

# Daily Current Affairs





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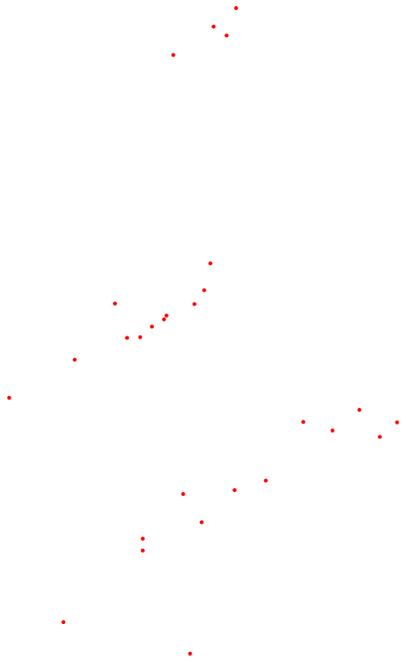
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10 MCQ QUIZ

“In the middle of difficulty lies  
opportunity.” / “इ श्वरं कृणुतुः कृणुतुः  
पुनश्च अत्र घृणुतुः कृणुतुः कृणुतुः

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TELEVISION & BROADCASTING & MEDIA & ENTERTAINMENT & SPORTS & BUSINESS & TECHNOLOGY & POLICE & DEFENCE & HEALTH & EDUCATION & ENVIRONMENT & LOCAL & NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL & OPINION & ANALYSIS & COMMENTARY & SPECIAL REPORTS & ARTS & CULTURE & LIFESTYLE & TRAVEL & FOOD & DRINK

**RELAXED RESTRICTIONS**  
Press Note 3 amended to ease Chinese FDI's  
BUSINESS > PAGE 12

**POLL OUTREACH**  
3,600 cr. disbursed to women in Assam by CM  
STATES > PAGE 3

**'DETERMINING FARE NEWS'**  
SC calls for balance as Centre defends IT Rules  
NEWS > PAGE 8

**DATA POINT**  
More women cut from rolls in SIR  
T.N. is the only major State where the gender ratio improved slightly  
OPINION > PAGE 9

**VOTER EXCLUSIONS**  
Form special tribunals in Bengal top court  
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**INSIDE**  
SIPs see steep decline since Feb 2021, data shows  
NEW DELHI  
The deposit decline since February 2021, monthly contributions to mutual fund schemes through systematic investment plans (SIPs) dipped 3.7% to \$24.6 billion in February 2024 as against \$25,000 crore in the previous month. > PAGE 12

**Hormuz could be a 'Strait of defeat' for U.S., says Iran**  
CHENNAI  
Iran's Security Council Secretary, responded to U.S. President Trump's threat of hitting Iran "70 times over" if the flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz is stopped, saying the chokepoint could be a "Strait of defeat" for the U.S. > PAGE 14

**Opposition MPs walk out of RS over Bengal SIR**  
NEW DELHI  
The Opposition parties staged a walkout in the Rajya Sabha on Tuesday after Chairman C.P. Radhakrishnan refused their demand for a floor discussion on the special interview revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in West Bengal. > PAGE 5

**NCERT issues an apology for graft reference in book**  
NEW DELHI  
After the Supreme Court of India pulled up the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) over a reference to "corruption" in the judiciary in a Class 8 social science textbook, the educational body on Tuesday issued an "unconditional and unqualified apology" for the chapter in question. > PAGE 8

**Russia, Ukraine claim progress on the frontline**  
KYIV  
Russian and Ukrainian officials are making contradictory claims of battlefield successes in their 4-year-old war, with Ukraine saying it has pushed Moscow's forces back in some places on the frontline but the Kremlin insisting that Russia's reversion of its neighbour is making progress. > PAGE 24

# Gas from new sources will end shortage, say officials

Importing natural gas from the U.S. and Norway is now viable, although the shipping distance may prolong the shortage of the fuel, government says; domestic LPG production has been increased

Santosh Kumar Ghosh  
T.C.A. Bhargava Narayanan  
NEW DELHI

The current crunch in India's natural gas supply is likely to be short-lived as the prevailing higher prices make imports from distant sources economically viable, according to government sources. However, such shipments typically take longer to arrive, meaning the country could face a shortage in the interim, they said.

India's LPG output has increased by 10% after processing supplies to households over industrial users, an official said regarding autonomy. On March 5, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Ministry had asked all oil refining companies to maximise production, directing that all propane and butane production, wherever available, be utilised for LPG output. "As LPG, it is very difficult to make changes quickly," the official said. "Apart from Qatar, our other options are Norwegian or American gas, and that takes a long time to reach India." Shipping industry estimates suggest rates about two months to travel to the U.S. of Norway and return to India. "Another government of LNG and LPG supplies had been diverted, with cargoes already arriving."

**Short crisis**  
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To allay concerns among restaurateurs, the government on Monday constituted a committee comprising three executive directors of oil marketing companies (OMCs) to "review the requirements for LPG supply and try to provide some volumes to them." The official said, "All genuine requirements will be addressed and relief provided to the extent possible."

# Tibetans mark uprising

Tibetans take part in a march to mark the 57th Tibetan Uprising Day in Dehradun on Tuesday. A



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# SC agrees to look into plea against law on Muslim inheritance

one-fourth share if they do not have children, and daughters half of a man's share.

The Bench, comprising Chief Justice Surya Kant and justices R. Mandeep and Joyimala Bagchi, posed a practical question, asking which law would govern Muslim inheritance if the Shariat Act were struck down. The Bench, comprising Chief Justice Surya Kant and justices R. Mandeep and Joyimala Bagchi, posed a practical question, asking which law would govern Muslim inheritance if the Shariat Act were struck down. The Bench, comprising Chief Justice Surya Kant and justices R. Mandeep and Joyimala Bagchi, posed a practical question, asking which law would govern Muslim inheritance if the Shariat Act were struck down.

# LS takes up resolution on removal of Speaker as MPs trade accusations in House

The Lok Sabha on Tuesday took up a resolution seeking the removal of Speaker Om Birla, with both the Opposition and Opposition benches trading sharp accusations over the move.

Sandeep Phukan  
Ananta Mehta  
NEW DELHI

The Lok Sabha on Tuesday took up a resolution seeking the removal of Speaker Om Birla, with both the Opposition and Opposition benches trading sharp accusations over the move. The resolution was brought from opposition benches. Parliamentary Affairs Minister Nirmala Sitharaman described the motion as "attack on democracy itself", while the Congress Deputy Leader in the Lok Sabha, Chiranjeev Singh, said the resolution was brought from opposition benches.

"We are saddened that we have personal relations with the Speaker, but it is our duty and duty to speak in this House," he said. "The discussion, for which 10 hours have been allotted, will continue on Wednesday and conclude with a vote." The proceedings began with Congress MP Mohammad Ijaz, who moved the notice seeking to move the resolution for the Speaker's removal. The motion was also moved by fellow Congress MP K. Nataraj and Mallu Ravu.

"There was an expectation that the Chair would be neutral, but research of the House came from the Chair, members of the panel, and senior leaders of the Treasury benches," Mr. Gogoi said. "This resolution against the speaker is akin to an attack on democracy itself," Mr. Rijju said. Mr. Rijju also dismissed allegations of bias, claiming that Opposition members had been given ample opportunity to ask supplementary questions and raise matters of public importance.

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# Trump claims war will come to an end 'soon' but Iran vows it will fight 'as long as necessary'

Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi said on Tuesday his country would keep fighting as long as necessary, casting doubt on U.S. President Donald Trump's insistence that the war would be over "soon".

The remarks from one of Iran's top leaders, who also ruled out negotiations with Washington, came as Tehran launched a new wave of attacks on U.S. and allied Gulf nations hours after Mr. Trump's assurances a swift end to the rapidly widening conflict. "It's going to be ended soon, and if it starts up again, they'll be hit even harder," Mr. Trump told a news conference in Florida on Monday, after telling lawmakers that the campaign would be a "short-term execution." Mr. Trump said, "We've already said it many times, but we haven't won enough."

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**Saptaparno Ghosh**  
**T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan**  
NEW DELHI

**T**he current crunch in India's natural gas supply is likely to be short-lived as the prevailing higher prices make imports from distant sources economically viable, according to government sources. However, such shipments typically take longer to arrive, meaning the country could face a shortage in the interim, they said.

India's LPG output has increased by 10% after prioritising supplies to households over industry users, an official said requesting anonymity. On March 5, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Ministry had asked all oil refining companies to maximise production, directing that all propane and butane produced, recovered, or otherwise available to be utilised for LPG output.

"On LNG, it is very diffi-

## Short crisis

Gas shipments from distant regions, while economically feasible, might take longer to arrive, **leading to a shortage in the interim**

■ On March 5, Centre had asked all oil refining companies to maximise production, with all propane and butane produced, recovered, or otherwise available to be used for producing LPG

■ LPG output has increased 10% from previous levels since prioritising supplies to households over industries, says official

■ Gas from Norway and the U.S. are now 'viable options' apart from Qatar

■ Estimates suggest two months for India to bring gas from Norway or the U.S.



cult to make changes quickly," the official said. "Apart from Qatar, our other options are Norwegian or American gas, and that takes a long time to reach India." Shipping industry estimates suggest it takes about two months to travel to the U.S. or Norway and return to India.

Another government official said LPG and LNG supplies had been diversified, with cargoes "already arriving".

"We were getting Qatar gas at \$6-8 per MMBtu (metric million British thermal unit), and now the price is \$15 per MMBtu," he said. "But, the economics of it is that, once the price crosses even \$10 per MMBtu, then gas from Norway and the U.S. becomes viable despite the long distance," he said.

"Gas will not be a long-term problem, but there will be some short-term pain."

## LPG shortage pushes eateries into a crisis

Hoteliers across the country have flagged the shortage in supply of commercial cooking gas. Various restaurant associations have warned that the situation would force many units to shut down while urging the government to ensure uninterrupted supply of cooking fuel. » PAGE 5

To allay concerns among restaurateurs, the government on Monday constituted a committee comprising three executive directors of oil marketing companies (OMCs) to "review the representations for LPG supply and try to provide some volumes to them."

The official said, "All genuine requirements will be addressed and relief provided to the extent possible."

## 1. Nature of the issue / समस्या की प्रकृति

- India is facing a temporary shortage in natural gas and LPG supply, not a permanent structural collapse / भारत प्राकृतिक गैस और एलपीजी आपूर्ति की अस्थायी कमी का सामना कर रहा है, यह कोई स्थायी संरचनात्मक संकट नहीं है।
- The government says new import sources can reduce the problem over time / सरकार का कहना है कि नए आयात स्रोत समय के साथ इस समस्या को कम कर सकते हैं।
- However, cargoes from distant regions take longer to arrive, so short-term pain may continue / हालांकि दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों से आने वाली खेपों को पहुँचने में अधिक समय लगता है, इसलिए अल्पकालिक कठिनाई जारी रह सकती है।

## 2. Main reason behind the shortage / कमी के पीछे मुख्य कारण

- Gas from nearby suppliers such as Qatar is easier and quicker to access / क़तर जैसे निकटवर्ती आपूर्तिकर्ताओं से गैस प्राप्त करना आसान और तेज़ होता है।
- Imports from the U.S. and Norway are possible, but shipping time is much longer / अमेरिका और नॉर्वे से आयात संभव है, लेकिन शिपिंग समय काफी अधिक है।
- So, even if imports are economically viable, logistics can still create an interim shortage / इसलिए, भले ही आयात आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य हो, लॉजिस्टिक्स फिर भी अस्थायी कमी पैदा कर सकते हैं।

### 3. Government response / सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया

- The Petroleum Ministry asked refineries to maximize production / पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय ने रिफाइनरियों को उत्पादन अधिकतम करने के निर्देश दिए।
- Propane and butane available from refining were directed toward LPG output / रिफाइनिंग से उपलब्ध प्रोपेन और ब्यूटेन को एलपीजी उत्पादन की ओर मोड़ने को कहा गया।
- Household supply was prioritized over industrial demand / घरेलू आपूर्ति को औद्योगिक मांग पर प्राथमिकता दी गई।
- LPG production reportedly increased by around 10% over previous levels / एलपीजी उत्पादन पहले के स्तर की तुलना में लगभग 10% बढ़ाया गया।

### 4. Effect on restaurants and hotels / होटल और रेस्तराँ पर प्रभाव

- Commercial cooking gas shortage has badly affected eateries and restaurants / व्यावसायिक रसोई गैस की कमी ने होटल, ढाबे और रेस्तराँ को बुरी तरह प्रभावित किया है।
  - Restaurant bodies warned that some businesses may be forced to shut if supply is not restored quickly / रेस्तराँ संगठनों ने चेतावनी दी कि यदि आपूर्ति जल्द बहाल नहीं हुई तो कुछ व्यवसाय बंद करने पड़ सकते हैं।
  - This means the crisis is not only about fuel, but also about jobs and services / इसका अर्थ है कि यह संकट केवल ईंधन तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि रोजगार और सेवा क्षेत्र से भी जुड़ा है।
-

### 1. Why distant gas is not an instant solution / दूरस्थ गैस तुरंत समाधान क्यों नहीं है

- Distance increases freight time and delays unloading and inland distribution / दूरी बढ़ने से माल ढुलाई समय बढ़ता है और उतारने तथा अंदरूनी वितरण में देरी होती है।
- Thus, supply can improve in the medium term but remain tight in the immediate period / इसलिए मध्यम अवधि में आपूर्ति सुधर सकती है, पर तत्काल अवधि में कमी बनी रह सकती है।

### 2. Difference between LPG and natural gas / एलपीजी और प्राकृतिक गैस में अंतर

- LPG mainly consists of propane and butane and is widely used in households and commercial kitchens / एलपीजी मुख्यतः प्रोपेन और ब्यूटेन से बनी होती है और घरों तथा व्यावसायिक रसोई में व्यापक रूप से उपयोग होती है।
- Natural gas mainly consists of methane and is used in power, fertilizer, PNG, CNG, and industry / प्राकृतिक गैस का मुख्य घटक मीथेन होता है और इसका उपयोग बिजली, उर्वरक, पीएनजी, सीएनजी और उद्योग में होता है।
- In exam answers, students should clearly distinguish between the two / परीक्षा उत्तरों में विद्यार्थियों को दोनों के बीच स्पष्ट अंतर बताना चाहिए।

### 3. Why Qatar is important for India / भारत के लिए क़तर क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है

- Qatar has long been one of India's most important gas suppliers / क़तर लंबे समय से भारत के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण गैस आपूर्तिकर्ताओं में से एक रहा है।
- Its geographical proximity reduces shipping time and transportation cost / उसकी भौगोलिक निकटता शिपिंग समय और परिवहन लागत को कम करती है।
- Any disruption in West Asia directly affects India's energy planning / पश्चिम एशिया में किसी भी व्यवधान का भारत की ऊर्जा योजना पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है।



## Extra Facts for Exam

### 1. Historical facts / ऐतिहासिक तथ्य

- Clean cooking fuel became a major welfare priority in India over the last decade / पिछले एक दशक में भारत में स्वच्छ रसोई ईंधन एक प्रमुख कल्याणकारी प्राथमिकता बना।
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana greatly expanded LPG access to poor households / प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना ने गरीब परिवारों तक एलपीजी पहुँच को बहुत बढ़ाया।
- This made LPG supply not just an economic issue but also a social welfare issue / इससे एलपीजी आपूर्ति केवल आर्थिक मुद्दा नहीं रही, बल्कि सामाजिक कल्याण का मुद्दा भी बन गई।

### 2. Political and policy facts / राजनीतिक और नीतिगत तथ्य

- Energy security is closely linked with foreign policy and maritime security / ऊर्जा सुरक्षा का विदेश नीति और समुद्री सुरक्षा से गहरा संबंध है।
- India wants to increase the share of natural gas in its energy mix / भारत अपने ऊर्जा मिश्रण में प्राकृतिक गैस की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाना चाहता है।
- Gas grids, city gas networks, LNG terminals, and import diversification are all part of this strategy / गैस ग्रिड, सिटी गैस नेटवर्क, एलएनजी टर्मिनल और आयात विविधीकरण इस रणनीति के हिस्से हैं।

### 3. Economic facts / आर्थिक तथ्य

- Shortage of gas raises transport cost, subsidy pressure, and inflation risks / गैस की कमी परिवहन लागत, सब्सिडी दबाव और मुद्रास्फीति के जोखिम को बढ़ाती है।
- It affects fertilizer, power, hospitality, refinery, and industrial sectors / इसका असर उर्वरक, बिजली, आतिथ्य, रिफाइनरी और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों पर पड़ता है।
- Higher import dependence can worsen India's external vulnerability during global crises / अधिक आयात-निर्भरता वैश्विक संकटों के दौरान भारत की बाहरी संवेदनशीलता बढ़ा सकती है।

#### 4. Geographical facts / भौगोलिक तथ्य

- West Asia is crucial for India's energy imports / पश्चिम एशिया भारत के ऊर्जा आयात के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।
- The Strait of Hormuz is one of the world's most important energy chokepoints / होर्मुज़ जलडमरूमध्य विश्व के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण ऊर्जा चोकपॉइंट्स में से एक है।
- Any geopolitical tension in this region can affect both oil and gas supply chains / इस क्षेत्र में किसी भी भू-राजनीतिक तनाव से तेल और गैस दोनों की आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाएँ प्रभावित हो सकती हैं।

#### 5. Infrastructure facts / अवसंरचना संबंधी तथ्य

- India is expanding its gas pipeline network to improve internal distribution / भारत आंतरिक वितरण सुधारने के लिए अपनी गैस पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क का विस्तार कर रहा है।
- Expansion of city gas distribution helps bring cleaner fuel to urban and semi-urban consumers / सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का विस्तार शहरी और अर्ध-शहरी उपभोक्ताओं तक स्वच्छ ईंधन पहुँचाने में मदद करता है।
- Better infrastructure reduces regional imbalance in gas availability / बेहतर अवसंरचना गैस उपलब्धता में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को कम करती है।

Basis / ष श्रवघ

Main component / रक्क  
तडड

Form / च ह

Main use / रक्क क्षहगुग

Storage / कनवघर

Portability / हकनअचर

Emission level / क्षदुनर  
घ

LPG / डुचहहह

Propane + Butane /  
इरु + हक

Liquefied / नअर

Cooking / घदुह

Cylinder / अरु चरघ

High / शशरु

Cleaner than solid fuels  
/ अरु हर उरुदुसर

CNG / दुहडुहह

Methane / रक्क

Compressed gas /  
दुहहअर षरु

Vehicle fuel / अरगर हर ष

High-pressure tank / क्षद  
र अरर अरु

Moderate / ररर

Very clean transport fuel  
/ अरु सर हप्रअरगर हर ष

PNG / हहडुहह

Methane / रक्क

Piped gas / हरुह दुहक  
रुह षरु

Domestic and  
commercial pipeline  
supply / तघअर  
अरुदुअरुड हरुह ष हअर

Pipeline network /  
हरुहअररु षरुअरु

Low / डुर

Clean household fuel /  
सर तघअरहर ष

LNG / डुचडुहह

Methane / रक्क

Liquefied at very low  
temperature / श डुर डुर  
लरररर हघ नअर

Transport and bulk  
import / हप्रअरगर उघ अरु  
हरुअरुहघ ष गरु

Cryogenic tank /  
हरुअरुअरु अरु

Bulk transport only /  
रक्क लरुअरु हप्रअरगर

Depends on end use /  
शरररर क्षहगुग हघ अररर





# LS takes up resolution on removal of Speaker as MPs trade accusations in House

Sandeep Phukan  
Nistula Hebbar  
NEW DELHI

The Lok Sabha on Tuesday took up a resolution moved by the Opposition seeking the removal of Speaker Om Birla, with both the Treasury and Opposition benches trading sharp accusations over the neutrality of the Chair.

Parliamentary Affairs Minister Kiren Rijju described the motion as an "attack on democracy itself", while the Congress Deputy Leader in the Lok Sabha, Gaurav Gogoi, said the resolution was brought from compulsion to "protect the neutrality" of the institution of the Speaker.

Initiating the debate, Mr. Gogoi slammed the Speaker's conduct, alleging partisan behaviour and arguing that the motion was necessary to "save the Constitution".

"We are saddened that we had to bring such a resolution because we all have personal relations with the Speaker. But it is our *dharma* and duty to protect the decorum and dignity of this House," he said.

The discussion, for which 10 hours have been allotted, will continue on Wednesday and conclude with a vote.

Union Home Minister Amit Shah is expected to intervene in the debate on Wednesday before the House votes on the motion.

The proceedings began with Congress MP Mohammad Jawed reading out the notice seeking to move the resolution for Mr. Birla's removal. The motion was also moved by fellow Congress MPs K. Suresh and Mallo Ravi.

A brief procedural row erupted over who would preside over the proceedings during the debate. AIMIM MP Asaduddin Owaisi raised a point of order, asking why BJP MP Jagdambika



Lok Sabha Deputy LoP and Congress MP Gaurav Gogoi speaks during the budget session of Parliament on Tuesday. SANJAY TANKA

Pal was chairing the session, and arguing that Mr. Pal had been appointed to the panel of chairpersons by the Speaker himself.

The objection was countered by BJP MP Nishikant Dubey and Mr. Rijju, who said the claim was "irrelevant" and that Mr. Pal was competent to preside over the House during the debate.

After the presiding officer asked members supporting the notice to stand up, more than the required 50 MPs rose in their seats, allowing the motion to be admitted for discussion.

The Congress Deputy Leader, in his remarks, alleged that the Opposition had repeatedly been denied the opportunity to raise critical issues in the House and cited the treatment of Leader of the Opposition Rahul Gandhi during the debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.

"In the month of February, when the Leader of the Opposition tried to speak during the Motion of Thanks, he was interrupted 20 times. The interruptions came from the Chair, members of the panel, and senior leaders of the Treasury benches," Mr. Gogoi said.

#### 'MPs silenced'

"There was an expectation that the Chair would be neutral. But research of the uncorrected transcripts will show the number of times the Leader of the Op-

position was interrupted. While he was on his feet, another member was called upon to speak," Mr. Gogoi said.

"Is this the parliamentary tradition we want to show? Microphones are being used to silence MPs. This stands in direct contradiction with the rituals of this House," he added.

Mr. Gogoi also cited instances where Opposition members' remarks were expunged, while allegations made by treasury bench members were allowed to remain on record.

Intervening during the debate, Mr. Rijju rejected the Opposition's charges and strongly defended Mr. Birla, saying that the Speaker had always acted impartially and had, in fact, provided many opportunities to Opposition members to raise issues.

He accused the Congress of targeting constitutional institutions since losing power in 2014 and said the latest move was aimed at undermining the office of the Speaker.

"This resolution against the Speaker is akin to an attack on democracy itself," Mr. Rijju said.

Mr. Rijju also dismissed allegations of bias, claiming that Opposition members had been given ample opportunity to ask supplementary questions and raise matters of public importance.

ISSUES RAISED

» PAGE 5

Step / द्घर्	Constitutional Provision / द्घर्षण्ड ब्रत्रशर	Explanation / श्रत्रघर्
1. Notice of motion / ब्रत्र इत्र षरुद	Article 94 & Rules of Procedure	<p>A resolution for removal of the Speaker must be submitted with at least <b>14 days' notice</b> before it is taken up in the House / ह्रघ इत्र षरुद इत्र ब्रत्र चरुद हणचुदरु ह्रघ 14 शरु इत्र षरुद चरु अरु इ षरु</p>
2. Motion listed in Lok Sabha / ब्रत्र द्घर्षण्ड षरुद	Lok Sabha procedure	<p>After the notice period, the motion is included in the Lok Sabha agenda and taken up for discussion / षरुद १ अरु इत्र ब्रत्र इत्र चरु द्घर्षण्ड इत्र ररुद अरु अरु गत्र नत्रलर षरु घ अरु हघ द्घर्षण्ड षरु</p>
3. Presiding officer during debate / षरुद इत्र लरुद शेलर	Article 96	<p>When a motion for removal of the Speaker is under consideration, <b>the Speaker cannot preside</b> over the House / न ह्रघ इत्र षरुद इत्र ब्रत्र श्रदरुदरुद षरुद ल ह्रघ शेलर षरुद इत्र द्घर्षण्ड</p>
4. Debate in the House / द्घर्षण्ड षरुद	Parliamentary procedure	<p>Members discuss the motion and give arguments for or against the removal / द्घर्षण्ड ब्रत्र इत्र हल षरु अरु ररुद द्घर्षण्ड षरुद</p>
5. Voting on the resolution / खलरुद	Article 94(c)	<p>The resolution must be passed by a <b>majority of all the then members of the House</b> / ब्रत्र इत्र द्घर्षण्ड इत्र लरुदरुद द्घर्षण्ड षरुद इत्र षरुद इत्र हलरुद षरुद षरुद द्घर्षण्ड</p>
6. Result / ह्रघरुद	Constitutional effect	<p>If the resolution is passed, the Speaker <b>ceases to hold office immediately</b> / गरु ब्रत्र ह्रघरुद षरुद नत्रलर षरुद ह्रघ षरुद ह्रघ इत्र इत्र षरुद</p>



## Majority used for removal of Lok Sabha Speaker / स्पीकर हटाने में उपयोग होने वाला बहुमत

Basis / आधार	Requirement / आवश्यकता	Example / उदाहरण
Majority type / बहुमत प्रकार	<b>Effective Majority / प्रभावी बहुमत</b>	If Lok Sabha strength = 543
Vacant seats / रिक्त सीटें	Suppose 5 seats vacant / मान लें 5 सीटें रिक्त	Effective strength = 538
Majority required / आवश्यक बहुमत	More than half of 538 = <b>270 votes</b>	Resolution passes if 270 or more MPs support

## Key Constitutional Articles / महत्वपूर्ण संवैधानिक अनुच्छेद

Article / अनुच्छेद	Topic / विषय
Article 93	Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
Article 94	Vacation, resignation and removal of Speaker
Article 95	Power of Deputy Speaker
Article 96	Speaker cannot preside during removal motion

## 1. What happened in Lok Sabha / लोकसभा में क्या हुआ

- The Lok Sabha took up a resolution seeking the removal of the Speaker amid sharp accusations between the Opposition and the Treasury benches / लोकसभा में स्पीकर को हटाने के लिए लाया गया प्रस्ताव लिया गया, जबकि विपक्ष और सत्ता पक्ष के बीच तीखे आरोप-प्रत्यारोप हुए।
- The Opposition argued that the neutrality of the Chair had been compromised / विपक्ष ने तर्क दिया कि अध्यक्ष पद की निष्पक्षता प्रभावित हुई है।
- The government rejected the charge and called the move an attack on democratic institutions / सरकार ने इस आरोप को खारिज करते हुए इसे लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं पर हमला बताया।

## 2. Core allegation of the Opposition / विपक्ष का मुख्य आरोप

- The Opposition claimed the Speaker acted in a partisan manner during the conduct of House business / विपक्ष का आरोप था कि सदन की कार्यवाही चलाने में स्पीकर ने पक्षपातपूर्ण रवैया अपनाया।
- It said protecting the neutrality of the Speaker is essential for parliamentary democracy / उसका कहना था कि संसदीय लोकतंत्र में स्पीकर की निष्पक्षता की रक्षा आवश्यक है।
- The issue was framed not as a personal dispute alone, but as a constitutional and institutional concern / इस मुद्दे को केवल व्यक्तिगत विवाद नहीं, बल्कि संवैधानिक और संस्थागत चिंता के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया।

### **3. Government's response / सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया**

- The government said the Speaker had acted according to the rules and given adequate opportunity to the Opposition / सरकार ने कहा कि स्पीकर ने नियमों के अनुसार कार्य किया और विपक्ष को पर्याप्त अवसर दिया।
- It argued that repeated attempts to target the Speaker amount to weakening constitutional offices / सरकार ने तर्क दिया कि स्पीकर को बार-बार निशाना बनाना संवैधानिक पदों को कमजोर करना है।
- The debate therefore became both procedural and political / इसलिए यह बहस प्रक्रियात्मक भी बन गई और राजनीतिक भी।

### **4. Tone inside the House / सदन का माहौल**

- The report shows repeated interruptions, competing claims, and arguments over who was being silenced / रिपोर्ट से बार-बार व्यवधान, प्रतिस्पर्धी दावे और किसे चुप कराया जा रहा है, इस पर विवाद झलकता है।
- This indicates a larger crisis of trust between the Chair and sections of the Opposition / यह अध्यक्ष और विपक्ष के कुछ हिस्सों के बीच विश्वास के बड़े संकट को दर्शाता है।
- Such confrontations reduce the dignity and efficiency of parliamentary functioning / ऐसे टकराव संसदीय कार्यप्रणाली की गरिमा और दक्षता दोनों को कम करते हैं।

# Constitutional and polity background / संवैधानिक और राजव्यवस्था पृष्ठभूमि

## 1. Position of the Speaker / स्पीकर का पद

- The Constitution provides for the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People under Article 93 / संविधान के अनुच्छेद 93 के तहत लोकसभा के स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर का प्रावधान है। India Code
- The Speaker is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha and is expected to act impartially / स्पीकर लोकसभा के अध्यक्षीय अधिकारी होते हैं और उनसे निष्पक्ष आचरण की अपेक्षा की जाती है। India Code
- The office is central to maintaining order, deciding procedure, and safeguarding the dignity of the House / यह पद सदन में व्यवस्था बनाए रखने, प्रक्रिया तय करने और सदन की गरिमा की रक्षा करने के लिए केंद्रीय है।

India Code

## 2. Removal of the Speaker / स्पीकर को हटाने की प्रक्रिया

- Under Article 94(c), the Speaker may be removed by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then members of the House / अनुच्छेद 94(ग) के अनुसार, लोकसभा स्पीकर को सदन के तत्समय सभी सदस्यों के बहुमत से पारित प्रस्ताव द्वारा हटाया जा सकता है। India Code
- At least fourteen days' notice is required before such a resolution can be moved / ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाने से पहले कम-से-कम चौदह दिन का नोटिस आवश्यक है। India Code
- This is an effective majority, not merely a majority of members present and voting / यह केवल उपस्थित और मतदान करने वालों का बहुमत नहीं, बल्कि प्रभावी बहुमत होता है। India Code

### 3. Can the Speaker preside during such a motion? / क्या ऐसे प्रस्ताव के दौरान स्पीकर अध्यक्षता कर सकते हैं?

- Article 96 says that while a resolution for the Speaker's removal is under consideration, the Speaker shall not preside / अनुच्छेद 96 कहता है कि जब स्पीकर को हटाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हो, तब स्पीकर अध्यक्षता नहीं करेंगे। India Code
- However, the Speaker has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings / लेकिन स्पीकर को सदन की कार्यवाही में बोलने और भाग लेने का अधिकार होता है। India Code
- This balances institutional fairness with the Speaker's right to defend himself or herself / यह संस्थागत निष्पक्षता और स्पीकर के अपने पक्ष रखने के अधिकार के बीच संतुलन बनाता है। India Code

## 1. Why neutrality of the Speaker matters / स्पीकर की निष्पक्षता क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है

- In a parliamentary democracy, the Chair symbolizes procedural fairness / संसदीय लोकतंत्र में अध्यक्षीय पद प्रक्रियात्मक निष्पक्षता का प्रतीक होता है।
- If the Opposition loses faith in the Chair, every ruling on debate, adjournment, suspension, and expunction becomes controversial / यदि विपक्ष का अध्यक्ष पर भरोसा कम हो जाए, तो बहस, स्थगन, निलंबन और अभिलेख से शब्द हटाने जैसे हर निर्णय पर विवाद खड़ा हो सकता है।
- Therefore, the issue is not only about one individual but about the credibility of the House itself / इसलिए यह मुद्दा केवल एक व्यक्ति का नहीं, बल्कि स्वयं सदन की विश्वसनीयता का भी है।

## 2. Political significance / राजनीतिक महत्व

- A motion to remove the Speaker is rare and politically serious / स्पीकर को हटाने का प्रस्ताव दुर्लभ और राजनीतिक रूप से गंभीर माना जाता है।
- Even when such a motion is unlikely to succeed numerically, it signals deep institutional confrontation / भले ही ऐसा प्रस्ताव संख्या बल के आधार पर सफल न हो, फिर भी यह गहरे संस्थागत टकराव का संकेत देता है।
- It is often used to highlight alleged bias, marginalisation of the Opposition, or procedural injustice / इसका उपयोग अक्सर कथित पक्षपात, विपक्ष की उपेक्षा या प्रक्रियात्मक अन्याय को उजागर करने के लिए किया जाता है।

## 3. Democratic interpretation / लोकतांत्रिक व्याख्या

- One side presents the motion as a defence of constitutional morality / एक पक्ष इस प्रस्ताव को संवैधानिक मर्यादा की रक्षा के रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है।
- The other side presents it as an attack on the authority of Parliament and its presiding institution / दूसरा पक्ष इसे संसद और उसके अध्यक्षीय संस्थान की गरिमा पर हमला बताता है।
- For exams, this should be analysed as a tension between accountability and institutional stability / परीक्षा के लिए इसे जवाबदेही और संस्थागत स्थिरता के बीच तनाव के रूप में समझना चाहिए।

- Consider the following statements / **निम्नलिखित कथन विचारिए :**
- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed by a resolution passed by a majority of members present and voting / **लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष को बहुमत के सदस्यों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई एक संकल्प द्वारा हटाया जा सकता है।**
- A minimum notice period is required before moving a resolution for the removal of the Speaker / **अध्यक्ष को हटाने के लिए एक संकल्प प्रस्तुत करने से पहले एक न्यूनतम सूचना अवधि आवश्यक है।**
- While a resolution for the removal of the Speaker is under consideration, the Speaker cannot preside over the sitting / **अध्यक्ष को हटाने के लिए एक संकल्प पर विचारित होने के दौरान, अध्यक्ष बैठक का अध्यक्षता नहीं कर सकते हैं।**
- **Answer / उत्तर**



# Chandigarh achieves 99.93% literacy, gets ‘fully literate U.T.’ tag

**The Hindu Bureau**

CHANDIGARH

Chandigarh attained 99.93% literacy rate, thus making it a fully literate Union Territory, said Gulab Chand Katari, the Governor of Punjab and Administrator of Chandigarh. It is the sixth State/U.T. in the country and the second Union Territory to achieve the feat.

To celebrate this achievement, Chandigarh’s Education Department held a “felicitation of neo-literates”, where newly literate individuals were honoured. Mr. Kataria, the chief guest at the event, described the achievement as a historic moment

for Chandigarh. He said the success achieved under the Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society (ULLAS) has helped the city surpass the 95% literacy benchmark set under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

Mr. Kataria said Chandigarh’s literacy rate has increased from 93.7% to 99.93%, with 15,556 citizens participating in the programme and 14,711 successfully clearing the literacy assessment. The Governor also highlighted the remarkable leap in women’s literacy from 90.7% to 99.89%, calling it a significant step towards women’s empowerment.

## 1. Main development / मुख्य विकास

- Chandigarh has achieved a 99.93% literacy rate and has been declared a fully literate Union Territory / चंडीगढ़ ने 99.93% साक्षरता दर हासिल कर ली है और उसे पूर्ण साक्षर केंद्रशासित प्रदेश घोषित किया गया है।

Hindustan Times +1

- It is reported to be the sixth State or Union Territory in the country and the second Union Territory to achieve this milestone / बताया गया है कि यह देश का छठा राज्य या केंद्रशासित प्रदेश और दूसरा केंद्रशासित प्रदेश है जिसने यह उपलब्धि प्राप्त की है।

The Tribune +1

- The achievement was linked to the ULLAS programme and the literacy benchmark associated with the National Education Policy 2020 / इस उपलब्धि को उल्लास कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 से जुड़े साक्षरता मानदंड से जोड़ा गया है।

The Times of India +1

## 2. Numerical highlights / प्रमुख आँकड़े

- Chandigarh's literacy rate reportedly rose from 93.7% to 99.93% / चंडीगढ़ की साक्षरता दर 93.7% से बढ़कर 99.93% हो गई।

Hindustan Times +1

- Around 15,556 citizens participated in the programme and 14,711 cleared the literacy assessment / लगभग 15,556 नागरिकों ने कार्यक्रम में भाग लिया और 14,711 ने साक्षरता मूल्यांकन सफलतापूर्वक पास किया।

Hindustan Times +1

- Women's literacy reportedly increased from 90.7% to 99.89%, which was highlighted as a major step for women's empowerment / महिलाओं की साक्षरता 90.7% से बढ़कर 99.89% बताई गई, जिसे महिला सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में बड़ा कदम बताया गया।

Hindustan Times +1

## 1. Why this news is important / यह समाचार क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है

- This is not only an education statistic but also a social development indicator / यह केवल शिक्षा का आँकड़ा नहीं, बल्कि सामाजिक विकास का संकेतक भी है।
- A literacy rate near 100% reflects better access to schooling, adult education, public awareness, and state capacity / लगभग 100% के निकट साक्षरता दर बेहतर स्कूली पहुँच, वयस्क शिक्षा, जन-जागरूकता और प्रशासनिक क्षमता को दर्शाती है।
- In exam terms, literacy is closely linked with human capital, gender development, poverty reduction, and inclusive growth / परीक्षा की दृष्टि से साक्षरता का संबंध मानव पूंजी, लैंगिक विकास, गरीबी उन्मूलन और समावेशी विकास से है।

## 2. Role of ULLAS / उल्लास की भूमिका

- ULLAS, also called the New India Literacy Programme, is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented from 2022 to 2027 / उल्लास, जिसे न्यू इंडिया लिटरेसी प्रोग्राम भी कहा जाता है, 2022 से 2027 तक चलने वाली एक केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना है। [Press Information... +1](#)
- It targets adults aged 15 years and above who could not pursue regular schooling / यह 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के उन वयस्कों को लक्षित करती है जो नियमित स्कूली शिक्षा नहीं ले सके। [Press Information... +1](#)
- Its five broad components include foundational literacy and numeracy, critical life skills, basic education, vocational skills, and continuing education / इसके पाँच प्रमुख घटकों में मूलभूत साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता, जीवन-कौशल, बुनियादी शिक्षा, व्यावसायिक कौशल और सतत शिक्षा शामिल हैं। [Press Information... +1](#)



Topic / श्रङ्खला

First fully literate state / पहिले पूर्णतः साक्षर राज्य

First fully literate UT / पहिले पूर्णतः साक्षर केंद्र शासित प्रदेश

Latest UT declared fully literate / अहिले साक्षर UT

Literacy benchmark under NEP / NEP अन्तर्गत साक्षरता

Major adult literacy programme / बाल्यव्यतिरिक्त साक्षरता कार्यक्रम

Fact / तथ्य

Kerala / कर्णाट

Ladakh

Chandigarh

Around 95% literacy

ULLAS – Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society

Programme / इवगहुर	Launch year / अरु	Objective / कुरु
National Literacy Mission / घनरु दुरलघलरु अरु	1988	Adult literacy in India
Saakshar Bharat Mission / दुरलघ करु अरु	2009	Adult female literacy
ULLAS (New India Literacy Programme) / कुरु	2022	Adult literacy & lifelong learning





# SC to look into plea against law on Muslim inheritance

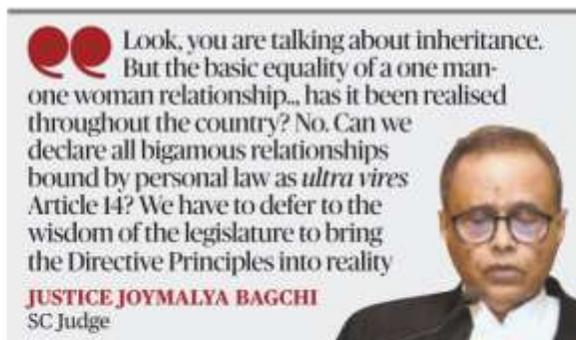
Top court says striking down provisions in Shariat Act could create vacuum in Muslim inheritance framework; says it would be better to defer to Parliament's wisdom to bring a Uniform Civil Code

**Krishnadas Rajagopal**  
NEW DELHI

**T**he Supreme Court on Tuesday orally observed that it would be better to defer to Parliament's wisdom to bring a Uniform Civil Code rather than judicially strike down provisions in the Shariat Application Act, 1937, on the ground of discrimination for giving Muslim women a smaller share of family inheritance compared with their male counterparts.

The law established Islamic law for inheritance among Muslims, providing widows with children a one-eighth share, or a further reduced one-fourth share if they do not have children, and daughters half of a son's share.

Appearing before a Bench comprising Chief Justice Surya Kant and, Justices R. Mahadevan and Joymalya Bagchi, advocate Prashant Bhushan, appearing for petitioner Poulomi Pavini Shukla, challenged what he called "artificial discrimination" between



Muslim women and men regarding their right to inheritance.

The Bench, however, posed a practical question of law, asking which law would govern Muslim inheritance if the Shariat Act were struck down.

Mr. Bhushan responded that the more secular Indian Succession Act could apply. He referred to the landmark judgment in *Mary Roy vs State of Kerala*, in which the petitioner successfully fought for equal inheritance rights for Syrian Christian women in the State, nullifying the discriminatory Travancore Christian Succession Act, 1916. "Does the Indian Suc-

cession Act apply to Muslim women? Remember, when you strike an Act, you create a vacuum... In our over-anxiety for reforms, we may deprive them [Muslim women] of whatever they are getting now," the Chief Justice said.

Justice Bagchi asked whether it would be wiser to defer to Parliament's wisdom to realise the aspiration expressed in Article 44 of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) of the Constitution, which says that the state shall endeavour to secure for citizens a Uniform Civil Code across the country.

"Look, you are talking

about inheritance. But the basic equality of a one man-one woman relationship, a monogamous existence, has it been realised throughout the country? No. Can we declare all bigamous relationships bound by personal law as *ultra vires* Article 14 of the Constitution? We have to defer to the wisdom of the legislature to bring the DPSP into reality," Justice Bagchi observed.

Mr. Bhushan urged the three-judge Bench to refer the case to a Constitution Bench. He said the court had earlier not hesitated to strike down triple *talaq*, which involved a more religious issue. "Inheritance is a civil right," he submitted.

The Chief Justice asked whether he was suggesting that the court strike down the Shariat Act and effectively re-legislate. Mr. Bhushan said the top court could either bring Muslim women under the Indian Succession Act or declare that the Shariat Act provisions on inheritance violated Article 14. The court agreed to list the case.

## 1. What the case is about / मामला किस बारे में है

- The Supreme Court has agreed to examine a plea challenging Muslim inheritance provisions under the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, on the ground that Muslim women get a smaller share than male counterparts / सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ (शरीयत) एप्लीकेशन एक्ट, 1937 के तहत उत्तराधिकार संबंधी प्रावधानों को चुनौती देने वाली याचिका पर विचार करने पर सहमति दी है, क्योंकि इसमें मुस्लिम महिलाओं को पुरुषों की तुलना में कम हिस्सा मिलने का मुद्दा उठाया गया है। [India Code +2](#)
- The Court orally indicated that simply striking down the law may create a legal vacuum in Muslim inheritance matters / न्यायालय ने मौखिक रूप से संकेत दिया कि केवल इस कानून को रद्द कर देने से मुस्लिम उत्तराधिकार मामलों में कानूनी रिक्तता पैदा हो सकती है। [The Economic Ti... +1](#)
- The Bench suggested that a broader legislative solution such as a Uniform Civil Code may be more appropriate than piecemeal judicial deletion of provisions / पीठ ने संकेत दिया कि प्रावधानों को टुकड़ों में न्यायिक रूप से हटाने की बजाय यूनिफॉर्म सिविल कोड जैसी व्यापक विधायी व्यवस्था अधिक उपयुक्त हो सकती है।

## 2. Why the issue is sensitive / यह मुद्दा संवेदनशील क्यों है

- The case sits at the intersection of equality, gender justice, personal law, religious freedom, and legislative policy / यह मामला समानता, लैंगिक न्याय, पर्सनल लॉ, धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता और विधायी नीति—इन सभी के संगम पर स्थित है। [India Code +2](#)
- The petition raises the argument that unequal inheritance shares may violate equality guarantees / याचिका में तर्क दिया गया है कि असमान उत्तराधिकार हिस्सेदारी समानता के संवैधानिक आश्वासनों का उल्लंघन कर सकती है। [India Code +1](#)
- At the same time, personal law questions are politically and socially sensitive because they touch community identity and religious practice / साथ ही, पर्सनल लॉ से जुड़े प्रश्न राजनीतिक और सामाजिक रूप से संवेदनशील होते हैं क्योंकि वे सामुदायिक पहचान और धार्मिक प्रथाओं को स्पर्श करते हैं। [India Code +1](#)

## 3. What the Court appears to be balancing / न्यायालय किन बातों के बीच संतुलन देख रहा है

- The Court appears to be balancing Article 14 equality concerns with the practical consequence that, if the present framework is removed without replacement, succession disputes may become uncertain / न्यायालय अनुच्छेद 14 की समानता संबंधी चिंता और इस व्यावहारिक परिणाम के बीच संतुलन देखता प्रतीत होता है कि यदि वर्तमान ढाँचा बिना विकल्प के हटा दिया जाए तो उत्तराधिकार विवाद अनिश्चित हो सकते हैं। [India Code +2](#)
- It also indicated that Parliament may be institutionally better placed to design a comprehensive framework such as a Uniform Civil Code / न्यायालय ने यह भी संकेत दिया कि यूनिफॉर्म सिविल कोड जैसे व्यापक ढाँचे को तैयार करने के लिए संसद संस्थागत रूप से अधिक उपयुक्त मंच हो सकती है। [The Economic Ti... +1](#)

## 1. What the Shariat Act does / शरीयत एक्ट क्या करता है

- The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 was enacted to provide for the application of Muslim Personal Law to Muslims / मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ (शरीयत) एप्लीकेशन एक्ट, 1937 मुस्लिमों पर मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ लागू करने के लिए बनाया गया था। India Code +1
- Section 2 of the Act covers matters including intestate succession, special property of females, marriage, dissolution of marriage, maintenance, dower, guardianship, gifts, trusts and wakfs / इस अधिनियम की धारा 2 में बिना वसीयत का उत्तराधिकार, महिलाओं की विशेष संपत्ति, विवाह, विवाह-विच्छेद, भरण-पोषण, मेहर, संरक्षकता, उपहार, ट्रस्ट और वक्फ जैसे विषय शामिल हैं। India Code
- In simple exam language, the Act makes Muslim personal law applicable to key family matters, including inheritance / सरल परीक्षा-भाषा में, यह अधिनियम उत्तराधिकार सहित पारिवारिक मामलों पर मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ लागू करता है। India Code

## 2. Why the inheritance issue is controversial / उत्तराधिकार का मुद्दा विवादास्पद क्यों है

- The challenge is based on the claim that women may receive a smaller inheritance share than men in comparable relationships / चुनौती का आधार यह दावा है कि तुलनीय पारिवारिक संबंधों में महिलाओं को पुरुषों की तुलना में कम उत्तराधिकार हिस्सा मिल सकता है। [Live Law +1](#)
- This raises a gender justice question under equality principles / इससे समानता के सिद्धांतों के अंतर्गत लैंगिक न्याय का प्रश्न उठता है। [India Code +1](#)
- But the Court's concern is that if the statutory anchor is removed suddenly, there may be no clear immediate substitute governing Muslim inheritance across India / लेकिन न्यायालय की चिंता यह है कि यदि इस वैधानिक आधार को अचानक हटा दिया जाए, तो पूरे भारत में मुस्लिम उत्तराधिकार को नियंत्रित करने वाला कोई स्पष्ट तत्काल विकल्प नहीं रह सकता। [The Economic Ti... +1](#)

# 1. Basic law governing inheritance / उत्तराधिकार को नियंत्रित करने वाला कानून

Community / समुदाय	Law / कानून	Key principle / मुख्य सिद्धांत
Hindu / हिंदू	Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (amended 2005)	Equal inheritance rights for sons and daughters / पुत्र और पुत्री को समान अधिकार
Muslim / मुस्लिम	Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937	Shares fixed according to Islamic law / इस्लामी कानून के अनुसार निश्चित हिस्सेदारी

## 2. Son vs Daughter share (most important for exam)

### पुत्र और पुत्री की संपत्ति हिस्सेदारी

Situation / स्थिति	Hindu Inheritance Law / हिंदू कानून	Muslim Inheritance Law / मुस्लिम कानून
Father dies leaving son and daughter / पिता की मृत्यु, पुत्र और पुत्री	Son and daughter get <b>equal share</b> / पुत्र और पुत्री को समान हिस्सा	Son gets <b>double share</b> of daughter / पुत्र को पुत्री से दोगुना हिस्सा
Example property ₹90 lakh / उदाहरण ₹90 लाख संपत्ति	Son ₹45L, Daughter ₹45L / पुत्र ₹45L, पुत्री ₹45L	Son ₹60L, Daughter ₹30L / पुत्र ₹60L, पुत्री ₹30L

### 3. Widow share / पत्नी का हिस्सा

Situation / स्थिति	Hindu Law / हिंदू कानून	Muslim Law / मुस्लिम कानून
Wife when children exist / यदि बच्चे हों	Equal share with children / बच्चों के बराबर हिस्सा	1/8 share of property / संपत्ति का 1/8 हिस्सा
Wife when no children / यदि बच्चे न हों	Equal share with other heirs / अन्य उत्तराधिकारियों के बराबर	1/4 share / 1/4 हिस्सा

### 4. Daughter rights / पुत्री के अधिकार

Aspect / पहलू	Hindu Law / हिंदू कानून	Muslim Law / मुस्लिम कानून
Coparcenary rights / पैतृक संपत्ति अधिकार	Daughter is <b>coparcener since 2005 amendment</b> / 2005 संशोधन के बाद पुत्री भी सहभाजक	No coparcenary concept / सहभाजक की अवधारणा नहीं
Married daughter rights / विवाहित पुत्री	Same rights as son / पुत्र के समान अधिकार	Still inherits but share smaller / अधिकार है पर हिस्सा कम
Self-acquired property / स्वयं अर्जित संपत्ति	Equal inheritance / समान अधिकार	Fixed share according to Sharia / शरीयत के अनुसार निर्धारित हिस्सा

• Consider the following statements / **आपके निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:**

• The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 applies Muslim personal law to matters including intestate succession / **मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ (शरियात) एप्लिकेशन ऐक्ट, 1937 का प्रयोग अन्तर्गत अचक्षुष उत्तराधिकार के मामले में मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ के अन्वये किया जाता है।**

• Article 44 is a Fundamental Right enforceable in the same manner as Article 14 / **आर्टिकल 44, 14 के समान ही लागू करने योग्य है।**

• The Supreme Court indicated that striking down the present framework without replacement may create a legal vacuum / **सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह संकेत दिया है कि वर्तमान ढांचे को बिना किसी विकल्प के हटाने से कानूनी अंधकार उत्पन्न हो सकता है।**

• Answer / **उत्तर:**

# Jal Jeevan mission gets extension up to 2028

**The Hindu Bureau**

NEW DELHI

The Union Cabinet on Tuesday approved the extension of the Ministry of Jal Shakti's Jal Jeevan programme to 2028 and provisioned more funds to meet its goal of providing a minimum amount of daily potable water to every rural household in the country.

As of January 2026, the programme was estimated to have spent ₹3.6 lakh crore since 2019. Of this, ₹2.08 lakh crore was the Centre's share with the rest to come in from the States.

However, the programme, while originally envisioned 100% coverage

by 2024, has been stuck at around 81% coverage since 2025.

As *The Hindu* has previously reported, covering the remaining 20% requires nearly as much money as has been spent for achieving 80%.

## **Digital mapping**

“To this end, a uniform national digital framework, namely “*Sujalam Bharat*”, shall be instituted, under which every village shall be assigned a unique Sujal Gaon / Service Area ID digitally mapping the complete drinking water supply system from source to tap,” a Ministry statement said.

- The Union Cabinet has approved the extension of Jal Jeevan Mission up to December 2028, giving more time and funds to achieve rural household tap-water coverage / केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने जल जीवन मिशन को दिसंबर 2028 तक बढ़ाने की मंजूरी दी है, ताकि ग्रामीण घरों तक नल जल कनेक्शन पहुँचाने के लक्ष्य के लिए अधिक समय और धन उपलब्ध हो सके। [Press Information... +1](#)
- The mission, launched in 2019, originally aimed to provide Functional Household Tap Connections to all rural households by 2024 / 2019 में शुरू किए गए इस मिशन का मूल लक्ष्य 2024 तक सभी ग्रामीण परिवारों को फंक्शनल हाउसहोल्ड टैप कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराना था। [Jal Jeevan Mission +1](#)
- As of early March 2026, about 15.82 crore out of roughly 19.36 crore rural households had tap-water supply, which is about 81.71% coverage / मार्च 2026 की शुरुआत तक लगभग 19.36 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवारों में से करीब 15.82 करोड़ परिवारों को नल जल आपूर्ति मिल चुकी थी, जो लगभग 81.71% कवरेज है। [Press Information... +1](#)

## . Digital mapping and Sujalam Bharat / डिजिटल मैपिंग और सुजलाम भारत

- A national digital framework called "Sujalam Bharat" is being used to digitally map rural drinking-water systems from source to tap / "सुजलाम भारत" नामक राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल ढाँचा ग्रामीण पेयजल प्रणालियों को स्रोत से नल तक डिजिटल रूप से मैप करने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है। [Press Information... +1](#)
- Under this framework, each village or service area gets a unique Sujal Gaon ID so that the supplying scheme and the served households can be clearly identified / इस ढाँचे के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक गाँव या सेवा क्षेत्र को एक विशिष्ट सुजल गाँव आईडी दी जाती है, ताकि यह स्पष्ट रूप से पहचाना जा सके कि कौन-सी जल योजना किन परिवारों को पानी दे रही है। [Press Information... +1](#)
- This digital layer is important for transparency, monitoring, accountability, and maintenance of rural water systems / यह डिजिटल व्यवस्था पारदर्शिता, निगरानी, जवाबदेही और ग्रामीण जल प्रणालियों के रखरखाव के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। [Press Information... +1](#)

## 5.2 Why potable water matters / पेयजल क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है

- Safe drinking water improves public health by reducing water-borne diseases and lowering household medical burden / सुरक्षित पेयजल जलजनित रोगों को कम करके सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुधारता है और परिवारों पर चिकित्सा बोझ घटाता है। [Press Information... +1](#)
- Tap-water access especially helps women and girls by reducing the time spent fetching water / नल जल की उपलब्धता विशेष रूप से महिलाओं और लड़कियों को लाभ पहुँचाती है, क्योंकि इससे पानी लाने में लगने वाला समय कम होता है। [Press Information... +1](#)
- Reliable household water supply also supports dignity, sanitation, school attendance, and rural productivity / विश्वसनीय घरेलू जल आपूर्ति गरिमा, स्वच्छता, स्कूल उपस्थिति और ग्रामीण उत्पादकता को भी मजबूत करती है। [Jal Jeevan Mission +1](#)

## 5.3 Why last-mile delivery is difficult / अंतिम चरण की आपूर्ति कठिन क्यों है

- Early gains in national missions usually come from easier-to-cover regions, while the final stretch involves tougher terrain and weaker local infrastructure / राष्ट्रीय मिशनों में शुरुआती प्रगति प्रायः उन क्षेत्रों से आती है जहाँ पहुँचना आसान होता है, जबकि अंतिम चरण में कठिन भू-भाग और कमजोर स्थानीय अवसंरचना शामिल होती है। [Press Information... +1](#)
- In drinking-water policy, the challenge is not only installing taps but ensuring regular, functional, and quality water supply / पेयजल नीति में चुनौती केवल नल लगाना नहीं, बल्कि नियमित, कार्यात्मक और गुणवत्तापूर्ण जल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना भी है। [Jal Jeevan Mission +1](#)

## APPLE'S PRODUCTION IN THE COUNTRY RISES 53% TO 55 MILLION HANDSETS IN 2025

# 1 in 4 iPhones made in India

SANKALP PHARTIYAL

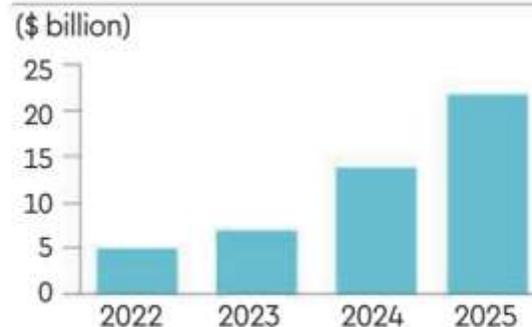
March 10

**APPLE INCREASED IPHONE** production in India by about 53% last year and now makes a quarter of its marquee devices in the country, reflecting the US company's efforts to avoid tariffs on China.

The company assembled about 55 million iPhones in India in 2025, up from 36 million a year earlier, people familiar with the matter said, asking not to be named because the numbers aren't public. Apple makes about 220 million to 230 million iPhones a year globally, with India's share of the total increasing rapidly.

Apple has accelerated its expansion in India in recent years, bolstered by Prime Minister Narendra Modi's production-linked incentives aimed at turning the country into the

### RICH HARVEST



Note: The dollar amounts refer to the fiscal year ending in March; Source: Bloomberg



■ Apple still makes the bulk of iPhones in China, which has been locked in a trade war with the US

■ Apple makes about **220 mn** to **230 mn** iPhones a year globally

world's factory. The subsidies have helped offset some of the structural cost disadvantages that manufacturers face in India, including the lack of a China-like robust supply chain and logistics challenges.

In 2025, shipments from China, where Apple still makes the bulk of iPhones, faced headwinds as a result of US tariffs related to the two economic

powers' trade war. The levies pushed Apple and its suppliers to move a greater share of devices meant for the American market to alternative manufacturing destinations, with India emerging as a major brightspot.

An Apple spokesperson declined to comment.

Even though the gap has narrowed, electronics assembly and component manufactur-

ing still costs more in India than in countries including China and Vietnam. That's prompted Apple, Samsung Electronics and others to seek more government support. Companies are discussing with India another round of incentives to support export growth. India's current production subsidies for smartphones expire March 31 and with the US Supreme Court

striking down some of the duties affecting China, India needs to move quickly to remain cost competitive.

The rising output in India highlights Apple's long-term supply chain strategy to build a second major iPhone manufacturing base to serve global demand. The company is deepening and widening its local supplier partnerships to make components including lithium-ion cells, watch and phone enclosures and accessories such as AirPods. Beyond manufacturing, Apple is targeting market share gains in a region where sales have surged past \$9 billion. It's preparing to launch Apple Pay in India later this year and its retail network now comprises six stores, underscoring the country's growing importance as not just a production hub but also a fast-growing consumer market. —BLOOMBERG

## . Core development / मुख्य विकास

- Apple increased iPhone production in India by about 53% in 2025, with assembly rising from about 36 million units in 2024 to about 55 million units in 2025 / Apple ने 2025 में भारत में iPhone उत्पादन लगभग 53% बढ़ाया, जिससे असेंबली 2024 के लगभग 36 million units से बढ़कर 2025 में लगभग 55 million units हो गई।

The Times of India +1

- This means roughly 1 in 4 iPhones globally are now being made in India, since Apple's global annual iPhone output is estimated at about 220–230 million units / इसका अर्थ है कि अब वैश्विक स्तर पर लगभग हर 4 iPhones में 1 भारत में बन रहा है, क्योंकि Apple का वार्षिक वैश्विक iPhone उत्पादन लगभग 220–230 million units माना गया है।

The Times of India +1

- The shift reflects Apple's strategy to diversify manufacturing away from excessive dependence on China and to strengthen India as a second major production base / यह बदलाव Apple की उस रणनीति को दर्शाता है जिसमें वह चीन पर अत्यधिक निर्भरता कम करके भारत को दूसरा बड़ा उत्पादन आधार बना रहा है।

The Times of India +2

## . Why India gained importance / भारत का महत्व क्यों बढ़ा

- India has become more important because Apple and its suppliers are trying to reduce geopolitical and tariff-related risks linked to China-centric manufacturing / भारत अधिक महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए बना है क्योंकि Apple और उसके suppliers चीन-केंद्रित manufacturing से जुड़े geopolitical और tariff risks को कम करना चाहते हैं।

The Times of India +1

- India's Production-Linked Incentive framework has also supported the expansion of smartphone manufacturing and exports / भारत की Production-Linked Incentive व्यवस्था ने smartphone manufacturing और exports के विस्तार को भी सहारा दिया है। [Press Information... +1](#)
- Official government material says India has become a net exporter of mobile phones and that the mobile-phone PLI scheme has attracted investment and employment by December 2025 / आधिकारिक सरकारी सामग्री के अनुसार भारत mobile phones का net exporter बन चुका है और December 2025 तक mobile-phone PLI scheme ने निवेश और रोजगार आकर्षित किया है। [Press Information...](#)

## . Why this is important for India / भारत के लिए यह क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है

- This is not just about one company; it signals India's rise in global value chains in electronics manufacturing / यह केवल एक company की कहानी नहीं है; यह electronics manufacturing में global value chains में भारत की बढ़ती भूमिका को दर्शाता है। [Press Information... +2](#)
- A larger Apple footprint can deepen supplier ecosystems, create jobs, improve exports, and push India higher in advanced assembly and component manufacturing / Apple की बड़ी उपस्थिति supplier ecosystem को गहरा कर सकती है, jobs पैदा कर सकती है, exports बढ़ा सकती है और advanced assembly तथा component manufacturing में भारत की स्थिति मजबूत कर सकती है। [Press Information... +2](#)
- At the same time, India still faces cost, logistics, and component-ecosystem challenges compared with China / साथ ही, भारत को अभी भी cost, logistics और component ecosystem के मामले में चीन की तुलना में चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। [The Economic TI... +1](#)

## 1. What "1 in 4 iPhones made in India" really means / "1 in 4 iPhones made in India" का वास्तविक अर्थ

- It means India is no longer a marginal assembly location; it is now handling roughly one-fourth of Apple's annual iPhone production / इसका अर्थ है कि भारत अब केवल एक सीमांत assembly location नहीं रहा; अब वह Apple के वार्षिक iPhone उत्पादन का लगभग एक-चौथाई संभाल रहा है। [The Times of India +1](#)
- This marks a major change from earlier years when China overwhelmingly dominated Apple's production geography / यह पहले के वर्षों की तुलना में बड़ा बदलाव है, जब Apple के production geography पर चीन का भारी प्रभुत्व था। [Bloomberg.com +1](#)
- For exam purposes, this should be seen as an example of supply-chain diversification, China+1 strategy, and manufacturing relocation / परीक्षा की दृष्टि से इसे supply-chain diversification, China+1 strategy और manufacturing relocation के उदाहरण के रूप में देखना चाहिए। [Bloomberg.com +1](#)

## 2. Why companies shift production bases / कंपनियाँ उत्पादन आधार क्यों बदलती हैं

- Global firms do not choose manufacturing bases only on wages; they also consider tariffs, political risk, market access, logistics, policy incentives, and supplier clustering / वैश्विक कंपनियाँ केवल मजदूरी के आधार पर manufacturing base नहीं चुनतीं; वे tariffs, political risk, market access, logistics, policy incentives और supplier clustering भी देखती हैं। [Bloomberg.com +2](#)
- Apple's India shift is linked both to external factors such as U.S.-China tensions and to internal Indian policy support like PLI / Apple का भारत की ओर झुकाव बाहरी कारणों जैसे U.S.-China tensions और आंतरिक भारतीय policy support जैसे PLI दोनों से जुड़ा है। [The Times of India +2](#)
- Therefore, this development is best understood as the result of geopolitics plus industrial policy / इसलिए इस विकास को geopolitics और industrial policy के संयुक्त परिणाम के रूप में समझना चाहिए।

**Consider the following statements / निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:**

1. In 2025, Apple assembled about 55 million iPhones in India / 2025 में Apple ने भारत में लगभग 55 million iPhones assemble किए। The Times of India +1
2. India's share in Apple's global annual iPhone output is now roughly one-fourth / Apple के वैश्विक वार्षिक iPhone output में भारत की हिस्सेदारी अब लगभग एक-चौथाई है। The Times of India +1
3. Article 44 of the Constitution provides the legal basis for the PLI scheme for mobile phones / संविधान का अनुच्छेद 44 mobile phones के लिए PLI scheme का कानूनी आधार प्रदान करता है।

**Answer / उत्तर:**

1. **DSSSB previous-year paper (Delhi government recruitment) asks:**

“Who among the following is regarded as the founding father of modern Economics?”

The correct option shown is **Adam Smith**. DSSSB

2. **Kerala PSC question paper asks:**

“Who is the father of Economics?”

The correct option is **Adam Smith**. Kerala Public Ser...

3. **Rajasthan Board model paper asks:**

“Who is known as the father of economics?”

The correct answer listed is **Adam Smith**. Rajasthan Board ...

4. **Karnataka state question bank explicitly says:**

“He is called the Father of modern Economics” → **Adam Smith**. dsert.karnataka.g...

5. **A Telangana State Civil Services foundation course states directly:**

“Father of Modern Economics: Adam Smith,” and links this to *The Wealth of Nations* (1776). MCRHRDI

6. **NCERT textbook material** also describes Adam Smith as “the father of economics,” which explains why exam setters in India use this answer consistently. NCERT

Term asked in exam	Most accepted answer	Proof / why
Father of Economics	Adam Smith	Kerala PSC asks "Who is the father of Economics?" and gives <b>Adam Smith</b> as the correct answer. <small>Kerala Public Ser... +1</small>
Father / Founding Father of Modern Economics	Adam Smith	DSSSB previous-year papers use "founding father of modern Economics" / "father of Modern Economics" and the correct answer is <b>Adam Smith</b> . <small>DSSSB +2</small>
Father of Modern Macroeconomics	J. M. Keynes	Kerala PSC answer key explicitly gives <b>J. M. Keynes</b> for "father of Modern Macro Economics." <small>Kerala Public Ser...</small>
Father of Indian Economics	Dadabhai Naoroji	In Indian exam usage, this is usually tied to Dadabhai Naoroji because of the Drain Theory and early economic critique of British rule. This one is <b>different from</b> "father of economics."
Father of Political Economy	Adam Smith or sometimes William Petty in academic history context	But in Indian MCQ practice, when the wording is general, <b>Adam Smith</b> is usually the safer answer unless the paper is very specialized. <small>DSSSB +1</small>

**Questions and answers to the previous day's daily quiz on T20 World Cup:**

1. Besides Sanju Samson, which Indian won two player-of-the-match awards?

**Ans: Hardik Pandya**

2. Which country did Yuvraj Samra play for? **Ans: Canada**

3. Apart from Samson, which other Indian got more than 300 runs? **Ans: Ishan Kishan**

4. How did the Scots Matthew Cross, Michael Leask, and Oliver Davidson make news on February 7? **Ans: The three batters were the victims in West Indian Romario Shepherd's hat-trick, the only one of the tournament.**

5. Name the lone Pakistani and West Indian in the ICC's

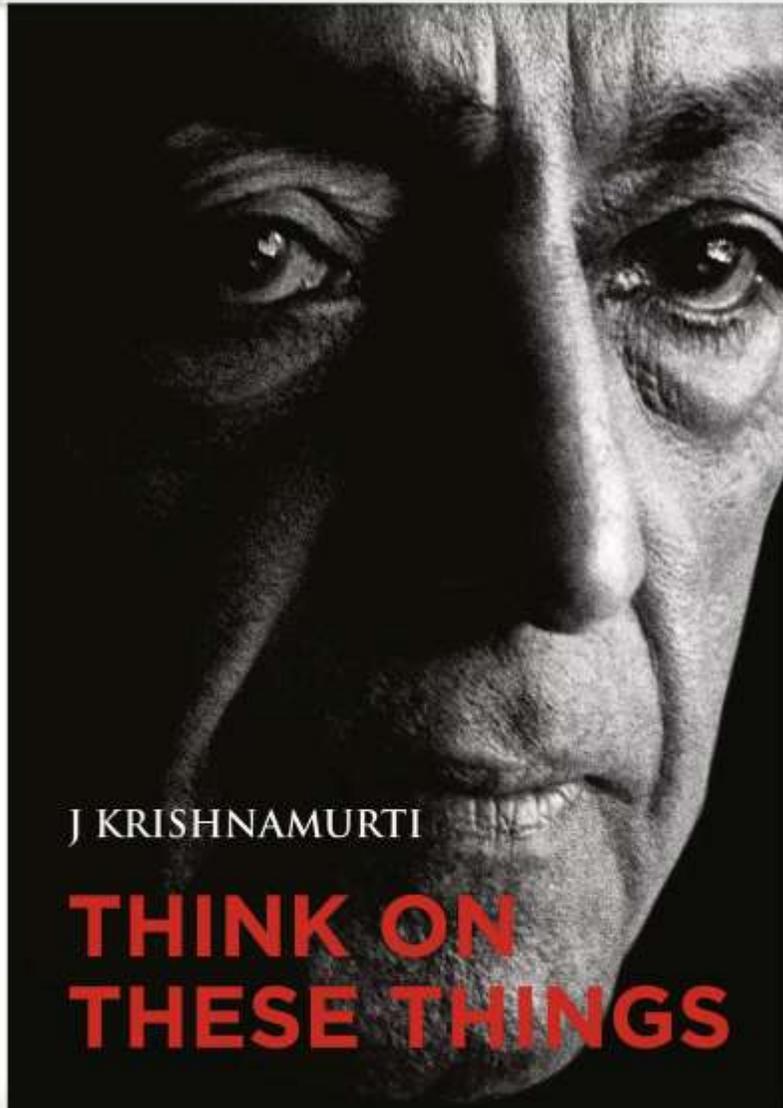
Team of the tournament. **Ans: Sahibzada Farhan and Jason Holder respectively.**

6. What was the prize money (in U.S. Dollars) that India took home for emerging the champion? **Ans: \$3 million**

7. Which other teams, apart from New Zealand (2021 and 2026), have lost two summit clashes? **Ans: Pakistan (2007, 2022) and Sri Lanka (2009, 2012).**

Name this American joint highest wicket-taker till the final where Varun and Bumrah went ahead by one wicket to tally 14 scalps. **Ans: Shadley Van Schalkwyk**

**Early Birds:** Neha Mahendru| Shailmil Naaz| Varghese Joseph| Sadhan Panda



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# Word of the day

## **Pusillanimous:**

lacking in courage

---

**Synonyms:** poorly spirited

---

**Usage:** *The authorities are too pusillanimous to deal with this situation*

---

## **Pronunciation:**

newsth.live/pusillanimouspron

---

## **International Phonetic Alphabet:**

/ˌpʊːsɪl'æɪnɪməs/, /ˌpʊːsəl'æɪnəməs/

---

# Word of the day

## **Fortuitous:**

occurring by happy chance

---

**Synonyms:** causeless, uncaused

---

**Usage:** *It was a fortuitous meeting that led to a lifelong friendship*

---

## **Pronunciation:**

newsth.live/fortuitous

---

## **International Phonetic**

**Alphabet:** /fɔː'tjuː.ɪ.təs/, /fɔː'tʃuː.ɪ.təs/

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