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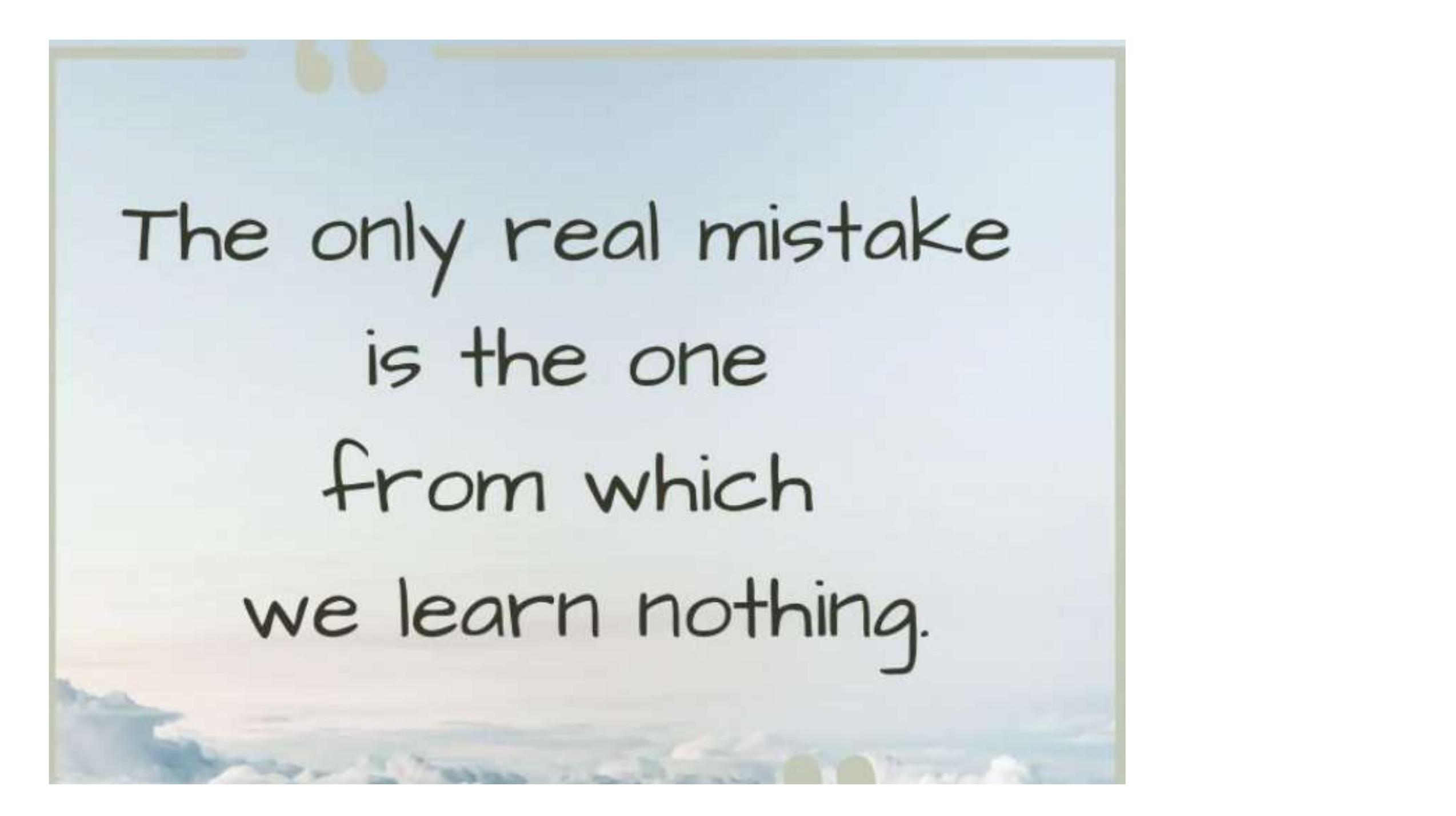
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10 MCQ QUIZ

The image features a quote centered on a background of a soft, hazy sky with light clouds. The text is written in a black, handwritten-style font. At the top and bottom of the image, there are faint, light-colored decorative elements that resemble the corners of a page or a book cover.

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is the one
from which
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By Bhunesh Sir

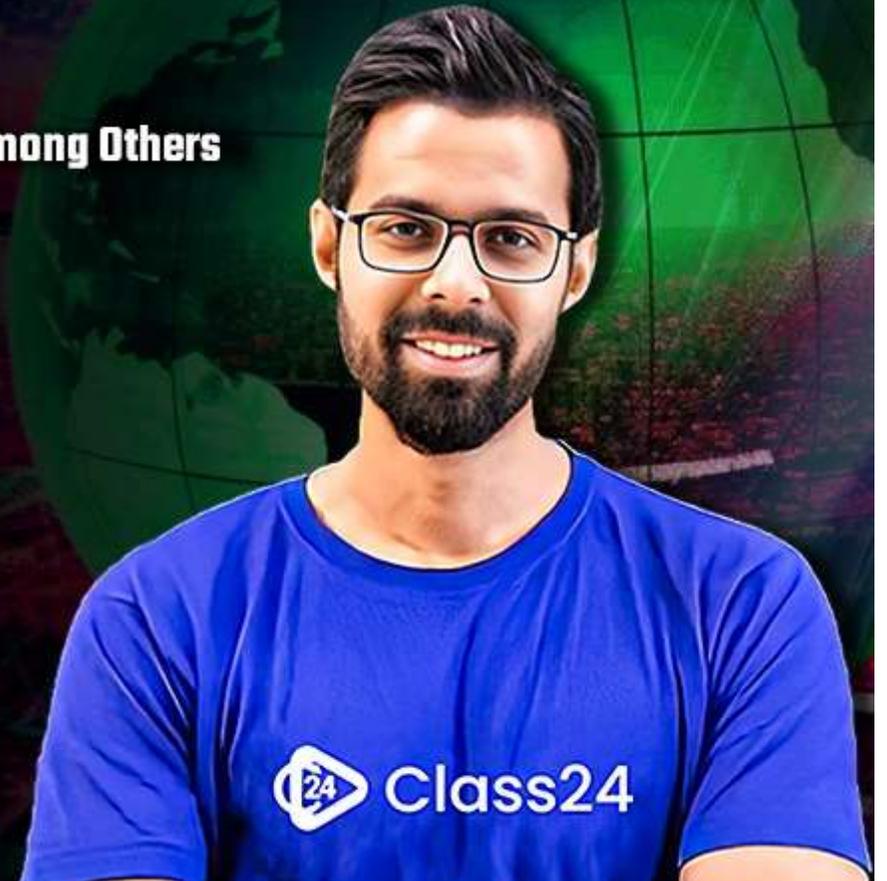
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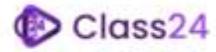
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Deepavali enters intangible heritage list

UNESCO says it strengthens social bonds, supports traditional crafts, reinforces values of generosity; PM says people are thrilled at the honour; Minister calls it a moment of national pride

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

Deepavali, India's festival of lights, was on Wednesday inscribed on the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

The inscription was adopted in the presence of Union Minister of Culture Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, senior officials, and delegates from 194 member states, international experts, and representatives of UNESCO's global network, at an event held at the Red Fort here.

The announcement came during the 20th session of the UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee.

UNESCO's inscription



Living heritage: Deepavali thrives through the contributions of potters crafting traditional earthen lamps. VIJAY SONEJI

acknowledges Deepavali as a living heritage that strengthens social bonds, supports traditional craftsmanship, reinforces values of generosity and well-being, and contributes meaningfully to several Sustainable Development Goals.

Prime Minister

Narendra Modi said people in India and around the world were thrilled at the UNESCO honour. "For us, Deepavali is very closely linked to our culture and ethos. It is the soul of our civilisation. The addition of Deepavali to the UNESCO Intangible Heritage List will

contribute to the festival's global popularity even further," he said in a post on X.

Addressing the international delegates at the event, the Union Minister said the inscription marks a moment of immense pride for India and for communities across the world who keep alive the timeless spirit of Deepavali.

Highlighting the people-centric nature of the festival, he emphasised that Deepavali thrives through the contributions of millions, including potters crafting traditional 'diyas' (earthen lamps), artisans preparing festive decor, farmers, sweet-makers, priests, and households that uphold age-old customs.

(With PTI inputs)

- **What is Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)?**

- ICH includes **living traditions**, not monuments or archaeological sites.

UNESCO categorises ICH into **five domains**:

- Oral traditions
- Performing arts
- Social practices, rituals, festivals
- Knowledge related to nature & universe
- Traditional craftsmanship
- These are practices transmitted across generations, strengthening **identity, diversity, and community cohesion**.

- 
- **How Does an Element Qualify for UNESCO ICH?**
 - To enter the UNESCO list, a cultural practice must be:
 - **Inclusive**
 - **Representative**
 - **Community-based**
 - Strongly rooted in **collective identity**
 - Examples given in the article:
 - “Artisanal know-how and culture of baguette bread” added earlier by France.
 - UNESCO also prioritises:
 - Customs under threat
 - Traditions linked to community survival and cohesion

-
- **Deepavali (Diwali)** – India’s *festival of lights*.
 - On **11 December 2024**, UNESCO added it to the **Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**.
 - Announced during the **20th session of UNESCO’s Intergovernmental Committee**.
 -
 - **2. Event Details**
 - Inscription ceremony held at **Red Fort, New Delhi**.
 - Attended by:
 - Union Culture Minister **Gajendra Singh Shekhawat**
 - Delegates from **194 member states**
 - UNESCO global experts.
 -

-
- **Why UNESCO Added Deepavali**
 - UNESCO acknowledged Deepavali as:
 - A **living heritage** that:
 - Strengthens **social bonds**
 - Supports **traditional artisans & crafts**
 - Reinforces **values of generosity and well-being**
 - Contributes to **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**:
 - SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities & Communities
 - SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption
 - SDG 8 – Decent Work (traditional craft economy)

4. Government Statements

Prime Minister's message

- Deepavali is "*the soul of our civilisation*"; closely linked to Indian ethos.
- Inscription is a matter of **national pride**.
- Will promote global recognition of Indian culture.

Culture Minister's message

- Deepavali thrives through contributions of:
 - Potters crafting diyas
 - Artisans preparing décor
 - Farmers, sweet-makers, priests
 - Households preserving age-old customs
 - Represents India's **people-centric cultural heritage**.
-

5. Cultural Significance

- Festival symbolises:
 - Victory of **good over evil**
 - Community participation and harmony
 - Transmission of **inter-generational traditions**
- Millions of small-scale artisans depend economically on Deepavali.

-
- India now has **18 elements** in UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage List, including:
 - Yoga
 - Kumbh Mela
 - Vedic chanting
 - Chhau dance
 - Ramman
 - Ramlila
 - Nawrouz festival
 - Durga Puja (2021)
 - UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Convention was adopted in **2003**.
 - India ratified the convention in **2005**.
 - The Representative List aims to **promote visibility** and **awareness** of intangible heritage.

Q. Consider the following statements regarding UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage List:

1. It aims to ensure better visibility and awareness of intangible cultural practices.
2. Deepavali is the latest Indian entry inscribed in 2024.
3. Only cultural items from UN member states can be inscribed.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only**
- B. 2 and 3 only**
- C. 1 and 3 only**
- D. 1, 2 and 3**

SIR and the annihilation of rights

In the second phase of the special initiative Revision (SIR) exercise conducted by the Election Commission of India (ECI) in ongoing in 12 States and Union Territory. The exercise will cover nearly 81 crore voters across Section 10 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, says that any person who is "ordinarily resident in a constituency" can be enrolled in the electoral rolls. In 1999, the Gauhati High Court provided an expansive interpretation of "ordinarily [a] resident" as anybody who is "a habitual resident of that place" and that "the man has the intention to dwell permanently". It added that an ordinary resident would be such that any "reasonable man will accept him as the resident of that state". And an emerging constitutional morality, the HC and the judiciary have operated on the premise of presumed citizenship. Any resident adult was by default considered to be a valid voter.

The current SIR makes a U-turn from such a default presumption of citizenship. Regardless of having voted in earlier elections, voters are now back to match their names and documents with the electoral rolls of 2002-2008. Such an inversion of responsibility by shifting the onus of compliance from the state to the people risks disenfranchising many women, migrants, and the homeless are likely to be most hit.

Technocratic playbook
Such an architecture appears to have strong resemblances with the technocratic playbooks of the Union government in welfare schemes that has led to large-scale exclusions. The formula is straightforward: shift the responsibility of inclusion from the state to the people, give strict targets to officials with strict protocols, discipline officials to achieve 100% coverage in a short time, give an ultimatum to comply or strip away their rights, and then show efficiency.



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Balaraman Satyanam teaches in Anna University, Bangalore and is an affician with LeVeitch India. Views are personal.

gains claiming de-duplication by deleting people. This is how it has played out in MGNREGA and many other welfare programmes. Every rural household to be de-duplicated by the government work. Prior to 2022, MGNREGA workers were paid using an account-based system (ACS) which had a high error rate. In 2022, the Union government mandated the use of the Aadhaar-based payment system (ABPS) in MGNREGA which meant that workers had to link their MGNREGA job cards with their Aadhaar. Without this, their right to work would cease. Procedures on dealing with mismatches across workers' two documents were unclear. Some officials got overwhelmed with the quantity of work while some others transferred the responsibility of fixing document errors to workers. While many workers were unaware of how to do this, several others were not in their village to complete this within the stipulated period. To hastily achieve 100% Aadhaar linking targets set by the Union government, many officials then began deleting workers from the MGNREGA database. In an ongoing research paper, based on a random sample of 2.98 lakh of worker deletions between 2022 and 2024, we find that since ABPS became mandatory, an estimated two-thirds of those deleted in India were deleted on grounds of being "unwilling to work". This is a legal violation, as per the Act.

The logic in SIR goes beyond this. The 2002-2008 rolls are not just outdated and even a minor mismatch between present details and the earlier electoral rolls can lead to notices and potential deletion. In 2023, the Union government introduced the National Mobile Monitoring System (NMMS) app to digitally record attendance of workers. On the one hand, this shifted the onus of compliance to many workers and on the other, it added in newer forms of corruption. The Ministry

of Rural Development has itself flagged that the NMMS is being "misused or manipulated" in several instances. Workers protested to have the app scrapped, the government instead introduced an additional digital layer of pushing workers to do an e-SVC. With stringent capture and timelines, frontline officials had limited scope to address the irregularities related to absence and recurring app or documentation errors. In 2023, the government took 27 lakh deletions in just one month because the administrative route to close pending records.

Constitutional morality
What is eerily similar in the structural adventures in MGNREGA and the SIR is the structural codification of mechanisms. Even self-meaning officials are pressured to focus on deadlines and targets. Unable to cope with pressures, some have reportedly taken their own lives. And, among others, since field officials are judged based on targets such as completion rates, they are likely to be more inclined to complete their progress. By the time the harmful consequences are known, it becomes a fait accompli. For example, it took more than a year for the Union government to issue a standard operating procedure on worker deletions, much after the rights of millions got deleted. Also, grievance channels are inaccessible for vulnerable groups, because they require procedural agency that is rarely available.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar stressed on the need for constitutional morality. An interpretation of this is that institutions must embody fraternity, which implies that the inclusion must be the norm and exclusion the exception. But by inverting the citizen-state relationship and putting the onus of onerous documentation on people, the EC is compromising the constitutional morality. In turn, the policy risks the annihilation of state and folk art. It is still unclear, as suggested by experts, social audits can be an alternative to the SIR.

Winds of change in music

Changes have caught up with the sabbas in Chennai in many ways

S. K. Rajagopal
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Tamil Nadu

A Chennai prepares to immerse itself in yet another music season, the decision of the Music Academy — one of the city's pre-eminent cultural institutions — to inaugurate its 99th Annual Music Conference and Concerts reflects a significant shift from its prior view on music.

Chennai's Carnatic music scene has long been a bastion of conservatism, with its repertoire rooted in traditional forms and performance styles. Yet, in recent years, there has been a noticeable shift towards more experimental and contemporary sounds. This shift is reflected in the programming of the Music Academy's annual events, which now include works by younger composers and performers.

Among the new experimental works featured in the Music Academy's annual events are pieces by composers like Pravin Srinivas, who blends Carnatic music with folk and western classical music, and composers like Pravin Srinivas, who blends Carnatic music with folk and western classical music.

Changes have caught up with the sabbas in Chennai in many ways. Even the language of performance is no longer an issue. Singers who once chose Telugu or Sanskrit compositions of the Carnatic Trinity and other composers in other languages to showcase their *vishay* at the Music Academy now frequently opt for Tamil songs as the main item, or even for the *ragan-tanam-pallavi*.

A variety of factors has ushered in this shift. The older singers who traced their roots to the composite *Thangavayal* region are being replaced by artists from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and other parts of the country. The younger generation, influenced by global music trends and the need for broader appeal, is pushing for more contemporary sounds. The inclusion of non-traditional instruments like the harmonium and tabla, and the use of modern production techniques, are also contributing to the evolution of the genre.

The Music Academy, once a bastion of conservatism, is now embracing change. The inclusion of non-traditional instruments like the harmonium and tabla, and the use of modern production techniques, are also contributing to the evolution of the genre.

artists from other genres, experiments with new forms, and performance for wider and diverse audiences. In the age of the Internet, they no longer relate to Carnatic music solely as a sacred, bhakti-oriented art. Tradition and *sangraha*, as a result, cannot be interpreted in the old ways. Carnatic music is a full-time profession today. When artists collaborate across genres they do so not just for popularity but with commitment and understanding.

Among the new experimental works featured in the Music Academy's annual events are pieces by composers like Pravin Srinivas, who blends Carnatic music with folk and western classical music, and composers like Pravin Srinivas, who blends Carnatic music with folk and western classical music.

The members of a Carnatic Quartet — featuring violinist Shreyas Iyengar, and percussionist Pravin Srinivas — each with a strong Carnatic background — along with para-artists Deepan and 'Rock' Raj (Badrinarayana) of the Friends and Family Music Society, have explained how collaboration and exchange of ideas have enriched their understanding of music.

The Chennai Sargamam, re-launched by the DMK government headed by M. Karunanidhi and chaired by MP Kanimozhi, also facilitated encounters between Carnatic and folk artists, and took Carnatic concerts to public parks. Vocalist Sanjay Subramanian, in his memoir *On That Note*, recalls how he once resolved to be a purely classical singer-cum-sitarist — including P. Unnikrishnan, Bombay Jayashri, and Bibbayanee — an *evam*. With stringent capture and timelines, frontline officials had limited scope to address the irregularities related to absence and recurring app or documentation errors. In 2023, the government took 27 lakh deletions in just one month because the administrative route to close pending records.

Sudan civil war: Deepening humanitarian crisis

With close to 10 million people fleeing their homes, the displacement crisis in Sudan is currently the largest and fastest growing

DATA POINT

Devyanshi Bhasin

Sudan's economy has contracted sharply since the civil war broke out between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on April 18, 2023. Its GDP, which had already been weakening, saw its steepest contraction in 2023-24, shrinking by 29% (Chart 1).

The civil war stems from a power struggle between the SAF, led by General Abdel Fattah el-Burhan, and the RSF, commanded by Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, "Hemmed". Tensions between the two forces (who had earlier cooperated in the removal of former President Omar al-Bashir in 2019 and later jointly carried out the 2021 coup) escalated over plans to integrate the RSF into the national army. Reports said both generals wanted to cling to power, unwilling to give up wealth and influence. The dispute became a nationwide conflict, splitting Sudan into zones of control: the SAF in the east and centre, including Port Sudan and parts of Khartoum, and the RSF across most of Darfur and large parts of Kordofan.

The RSF has intensified its offensive across the Kordofan region even as a recent drone strike on the town of Kabajja killed scores of civilians, including children, according to the UN. The attack on Kabajja, an army-held area in South Kordofan, involved three strikes. A kindergarten and a hospital were hit, and a third strike was carried out as residents attempted to rescue injured children.

The strike comes at a time when the RSF is consolidating control in western Sudan and pushing deeper into the oil-rich Kordofan region, where the SAF is attempting to secure key routes linking central Sudan to the west. Analysts say the RSF's territorial gains in Darfur and Kordofan give it the basis to

run a parallel administration in the west, while the SAF retains central and eastern areas.

The escalation in Kordofan follows a major shift in the war: the fall of El Fasher after an 18-month siege. El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur, was the last SAF stronghold in the region. During the siege, the RSF encircled the city using sand berms and cut off all civilian movement. Data from ACLED show nearly 400 incidents of violence targeting civilians in El Fasher and surrounding areas between April 2023 and late October 2023. More than 50% of these incidents occurred in 2023. Over 1,400 people were reported killed in the region in this period.

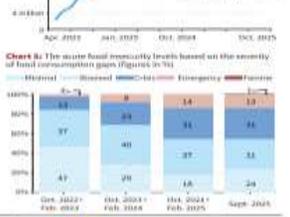
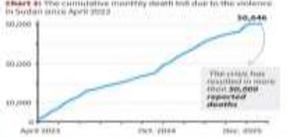
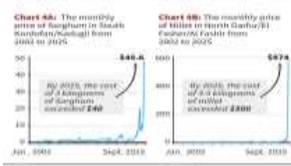
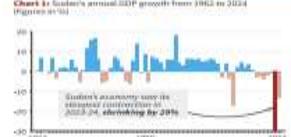
The humanitarian crisis remains severe. The conflict has resulted in more than 40,000 reported deaths (Chart 2). Displacement figures show that at least 5.6 million people have been forced to flee their homes as of September 2023 (Chart 3), the largest as well as the fastest growing displacement crisis globally.

Market data show how the conflict is reshaping survival conditions. In Kadugli, the capital of South Kordofan, the price of sorghum remained relatively stable for nearly two decades until the conflict resumed. Recent figures show that prices have surged more than twofold, crossing \$40 for a three kilogram measure in 2023 (Chart 4A). In El Fasher, the effect on food access has been even more extreme. By 2023, the cost of 3.5 kilograms of millet exceeded \$100 (Chart 4B).

Nationwide food insecurity data shows a worsening of conditions over the past three years (Chart 5). Sudan entered famine conditions for the first time in September 2023, with 1% of the population now classified at the highest level of food insecurity. The share of the population with minimal food security came down from 47% in late 2022 to 24% in September 2023. State-level food security rose from 13% to 31%.

In dire straits

The data for the charts were sourced from the World Bank, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, OCHA, ACLED and IOM Dis Migration



FROM THE ARCHIVES

The Hindu

FIFTY YEARS AGO DECEMBER 11, 1978

Nepal decrees price cuts of 10 to 30 per cent

Kathmandu, Dec. 10: The Government of Nepal last night announced a 10-point programme to bring about "concrete improvement" in the economic and industrial fields.

Among the economic measures contained in the White Paper are a reduction of prices by 10 to 30 per cent of a variety of consumer goods and construction materials.

The prices of consumer goods sold by National Trading Limited, a State-owned Corporation, is reduced by 10 per cent and construction material, by 20 per cent. Fertiliser will cost 16 per cent less which should be welcome as the Kingdom is observing this year as "agricultural year".

But, a staple food of the people, will cost less by 20 per cent a kilogramme.

The White Paper which has been issued within days of the new Prime Minister, Dr. Purna Gurung's diagnosis that the country is passing through a "critical economic phase", calls upon all Government corporations to reduce their overhead costs within three months. Ministers have also been asked to streamline their working.

Shortly after Dr. Gurung became Prime Minister he said that his Council of Ministers will face "hard core" problems of price increase, corruption and red-tapism.

A notable measure is that the private sector will be enlarged and it will play "a dominant role" as well also be allowed alongside the public sector to trade in rice.

As for the public sector, a "clarified" field of operations is to be confined to certain commodities and essential services. The commodities were not identified in the White Paper, which said they would be announced later.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO DECEMBER 11, 1928

Production of raw silk in the empire

London, Dec. 10: According to "The Daily Telegraph" the Department of Overseas Trade is considering the possibility of promoting the production of raw silk within the Empire.

Preliminary investigation shows that Cyprus, Georgia Highlands, North Queensland, Hongkong, Iraq and parts of India are suitable.



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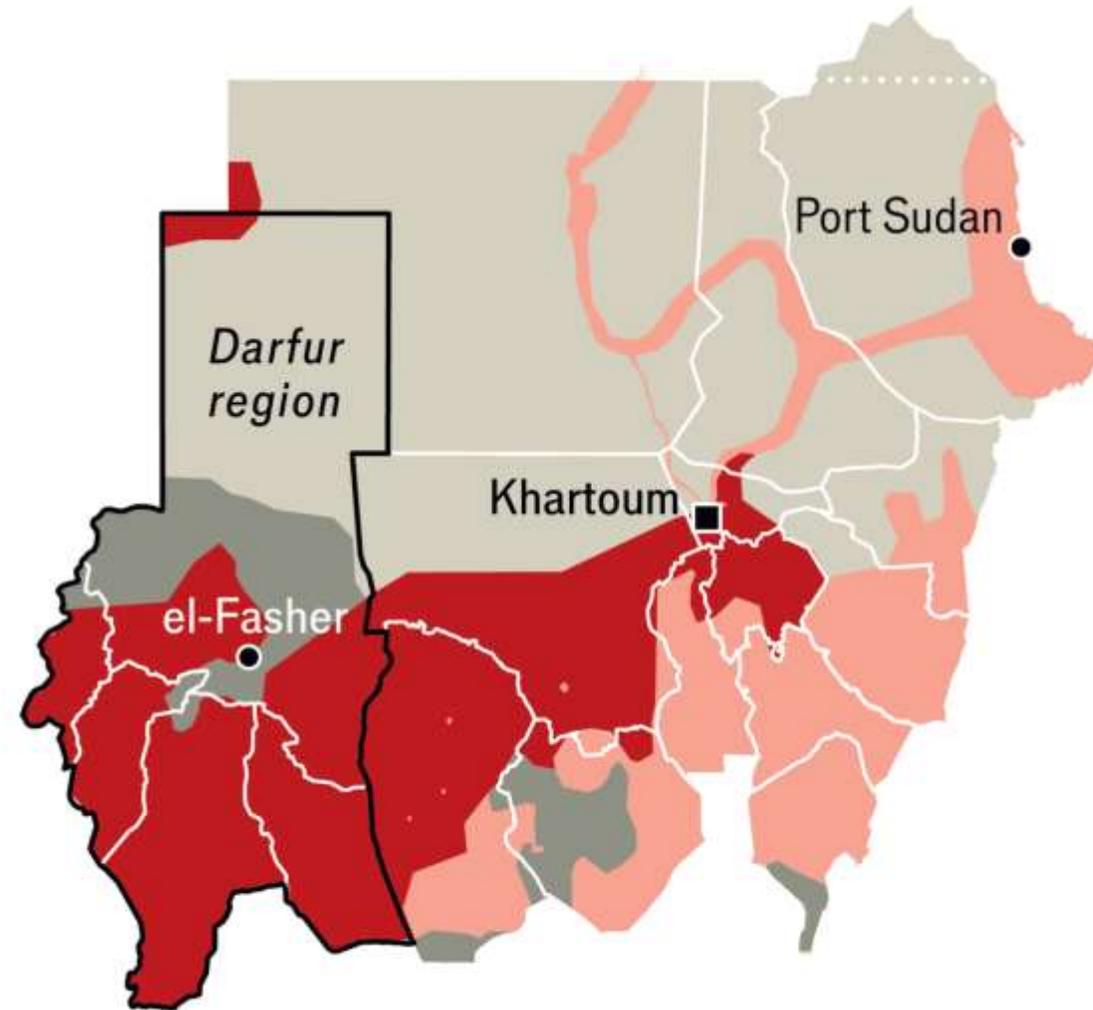
ETHIOPIA

**INDIAN
OCEAN**

Sudan, areas of control

At May 23rd 2024

■ RSF ■ SAF ■ Militias and rebel groups



Source: Thomas van Linge

■ Sparsely populated areas

2. Territorial Division of Sudan

- **SAF controls:** Khartoum (parts), Port Sudan, east & central Sudan
 - **RSF controls:** Most of Darfur + large parts of Kordofan
 - Result = **de facto partition** of Sudan into rival administrative zones
-

3. Major Shift: Fall of El Fasher (North Darfur)

- El Fasher = **last major SAF stronghold** in Darfur
 - After **18-month siege**, fell to RSF in Oct 2025
 - During siege:
 - RSF used **sand berms** to encircle the city
 - Civilians' movement blocked
 - ACLED recorded **~400 incidents of violence** (Apr 2023–Oct 2025)
 - **1,400+ civilian deaths**
-

4. Escalation in Kordofan Region

- RSF launched major offensive
- UN-confirmed drone strike in *Kalogi* (South Kordofan) killed dozens, including children
- 3 strikes hit:
 - Kindergarten
 - Hospital
 - Civilians attempting rescue operations
- RSF consolidating control in **oil-rich Kordofan** ↓

5. Humanitarian Crisis

Deaths & Displacement

- **50,000+ deaths** (reported)
- **9.8 million displaced** (as of Sept 2025) → *world's fastest-growing displacement crisis*

Food Insecurity

- Sorghum prices in Kadugli (S. Kordofan) increased **10×** (Chart 4A)
 - In El Fasher:
 - 3.5 kg millet cost **>\$500** (Chart 4B)
 - Sudan classified as entering **famine-like conditions (Sept 2025)**:
 - 1% population at *highest food insecurity level*
 - Crisis-level food insecurity rose **13% → 31%**
 - People with minimal food security declined **47% → 24%**
-

6. Economic Collapse

- GDP shrank **29% in 2023–24** — steepest drop in decades
- Pre-war economy was already weakened due to:
 - Chronic inflation
 - Political instability
 - Reduced oil revenues

Why Sudan Matters

Sits at the crossroads of:

- Red Sea maritime routes
- Sahel conflict zone
- Middle East political influence (UAE–Saudi–Egypt triangulation)

Risk of:

- Regional spillover into Chad, Ethiopia, South Sudan
- Renewed refugee flows to Europe
- Human smuggling corridors expanding

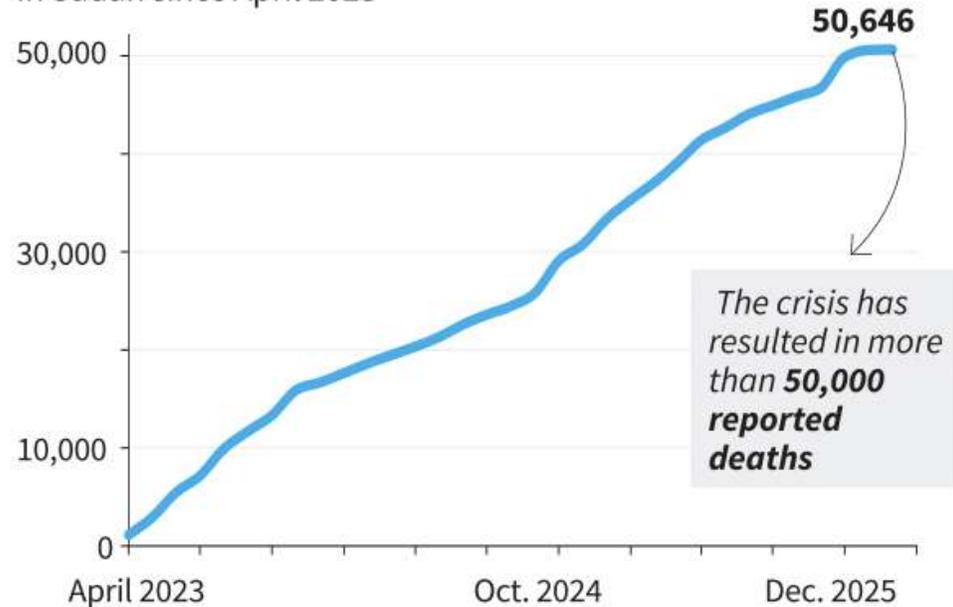
-
- Sudan split in 2011 → **South Sudan became independent.**
 - RSF evolved from **Janjaweed militias**, infamous from the Darfur genocide (2003).
 - Sudan is on the **UN's Least Developed Countries (LDC)** list.
 - The conflict has disrupted:
 - **WFP operations,**
 - **UNHCR refugee corridors,**
 - **AU–IGAD mediated peace process.**
 - IMF estimates Sudan's inflation repeatedly exceeded **250%** post-2020.
 - The war risks turning Sudan into a **failed state akin to Yemen/Libya.**

In dire straits

The data for the charts were sourced from the World Bank, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, OCHA, ACLED and IOM UN Migration



Chart 2: The cumulative monthly death toll due to the violence in Sudan since April 2023



1 Over half the violence in El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur, and surrounding areas since April 2023 occurred in 2025

2 Over 1,400 people were reportedly killed in El Fasher and its surrounding regions in this period

Chart 1: Sudan's annual GDP growth from 1962 to 2024 (figures in %)

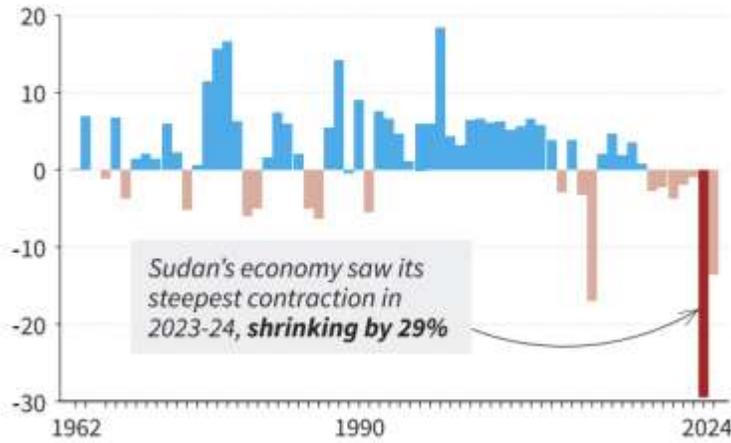


Chart 3: The number of people internally displaced in Sudan since April 2023 (figures in million)

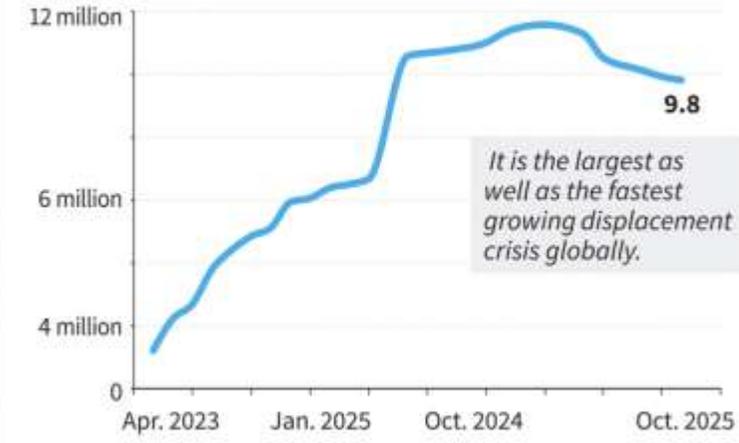


Chart 4A: The monthly price of Sorghum in South Kordofan/Kadugli from 2002 to 2025

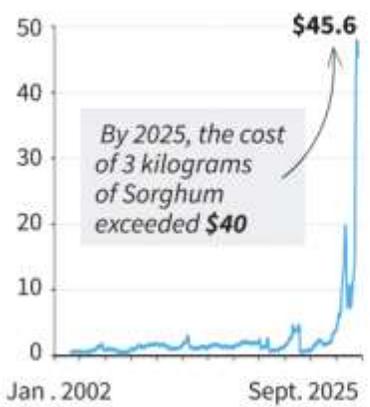


Chart 4B: The monthly price of Millet in North Darfur/El Fasher/Al Fashir from 2002 to 2025

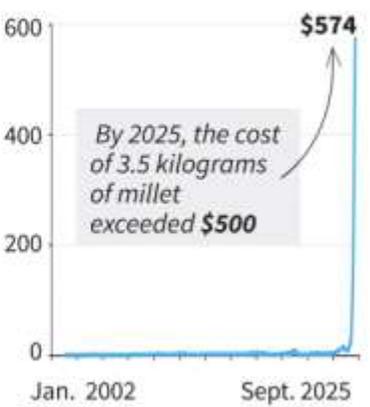
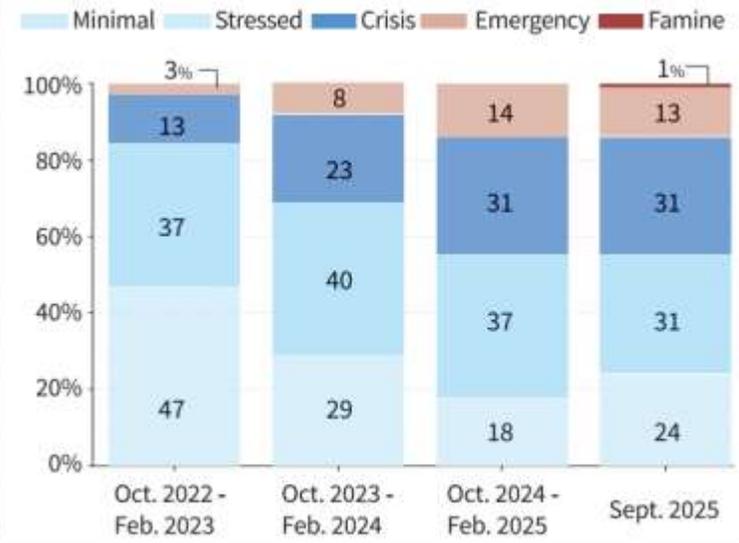


Chart 5: The acute food insecurity levels based on the severity of food consumption gaps (figures in %)



Q. With reference to the ongoing conflict in Sudan, consider the following statements:

1. The Rapid Support Forces (RSF) originated from militia groups active during the Darfur conflict.
2. El Fasher, which fell after an 18-month siege, was the last major SAF stronghold in North Darfur.
3. Sudan's GDP grew by more than 10% during the first year of the civil war.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only**
- B. 2 and 3 only**
- C. 1 and 3 only**
- D. 1, 2 and 3**

Top 10% earners in India get 58% of national income, bottom half 15%

Aanchal Magazine
New Delhi, December 10

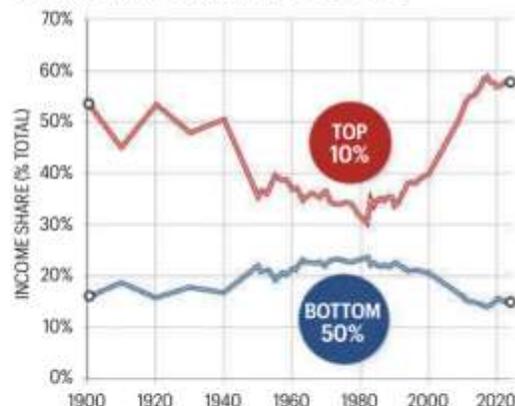
INCOME INEQUALITY in India remains among the highest in the world, with top 10 per cent of earners capturing 58 per cent of national income, while bottom 50 per cent receive only 15 per cent, according to the latest World Inequality Report 2026, edited by economists Lucas Chancel, Ricardo Gómez-Carrera, Rowaida Moshrif, and Thomas Piketty. Wealth inequality is even greater in India, with the richest 10 per cent holding around 65 per cent of total wealth and the top 1 per cent holding about 40 per cent, the report released by the World Inequality Lab on Wednesday said.

As per the earlier World Inequality Report 2025, the top 10 per cent in India held 57 per cent of the total national income while the bottom 50 per cent's share was 13 per cent in 2021.

"Average annual income per capita is around 6,200 euros (PPP), and average wealth stands at about 28,000 euros (PPP). Female labour participation remains very low at 15.7 per cent, showing no improvement over the past decade. Overall, inequality in India remains deeply entrenched across income, wealth, and gender dimensions, highlighting persistent structural divides within the economy," the report, prefaced by economists Jayati Ghosh and Joseph Stiglitz, said.

Globally, wealth has reached historic highs but remains very unevenly distributed, with the top 0.001 per cent, comprising

Income shares in India: 1900-2024



INTERPRETATION: THE TOP 10% INCOME SHARE IS EQUAL TO 58% IN 2024. INCOME IS MEASURED AFTER THE OPERATION OF PENSIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEMS AND BEFORE INCOME TAX. | SOURCES AND SERIES: WIR2026.WID.WORLD.METHODOLOGY.

Inequality outlook – India

Group	INCOME		WEALTH	
	Avg. Income (PPP €)	Share of total (%)	Avg. Wealth (PPP €)	Share of total (%)
Full pop.	6,224	100%	28,141	100%
Bottom 50%	940	15%	1,801	6.4%
Middle 40%	4,247	27.3%	20,120	28.6%
Top 10%	35,901	57.7%	182,913	65%
Top 1%	140,649	22.6%	1,128,435	40.1%

INTERPRETATION: COUNTRY HAS A TRANSPARENCY INDEX OF 4/20. ALL VALUES ARE ESTIMATED AT PER CAPITA (FULL POPULATION) LEVEL. SOURCES AND SERIES: WIR2026.WID.WORLD.METHODOLOGY.

fewer than 60,000 multi-millionaires, owning three times more wealth than the entire bottom half of humanity. Their share has grown steadily from almost 4 per cent in 1995 to over 6 per cent today, and comes against the backdrop of the explosion of global inequalities

and the weakening of multilateralism, the report said.

The global top 10 per cent owns three-quarters of all wealth, while the bottom 50 per cent holds just 2 per cent, the report said. "Zooming further in, the concentration becomes staggering. The top 1 per cent

alone, roughly the adult population of the United Kingdom, controls 37 per cent of global wealth. This is more than 18 times the wealth of the entire bottom half of the world population, a group as large as the combined adult populations of China, India, the United States, Indonesia, Nigeria, Brazil, and Russia," it said.

The top one-in-a-million, collectively hold 3 per cent of global wealth, more than the bottom half of the world's adult population.

Thomas Piketty, co-director of the World Inequality Lab, said: "The World Inequality Report 2026 comes at a challenging political time, but it is more essential than ever. Only by continuing the historic movement toward equality will we be able to address the social and climate challenges of the coming decades."

Providing a geographic breakdown of global income groups in 1980 and 2025, the report said in 1980, the global elite was concentrated in North America & Oceania, Europe. Latin America also had some presence near the top, but China and India were almost entirely confined to the bottom half of the distribution. "At that time, China had virtually no presence among the global elite, while India, Asia in general, and Sub-Saharan Africa were heavily concentrated in the very lowest percentiles," it said.

By 2025, China's position has shifted upward with much of its population having moved into the middle 40 per cent, and a growing share having entered the upper-middle segments of

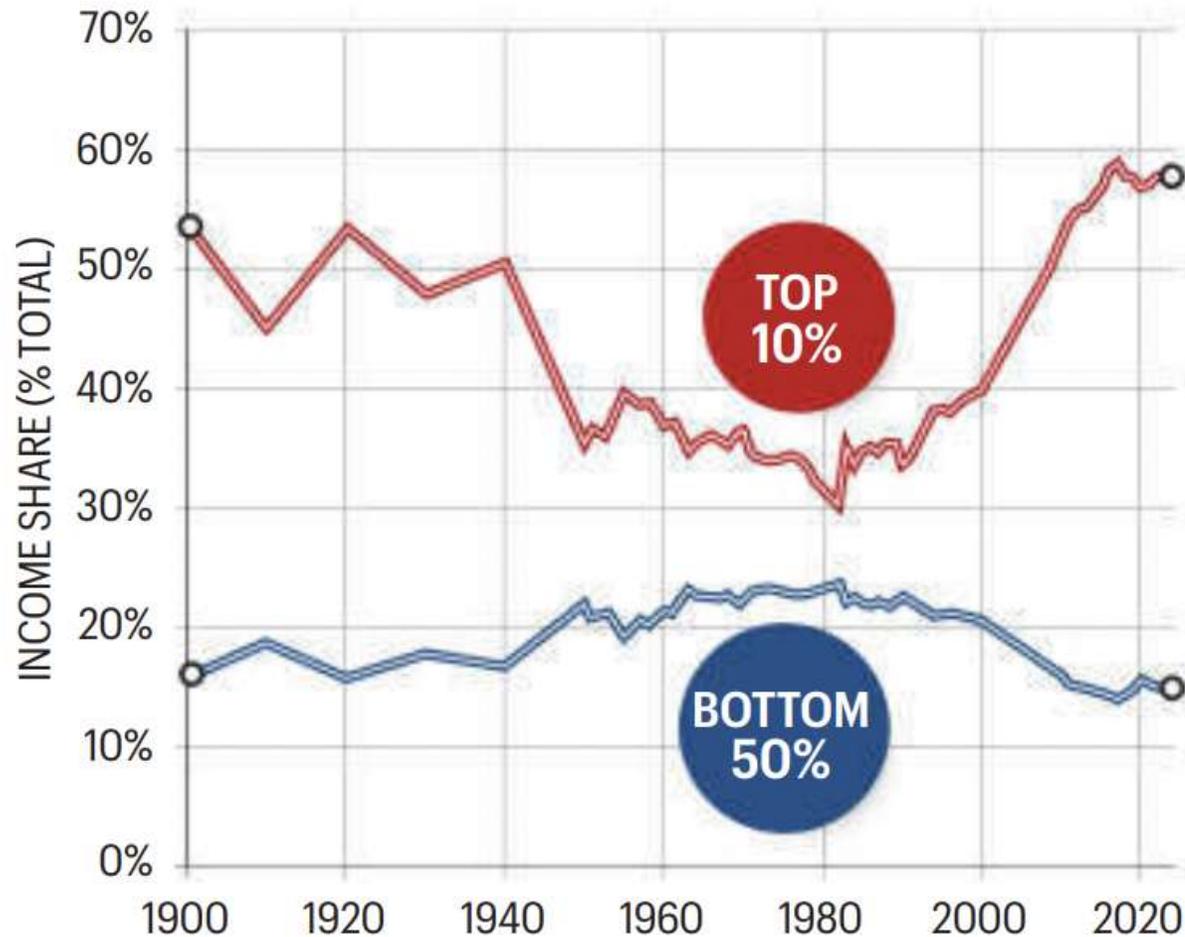
the global distribution. India, the report said, has lost relative ground: in 1980, a larger part of its population was in the middle 40 per cent, but today almost all are in the bottom 50 per cent. Sub-Saharan Africa has also remained in the lower half of the global distribution.

In gender terms, the pay gap persists across all regions, especially for unpaid labour. Excluding unpaid work, women earn only 61 per cent of what men earn per working hour; and when unpaid labour is included, this figure falls to just 32 per cent. "Globally, women capture just over a quarter of total labour income, a share that has barely shifted since 1990. When analysed by regions, in the Middle East & North Africa, women's share is only 16 per cent; in South & Southeast Asia it is 20 per cent; in Sub-Saharan Africa, 28 per cent; and in East Asia, 34 per cent. Europe, North America & Oceania, as well as Russia & Central Asia, perform better, but women still capture only about 40 per cent of labour income," it said.

The report also highlighted the climate crisis stating that the poorest half of the global population accounts for only 3 per cent of carbon emissions associated with private capital ownership, while the top 10 per cent account for 77 per cent of emissions. The wealthiest 1 per cent account for 41 per cent of private capital ownership emissions, almost double the amount of the entire bottom 90 per cent combined, the report stated.

FULL REPORT ON
WWW.INDIANEXPRESS.COM

Income shares in India: 1900-2024



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Top 1%	140,649	22.6%	1,128,435	40.1%

Income Distribution

- **Top 10%** earners in India capture **58% of national income**.
- **Bottom 50%** population receives **15%** of national income.
- Income inequality in India is **one of the highest in the world**.

Wealth Distribution

- Wealth inequality even more severe:
 - **Top 1%** hold **40%** of total wealth.
 - **Top 10%** hold **65%** of total wealth.
 - Bottom 50% hold **just 6%**.
-

2. Comparison with Earlier Years (Historical Trend)

- In **2022**, top 10% held **57%** of income → now **58%**.
- In **2022**, bottom 50% held **13.9%** → now **15%** (slight increase).
- Inequality in India has been **rising steadily since the 1980s**, widening sharply post-1991 reforms.

3. Reasons for Inequality

Structural factors

- Unequal access to:
 - Education
 - Health
 - Financial assets
 - Secure employment

Labour market issues

- Female labour force participation ~**25%** → among the lowest globally.
 - Wage gaps for women extremely high:
 - Women earn **61% less per hour** than men (unpaid + paid work combined).
-

Global Wealth Trends

- The **top 1% globally** owns **~37% of global wealth**, which is more than:
 - Wealth of bottom half of world's population *combined*.
- Wealth concentration rising across regions:
 - High in **North America, Russia, India, Brazil**.

Geographic Shifts

- By **2025**, the largest share of poor populations will be in:
 - **South Asia**
 - **Sub-Saharan Africa**
 - China has reduced inequality but remains significantly unequal.
-

5. Gender Inequality Insights

- Global unpaid work:
 - Women carry **¼ of labour income** compared to men.
 - Fewer women in high-income groups globally.
 - India's gender income share stagnates at **just 18%** of total labour income earned by women.
-

6. Environmental Inequality

- The **top 10% emit over 48%** of global emissions.
 - The **bottom 50% account for only 12%**.
 - India:
 - Richest 1% emit **18% of national emissions**
 - Bottom 50% emit **just 7%**
-

7. Calls for Policy Action

The report urges:

- Progressive taxation
 - Wealth tax on ultra-rich
 - Universal social security
 - Improving public healthcare & education
 - Labour protections and gender parity
 - Climate justice + sustainable redistribution models
-

- The **World Inequality Report** is released by the **World Inequality Lab**, coordinated by economists:
 - Thomas Piketty
 - Lucas Chancel
 - Emmanuel Saez
 - Gabriel Zucman
- Data comes from:
 - National accounts
 - Wealth surveys
 - Tax data
 - Household consumption surveys
- India's wealth inequality is comparable to **Brazil & South Africa**.
- India's richest 1% now control more wealth share than in the **colonial period (1930s data)**.



Q. Consider the following statements regarding the World Inequality Report 2026:

1. It is published by the World Inequality Lab, an independent research organization.
2. In India, the top 10% earn more than half of the total national income.
3. The bottom 50% in India now own more wealth than the top 1%.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3
- 

Law providing immunity to CEC and ECs

IN LOK Sabha, Leader of Opposition Rahul Gandhi Tuesday accused the Election Commission (EC) of “colluding with those in power” and warned officials of “retroactive” action. “We will change the law retrospectively, and we will come looking for you,” he said.

He was referring to the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners



Rahul Gandhi in Lok Sabha on Wednesday. PTI

(Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, which was enacted in December 2023.

{ **LAW** }

This is what clause 16 states: “Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no Court shall entertain or continue any civil or criminal proceedings against any person who is or was a CEC or an EC for any act, thing or word, committed, done or spoken by him when, or in the course of acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty or function.”

This effectively provides legal immunity for CEC and ECs for actions taken while in office. But Rahul said that, if voted to power, he would not only amend this law but allow retrospective action to be taken against current CECs and ECs.

“They (CEC and ECs) are under the impression that this law will allow them to get away but that is not the case as we will change the law and do it retroactively,” he said. ENS

Feature	Before 2023 Act (Old System)	After 2023 Act (New Law – 2023)
Legal Basis	No dedicated law; appointments made under Article 324 + govt practice + Transaction of Business Rules	Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners Act, 2023
Authority Making Appointment	President appoints CEC & ECs based on recommendation of the Prime Minister (executive discretion)	President appoints based on recommendation of a Selection Committee
Selection Committee Composition	No statutory selection committee ; effectively the PM-led executive decided appointments	3-member Selection Committee: 1. Prime Minister (Chairperson) 2. Union Cabinet Minister (nominated by PM) 3. Leader of Opposition (Lok Sabha) (or leader of largest Opposition party)
Role of Chief Justice of India	CJI had no role traditionally SC in Anoop Baranwal (2023) directed interim inclusion of CJI until Parliament enacts a law	CJI removed → NOT part of the selection committee
Tenure	Traditionally up to 6 years or till age 65 , whichever earlier (under prior service rules)	Fixed tenure of 6 years or till age 65 , whichever earlier (same as before)
Service Conditions	CEC/ECs had status equal to a Supreme Court Judge	Status downgraded → Equivalent to Cabinet Secretary

Removal of CEC	Same as Supreme Court Judge — by Parliamentary impeachment	No change — same constitutional protection
Removal of ECs	Can be removed only on recommendation of CEC	No change
Immunity from Legal Proceedings	No explicit statutory immunity	Clause 16 grants full immunity: No civil/criminal proceedings for anything done in discharge of official duty (even after leaving office)
Search Committee (Shortlisting)	No formal panel; Govt internally chose candidates	New Search Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary – Prepares a list of 5 names for Selection Committee
Transparency Mandate	No public shortlisting mechanism	Act does not mandate transparency in criteria or evaluation
Objective Mentioned	Not explicitly stated (implicit independence under Art. 324)	"Ensure transparency and independence" (but critics argue the opposite) – Removal of CJI reduces independence – Status downgraded from SC Judge → Cabinet Secretary – Immunity clause controversial – Executive majority (2:1) in selection committee
Criticism	Executive dominance; lack of formal process	



India's First Hydrogen- Powered Train Introduced

1. Overview: India's First Hydrogen-Powered Train

- India introduced its **first indigenous hydrogen-powered train** in **December 2025**.
 - Marks a major step toward **clean mobility** and reduction of carbon emissions in the railway sector.
 - Entirely **designed, engineered, and manufactured in India**.
-

2. Indigenous Development

- Built as per specifications of **RDSO** (Research, Design & Standards Organisation).
- Represents Indian Railways' **first full-scale attempt** at:
 - Hydrogen traction technology
 - Prototype fuel cell-based propulsion
 - System engineering built from scratch

This showcases **Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliance)** in advanced railway technologies.

3. Broad Gauge Configuration — World First

- India's train is the **world's longest hydrogen-powered train on a Broad Gauge platform.**
 - Consists of **10 coaches:**
 - Includes **Two Driving Power Cars (DPCs).**
 - Combined power output: **2,400 kW**
 - Each DPC: **1,200 kW**
 - One of the **most powerful hydrogen trainsets globally.**
-

4. Why Hydrogen? Key Advantages

a) Zero Emission

- Emits only **water vapour** as by-product.
- No particulate matter, sulfur oxides, or nitrogen oxides emissions.

b) Energy Efficiency

- Hydrogen fuel cells have **higher efficiency** than diesel locomotives.

c) Strategic importance

- Helps Indian Railways meet its target of:
 - **Net-zero emissions by 2030**
 - Reduction in diesel consumption
 - Diversification of traction technologies

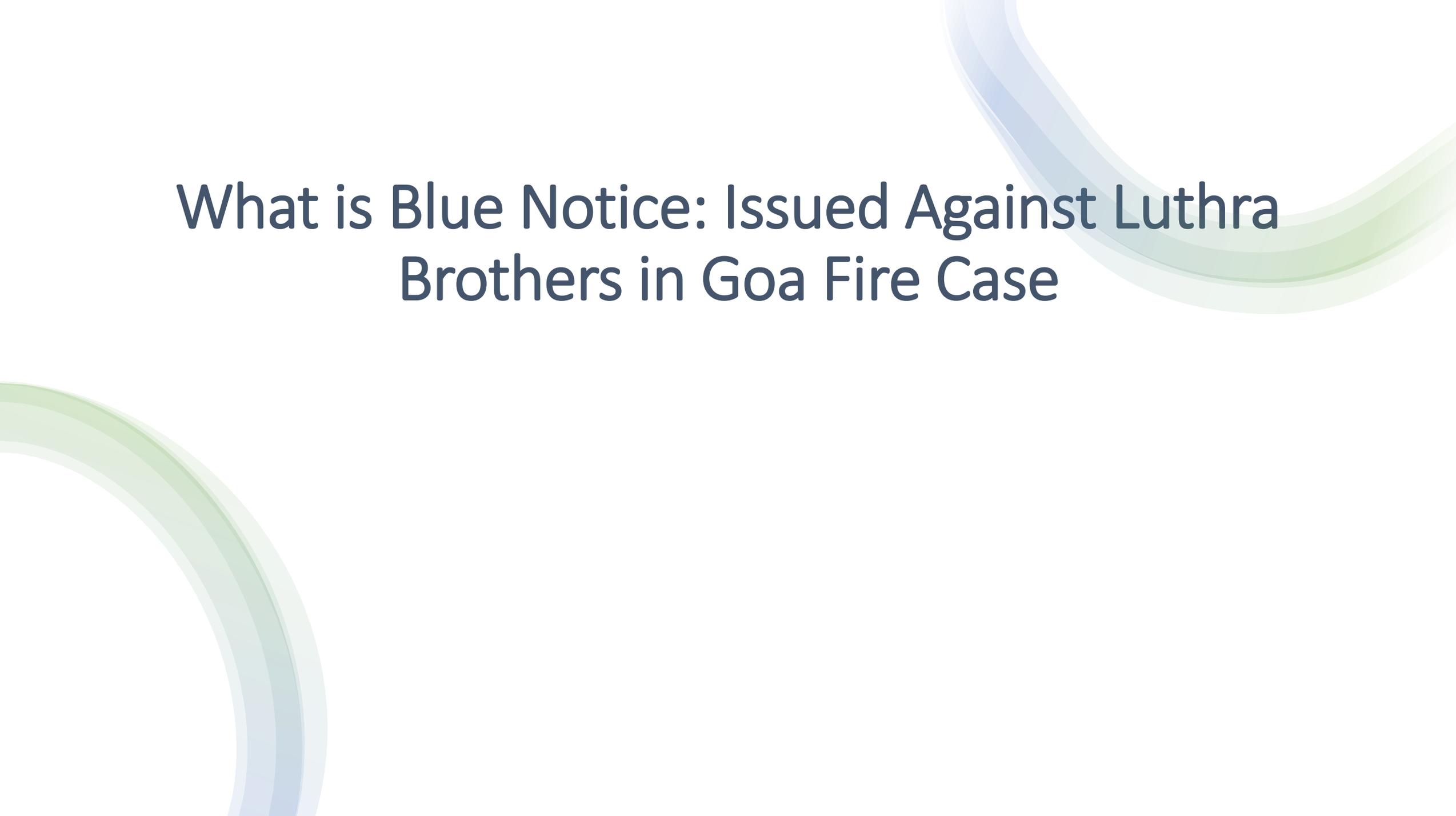
- Hydrogen trains run on **Fuel Cell Electric Multiple Unit (FCEMU)** technology.
- Fuel cells convert hydrogen + oxygen → **electricity + water.**
- Indian Railways diesel consumption = **3 billion litres/year** → hydrogen trains can drastically reduce this.
- India aims to become a global leader under **National Green Hydrogen Mission** (launched 2023).
- Hydrogen has **3× higher energy density** than diesel on weight basis.

Q. With reference to India's first hydrogen-powered train (2025), consider the following statements:

1. It is the world's longest hydrogen-powered train operating on a Broad Gauge platform.
2. It has been designed and manufactured entirely in India as per RDSO specifications.
3. Hydrogen fuel cells used in the train emit carbon dioxide as a by-product.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

The background features decorative curved lines in shades of blue and green, positioned in the top right and bottom left corners.

What is Blue Notice: Issued Against Luthra Brothers in Goa Fire Case

2. What Is an Interpol Blue Notice?

A **Blue Notice** is one of Interpol's international alerts used to **collect additional information** about:

- A person's identity
- Location
- Activities
- Criminal background

Key Points:

- It is **NOT an arrest warrant**.
- Helps in creating a **verified data trail** of a suspect across borders.
- Used when the suspect's whereabouts are **unknown**.
- Helps member countries exchange timely information.

Notice	Colour	Purpose
Red Notice		Request to <i>locate & provisionally arrest</i> fugitive for extradition.
Blue Notice		Collect <i>additional information</i> about a person's identity, activities, or location.
Yellow Notice		Locate missing persons, often minors.
Green Notice		Warn about persons likely to commit offences again.
Black Notice		Identify unknown dead bodies.
Orange Notice		Warn about imminent threats (weapons, terror tools).
Purple Notice		Modus operandi, concealment methods of criminals.
INTERPOL-UNSC Special Notice		For individuals/entities sanctioned by the UN Security Council.

Interpol = **International Criminal Police Organization**, HQ: Lyon, France.

India is a founding member of Interpol since **1949**.

Interpol operates through **NCB (National Central Bureau)** in each country.

- In India, NCB = **CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation)**.

Blue Notices are used **before** issuing a Red Notice if info is incomplete.

They help in **non-extraditable cases** as well, like missing persons.

INTERPOL NOTICES



RED NOTICE
WANTED PERSONS



YELLOW NOTICE
MISSING PERSONS



BLUE NOTICE
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



BLACK NOTICE
UNIDENTIFIED BODIES



GREEN NOTICE
WARNINGS AND INTELLIGENCE



ORANGE NOTICE
IMMINENT THREAT



PURPLE NOTICE
MODUS OPERANDI



SILVER NOTICE (Pilot Phase)
IDENTIFICATION AND TRACING OF CRIMINAL ASSETS



**INTERPOL-UN SECURITY
COUNCIL SPECIAL NOTICE**
ENTITIES AND INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO
UNSC SANCTIONS

Q. With reference to Interpol Blue Notices, consider the following statements:

1. A Blue Notice is used to collect additional information about a suspect whose identity or location is unknown.
2. A Blue Notice authorises member countries to arrest the person immediately.
3. India's National Central Bureau for Interpol coordination functions under the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only**
- B. 2 and 3 only**
- C. 1 only**
- D. 1, 2 and 3**



India to Host Global Summit on Traditional Medicine

- New Delhi will host the **Second WHO Global Summit on Traditional Medicine** from **17–19 December 2025** at **Bharat Mandapam**.
 - Over **100 countries** will participate.
 - Highlights rising global interest in **holistic, preventive, people-centred and culturally rooted healthcare**.
-

2. Objective of the Summit

Strengthen international cooperation on:

- Integrating **traditional, complementary & indigenous medicine** into national health systems
- Establishing **evidence-based approaches**
- Developing global **regulatory frameworks**
- Enhancing credibility & safe adoption of traditional medicine

This aligns with WHO's global mission to make traditional medicine **scientifically validated and accessible**.

4. 2025 Theme

“Restoring Balance: The science and practice of health and well-being.”

Focus areas:

- Preventive healthcare
- Nature-linked well-being
- Culturally rooted healing traditions
- Affordable and accessible solutions for global populations

Traditional medicine is presented as a **complementary pillar** to modern healthcare.

5. Why Traditional Medicine Matters Globally

- Over **170 WHO member countries** report using traditional medicine.
 - Around **40% of pharmaceutical products** originate from natural medicinal resources.
 - WHO estimates **80% of many Asian & African populations** still rely on traditional healing for primary care.
 - There is a global push toward **integrating validated traditional systems with modern healthcare.**
-

-
- WHO recognises **traditional, complementary and integrative medicine** under its **Strategy 2025–2034**.
 - India's AYUSH Ministry oversees **Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sowa-Rigpa & Homoeopathy**.
 - Bharat Mandapam was the venue for **G20 Summit 2023**.
 - The first WHO Traditional Medicine Summit was held in **Jamnagar, India (2023)**.
 - Global market size of traditional medicine = **\$260+ billion**, expected to double by 2030.



UAE Passport Rises in 2025 Global Strength Rankings

- **United Arab Emirates (UAE)** has achieved a major diplomatic milestone: Its passport is now ranked among the **world's strongest in 2025**.
 - According to the **2025 Henley Passport Index**, the UAE ranks in the **Top Tier of global mobility**, reflecting:
 - Strong foreign policy
 - Expanding international partnerships
 - Aggressive visa diplomacy
-

2. Global Ranking & Mobility Access

UAE's 2025 Passport Rank: 8th

- Provides **visa-free / visa-on-arrival access to 184 destinations**.
- Places UAE alongside top European nations for travel freedom.
- Confirms UAE's dominance in:
 - **Gulf region mobility leadership**
 - **Middle East diplomacy**

3. Diplomatic Strategy Behind UAE's Rise

The UAE's impressive passport ascent is a result of:

a) Reciprocal Visa Waiver Agreements

- Rapid expansion of mutual visa-free arrangements with:
 - EU nations
 - Asian economies
 - African states
 - Latin America

b) Strategic Alliances

- Enhanced bilateral relations to improve mobility corridors.

c) Global Mobility Partnerships

- Participation in digital travel, global travel facilitation frameworks.

d) International Connectivity

- Major aviation hub (Dubai, Abu Dhabi), strengthening influence in global travel norms.

Overall → Passport strength = strategic foreign policy + economic leverage.

- 
- Passport strength reflects:
 - Diplomatic relationships
 - Global trust level in a country's citizens
 - Economic stability
 - Soft power
 - Visa reciprocity policies
 - Countries with strong passports typically have:
 - High GDP per capita
 - Low security risk
 - Strong global engagement

The background features two large, overlapping, curved lines. One line is a light blue color and the other is a light green color. They are positioned in the top-left and bottom-right corners of the frame, creating a sense of movement and depth.

Human Rights Day



ORIGIN & PURPOSE

Adopted by UN General Assembly, Post-WWII.
Common global standard for **HUMAN DIGNITY & FREEDOM.**



INDIA played an active role in drafting.

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR):

A Global Standard for Dignity and Freedom



FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES

(Articles 1 & 2)



ALL born **FREE & EQUAL** in dignity and rights.



RIGHTS apply to **EVERYONE** without discrimination (race, colour, sex, language, religion, etc.)

THE 30 UNIVERSAL RIGHTS & FREEDOMS

CIVIL & POLITICAL RIGHTS



Right to **LIFE, LIBERTY, FREE SPEECH, PRIVACY,** Freedom from **TORTURE & SLAVERY.**

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & CULTURAL RIGHTS

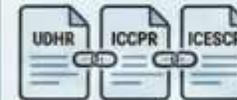


Right to **EDUCATION, HEALTH, WORK,** and **SOCIAL SECURITY.**

LEGAL STATUS & IMPACT



NOT a legally binding treaty. Has **STRONG MORAL & CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW FORCE.**



Forms the **INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS.**



INSPIRED over **70 INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES** & influenced **MAJOR MOVEMENTS:** Decolonisation, Anti-Apartheid, Global Freedom Struggles.

INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL REFLECTION



Spirit reflected in **ARTICLES 12 to 35.**
Guarantees: Right to **EQUALITY, FREEDOM, RELIGION,** **AGAINST EXPLOITATION, CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS, CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.**

To deny people their human rights is to challenge their very humanity.



Topic

Human Rights Day

Observed every **10th December** globally.

Why 10th Dec?

Marks adoption of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** in **1948** by the UN General Assembly.

Purpose

Reaffirms global commitment to **dignity, equality & freedom**.

Formal Establishment

First officially celebrated in **1950** through **UNGA Resolution**.

2025 Theme

“Everyday Essentials” (focus on access to essential services as a human right).



Aspect

Details

Adopted

10 Dec 1948 by UN General Assembly.

Nature

Not legally binding; a **moral + political** global framework.

Significance

Basis for international covenants: •
ICCPR (1966) • ICESCR (1966)

Core Principles

Universality, equality, non-discrimination, dignity.



Component

Constitutional Basis

Key Law

Definitions (1993 Act)

Institutions Created

Details

FRs (Part III) + DPSPs (Part IV). Many rights align with UDHR.

Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Human Rights = rights relating to **life, liberty, equality & dignity** guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in **International Covenants** and enforceable by Indian courts.

- **NHRC** (national)
- **SHRCs** (state)
- **Human Rights Courts** (district level).

Category

Key Facts

Type

Statutory body (created by Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993).

Established

1993.

Guiding Framework

Set up in accordance with **Paris Principles (1991)** for national human rights institutions.

Role

Guardian of human rights in India.

Powers & Functions

- Suo motu inquiries
- Investigations into violations by public officials
- Visit jails
- Review constitutional/legal safeguards
- Recommend policy changes
- Promote human rights awareness

Limitations

- Recommendations *not binding*
- No jurisdiction over **armed forces** (only can seek report from Govt.)

Performance Stats

Registered over **23.8 lakh complaints** since inception; recommended relief over **₹264 crore.**

Topic

International Covenants referred in Indian law

Human Rights Courts

NHRC Composition

Appointment

Tenure

Details

ICCPR, ICESCR (part of International Bill of Rights).

States may designate **Sessions Courts** as Human Rights Courts.

Chairperson = Former **CJI** or SC judge; includes members with judicial + human rights experience.

By the President on recommendation of a **6-member committee** including PM, HM, LoP (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha), Speaker LS, Dy Chairman RS.

3 years or until age 70 (as amended in 2019).

The image features two decorative curved lines in the top corners. The line in the top-left corner starts from the left edge and curves downwards and to the right. The line in the top-right corner starts from the right edge and curves downwards and to the left. Both lines are composed of multiple overlapping, semi-transparent layers in shades of light green and light blue, creating a soft, layered effect.

Benin



ALGERIA

LIBYA

MAURITANIA

MALI

NIGER

CHAD

BURKINA
FASO

BENIN

NIGERIA

GUINEA

CÔTE
D'IVOIRE

GHANA

PORTO-NOVO

CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC

LIBERIA

TOGO

CAMEROON

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

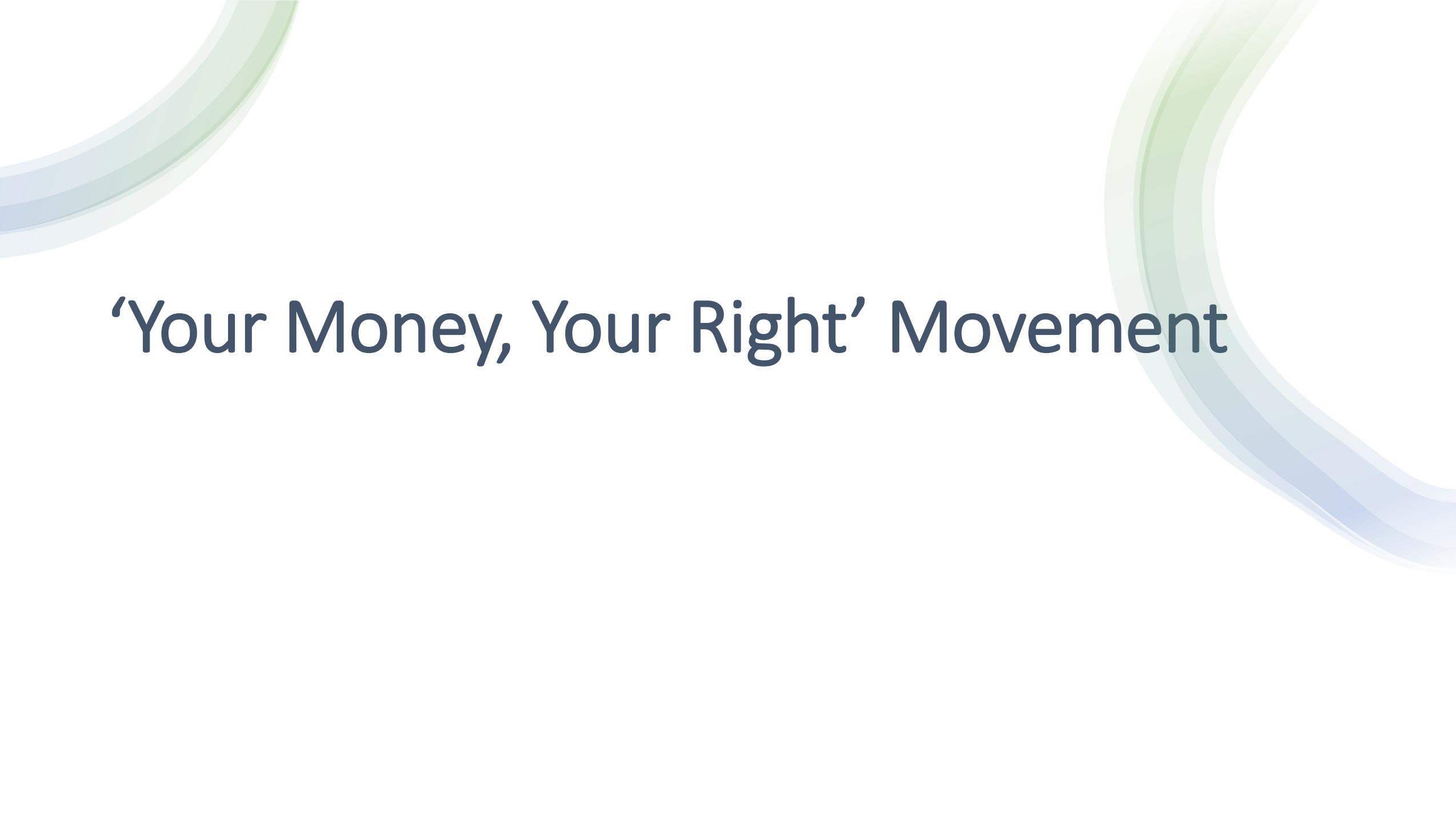
- **Benin** witnessed a failed military coup attempt by a group of soldiers (Military Committee for Refoundation (CMR)) who briefly claimed to remove President Patrice Talon from office.

- The coup attempt comes amid a wave of military takeovers in **West Africa, including Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau**, heightening regional instability

- **Benin and its Borders:** Benin is situated in West Africa, it shares borders with **Togo (west), Nigeria (east), Burkina Faso (northwest), and Niger (north)**.

-

- Benin has a coastline along the Bight of Benin, part of the **Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic Ocean.**
- **Rivers:** The Niger River forms part of Benin's northern boundary.
- **Mountains:** Benin is dominated by the Atakora Mountains in the northwest, a continuation of the Togo Mountains.
- **Political Structure:** Benin is a Presidential Republic with a multi-party democratic system.



‘Your Money, Your Right’ Movement

-
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi urged citizens to participate in the **'Your Money, Your Right' movement.**
 - **'Your Money, Your Right' movement**
 - It is an initiative, launched in October 2025, was designed to **ensure citizens can reclaim their rightful assets.**
 - It aimed at helping people **recover unclaimed deposits, insurance proceeds, dividends and other financial assets.**
 - It offers individuals a chance to convert **forgotten financial assets into usable funds.**
 -



-
- – Indian banks currently hold about **₹78,000 crore in unclaimed deposits**. Insurance companies have nearly ₹14,000 crore lying unclaimed, mutual fund companies around ₹3,000 crore, and unclaimed dividends amount to roughly ₹9,000 crore.

Dedicated online portals have been created to enable easy **tracking and claiming of funds:**

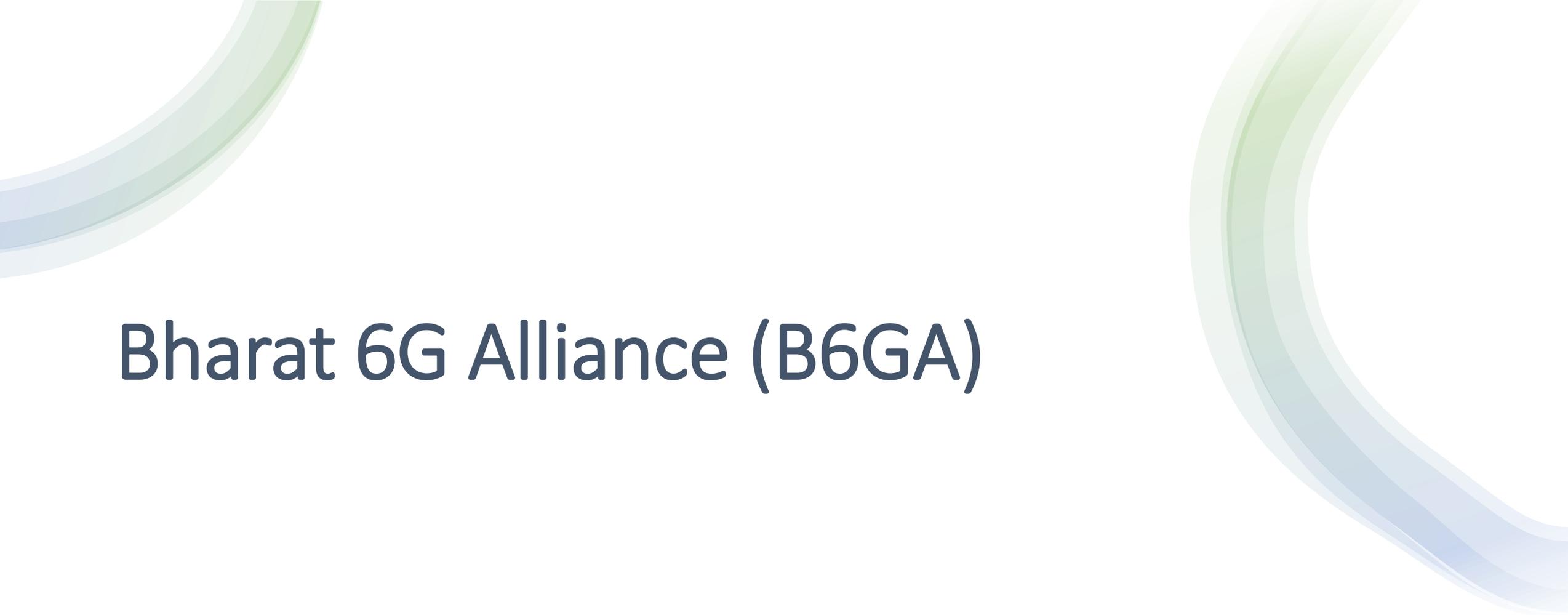
- RBI UDGAM Portal for unclaimed bank deposits
- IRDAI Bima Bharosa Portal for unclaimed insurance proceeds
- SEBI MITRA Portal for unclaimed mutual fund amounts; and
- IEPFA Portal for unpaid dividends and unclaimed shares.

Facilitation camps have been held in 477 districts across the country, with a focus on rural and remote areas

Yellow Line Defining New Gaza Border

-
- The Israeli military has described the “Yellow Line”, a temporary withdrawal line agreed during Phase-1 of the 2025 U.S.-brokered ceasefire, as a “**new border**”.
 - **About Yellow Line**
 - The Yellow Line is a **temporary military demarcation** line inside the Gaza Strip.
 - Territory east of the line remains under direct **Israeli operational control**.
 - **Territory Controlled by Israel:** More than half of Gaza (53–58%) remains under Israeli control. It includes most agricultural land and Rafah border crossing with Egypt.





Bharat 6G Alliance (B6GA)

The Union Minister of Communications, chaired the meeting of the apex council under the **Bharat 6G Mission** and reviewed the progress of the **Bharat 6G Alliance (B6GA)**.

Bharat 6G Alliance (B6GA)

It is a collaborative multi-stakeholder platform bringing together academic institutions, domestic industries, research and development entities.

It functions as the implementation arm of the **Bharat 6G Vision**, which India unveiled in March 2023 to position the nation as a global leader in **6G technology by 2030**.

- **About 6G Technology**

- 6G represents the next frontier of wireless communication technology, succeeding 5G as the sixth generation of mobile networks.
- 6G will deliver peak data rates of 1 terabit per second (1 Tbps), approximately 100 times faster than 5G, which offers 10 Gbps.
- 6G will achieve ultra-low latency of 0.1 milliseconds (compared to 5G's 1 millisecond).

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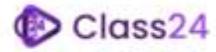
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Word of the day

Paltry:

not worth considering; contemptibly small in amount

Synonyms: negligible, trifling, measly

Usage: *They live on a paltry wages.*

Pronunciation: newsth.live/paltryrpro

International Phonetic

Alphabet: /ˈpɒltri/, /ˈpɔːltri/



Thank you 😊