026 तक 15 दिनों का विशेष अभियान मनाया जा रहा है।
- मुख्य जयंती दिवस। मुख्य जन्म जयंती रविवार, 15 नवंबर 2026 को है। इस दिन उनकी 151वीं जयंती मनाई जाएगी। इसके अलावा महाराष्ट्र में 11 से 18 नवंबर तक एक सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।

इस दिवस और महोत्सव का नाम

- जनजातीय गौरव दिवस। भारत सरकार ने 2021 में आधिकारिक तौर पर 15 नवंबर को जनजातीय गौरव दिवस घोषित किया था। इस दिन को बिरसा मुंडा जयंती के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- जनजातीय गौरव पखवाड़ा। 1 नवंबर से 15 नवंबर 2026 तक चलने वाले 15 दिन के राष्ट्रव्यापी अभियान को जनजातीय गौरव पखवाड़ा नाम दिया गया है। इसके तहत देश भर में 300 से ज्यादा विकास परियोजनाओं, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों और आदिवासी कल्याण योजनाओं को लोगों तक पहुंचाने का काम किया जा रहा है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Cabinet nod for ₹3,230-crore museum project in New Delhi

Spread across 1.78 lakh square metres in the iconic North and South Blocks, proposed museum will combine immersive galleries, conservation facilities, landscaping, and digital experiences

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, on Wednesday, approved a ₹3,230-crore project to develop the Yuge Yugeen Bharat Museum in the historic North and South Block in New Delhi.

The proposal was appraised by the Public Investment Board on July 27, 2026, and the Ministry of Culture has concurred with its recommendations.

The museum, announced by the Prime Minister on May 18, 2023, will showcase India's civilisational journey and its tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

It will be developed by adaptively reusing the historic North and South Block Complex, preserving their architectural character and heritage significance while transforming them into a public cultural institution.

Spread over a proposed built-up area of approximately 1,78,509 square metres, the museum will integrate contemporary museum practices, immersive technologies and visitor-centric interpretation. It will be the largest display area in the world, according to an official statement issued after the CCEA meeting.



Around 1.8 million objects from other museums and private collections have been identified for display. FILE PHOTO

Phased implementation

The project will be implemented in phases between the 2026-27 and 2030-31 financial years. The first gallery, on the theme of adornment, is expected to open to the public in North Block in the latter half of 2027.

It will present India's civilisational journey through curated thematic galleries, exhibitions and interpretation of its diverse cultural traditions, knowledge systems, artistic practices and heritage.

The project encompasses gallery development, collection storage and conservation facilities, visitor amenities, integration of technologies and immersive experiences, landscaping, intelligent building systems and associated infrastructure.

"The historic North and South Block buildings, following the relocation of Government offices, provide a unique opportunity for their adaptive reuse for a significant public cultural purpose. The project seeks to preserve the architectural and heritage character of these iconic buildings while giving them a new institutional role," the statement said.

Around 1.8 million objects have been identified for display from the National Museum and other museums under the Cultural Ministry, 52 Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) site museums, State museums and private collections, the statement said.

Other galleries

Other proposed galleries are being developed on themes such as architecture and cityscapes, mathematics and astronomy, languages and scripts, faith and spirituality, Bharat Connects - Trade and Ideas, among others.

"As a public cultural and educational institution, it will provide opportunities for learning, research, cultural engagement and appreciation of civilisational heritage. A fixed beneficiary count is not applicable to this project," it said.

⇒ Delhi → Yuge Yugeen Bharat Museum
↳ 3230 cr.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Gravitational wave

Gravitational-wave astronomy is entering its statistical era

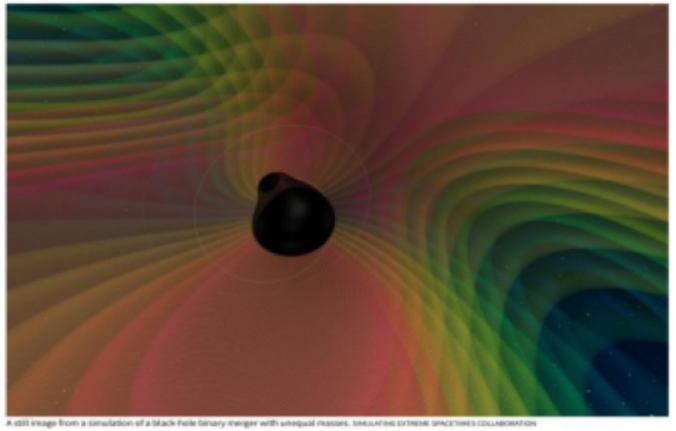
Humankind has a stake in understanding the universe simply, but no less importantly, because it can, and gravitational waves, the ripples in spacetime made by objects like black holes, can help piece together the processes that shaped the cosmos long before we, and perhaps even our planet, existed

Vasudevan Mukunth

On January 14, 2025, the twin LIGO observatories in the U.S. detected a gravitational wave emitted by two black holes merging together 1.3 billion lightyears away. One black hole was 34-times as heavy as the sun and the other, around 32-times. The LIGO team called the gravitational wave signal GW250114 – and it was the clearest signal the team had recorded to date.

Scientists first began to detect and study gravitational waves in 2015. These waves are ripples in spacetime created when really heavy objects, like neutron stars and black holes, accelerate rapidly. After a decade of improvements to the LIGO detectors, by 2025, the scientists using it could study hundreds of black hole mergers at the same time and, using the data, answer questions about how different black holes form, why some are heavier than others, and whether gravity always behaves the way Albert Einstein predicted it would.

Humankind has a stake in understanding the universe simply, but no less importantly, because it can. And gravitational waves have emerged as a way for us to piece together the processes that shaped the cosmos long before we, and perhaps even our planet, existed.



A still image from a simulation of a black hole binary merger with unequal masses. SIMULATING EXTREME SPACETIMES COLLABORATION

New catalogue

Today, in fact, gravitational-wave astronomy can be said to have entered its statistical era: when its detectors have collected enough data from observations to discern large-scale patterns among black holes, including their prevalence, and draw conclusions that individual signals alone could never support.

In one important development, an international collaboration of gravitational-wave scientists on May 26 this year released a catalogue 70% larger than its predecessor to help study black-hole populations and their formation and evolution, effectively a means for scientists to check if the black holes' properties deviate from what their theories predict. The catalogue contained 300 candidate events in the universe, including 128 new ones, that the LIGO detectors and VIRGO in Italy and KAGRA in Italy and Japan, respectively, detected between April 2024 and January 2025. All events were consistent with merging black holes.

Scientists triangulate the source of a gravitational-wave signal by comparing when it arrived at different detectors. However, the four detectors are all located in the earth's northern latitudes and are also sensitive to signals to different degrees. Together with uncertainties in the measurements, scientists are only able to say a source lies in areas of the sky too large to be very useful. This is why the third LIGO is set to come up in Hingoli district in Maharashtra, with its more southerly location and distance from the other detectors designed to improve triangulation.

One 2018 study in *Living Reviews in Relativity* estimated that the network of detectors including LIGO-India could reduce the average area of uncertainty by 40%.

The bird and the bell

According to Einstein's general theory of relativity, gravity is the curvature of spacetime caused by matter and energy. When a massive object accelerates in specific ways through the spacetime, the change in curvature can travel outwards at the speed of light as a gravitational wave. Gravitational waves pass through matter by disturbing it just a little – and instruments like LIGO, VIRGO, and KAGRA are designed to pick up on this disturbance. No other telescopes can.

Black holes that are orbiting each other, pulling closer and closer until they are pirouetting rapidly through space before eventually merging to form a bigger black hole are especially strong sources of gravitational waves. The orbiting and merger constitute a kind of cosmic laboratory where scientists can check whether Einstein's predictions hold even in such extreme conditions.

As the black holes move closer and orbit each other faster, the frequency of the gravitational waves they emit increases, producing a rising signal called a chirp, much like the call of a bird. Once they have merged, the final black hole is momentarily distorted before it settles down, emitting a set of waves called the ringdown, like a struck bell that is fading away. Scientists can glean many details about the black holes by studying the strength and shapes of these signals, including how fast they were spinning, which way their spins were pointing, and how far away they might be. None of these measurements are 100% certain, of course.

For example, scientists have compared the chirps and ringdowns with equations describing how black holes should move and merge to test the theory. In one analysis reported in July, the LIGO collaboration checked 168 signals this way and found no disagreement with general relativity. The GW 250114 signal in particular proved helpful: its clear ringdown allowed the team to measure more than one 'ring' of the final black hole, and the rings all matched the frequencies they expected from the black holes' mass and spin.

Puzzles in the mass

As the LIGO detectors have become more sensitive, scientists have used them to check larger volumes of the universe. In mid-2024, LIGO and VIRGO recorded a signal called GW240615, produced by black holes weighing around 34 and 26 solar masses. By comparing the signal's timing at the two LIGO and one VIRGO detectors, scientists narrowed the source's location to a patch of the spanning just six square degrees – around 30-times the apparent size of the full moon – a record at the time. Then other telescopes could take over scanning this patch for potential source events.

At the same time, the detectors have some limitations that incremental upgrades to their instruments cannot surmount. The LIGO, VIRGO, and KAGRA detectors are better at finding nearby sources and signals emitted by objects with a certain minimum mass. Otherwise, the signals are too weak.

One analysis based on the May 26 catalogue found that the black holes the detectors eavesdropped on do not have a smooth range of masses. Instead, there are more black holes around 10 solar masses than expected, and black holes near 35 solar masses have a strong tendency to merge with companions of similar mass. Such findings give scientists clues about how these black holes could have been produced.

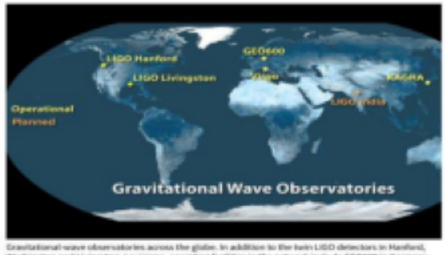
For example, two black holes of similar masses orbiting each other could be the result of two massive stars being born together, each eventually collapsing into a black hole. For another, when a black hole moves among many other stars in a star cluster, it can acquire 'companions' using its gravitational pulls. A remnant of one black hole merger can also collide again to create a second-generation black hole. The direction of a black hole's spin can help scientists pick between these possibilities because a black hole descended from a pair is likely to be spinning in the direction of the pair's common orbit.

The catalogue found that only around 15% of the black holes detected had rapid spins, and they occurred among black holes weighing 10-20 solar masses and those heavier than 45 solar masses. Thus, a single pathway cannot explain the origin of all merging black holes.

Astronomy's statistical eras

Gravitational-wave signals are also helping scientists reconcile the behaviour of stars in the universe with the physics that explain it. For example, theory predicts that inside some extremely massive stars, some high-frequency photons turn into electron-antielectron pairs, reducing the pressure that keeps the core from collapsing under its own weight. The resulting instability can set off runaway nuclear fusion that blows the star apart, leaving behind no black hole – and which should create a shortage of black holes in a specific mass range. A study in *Nature Astronomy* earlier this year reported that the lower end of this range could lie at around 44 solar masses in the distribution of less-massive black holes in pairs.

An endeavour capable of producing statistical results is no small feat. Radio astronomy can be said to have entered its statistical era in the late 1950s.



Gravitational-wave observatories across the globe. In addition to the twin LIGO detectors in Hanford, Washington and Livingston, Louisiana, operating facilities in the network include GEO600 in Germany, KAGRA in Japan, and VIRGO in Italy. A sixth observatory is in the works in India. CALTECH/MIT/LIGO LAB

Radio-frequency data collected from millions of sources in the universe have since challenged the steady-state theory of cosmology, helped humankind understand how the universe was born and evolved, and whether the laws of nature that scientists were formulating and testing on the earth really applied throughout the cosmos.

Optical astronomy – using light we can see – has had a livelier, more boisterous history because the first instruments pointed at the stars were our own eyes. Even so, since 2000, programmes like the Sloan Digital Sky Survey have mapped millions of galaxies, revealing the universe's structure at its largest scales, and provided evidence for the existence of dark matter and dark energy.

Similarly, gravitational-wave astronomy could help astronomers understand how the population of neutron stars and black holes rose and fell across space, across time. In fact, astronomers can consider the galaxies from which gravitational-wave signals might originate, then combine their redshifts – how much their light is being stretched – and statistical information about black-hole masses with the distance data encoded in the signals to estimate how fast the universe is expanding.

Such an analysis attempted this year estimated 75 km/s per megaparsec, around 26% more precise than the previous estimate based on gravitational-wave data. Even if the figure is still too imprecise to help scientists settle open questions in cosmology, it is a proof of concept, of sorts, and could improve in future.

Titanic residents

Indeed, the catalogue itself has some way to go. In 2017, the LIGO detectors recorded gravitational waves emitted by two neutron stars that inspiralled before merging. The collision also accompanied a bright explosion that other telescopes could study – a possibility that rarely arises with black-hole mergers. Importantly, as two neutron stars approach each other, their profound gravity distorts their shapes and the gravitational waves they emit, and measuring these particular changes could indicate how easily matter can be compressed. However, the May catalogue swung in favour of the candidate events being black holes, not neutron stars.

But this is okay: Gravitational-wave astronomy is just commencing its transition to supporting statistical studies. The detectors are improving. LIGO-India is set to begin its first observing run in 2030. European Space Agency and NASA astronomers are also working on a mission called LISA, which will use three satellites orbiting the sun to detect gravitational waves whose frequencies are too low for LIGO et al. to sense. Such waves are expected from far heavier black holes.

Over time, scientists – humans – will acquire a clearer sense of how our universe's most titanic residents are born.

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महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- **गुरुत्वाकर्षण तरंगें (Gravitational Waves)** स्पेस-टाइम (Space-time) के ताने-बाने में उत्पन्न होने वाली अदृश्य तरंगें या लहरें हैं। ठीक उसी तरह जैसे किसी शांत तालाब में पत्थर फेंकने पर पानी की सतह पर लहरें उठती हैं, ब्रह्मांड में होने वाली अत्यंत विशाल और हिंसक घटनाओं से स्पेस-टाइम में ये तरंगें पैदा होती हैं और प्रकाश की गति (3×10^8 मीटर/सेकंड) से चारों ओर फैलती हैं।

मुख्य विशेषताएं और सिद्धांत

- **आइंस्टीन की भविष्यवाणी:** अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन ने 1916 में अपने **सामान्य सापेक्षता के सिद्धांत (General Theory of Relativity)** के आधार पर इन तरंगों के अस्तित्व की भविष्यवाणी की थी। इसके ठीक 100 साल बाद, 2015 में इन्हें पहली बार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से खोजा गया।
- **उत्पत्ति के स्रोत:** ये तरंगें तब उत्पन्न होती हैं जब ब्रह्मांड में अत्यधिक द्रव्यमान (mass) वाले पिंड तीव्र गति से त्वरित (accelerate) होते हैं। इनके प्रमुख स्रोत हैं:
  - दो **ब्लैक होल (Black Holes)** का आपस में टकराना और विलय होना।
  - दो **न्यूट्रॉन तारों (Neutron Stars)** की टक्कर।
  - विशाल तारों में होने वाला विस्फोट (**सुपरनोवा**)।
  - बिग बैंग (Big Bang) के शुरुआती क्षणों से उत्पन्न अवशेष तरंगें।
- **प्रभाव:** जब ये तरंगें किसी वस्तु या पृथ्वी से होकर गुजरती हैं, तो वे स्पेस-टाइम को एक दिशा में थोड़ा खींचती (stretch) हैं और दूसरी दिशा में सिकोड़ती (squeeze) हैं। हालांकि, पृथ्वी तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते ये अत्यंत सूक्ष्म हो जाती हैं (एक परमाणु के नाभिक से भी हजारों गुना छोटी)।

इनका पता कैसे लगाया जाता है?

- **LIGO (Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory):** इन सूक्ष्म तरंगों को मापने के लिए लेजर इंटरफेरोमीटर का उपयोग किया जाता है। LIGO में 'L' आकार की दो लंबी सुरंगें (प्रत्येक 4 किमी लंबी) होती हैं, जिनमें लेजर किरणें भेजी जाती हैं। जब कोई गुरुत्वाकर्षण तरंग गुजरती है, तो इन भुजाओं की लंबाई में अत्यंत सूक्ष्म परिवर्तन आता है, जिसे लेजर की मदद से रिकॉर्ड किया जाता है।
- **पहली ऐतिहासिक खोज:** 14 सितंबर, 2015 को अमेरिका स्थित LIGO वेधशालाओं ने दो ब्लैक होल के विलय से उत्पन्न गुरुत्वाकर्षण तरंगों को पहली बार दर्ज किया (जिसकी घोषणा फरवरी 2016 में हुई)। इस खोज के लिए 2017 में भौतिकी का नोबेल पुरस्कार दिया गया।
- **भारत की भूमिका (LIGO-India):** भारत के महाराष्ट्र राज्य के हिंगोली जिले में **LIGO-India** वेधशाला का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, जो वैश्विक स्तर पर इन तरंगों के स्रोत की सटीक स्थिति का पता लगाने में मदद करेगा।

महत्व (Significance)

- **ब्रह्मांड को देखने का नया नजरिया (Multi-Messenger Astronomy):** पहले हम ब्रह्मांड को केवल प्रकाश, एक्स-रे या रेडियो तरंगों के माध्यम से देख सकते थे। गुरुत्वाकर्षण तरंगों ने हमें ब्रह्मांड को 'सुनने' या महसूस करने की क्षमता दी है।
- **अदृश्य पिंडों का अध्ययन:** ब्लैक होल जैसे पिंड प्रकाश उत्सर्जित नहीं करते, इसलिए उन्हें सामान्य दूरबीनों से नहीं देखा जा सकता। गुरुत्वाकर्षण तरंगों के माध्यम से ही उनका सीधा अध्ययन संभव हो पाया है।
- **बिग बैंग की समझ:** ये तरंगें प्रारंभिक ब्रह्मांड और उसकी उत्पत्ति के रहस्यों को सुलझाने में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान करती हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

18th BRICS
2-13 Sept. 2026

Turning battery waste into strategic mineral wealth



Shyamasis Das

Fellow at the Centre for Social and Economic Progress

In his concluding remarks at the 18th BRICS Summit in New Delhi on September 13, 2026, Prime Minister Narendra Modi warned against the "weaponisation of technology and critical minerals". His remarks assume significance amid rising global demand for critical minerals such as lithium, nickel and cobalt. As transport and other energy-intensive sectors increasingly shift towards electrification, the demand for electricity, lithium-ion batteries and electrical conductors is also growing.

Their ores are either scarce or their supply chains geographically concentrated, leaving these critical minerals vulnerable to geopolitical tensions, resource nationalism, trade restrictions and other disruptions. China currently dominates critical mineral processing. For India, which is heavily dependent on imports, securing reliable supplies has therefore become a strategic priority.

A resource closer to home

The Government of India is pursuing international partnerships and domestic exploration to secure critical mineral supplies. It must also tap a growing resource available in its backyard: minerals recovered through recycling. End-of-life (EoL) lithium-ion batteries, which contain economically valuable minerals, can be treated either as waste or as a "waste-to-wealth" resource. The opportunity is considerable if a proper recycling system is put in place.

India already uses lithium-ion batteries extensively in mobile phones and other electronic devices. Yet, when these products reach EoL, their batteries often end up in landfills or informal recycling channels run by *kabadiwalas*. While the informal sector plays an important role in waste management, its manual methods are often inefficient and unsafe. Material recovery rates are reportedly just 10%-20%, compared with over 90% in formal recycling facilities. Consequently, significant quantities of critical-mineral-bearing e-waste continue to flow through informal channels. As India shifts towards electric vehicles (EVs), can it afford to lose the economic value locked in these waste streams?

A circular battery economy can help secure India's critical mineral supplies

With more than 8.7 million EVs running on Indian roads by FY 2025-26, the volume of spent batteries is expected to rise as numbers grow. This should be viewed as a waste-management challenge and resource security opportunity.

Analysis shows recycling could meet about 10% to 12% of India's lithium demand for EV battery manufacturing. While this will not make India self-sufficient in minerals, recycled materials can serve as a strategic secondary source alongside mining and overseas sourcing. Recycling can also help build India's critical minerals processing capability, which the country currently lacks, while China has a stranglehold over critical mineral processing.

India's Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022, provide an important foundation through extended producer responsibility, but the ecosystem needs to mature. The current low volume of EoL batteries should not create complacency. "Just in time" investment in recycling facilities and logistics may not be realistic; capacity needs to be planned ahead of the expected surge in spent batteries. This creates a business risk, as plants may operate below optimal utilisation initially and face uncertainty in generating enough revenue to cover financing costs.

The strategy to adopt

India therefore needs a holistic strategy. First, recycled critical minerals should be incorporated into strategic resource planning. The proposed national critical mineral stockpile should include a mandated share of recycled minerals, creating predictable demand for domestic secondary resources and encouraging recyclers to recover minerals rather than produce only the intermediate product known as black mass.

Second, industry and research labs should intensify research and development in mineral recycling technologies. Diverse battery chemistries make recovery challenging and recycling economics can be unattractive. Technologies delivering higher mineral recovery and purity with no environmental impact will be critical.

Third, India needs standards for battery characterisation, recycled mineral quality and second-life applications, supported by testing infrastructure and a "design for repurposing and recycling" approach at the manufacturing stage.

Fourth, retired-battery collection must become easier for EV users. EV manufacturers and their dealer and service networks should offer remunerating take-back or buy-back options. Without active *aam aadmi* participation, scaling a circular economy will be difficult.

Finally, battery recyclers need patient capital to establish facilities with long gestation periods. The opportunity is significant, but battery recycling is not an immediate windfall for businesses.

Preparing for the battery surge

India should not wait for millions of retired EV batteries to accumulate before deciding what to do with them. The country is still early enough in its EV transition to build circularity into the system. Done well, battery recycling can turn an EoL liability into a domestic resource, create a new industrial ecosystem and provide a modest but meaningful buffer against critical mineral supply shocks. The EV revolution should not end when a battery leaves a vehicle. That is where India's circular-economy opportunity begins.

The views expressed are personal

YouTube Homework

- BRICS

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

बैटरी कचरे को रणनीतिक खनिज धन में बदलना (Turning battery waste into strategic mineral wealth)

- **पृष्ठभूमि:** 13 सितंबर 2026 को नई दिल्ली में 18वें ब्रिक्स शिखर सम्मेलन में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने "प्रौद्योगिकी और महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के हथियार-सशक्तिकरण (weaponisation)" के खिलाफ चेतावनी दी। इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (EVs) और ऊर्जा क्षेत्रों की वजह से लिथियम, निकल और कोबाल्ट जैसे महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों की मांग तेजी से बढ़ रही है।
- **आपूर्ति का संकट और चीन का दबदबा:** इन खनिजों की आपूर्ति भौगोलिक रूप से सीमित है और चीन का इस पर भारी वर्चस्व है। आयात पर निर्भर भारत के लिए सुरक्षित आपूर्ति एक रणनीतिक प्राथमिकता है।
- **घरेलू रीसाइक्लिंग का अवसर:** भारत में FY 2025-26 तक 8.7 मिलियन से अधिक EV सड़कों पर होने के कारण पुरानी बैटरियों का कचरा बढ़ने वाला है। सही रीसाइक्लिंग प्रणाली से भारत की लिथियम की मांग का 10% से 12% हिस्सा पूरा हो सकता है।

अपनाई जाने वाली रणनीतियाँ:

1. रीसाइक्लिंग से मिलने वाले खनिजों को रणनीतिक योजना और राष्ट्रीय स्टॉकपाइल में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।
2. खनिज रीसाइक्लिंग तकनीकों में अनुसंधान और विकास (R&D) को बढ़ावा देना।
3. बैटरी की गुणवत्ता, रीसाइक्लिंग और दूसरे जीवन (second-life) के लिए मानक तय करना।
4. पुरानी बैटरियों को वापस लेने (buy-back/take-back) के लिए निर्माताओं और डीलरों के नेटवर्क को आसान बनाना।
5. रीसाइक्लिंग संयंत्रों के लिए धैर्यवान पूंजी (patient capital) और दीर्घकालिक योजना की आवश्यकता।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

MMMI

VISTAR

VISTAR: India's radical shift towards a real-time, cutting-edge technology-driven statistical system

EXPLAINER

Santosh V. Perumal

India's statistical requirements have outgrown the conventional survey-based architecture, requiring a more scientific and technological architecture to better capture key performance indicators of the economy, even as it should avoid the growing risks of synthetic data.

Seeking to move official data collection beyond periodic surveys and administrative records, the VISTAR or Viksit Bharat Initiative for Statistical Transformation, Analytics & Research is a major overhaul of India's official statistical system at the Centre and State levels using interoperable datasets, bridging data gaps and generating timely, reliable socioeconomic indicators for evidence-based policymaking.



Real data: VISTAR must bring official estimates closer to reality than making reality appear closer to estimates. GETTY IMAGES/ISTOCK

Essential upgrades

An economy as large and diverse as India needs timely, comparable and sufficiently granular data and it is a challenge for the policymakers, who view that the success of a statistical system will depend as much on data quality, institutional coordination and statistical independence as on artificial intelligence (AI).

For an economy aspiring to become a developed nation by 2047, the statistical blind spots could translate into costly policy mistakes, misdirected investments and ineffective welfare schemes.

Approved by the Union Cabinet for 2026-27 to 2030-31, VISTAR, with an outlay of ₹4,370 crore, is designed to create a dynamic, real-time and future-ready statistical system that seeks to ensure greater data granularity, interoperability and AI readiness.

Is VISTAR different?

India's statistical system has traditionally relied more on periodic sample surveys, census and other records. The National Statistical Office, the Central Statistical Organisation and the National Sample Survey Organisation have played roles in generating national accounts, employment, consumption, industrial production and other economic indicators.

Although these entities provided a substantial foundation, limitations were in capturing the rapid structural changes in the economy.

India's National Statistical Commission itself had identified credibility, timeliness, data gaps and coordination as systemic weaknesses.

Information asymmetry within periodic survey rounds and fragmentation of conventional administrative databases across the ministries and states stymied their efficacy.

The increasing importance of services, digital businesses and the informal economy has further complicated measurement.

Displaying a tectonic shift, VISTAR combines conventional surveys with alternative data sources, including mobile-phone, scanner and e-commerce data. AI and machine learning (ML) will increasingly support data processing, validation and analysis.

Highlighting the scale of expansion, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation or MoSPI proposes conducting 59 surveys during the 16th Finance Commission cycle, against 43 major surveys in the previous cycle.

Transformative pillars

Alternative dataset will supplement conventional surveys, potentially reducing respondent burden and improving the frequency of information.

It is proposed to be done through expanded surveys, end-to-end digitalisation, methodological research and the integration of AI and ML .

Addressing the uneven statistical capabilities across States and Union Territories, VISTAR mandates financial and technical assistance to be linked to measurable outcomes which, in turn, is aimed at improving district-level estimates of employment, household consumption and unincorporated enterprises through surveys such as PLFS, HCES and ASUSE.

It will also support State and district GDP (gross domestic product) estimates and the state-level industrial production indices.

The proposed eighth Economic Census will cover non-farm establishments and their workers down to the Gram Panchayat and municipal ward levels.

It will provide the foundation for a National Statistical Business Register (SBR), enabling better identification of enterprises, particularly in the unorganised sector, potentially improving the estimates of contribution of informal economy to GDP.

Under the support for statistical strengthening (SSS) component, the Centre will provide funds to help transform the statistical capabilities of States and Union Territories via a redesigned, deliverable-linked framework.

Value addition

VISTAR's major contribution will be a radical transformation of measuring the economy through a more continuous and interconnected statistical architecture to give an evidence based understanding of India's economic realities.

District-level employment and consumption data help identify the regional statistical disparities that the national averages conceal.

Comprehensive enterprise data helps in making robust credit policies, infrastructure planning and welfare targeting.

Capturing the contribution of services and the informal businesses, which the conventional industrial indicators often miss, gives the policymakers a broader canvass while drawing the sketch of economic policies.

Interoperability will greatly help investors, researchers and businesses, benefiting from harmonised definitions, data cataloguing, machine-readable formats and common sharing protocols, which largely avoid duplication and inconsistency among sovereign databases.

VISTAR builds on earlier digital reforms than replacing them and it consolidates the computer-assisted surveys, e-SIGMA platform and existing databases, which have already improved data quality and collection, into a broader institutional framework.

The challenges

Mobile-phone records, e-commerce transactions and scanner data may asymmetrically capture digitally-connected consumers and formal businesses.

Selection bias and distortion in estimates could creep in as alternative data need not necessarily be representative, thus requiring appropriate statistical adjustments.

Integrating databases across Ministries and States requires common definitions, consistent classifications and reliable data-sharing models. Variance in state-level infrastructure, manpower and technical capabilities could undermine the comparability.

Apprehensions are on privacy, confidentiality and cybersecurity due to greater dependence on digital information; hence statistical agencies must ensure identity protection for individuals and enterprises.

Independent validation becomes crucial due to the possible AI-generated errors, algorithmic bias and inadequate transparency in automated processing.

Statistical algorithms, mathematical models or AI/ML techniques – which generate synthetic data – may reproduce the patterns, relationships and distributions in actual datasets without necessarily reproducing original observations.

The Centre's funding must translate into trained statisticians, robust field infrastructure and institutional accountability, even as preserving the professional independence of statistical agencies is also important.

Testing ground

VISTAR's efficiency will be tested against how accurately it reflects the economic and social realities, implying that the outcomes produced can be trusted and employed with confidence so that it becomes the bedrock of Viksit Bharat's ambitions.

Technological sophistication should not mask statistical authenticity.

VISTAR should bring official estimates closer to reality, than making reality appear closer to the estimates.

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- VISTAR (Viksit Bharat Initiative for Statistical Transformation, Analytics & Research) भारत सरकार की एक नई केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना (Central Sector Scheme) है, जिसका उद्देश्य देश की आधिकारिक सांख्यिकीय प्रणाली (official statistical system) को आधुनिक, तेज़ और रियल-टाइम बनाना है। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल (Union Cabinet) ने 4 नवंबर 2026 को ₹4,371.10 करोड़ के बजट के साथ इस योजना को मंजूरी दी है।

मुख्य विवरण (Key Highlights)

- पूरा नाम (Full Form). Viksit Bharat Initiative for Statistical Transformation, Analytics & Research।
- नोडल मंत्रालय. इसे सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation - MoSPI) द्वारा लागू किया जाएगा।
- अवधि और बजट. यह योजना 5 साल (वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 से 2030-31 तक) के लिए है, जिस पर ₹4,371.10 करोड़ खर्च किए जाएंगे।
- लक्ष्य (Vision). इसे 'विकसित भारत 2047' (Viksit Bharat 2047) के विज़न के साथ जोड़ा गया है ताकि नीति निर्माण (policy-making) के लिए सटीक, बारीक (granular) और रियल-टाइम डेटा उपलब्ध हो सके।

VISTAR के 3 प्रमुख स्तंभ (3 Major Components)

- सरकार ने इस पूरी योजना को तीन मुख्य हिस्सों में बांटा है:
- व्यापक सांख्यिकीय संचालन (Comprehensive Statistical Operations). इसके तहत 16वें वित्त आयोग के चक्र में सर्वेक्षणों की संख्या को 43 से बढ़ाकर 59 किया जाएगा। डेटा इकट्ठा करने से लेकर उसके विश्लेषण तक की पूरी प्रक्रिया को डिजिटल बनाया जाएगा।
- राज्यों को सांख्यिकीय सहायता (Support for Statistical Strengthening - SSS 2.0). राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को जिला स्तर (district-level) और बड़े शहरों के सटीक आंकड़े (जैसे GDP, बेरोजगारी और खपत) तैयार करने के लिए वित्तीय और तकनीकी मदद दी जाएगी।
- आठवीं आर्थिक जनगणना (8th Economic Census). राज्यों के साथ मिलकर ग्राम पंचायत और शहरी वार्ड स्तर तक गैर-कृषि प्रतिष्ठानों (non-farm establishments) और उनमें काम करने वाले लोगों का डेटा जुटाया जाएगा। इससे असंगठित क्षेत्र (unorganised sector) का GDP में सही योगदान पता चल सकेगा।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

कटिंग-एज टेक्नोलॉजी का इस्तेमाल (Use of Cutting-Edge Technology)

- AI और मशीन लर्निंग (AI & ML). डेटा की प्रोसेसिंग, जांच (validation) और विश्लेषण को तेज़ और त्रुटि-रहित बनाने के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और मशीन लर्निंग का उपयोग किया जाएगा।
- वैकल्पिक डेटा स्रोत (Alternative Data Sources). पारंपरिक सर्वेक्षणों पर निर्भरता कम करने के लिए मोबाइल फोन डेटा, रिटेल स्कैनर और ई-कॉमर्स (e-commerce) लेनदेन जैसे बिग डेटा का इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा।
- नए आर्थिक सूचकांक (New Economic Indicators). सेवा क्षेत्र और असंगठित उद्यमों की गतिविधियों को मापने के लिए 'हेडलाइन इंडेक्स ऑफ सर्विसेज प्रोडक्शन' जैसे नए सूचकांक शुरू किए जाएंगे।
- इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी और डेटा सुरक्षा (Interoperability & Privacy). अलग-अलग सरकारी विभागों के डेटाबेस को आपस में जोड़ा (harmonised) जाएगा और 'प्राइवेसी बाय डिज़ाइन' (Privacy by Design) के तहत नागरिकों के डेटा की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाएगी।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Russia, Ukraine agree to exchange prisoners as peace talks conclude

Associated Press
ABU DHABI

Russia and Ukraine agreed to a large exchange of prisoners of war (POWs), both sides said on Wednesday as two days of U.S.-mediated talks concluded, but they announced no major breakthrough on ending the conflict that began after Moscow's full-scale invasion nearly five years ago.

Hopes had been low for any significant development in the first meeting in nine months between the delegations.

Russia and Ukraine have from time to time swapped POWs but have remained far apart in their demands for accepting a peace settlement.

U.S. officials say they are determined to revive Washington's peace efforts which so far have failed to deliver significant results.

As well as postwar security guarantees for both countries, other key hurdles for negotiators are the fate of Russian-occupied Ukrainian territory and what role European countries will play in an eventual settlement.

The session was the first such meeting since February on Russia's invasion, which analysts and humanitarian organisations say has killed hundreds of thousands of soldiers and thousands of civilians.

The talks lasted for just under two hours on Wednesday, after a four-hour session the previous day.

"One of the positives is we agreed that we're going to have the biggest humanitarian release of prisoners, which we're going to finalise the numbers tomorrow," said Jared Kushner, U.S. President Donald Trump's son-in-law, after the talks in Abu Dhabi ended.

Vladimir Medinsky, the head of the Russian delegation, and Rustem Umerov, who led Kyiv's contingent, confirmed the planned POW exchange, although Mr. Medinsky noted that the agreement was "in principle".



U.S. envoy Jared Kushner speaks at a briefing during U.S.-mediated talks between Russia and Ukraine, in Abu Dhabi on Wednesday. AP

Alexander Zorin, a deputy chief of the General Staff's information department who attended the talks, told Russian state TV that it would be one of the biggest such swaps following the 1,000 soldiers returned home last year. The latest exchange could take place in the next two or three weeks, he said.

Mr. Kushner said he and U.S. envoy Steve Witkoff will travel to Moscow on Thursday to meet with President Vladimir Putin, then fly to Dublin, Ireland, to meet with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

Mr. Umerov said Kyiv's delegation was expected to meet later Wednesday with representatives of European governments, the European Union and NATO who were in the capital of the United Arab Emirates but did not attend the three-way talks.

Moscow does not want European countries, which are concerned about Russia's conduct and broader intentions on the continent, involved in the direct negotiations.

Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said European representatives could eventually join peace talks, but he said their current statements "don't indicate any desire on their part to contribute to movement along the path toward peace."

Ukraine-Russia Peace Talk
10-11 Nov 25
दबू ध्यान.

YouTube Homework

- Gaza peace Plan
- Mecca Pact
- BADR Pact

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

Climate crisis is 'outrunning us', UN chief warns COP31

Reuters
ANTALYA


Antonio Guterres

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres told world leaders at the COP31 summit in Turkiye on Wednesday that the slow international response to climate change had placed the world on a path to destruction, and that fast action is needed to avert it.

His comments set the tone for two days of rapid-fire speeches by world leaders at the UN conference on Turkiye's Mediterranean coast. The summit opened on Monday.

"The brutal truth is that the climate crisis is outrunning us. This is the path to mutually assured destruction," Mr. Guterres said, pointing to rising emissions, global temperatures and worsening climate-driven disasters.

"But science is not telling us to surrender. It is telling us to fight harder," he said. "Fossil fuels must go the way of the dinosaurs."

UNFCCC - COP-31

YouTube Homework

- UNFCCC

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

रक्षा मंत्रालय

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

PIB

भारतीय नौसेना और ओमान रॉयल नेवी ने 15वें द्विपक्षीय समुद्री अभ्यास 'नसीम अल बहर' (सी ब्रीज़) का आयोजन किया

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 11 NOV 2026 7:57PM by PIB Delhi

भारतीय नौसेना और ओमान रॉयल नेवी ने 15वें द्विपक्षीय समुद्री अभ्यास' ,नसीम अल बहर '(सी ब्रीज़ (का आयोजन किया। इसका उद्देश्यदोनों नौसेनाओं के बीच आपसी तालमेल को बढ़ाना ,पेशेवर सहयोग को मजबूत करना और आपसी समझ को बढ़ावा देना था।

बंदरगाह चरण के दौरान , दोनों नौसेनाओं की विशेषज्ञ टीमों के बीच'विषय विशेषज्ञ आदान-प्रदान '(एसएमईई (आयोजित किए गए। इन चर्चाओं में आपसी हित के प्रमुख विषयशामिल थे , जैसे विस्फोटक निस्तारण)ईओडी(, समुद्री सुरंगों का पता लगाने और उन्हें निष्क्रिय करने के कार्य और जलराशि विज्ञान। इन संवादों के माध्यम से विशिष्ट समुद्री क्षेत्रों में पेशेवर ज्ञान और परिचालन संबंधी अनुभवों का आदान-प्रदान हुआ।

समुद्री चरण के दौरान , भारतीय नौसेना के जहाज'सूरत ' और ओमान रॉयल नेवी के जहाज'अल-मुअज्जर 'के बीच संयुक्त परिचालन गतिविधियां हुईं। इनमें संयुक्त दौरे ,बोर्ड , तलाशी और जब्ती)बीबीएसएस (ड्रिल्स और क्रॉस-डेक ऑपरेशंस शामिल थे ,जिससे दोनों नौसेनाओं के कर्मियों को तालमेल वाली प्रक्रियाओं का अभ्यास करने और संचालन संबंधी आपसी तालमेल बढ़ाने के मौके मिले।

'नसीम अल बहर' (सी ब्रीज़) अभ्यास भारत और ओमान के बीच घनिष्ठ समुद्री साझेदारी को प्रतिबिंबित करता है, और समुद्री सहयोग को मजबूत करने के प्रति दोनों नौसेनाओं की साझा प्रतिबद्धता को रेखांकित करता है। यह अभ्यास क्षेत्रीय समुद्री साझेदारों के साथ भारतीय नौसेना के जुड़ाव को भी मजबूत करता है, जो भारत सरकार के 'महासागर' (क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा और विकास के लिए पारस्परिक और समग्र उन्नति) के विजन को आगे बढ़ाने की दिशा में एक कदम है।



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

रक्षा मंत्रालय

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

8वां भारत-म्यांमार नौसैनिक अभ्यास (इमनेक्स-26) विशाखापत्तनम में शुरू हुआ

IMNEX

प्रविष्टि तिथि: 11 NOV 2026 7:52PM by PIB Delhi

8वां भारत-म्यांमार नौसैनिक अभ्यास (इमनेक्स-26) 10 से 14 नवंबर 2026 तक विशाखापत्तनम में आयोजित किया जा रहा है। म्यांमार नौसेना का जहाज 'यूएमएस किंग सिन फ्यु शिन, आईएनएस राणा और आईएनएस सुमेधा के साथ इस अभ्यास में भाग लेने के लिए 10 नवंबर 2026 को विशाखापत्तनम पहुंचा। 10 नवंबर 2026 को आईएनएस राणा पर उद्घाटन समारोह आयोजित किया गया, जिसके साथ ही इस द्विपक्षीय अभ्यास की शुरुआत हुई।

इमनेक्स दोनों पड़ोसी देशों के बीच समुद्री सहयोग को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण मंच के रूप में कार्य करता है। यह अभ्यास दोनों नौसेनाओं को अपनी पेशेवर विशेषज्ञता साझा करने, आपसी समझ बढ़ाने और बेहतर परिचालन तालमेल विकसित करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है।

बंदरगाह चरण में पेशेवर बातचीत, विषय विशेषज्ञों का आदान-प्रदान (एसएमईई), एक-दूसरे के जहाजों का दौरा, खेलकूद गतिविधियां और परिचालन संबंधी विषयों पर चर्चा शामिल हैं। इसके बाद आने वाले 'समुद्री चरण' में समन्वित समुद्री अभियान, रणनीतिक युक्तियाँ और ऐसी गतिविधियां शामिल होंगी, जिनका उद्देश्य भाग लेने वाली इकाइयों के बीच आपसी तालमेल को बढ़ाना है।

इमनेक्स-26 भारत और म्यांमार के बीच गहरी दोस्ती और समुद्री साझेदारी को रेखांकित करता है। यह अभ्यास भारत के 'महासागर' (क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा और विकास के लिए पारस्परिक और समग्र उन्नति) विजन के अनुरूप है और समुद्री सहयोग तथा एक सुरक्षित और स्थिर क्षेत्रीय वातावरण के प्रति दोनों नौसेनाओं की साझा प्रतिबद्धता को प्रतिबिंबित करता है।



महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

भारत जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा 12–13 नवंबर 2026 को नई दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय साहित्य महोत्सव का आयोजन किया जाएगा

दो दिवसीय महोत्सव में जनजातीय लेखकों, कवियों, विद्वानों और सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र से जुड़े व्यक्तियों को एक मंच पर लाया जाएगा; इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य जनजातीय भाषाओं, मौखिक परंपराओं और मूल साहित्यिक विरासत का संरक्षण करना है

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जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा जनजातीय गौरव दिवस 2026 के उपलक्ष्य में 12–13 नवंबर 2026 को नई दिल्ली स्थित इंडिया हैबिटेट सेंटर के सिल्वर ओक में दो दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय साहित्य महोत्सव का आयोजन किया जाएगा। इस महोत्सव का उद्देश्य भारत की समृद्ध एवं विविध जनजातीय साहित्यिक परंपराओं के उत्सव के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय मंच प्रदान करना, स्वदेशी भाषाओं और मौखिक कथाओं को बढ़ावा देना तथा जनजातीय लेखकों, कवियों, कहानीकारों और पारंपरिक ज्ञान के संरक्षकों के योगदान को मान्यता देना है। उद्घाटन सत्र में केन्द्रीय जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री श्री जुएल ओराम, जनजातीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री श्री दुर्गादास उइके, नीति आयोग के माननीय सदस्य डॉ. जोरम अनिया, भारतीय भाषा समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री चामू कृष्ण शास्त्री तथा जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की सचिव श्रीमती रंजना चोपड़ा सहित अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारी और गणमान्य अतिथि उपस्थित रहेंगे।

यह महोत्सव माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के विकसित भारत@2047 के विजन के अनुरूप है। इसमें जनजातीय समुदायों के ज्ञान, भाषाओं और सांस्कृतिक योगदान को भारत के समावेशी, ज्ञान-आधारित एवं सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों पर आधारित विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग के रूप में मान्यता दी जाएगी। साथ ही, यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा कि विकसित भारत की दिशा में देश की यात्रा में जनजातीय समुदायों की आवाज़ और उनकी विरासत अभिन्न रूप से शामिल रहें। यह महोत्सव जनजातीय साहित्यिक विरासत की विविधता का जश्न मनाने के लिए देश भर के जनजातीय लेखकों, कवियों, रचनाकारों, शोधकर्ताओं, भाषाविदों, शिक्षाविदों और सांस्कृतिक कलाकारों को एक मंच पर लाएगा।

जनजातीय(आदिवासी) साहित्य भारत की सभ्यतागत और सांस्कृतिक विरासत का एक महत्वपूर्ण भंडार है। सामुदायिक इतिहास, जीवन के अनुभवों, प्रकृति के साथ संबंधों, पारंपरिक पारिस्थितिक ज्ञान और सामूहिक स्मृतियों में निहित ये साहित्यिक परंपराएं मौखिक कथाओं, गीतों, लोककथाओं, कहानी-कथन और अभिव्यक्ति के स्वदेशी रूपों के माध्यम से पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी हस्तांतरित होती रही हैं। हालांकि, कई जनजातीय भाषाओं और उनसे जुड़ी साहित्यिक परंपराओं को आज भी उनके दस्तावेजीकरण, पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी हस्तांतरण और व्यापक प्रसार से संबंधित चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

मंत्रिमण्डल

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

कैबिनेट ने फॉस्फेट और पोटाश (पीएंडके) उर्वरकों पर रबी 2026-27 (01.10.2026 से 31.03.2027 तक) के लिए पोषक तत्व आधारित सब्सिडी (एनबीएस) दरों को मंजूरी दी

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प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी की अध्यक्षता में केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने आज फॉस्फेट और पोटाश (पीएंडके) उर्वरकों पर रबी सीजन, 2026-27 (01.10.2026 से 31.03.2027 तक) के लिए पोषक तत्व आधारित सब्सिडी (एनबीएस) दरों को मंजूरी दे दी है। रबी 2026-27 के लिए संभावित बजटीय आवश्यकता लगभग 62,370.02 करोड़ रुपये होगी। यह रबी 2025-26 सीजन के लिए बजटीय आवश्यकता से लगभग 24,417.73 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। रबी 2025-26 के लिए बजट 37,952.29 करोड़ रुपये था।

लाभ:

- किसानों को रियायती, सस्ती और उचित कीमतों पर उर्वरकों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाएगी।
- उर्वरकों और कच्चे माल की अंतरराष्ट्रीय कीमतों में हाल के रुझानों को देखते हुए पीएंडके उर्वरकों पर सब्सिडी को युक्तिसंगत बनाया गया है।

कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति और लक्ष्य:

डीएपी और एनपीकेएस ग्रेड सहित पीएंडके उर्वरकों पर सब्सिडी रबी 2026-27 (01.10.2026 से 31.03.2027 तक लागू) के लिए अनुमोदित दरों के आधार पर प्रदान की जाएगी ताकि किसानों को सस्ती कीमतों पर इन उर्वरकों की सुचारू उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

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