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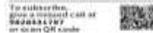


PDF



10 MCQ QUIZ

-
- “Time is not measured by the passing of years but by what one does, what one feels, and what one achieves.”
“समय वर्षों के गुजरने से नहीं मापा जाता, बल्कि इस बात से मापा जाता है कि हम क्या करते हैं, क्या महसूस करते हैं और क्या हासिल करते हैं।”



<p>INSULATION BEHIND 'Infiltration' protest turns tense in Imphal</p> <p>NEWS ■ PAGE 4</p>	<p>LIMITED BENEFITS New EPS rules omit clause on higher pension</p> <p>NEWS ■ PAGE 8</p>	<p>RISK OF INVESTMENTS 'Changes in FDI rules to aid rare earth sector'</p> <p>BUSINESS ■ PAGE 11</p>	<p>WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION Holding up half the sky on India's farms</p> <p>Low wage rates reveal a large gender gap</p> <p>EDITORIAL ■ PAGE 9</p>	<p>IPL 2020 OPENED Defending champion RCB takes on SRH</p> <p>SPORT ■ PAGE 16</p>
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INSIDE

SC unhappy with rewritten in NCERT book

NEW DELHI
The Supreme Court on Wednesday took strong exception to a "facious" statement made in an affidavit filed by NCERT director that a chapter in the revised class 11 book referring to conversion in judiciary has been "fully rewritten" ■ PAGE 4

Speaker dismisses pleas to dismiss 2 Telangana MLAs

HYDERABAD
Telangana Assembly Speaker S. Prasad Kumar has dismissed the disqualification petitions filed against Bharat Basra and Ravindra (BJP) MLA G. Venkateshwar Reddy and Kalyani Srinani for allegedly joining the ruling Congress party after being elected to the Assembly on this ticket. ■ PAGE 5

'Iran's new Supreme Leader injured but safe'

PARIS
Iran's new Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei is injured but "safe and sound" and "young" Khamenei, son of the late President and a government adviser, on Wednesday, offering the first official explanation for why the leader has not been seen since his appointment. ■ PAGE 14

108 Maoists surrender in Chhattisgarh

RAYPUR
As many as 108 Maoists, serving a combined reward of ₹2.25 crore surrendered in Chhattisgarh's Jagdalpur on Wednesday, the police said. The cadres, belonging to the Dandakaranya Special Zone Committee of Maoists, are from different districts of the Bastar region. ■ PAGE 8

SC upholds 'right to die' for man in vegetative state

Kolhapur, Maharashtra

NEW DELHI
The Supreme Court on Wednesday upheld the right to die with dignity of a 72-year-old Mahabub Rana, who has been in a persistent vegetative state for nearly 15 years, by allowing the withdrawal of clinically assisted nutrition and hydration (CANH).

A Bench of Justices J.R. Pawar and C.V. Anandhan delivered the judgment.

Mr. Rana had sustained severe head injuries and 100% quadriplegia disability after sustaining a fall

Global energy concerns mount as Iran hits ships

Three crew members missing from India-bound cargo ship struck in the Strait of Hormuz

New Delhi deplores attacks on ships; Iran warns of targeting financial institutions in West Asia

International Energy Agency members to unlock 400 million barrels of oil from their reserves

Associated Press
NEW DELHI
Iran attacked commercial ships across the Persian Gulf and targeted Dubai International Airport in the UAE on Wednesday, escalating a campaign of harassing the oil-rich region as global energy concerns mounted and American and Israeli airstrikes pounded the Islamic Republic.

Authorities were searching for three crew members from India-bound Thai cargo ship *Mayurice Naree*, which was set ablaze off the Oman coast in the Strait of Hormuz after a projectile strike. The Oman Navy rescued 20 from the vessel, according to Thailand's Marine Department.

Taking note of the attack on the ship which was en route to Karachi in Gujarat, the External Affairs Ministry said it "deplores the fact that commercial shipping is being made a target of military attacks."

"Precious lives, including of Indian citizens, have already been lost in multiple such attacks in the ear-

ly phase of this conflict and the intensity and lethality of the attacks only seems to be increasing", the Ministry said in a statement, adding that targeting commercial shipping and endangering innocent civilian crew members must be avoided.

Four injured
Four people were wounded in Dubai when two Iranian drones hit near the airport, but flights continued, the Dubai Media Office said.

The U.S. Maritime Trade Operations centre, run by the British military, reported an attack on a container ship off the UAE, saying the "extent of the damage is currently unknown but under investigation by the crew."

Separately, Kuwait said its defences downed eight Iranian and Saudi Arabia jets that intercepted five heading toward its Shaykhah oil field.

Iran's joint military command said it would target financial institutions in West Asia after the state-run IRNA news agency reported that the state-owned Bank Sepah in Tehran, sanctioned by the U.S. over funding armed forces, came under attack early on Wednesday, killing staffers.

"That would put at risk particularly Dubai which is home to many international financial institutions, as well as Saudi Arabia and the island kingdom of Bahrain."

The ship attacks follow intense American airstrikes targeting Iranian Navy assets and the port ci-



Targeted vessel: Smoke rising from the Thai carrier *Mayurice Naree* near the Strait of Hormuz off the Oman coast after an attack on Wednesday. AP

ty of Bandar Abbas on Tuesday.

Oil prices remained well below Monday's peaks but the price of Brent crude, the international standard, was still up some 20% on Wednesday from when the war began, and commodities around the world over a surge leading the consequences, in an attempt to manage price jumps, the International Energy Agency said its member countries would unlock 400

'LPG output up 25%, Centre to address issues'

NEW DELHI
India's production of liquefied petroleum gas has increased 25% since the Centre instituted the supply insurance order on March 8, Sujata Sharma, Joint Secretary at the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas said on Wednesday. The Centre was also working to expand the coverage of delivery authentication code system to 90% of domestic consumers to address issues relating to diversion at the distributor level, she said. ■ PAGE 12

million barrels of oil from their reserves, the biggest such release ever.

Stippled effect
Iran has effectively stopped cargo traffic in the narrow strait through which about a fifth of all oil is shipped, and refines in Gulf Arab nations, aiming at generating enough global economic pain to pressure the U.S. and Israel to end their strikes.

Witnesses reported continuous strikes hitting Beirut after Israel said it had renewed its attacks. Explosions were also heard in Beirut and in southern Lebanon after Israel said it was hitting targets connected to Iran-backed Hezbollah.

The attacks in Lebanon set a building ablaze in central Beirut's densely populated Acha Bakkar

area, engulfing the top two floors. Lebanon's Health Ministry said four people were wounded.

Israel also warned of Iranian attacks, and threatened to hit Syria and elsewhere, but there were no immediate reports of casualties.

Rashid Arafa said it had destroyed six ballistic missiles launched toward Prince Sultan Air Base, a major U.S., and Saudi-operated facility and intercepted two drones over the eastern city of Hail in Saudi Arabia.

The U.S. military said on Tuesday it had destroyed 16 Iranian missiles near the Strait of Hormuz, though U.S. President Donald Trump said its social media posts that there were no reports yet of Iran missing the passage.

If the strike is missed, it could take at least weeks to clean it up since the conflict is over.

(CNN reports from Khalifa Bin Zayed City)

Coastal protection



Against the tide: Dredging Corporation of India and Visakhapatnam Port Authority mobilise equipment along R.R. Beach in the city for a beach nourishment project. The multi-year project aims at adding about two lakh cubic metres of sand to counter seasonal erosion. ■ PAGE 11

Motion to oust LS Speaker rejected amid drama over Shah's comments on Rahul



The Hindu Bureau NEW DELHI

The resolution seeking removal of Speaker Bhaishah was defeated by a voice vote on Wednesday amid high drama.

The Opposition erupted in protest and raised questions against Union Home Minister Amit Shah over his comments on Leader of Opposition Rahul Gandhi's conduct in Parliament, including the time he spent as Prime Minister Narendra Modi hugged him.

MP Jagannath Patil, who was in the chair, accused Mr. Shah's remarks would be examined, and asked Congress MP Mohammad Jawed, who had moved the resolution, to speak. However, as the Opposition continued to demand an apology from the Home Minister, Mr. Patil sought the vote of the House, which rejected the motion by a voice vote.

The division of votes was sought as the House was not in order.

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The Speaker serves as a neutral custodian, representing both the ruling party and the Opposition. It is unfortunate that parliamentary politics that a resolution for the removal of the Speaker has come after years of his service.

Mr. Shah said that Mr. Bhaishah had occupied the "neutral ground" by allowing the motion against him to be admitted despite several errors in the document. "The tradition has been to place a motion for removal in the hands of the Opposition. It is not a matter to be discussed against the Speaker, the Speaker does not occupy the Chair. In all three previous instances of a motion for removal (in 1954, 1966, and 1987), the House was conducted on the basis of mutual trust. The Speaker

is the only Speaker who has demonstrated moral courage," he said.

He also listed data showing the productivity of the Lok Sabha had increased under Mr. Bhaishah's leadership, while Zero Hours had gone on for five hours on certain days, and all 78 members MP of the last Lok Sabha had got an opportunity to speak.

Speaking time
In terms of seats, Mr. Bhaishah gave the Congress six times more speaking time on a pro rata basis than the Bharatiya Janata Party, Mr. Shah said.

"Parliament runs according to rules. Everyone speaks according to the rule. No one has the right to be disobey Parliament's rules and speak. To those who say this is happening because of the MP, let me tell them that these rules were not formed during our time; they have continued since Nehruji's era. I am ready to debate that Congress has broken Parliament's rules many times," he said.

The part of his speech that elicited protests from the Opposition benches was when he spoke about the conduct of the LJP Bahadur Ghosh, who he said complained about not being allowed to speak but was absent from the House on major occasions.

SC upholds 'right to die' for man in vegetative state

Kolhapur, Maharashtra

NEW DELHI
The Supreme Court on Wednesday upheld the right to die with dignity of a 72-year-old Mahabub Rana, who has been in a persistent vegetative state for nearly 15 years, by allowing the withdrawal of clinically assisted nutrition and hydration (CANH).

A Bench of Justices J.R. Pawar and C.V. Anandhan delivered the judgment.

Mr. Rana had sustained severe head injuries and 100% quadriplegia disability after sustaining a fall

We want to acknowledge the deep emotional weight this decision carries. This decision can feel like an act of surrender, but we believe it is, in truth, an act of profound compassion and courage.

J.R. PAVAR
Supreme Court judge

The court directed AIMS Delhi to shift Mr. Rana from his residence to their palliative care centre.

The presence of withdrawal of CANH must be part of a well-structured, tailored, robust and articulated palliative care plan for a PVS patient. Firmly opposing the withdrawal of life support to palliative care, the court said the patient must be looked after in a sensitive manner with concerns for his or her dignity given a "foremost importance."

that the family had left no stone unturned to care for their son and brother. "It is only when the matter reached a point of no return, that to relieve Harsh from what he is undergoing on the bench in a separate and concurrent opinion

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from the fourth floor of his paying guest accommodation in 2011.

The Rana's family, we want to acknowledge the deep emotional weight this decision carries. This decision can feel like an act of surrender, but we believe it is, in truth, an act of profound compassion and courage. You are not giving up on your son. You are allowing him to leave with dignity. It reflects the depth of your selfless love and devotion towards him," Justice Bardwala read from his 286-page opinion.

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DUBAI/NEW DELHI

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lier phase of this conflict and the intensity and lethality of the attacks only seems to be increasing", the Ministry said in a statement, adding that targeting commercial shipping and endangering innocent civilian crew members must be avoided.

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Targeted vessel: Smoke rising from the Thai carrier *Mayuree Naree* near the Strait of Hormuz off the Oman coast after an attack on Wednesday. AFP

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million barrels of oil from their reserves, the biggest such release ever.

Ripple effect

Iran has effectively stopped cargo traffic in the narrow strait through which about a fifth of all oil is shipped.

It has also targeted oil fields and refineries in Gulf Arab nations, aiming at generating enough global economic pain to pressure the U.S. and Israel to end

'LPG output up 25%, Centre to address issues'

NEW DELHI

India's production of liquefied petroleum gas has increased 25% since the Centre instituted the supply maintenance order on March 8, Sujata Sharma, Joint Secretary at the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas said on Wednesday. The Centre was also working to expand the coverage of delivery authentication code system to 90% of domestic consumers to address issues relating to diversion at the distributor level, she said. » PAGE 12

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The attacks in Lebanon set a building ablaze in central Beirut's densely populated Aicha Bakkar

area, engulfing the top two floors. Lebanon's Health Ministry said four people were wounded.

Israel also warned of Iranian attacks, and sirens rang out in Tel Aviv and elsewhere, but there were no immediate reports of casualties.

Saudi Arabia said it had destroyed six ballistic missiles launched toward Prince Sultan Air Base, a major U.S.- and Saudi-operated facility, and intercepted two drones over the eastern city of Hafar al-Batin.

The U.S. military said on Tuesday it had destroyed 16 Iranian minelayers near the Strait of Hormuz, though U.S. President Donald Trump said in social media posts that there were no reports yet of Iran mining the passage.

If the strait is mined, it could take at least weeks to clean it up once the conflict is over.

(With inputs from Kallol Bhattacharjee)

NO NEED TO PANIC: PM

» PAGE 5

MORE REPORTS ON

» PAGES 12 & 14

1. Escalation of Iran–Israel–US Conflict in West Asia

पश्चिम एशिया में ईरान–इज़राइल–अमेरिका संघर्ष का बढ़ना

Background of the conflict

संघर्ष की पृष्ठभूमि

- Iran attacked commercial ships in the **Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz**, targeting global maritime trade routes.

ईरान ने फ़ारस की खाड़ी और होर्मुज़ जलडमरूमध्य में वाणिज्यिक जहाजों पर हमला किया, जो वैश्विक समुद्री व्यापार के प्रमुख मार्ग हैं।

- These attacks came amid **intensifying military confrontation between Iran and Israel**, with indirect involvement of the United States.

ये हमले ईरान और इज़राइल के बीच बढ़ते सैन्य टकराव के बीच हुए, जिसमें अमेरिका अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से शामिल है।

- Iran attempted to pressure Western countries and Israel by disrupting **global oil supply chains**.

ईरान ने वैश्विक तेल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को बाधित करके पश्चिमी देशों और इज़राइल पर दबाव बनाने की कोशिश की।

- The attacks raised concerns about **energy security, maritime safety, and global economic stability**.

इन हमलों से ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, समुद्री सुरक्षा और वैश्विक आर्थिक स्थिरता पर चिंता बढ़ गई।

- A **Thai cargo vessel "Mayuree Naree"** heading to **Kandla Port (India)** caught fire after being struck by a projectile near the **Oman coast in the Strait of Hormuz.**

भारत के कांडला बंदरगाह की ओर जा रहा थाई कार्गो जहाज "Mayuree Naree" ओमान तट के पास होर्मुज़ जलडमरूमध्य में प्रोजेक्टाइल हमले के बाद आग की चपेट में आ गया।

- The **Oman Navy rescued 20 crew members**, but **three crew members were reported missing.**

ओमान नौसेना ने 20 चालक दल के सदस्यों को बचाया, लेकिन तीन सदस्य लापता बताए गए।

- Several commercial ships reported **navigation disruptions and safety concerns** in the region.

कई वाणिज्यिक जहाजों ने नेविगेशन बाधा और सुरक्षा खतरे की सूचना दी।

- Maritime authorities warned that **shipping insurance costs may increase** significantly due to rising risk.

समुद्री अधिकारियों ने चेतावनी दी कि बढ़ते खतरे के कारण शिपिंग बीमा लागत बढ़ सकती है।

3. Drone Attacks and Military Activity

ड्रोन हमले और सैन्य गतिविधियां

- Iranian drones struck near **Dubai International Airport**, injuring several civilians and temporarily disrupting flights.
ईरानी ड्रोन ने दुबई अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे के पास हमला किया जिससे कई नागरिक घायल हुए और उड़ानें प्रभावित हुईं।
- Kuwait intercepted drones targeting the **Shaybah oil field**.
कुवैत ने शायबा तेल क्षेत्र को निशाना बनाने वाले ड्रोन को रोका।
- Saudi Arabia intercepted **ballistic missiles launched toward Prince Sultan Air Base**.
सऊदी अरब ने प्रिंस सुल्तान एयर बेस की ओर दागी गई बैलिस्टिक मिसाइलों को रोका।
- Israel carried out retaliatory strikes on **Iran-linked targets in Lebanon and Syria**, particularly Hezbollah positions.
इज़राइल ने लेबनान और सीरिया में ईरान समर्थित लक्ष्यों, विशेषकर हिज़्बुल्लाह ठिकानों पर जवाबी हमला किया।

4. Global Oil Market Impact

वैश्विक तेल बाजार पर प्रभाव

- The conflict disrupted cargo traffic in the **Strait of Hormuz**, which handles around **20% of global oil shipments**.
संघर्ष के कारण होर्मुज़ जलडमरूमध्य में कार्गो यातायात बाधित हुआ, जहां से विश्व के लगभग 20% तेल का परिवहन होता है।
- Brent crude prices increased by **about 20% after the escalation of the conflict**.
संघर्ष बढ़ने के बाद ब्रेंट कच्चे तेल की कीमतें लगभग 20% बढ़ गईं।
- Global markets feared a **repeat of the 1973 oil crisis**, which caused global recession and inflation.
वैश्विक बाजारों को 1973 तेल संकट जैसी स्थिति का डर है, जिसने वैश्विक मंदी और महंगाई पैदा की थी।
- Oil-importing countries such as **India, Japan and South Korea** are highly vulnerable to disruptions in this route.
भारत, जापान और दक्षिण कोरिया जैसे तेल आयातक देश इस मार्ग में बाधा से अत्यधिक प्रभावित होते हैं।

5. Response by International Energy Agency

अंतरराष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा एजेंसी की प्रतिक्रिया

- The **International Energy Agency (IEA)** suggested releasing **400 million barrels of oil from strategic reserves.**

अंतरराष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा एजेंसी (IEA) ने 400 मिलियन बैरल तेल रणनीतिक भंडार से जारी करने का सुझाव दिया।

- This could be the **largest coordinated release of oil reserves in history.**

यह इतिहास में तेल भंडार की सबसे बड़ी समन्वित रिलीज हो सकती है।

- The aim is to **stabilize oil prices and prevent global energy shortages.**

इसका उद्देश्य तेल कीमतों को स्थिर करना और वैश्विक ऊर्जा संकट को रोकना है।

6. India's Energy Security Response

भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा रणनीति

- India increased **LPG production by around 25%** to ensure domestic supply.

भारत ने घरेलू आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एलपीजी उत्पादन लगभग 25% बढ़ाया।

- The government expanded the **authentication code system** in LPG distribution to reduce diversion.

सरकार ने एलपीजी वितरण में चोरी रोकने के लिए ऑथेंटिकेशन कोड प्रणाली का विस्तार किया।

- India imports around **85% of its crude oil requirements**, making it highly vulnerable to geopolitical tensions.

भारत अपनी 85% कच्चे तेल की जरूरत आयात करता है, इसलिए भू-राजनीतिक संकट का अधिक प्रभाव पड़ता है।

Country	Oil Production (Approx)	Importance
Saudi Arabia	10–11 million barrels/day	Largest exporter
Iran	3–4 million barrels/day	Major OPEC member
Iraq	4–5 million barrels/day	Huge reserves
UAE	3 million barrels/day	Major energy supplier

SC upholds 'right to die' for man in vegetative state

Krishnadas Rajagopal

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Wednesday upheld the right to die with dignity of 32-year-old Harish Rana, who has been in a persistent vegetative state for nearly 13 years, by allowing the withdrawal of clinically assisted nutrition and hydration (CANH).

A Bench of Justices J.B. Pardiwala and K.V. Viswanathan delivered the judgment.

Mr. Rana had sustained severe head injuries and 100% quadriplegic disability after sustaining a fall

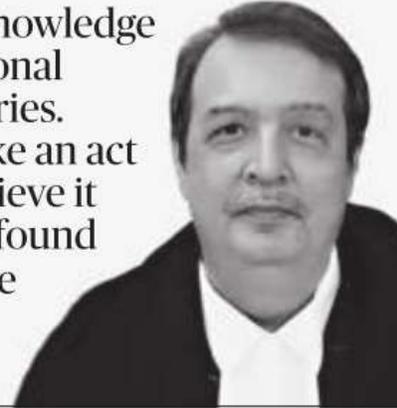
from the fourth floor of his paying guest accommodation in 2013.

"To Harish's family, we want to acknowledge the deep emotional weight this decision carries. This decision can feel like an act of surrender, but we believe it is, in truth, an act of profound compassion and courage. You are not giving up on your son. You are allowing him to leave with dignity. It reflects the depth of your selfless love and devotion towards him," Justice Pardiwala read from his 286-page opinion.

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J.B. PARDIWALA
Supreme Court judge



the Supreme Court had implemented its own 2018 Constitution Bench guidelines for what it had then called 'passive euthanasia'.

Justice Viswanathan joined his lead colleague on the Bench in a separate and concurrent opinion

that the family had left no stone unturned to care for their son and brother. "It is only when the matter reached a point of no return, that to relieve Harish from what he is undergoing, they have resorted to this legal course of action,"

he said. The court directed AIIMS Delhi to shift Mr. Rana from his residence to their palliative care centre.

The process of withdrawal of CANH must be part of a well-structured, tailored, robust and articulated palliative care plan for a PVS patient. Firmly appending the withdrawal of life support to palliative care, the court said the patient must be looked after in a sensitive manner with concerns for his or her dignity given foremost importance.

DISTINCTION IN EUTHANASIA
» PAGE 6

Judge distinguishes between active and passive euthanasia

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The distinction between “active” and “passive” euthanasia goes beyond the simplistic binary of “act” versus “omission”, Supreme Court judge Justice J.B. Pardiwala said on Wednesday.

“The true distinction between active and passive euthanasia lies not merely in the nature of the conduct, i.e., acts or omissions, but also in the source of the harm that leads to death,” Justice Pardiwala said in a judgment.

The judge characterised active euthanasia as causing death by introducing a new, external agency of harm, such as a lethal injection.

“In such cases, death is not the result of the patient’s underlying illness, but of an intervention that sets a new chain of events in motion. It is for this reason that active euthanasia



By removing life support, the physician is not creating a new risk of death, the judge said. AP

is understood as an intervention that disrupts the natural path towards death,” Justice Pardiwala observed in the judgment.

Underlying condition

Conversely, he explained that passive euthanasia should be understood as allowing death to occur. By withdrawing or withholding life support, the physician is not creating a new risk of death. Rather, the doctors are choosing to al-

low the underlying fatal condition to take its natural course by no longer continuing the medical interventions that were artificially prolonging life.

“The undeniable fact is that the patient’s affliction, i.e., the underlying medical condition, is not caused by any act or omission of the doctor. Rather, the underlying condition is due to factors independent of the doctor or their actions,” Justice Pardiwala said. However, withdrawing treatment should not violate the duty of care a doctor owes a patient in all circumstances. “The surrendering of any medical effort must not be at loggerheads with the duty of care which joists all medical action,” Justice Pardiwala emphasised.

The judgment said active euthanasia involved a “positive, overt act” designed to curtail the natural lifespan and extinguish life.

‘Right to dignified death prevails over interest of the state’

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court held on Wednesday that the state’s absolute interest to preserve life must become subservient to a patient’s right to dignity at a tipping point when medical interventions become increasingly futile and invasive while the chances of recovery keep dropping.

“When the degree of bodily invasion progressively increases, and the prognosis for recovery progressively decreases, there arises a certain point when the state’s absolute interest in preserving life must become subservient to the dignity of the individual, though he is unconscious or incompetent,” Justice J.B. Pardiwala said in a judgment upholding the withdrawal of life support to a 32-year-old man in a

persistent vegetative state for over 12 years.

The court said that the interest of the state must not be allowed to overpower the dignity which must be equally assured to individuals in the process of life and death.

“Dignity is the most sacred possession of a human being. Its possession can neither be said to lose its sanctity in the process of death nor when death occurs,” Justice Pardiwala observed.

Temporarily keeping alive a terminally ill patient who was brain dead or in PVS, solely because doctors are able to leverage the technological advancements in medicine, and compelling such patients to endure a slow, agonising death, cannot fully be compatible with the Constitutional ideal of dignity, Justice Pardiwala said.

- The Supreme Court of India upheld the **right to die with dignity** for **Harish Rana (32 years)** who had been in a **persistent vegetative state (PVS)** for nearly **13 years**.

भारत के सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 32 वर्षीय हरीश राणा के लिए गरिमापूर्ण मृत्यु के अधिकार को बरकरार रखा, जो लगभग 13 वर्षों से स्थायी वनस्पति अवस्था (PVS) में थे।

- The Court allowed withdrawal of **Clinically Assisted Nutrition and Hydration (CANH)** which kept the patient alive.

कोर्ट ने क्लिनिकली असिस्टेड न्यूट्रिशन एंड हाइड्रेशन (CANH) हटाने की अनुमति दी, जिससे मरीज जीवित था।

- The decision was delivered by a bench of **Justice J.B. Pardiwala and Justice K.V. Viswanathan**.

यह निर्णय न्यायमूर्ति जे.बी. पारदीवाला और न्यायमूर्ति के.वी. विश्वनाथन की पीठ ने दिया।

- The patient had suffered **severe head injury and 100% quadriplegia** after falling from a building in **2013**.

मरीज को 2013 में इमारत से गिरने के बाद गंभीर सिर की चोट और 100% क्वाड्रिप्लेजिया हो गया था।

2. Persistent Vegetative State (PVS)

स्थायी वनस्पति अवस्था

Definition

परिभाषा

- Persistent Vegetative State is a condition where a patient **loses cognitive functions but retains basic biological functions like breathing and heartbeat.**

स्थायी वनस्पति अवस्था वह स्थिति है जिसमें मरीज संज्ञानात्मक कार्य खो देता है लेकिन सांस और हृदय जैसी मूल जैविक क्रियाएं बनी रहती हैं।

- Patients cannot **communicate, move voluntarily or respond consciously.**
मरीज संवाद नहीं कर सकते, स्वेच्छा से हिल नहीं सकते और चेतन प्रतिक्रिया नहीं देते।
- Life is sustained through **medical support like feeding tubes and hydration.**
जीवन फीडिंग ट्यूब और चिकित्सा सहायता से बनाए रखा जाता है।

3. Passive Euthanasia in India

भारत में निष्क्रिय इच्छामृत्यु

Meaning

अर्थ

- Passive euthanasia means **withdrawing or withholding medical treatment that prolongs life.**
निष्क्रिय इच्छामृत्यु का अर्थ है ऐसा उपचार रोकना या हटाना जो जीवन को कृत्रिम रूप से बढ़ाता है।
- It does not involve **actively administering substances to cause death.**
इसमें मृत्यु लाने के लिए कोई सक्रिय दवा नहीं दी जाती।

4. Supreme Court Guidelines Applied in This Case

इस मामले में लागू सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दिशा-निर्देश

- The Court applied its **2018 Constitution Bench judgment guidelines on passive euthanasia**.
कोर्ट ने **2018** के संविधान पीठ के फैसले में दिए गए निष्क्रिय इच्छामृत्यु के दिशा-निर्देश लागू किए।
 - The process must include:
 1. Medical board evaluation
मेडिकल बोर्ड का मूल्यांकन
 2. Consent of family members
परिवार की सहमति
 3. Judicial oversight
न्यायिक निगरानी
 4. Detailed palliative care plan
विस्तृत उपशामक देखभाल योजना
 - The Court directed **AIIMS Delhi** to shift the patient to a **palliative care centre**.
कोर्ट ने मरीज को **AIIMS दिल्ली** के पालीएटिव केयर सेंटर में स्थानांतरित करने का निर्देश दिया।
-

5. Concept of Palliative Care

उपशामक देखभाल

- Palliative care focuses on **relieving pain and improving quality of life for terminally ill patients**.
पालीएटिव केयर का उद्देश्य गंभीर रोगियों के दर्द को कम करना और जीवन की गुणवत्ता सुधारना है।
- It does not aim to **cure the disease but to reduce suffering**.
इसका उद्देश्य बीमारी का इलाज नहीं बल्कि पीड़ा कम करना होता है।

- **Constitutional Basis of Right to Die with Dignity**

- गरिमापूर्ण मृत्यु का संवैधानिक आधार

- **Article 21**

- अनुच्छेद 21

- Article 21 guarantees **Right to Life and Personal Liberty.**

अनुच्छेद 21 **जीवन और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार** देता है।

- The Supreme Court interpreted this to include **Right to Die with Dignity in certain circumstances.**

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसे कुछ परिस्थितियों में **गरिमापूर्ण मृत्यु के अधिकार** के रूप में व्याख्यायित किया।

-

4. Supreme Court Explanation of Harm

नुकसान के स्रोत की सुप्रीम कोर्ट की व्याख्या

- The Court stated that **death must result from the patient's underlying condition rather than a deliberate act of a doctor.**
कोर्ट ने कहा कि मृत्यु मरीज की मूल बीमारी के कारण होनी चाहिए, न कि डॉक्टर के जानबूझकर किए गए कार्य से।
 - Withdrawal of treatment **allows the natural course of the illness to take place.**
उपचार हटाने से बीमारी की प्राकृतिक प्रक्रिया जारी रहती है।
 - Therefore passive euthanasia is considered **allowing death to occur rather than causing death.**
इसलिए निष्क्रिय इच्छामृत्यु मृत्यु होने देना है, न कि मृत्यु कराना।
-

5. Right to Dignified Death vs State Interest

गरिमापूर्ण मृत्यु बनाम राज्य का हित

- The Court ruled that the **state's interest in preserving life cannot override the dignity of an individual.**
कोर्ट ने कहा कि जीवन बचाने में राज्य का हित व्यक्ति की गरिमा से ऊपर नहीं हो सकता।
- When medical intervention becomes **futile and invasive**, dignity becomes more important.
जब चिकित्सा हस्तक्षेप निरर्थक और अत्यधिक आक्रामक हो जाए, तब गरिमा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है।
- A person should not be forced to undergo **prolonged suffering due to artificial life support.**
किसी व्यक्ति को कृत्रिम जीवन समर्थन के कारण लंबे समय तक पीड़ा सहने के लिए मजबूर नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

Year	Case	Key Principle
2011	Aruna Shanbaug Case	Passive euthanasia allowed under strict guidelines
2018	Common Cause Case	Living Will and passive euthanasia recognized
2023	Modified guidelines	Simplified process for living will
2025	Harish Rana Case	Withdrawal of life support in vegetative state permitted

Type

Meaning

Active Euthanasia

Direct action to cause death

Passive Euthanasia

Withdrawal of life support

Voluntary

With patient's consent

Non-voluntary

Patient unable to consent





Country

Netherlands

Belgium

Canada

USA (some states)

India

Type Allowed

Active euthanasia

Active euthanasia

Physician-assisted death

Assisted dying

Passive euthanasia only



10. Ethical and Social Debate

नैतिक और सामाजिक बहस

Arguments in favour

समर्थन में तर्क

- Right to autonomy
व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार
- Relief from unbearable suffering
असहनीय पीड़ा से राहत
- Dignity in death
मृत्यु में गरिमा

Arguments against

विरोध में तर्क

- Possibility of misuse
दुरुपयोग की संभावना
- Religious and moral objections
धार्मिक और नैतिक आपत्तियां
- Medical ethics concerns
चिकित्सा नैतिकता की चिंता

Consider the following statements regarding **euthanasia in India**:

1. Passive euthanasia is legally permitted under Supreme Court guidelines.
2. Active euthanasia is legal in India.
3. Living will is recognised in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Reforming choice-based education

Choice and flexibility have become the new buzzwords in educational reforms and policy documents. Across the country, educators are focusing more than ever before — on catering to the individual needs and aspirations of students. The traditional one-size-fits-all model is giving way to an approach that values the diversity of student aptitudes and interests.

The new paradigm encourages multiple pathways, allowing students to pursue combinations of courses and careers that align with their passions and potential. A science major can now opt out in music, for instance — a shift symbolic of the move from teacher-centric to learner-centric education. The focus has expanded beyond disciplinary boundaries, embracing multi-disciplinary and even transdisciplinary approaches. The rationale is clear: learning confined to a single discipline risks isolating students from related fields, while cross-disciplinary study offers a larger and fuller perspective of the world.

However, when such ideals are imposed upon a rigid academic framework like the choice offered in Hobson's choice, choice in name only. Teacher workload, conventional pedagogy, gear student to teacher ratio, and outdated evaluation systems conspire to reduce flexibility to a mere paper promise.

The illusion of choice
The introduction of the Choice-based Credit and Semester System (CBCSS) in Kerala in 2009 was heralded as a landmark reform meant to offer students more freedom. In theory, credits were to reflect work done in hours. In practice, the system accommodated anomalies: a five-hour course could run for five hours a week, while a two-credit course might require just four hours. Such inconsistencies were quietly ignored to maintain the illusion of



Abhinav Dasgupta
Senior Associate of the University of Calicut, and Founder and Head, P.G and Research Department of Education, Mandoli

freedom. Moreover, the so-called buffet of choices were hardly choices in the real sense. Beyond a set of compulsory core courses, students were offered a limited selection of 'elective', often chosen by the departments themselves. The much-advertised 'open course' — a two-credit paper in the fifth semester offered to students of other departments — was the only semblance of choice. Thus, despite the rhetoric, genuine academic freedom remained a distant dream.

The same rhetoric of flexibility once again took centre stage, with the launch of the Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUGP) in Kerala in 2024, as mandated by the National Education Policy, 2020. The new structure allowed students to switch majors and minors, theoretically enhancing autonomy. Yet, unlike earlier curriculum changes, this reform demanded deep structural changes, making it highly challenging. The traditional concept-driven paper designed to teach how to read literature rather than merely what to read. Instead of memorising texts and answering questions on the basis of pre-set cues, students were taught literary concepts and were required to interpret unseen passages from linguistic, aesthetic and political angles. Ironically, this radical step met more resistance from teachers than students, as it demanded a shift from conventional methods to concept-based teaching, teaching the valuable lesson that teacher preparedness and training should have been ensured prior to rolling out the reforms.

Facing ground realities
Today, the FYUGP aptly to make undergraduate education more skill-based, research-oriented, and autonomous, with a modest 10% autonomy given to teachers for framing syllabi while each teacher can pick in their innovative ideas. Yet, at the ground level, classrooms and methodology remain largely unchanged. One can only reap the results if adequate teacher training is provided. If class sizes are smaller, and if research were to be integrated into teaching workloads, the

It goes without saying that the radical changes pose insurmountable challenges. A case in point was a clause in the university regulations of Kerala prohibiting students from choosing minors from allied disciplines. While it was intended to promote interdisciplinary specialisation, Discipline like Commerce and Functions English, which had previously allowed allied minors, found this rule counterproductive — a restriction transgressing as choice.

Need for systemic changes
For any reform to succeed, systemic changes are essential. During the author's tenure as Chairperson of the Board of Studies in English at the University of Calicut in 2007, two key innovations were introduced.

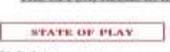
The first was a skill-oriented question paper for the course on Communication Skills. The traditional format, filled with essay questions on theories and models, failed to test actual communication ability. It was replaced with a purely activity-based paper designed to assess real skills. Yet even this change ran into bureaucratic hurdles: permission for an accompanying answer booklet was denied on 'confidentiality' grounds, forcing evaluators to flip endlessly between questions papers (which carried more than twice the number of questions of its earlier counterpart) and answer sheets.

The second innovation was a course titled 'Introducing Literature' — a hands-on, concept-driven paper designed to teach how to read literature rather than merely what to read. Instead of memorising texts and answering questions on the basis of pre-set cues, students were taught literary concepts and were required to interpret unseen passages from linguistic, aesthetic and political angles. Ironically, this radical step met more resistance from teachers than students, as it demanded a shift from conventional methods to concept-based teaching, teaching the valuable lesson that teacher preparedness and training should have been ensured prior to rolling out the reforms.

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M. Rajeev
CPI (M) leader

The Communist Party of India (CPI) has a long history in the CPI (M)'s Telangana state committee appears to be a crossroads. With less than three years for Assembly elections in the state, the party seems to be facing multiple challenges which are impacting its efforts to convert its electoral fortunes of the past. With its sizeable vote bank, especially in the Nalgonda and Khanaman districts, the party used to play a key role in the Congress and later the Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS).

But, the party's prospects have undergone a sea change, after the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, with the party winning just one Assembly seat, Bhadrachalam, in 2014 and drawing a blank in the elections in 2018 and 2023.

The results of the recent elections in the state and rural local bodies have revealed the party's situation at the ground level. Its supporters have come down significantly. The party could barely win a few wards in the municipal elections as well as in the state-level elections. Although the latter elections are not contested on party symbols, such an absence of vote and the subsequent lack of representation in the Assembly has damaged the spirits of CPI (M) activists who have long been associated with the party. This has yet again exposed the CPI (M)'s weakness in converting its grassroots support to actual votes.

Crisis of leadership
Coming at this juncture was the party's central ad-

The crisis of the Left in Telangana

The CPI (M) needs to find a way to convert its ground-level support to votes

From full party membership for a period not exceeding one year, and expulsion. CPI (M) Polit Bureau member B.V. Raghaviah said that Mr. Veerabhadram's issue was the party's internal affair, and that it would not have any impact on its plans in the future. The party was now focused on drawing up a policy agenda, the implementation of which will be of paramount importance for public parties to safeguard the rights of the working classes and help in alleviating the sufferings of the poor, he said.

Similarly, political analyst Telakapalli Ravi also stated that "this is not the severest action. Mr. Veerabhadram will continue as a special invitee to the state secretariat meetings. That's why senior leaders did not make any public statement on the development".

The need for new blood
There is a definite lack of interest among the youth to join left-aligned parties. "You have to take steps to attract youth and ensure that the past mistakes are rectified," Mr. Ravi said.

The party has made changes in its top leadership in Telangana ever since bringing in the new leadership. It has to take steps to attract youth and ensure that the past mistakes are rectified," Mr. Ravi said.

However, senior members were basic to emphasize that such disciplinary actions against senior leaders were not new. No similar measures have been taken against leaders such as Kerala's V.S. Acharyan and Praveen Vijaya in the past. These are all stages of disciplinary actions of the party — warning, censure, public censure, removal from the party post, suspension

How the war in West Asia exposes India's LPG dependence

The ongoing conflict in the region has disrupted supplies in the country, forcing price hikes and emergency measures

DATA POINT

Ducyanthi Bhandi, Arcena Azora

The war between the U.S.-led coalition and Iran has put stress on India's liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) supply. India was already heavily import dependent and in need of emergency measures just last year, the Centre paid India's three public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) — Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC), and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL) — ₹30,000 crore to avert a crisis in the supply of cooking gas for cheap at a time of soaring prices globally.

However, now with war breaking out, India faces the possibility of disruptions to its LPG in 2025 and higher global prices. On March 2, domestic LPG prices increased by ₹60 per cylinder. Brent crude briefly rose to nearly \$120 a barrel, crossing \$100 per barrel for the first time since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022.

On March 10, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas issued an order directing all domestic oil refining companies, including petrochemical complexes, to maximise the production of LPG and make the entire output available exclusively to IOC, HPCL, and BPC. Refiners have been barred from diverting any output for other petrochemical production. The OMCs have been directed to supply LPG solely to domestic consumers.

This comes just a month after the Union Budget cut LPG subsidy allocation by 27%, from ₹15,124 crore to ₹11,045 crore. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas released ₹30,443 crore for the first time since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022.

Increase in LPG use
India's LPG use has been on the

rise as more people switch to cleaner cooking fuel (Chart 1). Between 2015 and July 2025, the number of active domestic LPG consumers rose from 1,486 lakh to 3,308 lakh, an increase of over 120% in a decade, according to data from the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The government has claimed that LPG coverage has increased to nearly 100% of households, up from 62% in 2016 when the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was launched.

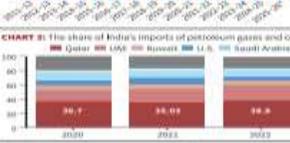
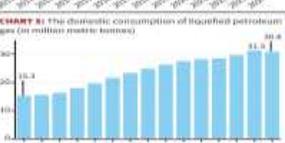
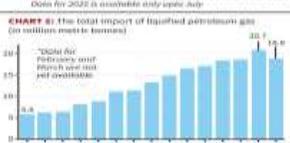
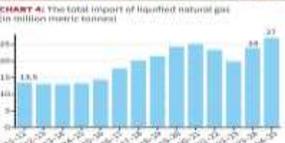
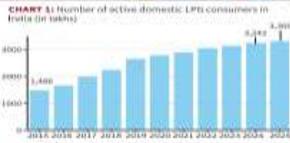
The International Energy Agency, in its Indian Oil Market Outlook 2023, noted that clean cooking programmes had led to LPG imports surging nearly three-fold in the past decade. The quantity of India's LPG imports increased from over 46.44 million metric tonnes (MMT) in 2020-21 to over 18 MMT in 2025-26 (Chart 2).

India's LPG imports are heavily concentrated in a few countries, most of them in West Asia (Chart 3). In 2025, Qatar accounted for about 34% of India's LPG imports, making it the country's largest supplier, followed by the UAE (20%), and Kuwait (8.7%). This dependence on West Asia has been long-standing. In 2020, nearly 37% of all Indian LPG imports came from Qatar. Moreover, the Strait of Hormuz, located between Iran and Oman, is one of the world's critical energy shipping routes. A large share of global oil and gas shipments pass through this narrow waterway. With the Strait of Hormuz closed since March 1, LPG imports have been hit.

India's liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imports have also been increasing in 2024-25, reaching 27 MMT, the highest ever recorded and double the 13.5 MMT imported in 2021-22 (Chart 4). Half of India's LNG also comes from Qatar. LNG provides frontier plants, electricity generation, and gas pipelines that fuel vehicles and commercial buildings. It is largely sourced from the same West Asian suppliers caught in the conflict.

Supply strain

The data for the charts were sourced from Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, and OMCs.



FROM THE ARCHIVES

The Hindu
FIFTY YEARS AGO MARCH 12, 1970

Technical aids to prevent train accidents

Madras, March 11: Lapses on the part of railway staff were the main cause for collisions and derailments on the Indian Railway during 1974-75. Out of 762 cases, nearly two-thirds (504) were due to this. Next in order came failures of mechanical equipment which accounted for 112 cases. Sixty cases were accidental. As many as 16 derailments took place due to defective track, seven due to sabotage and 26 as a result of failures not involving railway staff. In 17 cases, causes of derailment could not be established.

A review of Accidents on Indian Railways by the Railway Ministry has had estimates of the loss in railway rolling stock, engines, and permanent way at Rs. 10.40 crore during 1974-75. Safe running of trains depended on the vigilance and efficient performance of duties by railwaymen. The traffic density in certain parts of the Indian Railway system was among the highest in the world. Adequate training to railway staff, enforcement of correct methods of working, effective supervision and motivation, and increasing use of technology formed the basis of accident prevention policy on the Railways.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO MARCH 12, 1926

British war graves commission

London, March 10: The progress of casting for and the beautifying of war cemeteries in Italy and architecturally in Europe, Asia and Africa is depicted in photographs, supplements to an annual report of the War Graves Commission, whose labours are illustrated by statistics as follows:—Careed 2,400 cemeteries comprising 8,42,408 graves, conducted seven nurseries, supplied nearly 2,000,000 plants, trees and shrubs, purchased 360,000 bulbs, planted 49 miles of hedges and feryons acres of grass and chemically treated 97,000 hectares.

The report discloses that isolated British remains continue to be found, the number for last year being 4,800, which were mostly discovered by organised gangs digging the ground in search of shells and war material.

The Prince of Wales has sent message to the Commissioners expressing his gratification at Governments of Britain, Canada and Australia, agreeing to endow the commission.

Reforming choice-based education

Choice' and 'flexibility' have become the new buzzwords in educational reforms and policy documents. Across the country, educators are focusing – more than ever before – on catering to the individual needs and aspirations of students. The traditional one-size-fits-all model is giving way to an approach that values the diversity of student aptitudes and interests.

The new paradigm encourages multiple pathways, allowing students to pursue combinations of courses and careers that align with their passions and potential. A science major can now minor in music, for instance – a shift symbolic of the move from teacher-centric to learner-centric education. The focus has expanded beyond disciplinary boundaries, embracing multi-disciplinary and even transdisciplinary approaches. The rationale is clear: learning confined to a single discipline risks isolating students from related fields, while cross-disciplinary study offers a larger and fuller perspective of the world.

However, when such ideals are imposed upon a rigid academic framework like ours, the choice offered is Hobson's choice – choice in name only. Teacher workload, conventional pedagogy, poor student to teacher ratios, and outdated evaluation systems conspire to reduce flexibility to a mere paper promise.

The illusion of choice

The introduction of the Choice-Based Credit and Semester System (CBCSS) in Kerala in 2009 was heralded as a landmark reform meant to offer students more freedom. In theory, credits were to reflect weekly teaching hours. In practice, the system accommodated anomalies: a four-credit course could run for five hours a week, while a two-credit course might require just four hours. Such inconsistencies were quietly ignored to maintain the illusion of



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Teacher workload, conventional pedagogy, poor student to teacher ratios, and outdated evaluation systems conspire to reduce flexibility to a mere paper promise

freedom. Moreover, the so-called buffet of choices were hardly choices in the real sense. Beyond a set of compulsory core courses, students were offered a limited selection of 'electives', often chosen by the departments themselves. The much-advertised "open course" – a two-credit paper in the fifth semester offered to students of other departments – was the only semblance of choice. Thus, despite the rhetoric, genuine academic freedom remained a distant dream.

The same rhetoric of flexibility once again took centre stage, with the launch of the Four-Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUGP) in Kerala in 2024, as mandated by the National Education Policy, 2020. The new structure allowed students to switch majors and minors, theoretically enhancing autonomy. Yet, unlike earlier curriculum changes, this reform demanded deep structural changes, making it highly challenging. The traditional idea of teachers delivering lectures in fixed classrooms gave way to students moving across departments in search of suitable courses and teachers.

It goes without saying that structural changes pose insurmountable challenges. A case in point was a clause in the university regulations of Kerala prohibiting students from choosing minors from allied disciplines. While it was intended to promote interdisciplinary learning, it inadvertently hindered specialisation.

Disciplines like Commerce and Functional English, which had previously allowed aligned minors, found this rule counterproductive – a restriction masquerading as choice.

Need for systemic changes

For any reform to succeed, systemic changes are essential. During the author's tenure as Chairperson of the Board of Studies in English at the University of Calicut in 2017, two key innovations were introduced.

The first was a skill-oriented question paper for the course on Communication Skills. The traditional format, filled with essay questions on theories and models, failed to test actual communication ability. It was replaced with a purely activity-based paper designed to assess real skills. Yet even this change ran into bureaucratic hurdles: permission for an accompanying answer booklet was denied on "confidentiality" grounds, forcing evaluators to flip endlessly between question papers (which carried more than twice the number of questions of its earlier counterpart) and answer sheets.

The second innovation was a course titled 'Introducing Literature' – a hands-on, concept-driven paper designed to teach how to read literature rather than merely what to read. Instead of memorising texts and answering questions on the basis of prescribed texts, students were taught literary concepts and were required to interpret unseen passages from linguistic, aesthetic and political angles. Ironically, this radical step met more resistance from teachers than students, as it demanded a shift from conventional methods to concept-based teaching, teaching us the valuable lesson that teacher preparedness and training should have been ensured prior to rolling out the reforms.

Facing ground realities

Today, the FYUGP aspires to make undergraduate education more skill-based, research-oriented, and autonomous, with a modest 10% autonomy given to teachers for framing syllabi wherein each teacher can pitch in their innovative ideas. Yet, at the ground level, classrooms and methodology remain largely unchanged. One can only reap the results if adequate teacher training is provided, if class sizes are smaller, and if research were to be integrated into teaching workloads.

1. Concept of Choice and Flexibility in Education

शिक्षा में विकल्प और लचीलापन की अवधारणा

- Modern education reforms emphasise **choice and flexibility** to meet diverse student interests and career goals.

आधुनिक शिक्षा सुधारों में विकल्प और लचीलापन पर जोर दिया जा रहा है ताकि छात्रों की विविध रुचियों और करियर लक्ष्यों को पूरा किया जा सके।

- Traditional **one-size-fits-all education model** is gradually being replaced by **student-centric learning**.

पारंपरिक एक ही मॉडल वाली शिक्षा प्रणाली को धीरे-धीरे छात्र-केंद्रित शिक्षा से बदला जा रहा है।

- Students are encouraged to **combine courses from multiple disciplines**.

छात्रों को विभिन्न विषयों के संयोजन से पढ़ाई करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

- Example:

उदाहरण:

- A science student can take a **minor in music or humanities**.
- विज्ञान का छात्र संगीत या मानविकी में माइनर विषय ले सकता है।
- This reflects the shift from **teacher-centric to learner-centric education**.
यह शिक्षक-केंद्रित शिक्षा से छात्र-केंद्रित शिक्षा की ओर बदलाव को दर्शाता है।

2. Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Learning

अंतरविषयक और बहुविषयक शिक्षा

- Modern education emphasises **multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary learning**.
आधुनिक शिक्षा **बहुविषयक और अंतरविषयक अध्ययन** पर जोर देती है।
- Learning confined to a single discipline **limits broader understanding of real-world problems**.
केवल एक विषय तक सीमित शिक्षा **वास्तविक समस्याओं की व्यापक समझ को सीमित करती है**।
- Cross-disciplinary education helps students develop:

छात्रों में निम्न कौशल विकसित होते हैं:

- critical thinking
- creativity
- innovation
- आलोचनात्मक सोच
- रचनात्मकता
- नवाचार

3. Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS)

चॉइस-बेस्ड क्रेडिट सिस्टम

Introduction

- The **Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS)** was introduced in India to provide **academic flexibility and student autonomy**.

चॉइस-बेस्ड क्रेडिट सिस्टम (CBCS) को भारत में शैक्षणिक लचीलापन और छात्र स्वायत्तता देने के लिए लागू किया गया।

- Kerala implemented CBCS in **2009** as a major higher-education reform.
केरल ने **2009** में **CBCS** को उच्च शिक्षा सुधार के रूप में लागू किया।

Objective

- Allow students to **choose courses and earn credits**.
छात्रों को विषय चुनने और क्रेडिट अर्जित करने की अनुमति देना।
- Encourage **mobility across disciplines**.
विभिन्न विषयों के बीच गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा देना।

4. Limitations of CBCS Implementation

CBCS लागू करने की सीमाएं

Despite its goals, several problems emerged.

अपने उद्देश्यों के बावजूद कई समस्याएं सामने आईं।

Structural Problems

- Teacher workload
शिक्षकों का अत्यधिक कार्यभार
- Poor student-teacher ratio
छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात खराब
- Conventional teaching methods
पारंपरिक शिक्षण पद्धति
- Outdated evaluation systems
पुरानी परीक्षा प्रणाली

These factors **reduced flexibility to a symbolic reform.**

इन कारणों से लचीलापन केवल कागजी सुधार बनकर रह गया।

5. Hobson's Choice in Education

हॉब्सन का विकल्प

- Many electives were **pre-selected by departments**, leaving students with limited real choices.
कई वैकल्पिक विषय विभागों द्वारा पहले से तय होते थे, जिससे छात्रों के पास वास्तविक विकल्प कम थे।
 - The so-called "choice" often became **Hobson's choice (choice in name only)**.
तथाकथित "विकल्प" अक्सर हॉब्सन का विकल्प (केवल नाम का विकल्प) बन गया।
-

6. Four-Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUGP)

चार वर्षीय स्नातक कार्यक्रम

Introduction

- The **Four-Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUGP)** was introduced in **Kerala** in **2024** under the **National Education Policy (NEP) 2020**.
चार वर्षीय स्नातक कार्यक्रम (FYUGP) को 2024 में केरल में NEP 2020 के तहत लागू किया गया।

Objectives

- Allow students to **switch majors and minors**.
छात्रों को मेजर और माइनर बदलने की अनुमति देना।
 - Promote **academic autonomy**.
शैक्षणिक स्वायत्तता बढ़ाना।
 - Encourage **research-based undergraduate education**.
अनुसंधान आधारित स्नातक शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना।
-

7. Structural Challenges in FYUGP

FYUGP में संरचनात्मक चुनौतियां

- University regulations sometimes **restrict interdisciplinary choices**.
विश्वविद्यालय नियम कई बार अंतरविषयक विकल्पों को सीमित करते हैं।
- For example, **minors from allied disciplines were restricted** in some universities.
उदाहरण के लिए कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में संबंधित विषयों में माइनर लेने पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया।
- This created **contradictions between policy goals and implementation**.
इससे नीति और वास्तविक क्रियान्वयन में विरोधाभास पैदा हुआ।

8. Reforms in Evaluation and Pedagogy

मूल्यांकन और शिक्षण में सुधार

Two important innovations were introduced:

दो महत्वपूर्ण नवाचार किए गए:

1 Skill-Based Examination

- Essay-based theoretical exams were replaced by **activity-based assessments**.
निबंध आधारित परीक्षा को गतिविधि आधारित मूल्यांकन से बदला गया।
- Objective:
उद्देश्य:
 - Test practical communication skills
 - Assess real learning outcomes
 - व्यावहारिक संचार कौशल का परीक्षण
 - वास्तविक सीखने का आकलन

2 Concept-Driven Courses

- Courses like **"Introducing Literature"** focused on **interpretation and critical reading** instead of memorisation.
"Introducing Literature" जैसे पाठ्यक्रमों में रटने के बजाय व्याख्या और आलोचनात्मक पढ़ाई पर जोर दिया गया।

9. Need for Systemic Educational Reform

व्यवस्थित शिक्षा सुधार की आवश्यकता

Educational reforms cannot succeed without **system-wide changes**.

व्यापक प्रणालीगत बदलाव के बिना शिक्षा सुधार सफल नहीं हो सकते।

Key requirements

- Teacher training
शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण
 - Smaller class sizes
छोटे वर्ग आकार
 - Research integration in teaching
शिक्षण में अनुसंधान का समावेश
 - Modern assessment systems
आधुनिक मूल्यांकन प्रणाली
-

Text & Context

THE HINDU

NEWS IN NUMBERS

Pension-related grievances received in 2025

1,07,731 More than one lakh pension-related grievances were received online through the CPENGRAMS platform last year, the Lok Sabha was informed. The Ministry of Defence, Department of Financial Services (Banking Division) and Ministry of Railways received the highest number of grievances. ■

Number of traffic challans issued in Mumbai in 2025

20.38 lakh. In a written reply to a question in the legislative council, Maharashtra CM Devendra Fadnis said that the police in Mumbai issued challans to 20,38,440 motorists last year. Of these, 10,46,819 challans were issued for wrong parking, more than a lakh motorists were given traffic tickets for jumping signals. ■

'Nano-tech' roads that failed in Arunachal Pradesh

37 Arunachal Pradesh Rural Works Department Minister Pasang Dorjee Bora informed the Assembly that 37 out of 43 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana roads constructed using 'nanotechnology' have failed. The technology faced challenges because of hill terrain, slopes, unstable geology, monsoon rainfall, landlides and adverse ground conditions. ■

U.S. military personnel wounded in the Iran war

140 About 140 U.S. military personnel have been wounded in attacks since the start of the war against Iran, the Pentagon said on Tuesday. "The vast majority of those injuries have been minor, and 100 service members have already returned to duty," Pentagon spokesman Sean Parnell said in a statement. Seven U.S. military personnel were also killed. ■

Number of vacant posts in Central Armed Police Forces

93,139 In a written reply to a question, Minister of State for Home Affairs Mithunand Rai presented vacancies data in the paramilitary forces, showing that the Central Reserve Police Force has the highest number of vacancies at 27,400, followed by the CRPF with 20,342 posts. ■

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A revision of GDP and its implications

The revised GDP series with 2022-23 as the base year shows a reduction in the absolute size of GDP and some changes in the production structure of the economy while the correction in GDP size appears welcome, it remains unclear whether the revision addresses the red flags raised about the 2011-12 series

ECONOMIC NOTES

R. Sarathi
Vikas Vaidhas

Annual gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of the final value of all goods and services produced during a year, net of material inputs. It is the most widely used measure of a country's economic size. GDP, or the economy's gross value added (GVA), is an estimate prepared using a wide range of data on physical outputs and their prices, and this involves numerous statistical procedures. The estimates broadly follow the global templates of the UN System of National Accounts (UNSNA). The latest revision, with base year 2022-23, follows its 2023 edition.

Roughly every five to ten years, the base year for National Accounts Statistics (NAS) is revised. This includes GDP estimates and other aggregates such as national savings, consumption, and investment.

The revision accounts for changes in what an economy produces and its prices. As the economy expands, the mix of goods and services produced — and their prices — changes. These shifts affect the "real size" of the economy, that is, excluding price rise. Revising the NAS is therefore a complex and massive task, undertaken periodically by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of every country.

Avoided revision

This time, the release of the revised NAS was eagerly awaited as it was being based after 11 years. The previous revision, with the base year 2011-12 and released in 2015, had prompted many data users — both official and independent analysts — to question the veracity of the GDP estimates.

For some sectors, such as manufacturing, the annual growth rates in the 2011-12 base-year series (when compared with earlier estimates) were not only higher, but the direction of change was also different.

The economic structure reported in the 2011-12 base year series also looked quite different from earlier structures. For example, the size of the non-financial private corporate sector (PFCE) estimated in the 2011-12 series was much bigger than reported previously. Many experts have repeatedly shown that the official GDP growth rates based on the 2011-12 series during the last decade or so are distinctly overestimated. More recently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its review of the quality of economic statistics of its member countries, awarded India a 'C' grade for the quality of its NAS, much to the country's embarrassment.

Against this backdrop, the recently released GDP series with 2022-23 as the base year acquired considerable significance. What are the main changes in the new series and why? Here, we will discuss the changes in GDP estimates from the production, revenue and a similar discussion on consumption (or expenditure) and prices for another day. Two kinds of comparisons are reported at current prices: first, the annual percentage change between the latest estimates (2022-23 series) and the previous estimates based on the 2011-12 series for the overlapping years 2022-23 and 2021-24; and second, the changes in the GDP shares of principal sectors between the two series for the same years.

Recasting the economy

After an 11-year gap, the National Statistical Office has released a revised GDP series with 2022-23 as the base year, undoing changes in the economy's size and structure.

Chart 1: Decline in size of the economy (%)

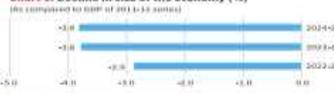


Chart 2: Nominal GDP growth rates for the two series (%)

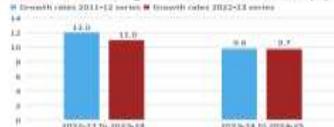
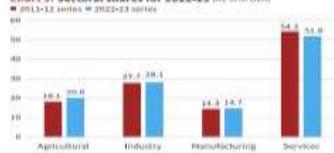


Chart 3: Sectoral shares for 2022-23



Key findings

The revised estimates show that GDP's absolute size has shrunk by about 3-4% in the new series compared with the earlier one (Figure 1). However, the annual growth rates by the new and the old series are not very different (plus or minus one percentage point) (Figure 2).

The production structure has also changed somewhat. The GDP shares of agriculture and industry for the secondary sector) have increased, while the share of services has declined. Within the industry, the share of manufacturing has marginally increased to 14.7% of the economy from 14.2% previously (Figure 3).

At the same time, the absolute size of the manufacturing sector has shrunk by about 1.5-1.6% when compared with the previous series (Figure 4). This decline, though marginal, is significant because this sector was central to much debate during the previous revision.

In terms of institutional classification of GDP, the share of the non-financial private corporate sector (PFCE) has declined by 1.8 percentage points, from 35.4% in the earlier series to 33.6% in the new series for 2022-23. This drop is steeper for 2023-24, with a gap of 3.4 percentage points. This change is significant as the size of the PFCE to GDP was much debated after the previous revision (Figure 5).

The household or informal sector's share in the economy has increased

Many experts have shown that the official GDP growth rates during the last decade or so are distinctly overestimated. More recently, the IMF, in its review of the quality of economic statistics of its member countries, awarded India a 'C' grade for the quality of its NAS

imagined compared with the 2011-12 series — by 0.7 percentage points in 2022-23 and by 2.7 percentage points in 2023-24. The rise in the new series is partly or entirely on account of agriculture (Figure 6) (smaller sectors are ignored for brevity).

Interpreting changes

In principle, revising the NAS should not change the absolute size of GDP at current prices, because the underlying changes being measured remains the same. If anything, the revision could enlarge the absolute size, as newer estimates obtained using better data sets and methods — are expected to capture new activities or those that were inadequately captured earlier. Hence, on the face of it, the reduction in the absolute size in the new series appears surprising. However, as mentioned earlier, given the



Chart 4: Decline in sectoral GVA shares

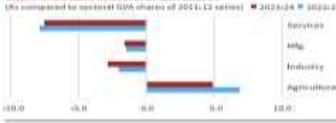
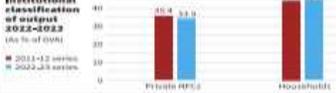


Chart 5: Institutional classification of output



THE GIST

The National Statistical Office released a new GDP series with 2022-23 as the base year after an 11-year gap, amid public questioning of the veracity of the 2011-12 series.

The revised estimates show GDP size declining by about 3.4%, with sectoral composition changing slightly — higher shares for agriculture and industry and a decline in the services sector share.

GDP by institutions indicates a muted contraction in the non-financial private corporate sector and a rise in the household or informal sector's share, but it remains unclear whether the revision addresses all the red flags raised earlier, pending further methodological details.

widely held view of the overestimation of GDP growth rates in the earlier series, the observed contraction may represent a welcome correction.

Such a correction — though it may appear minor — implies changes to our understanding of the economy's performance. For instance, with the reduced (or corrected) GDP size, the goal of attaining a five-trillion-dollar economy, a target set by the Prime Minister in 2025, might be further delayed.

While the correction in the absolute economic size is welcome, it remains unclear whether the revision has addressed all the red flags raised with respect to the 2011-12 series. Likewise, it is not yet clear if the latest revision tackles the questions raised by the IMF in its review.

From what we know, the changes made seem to at least partially look into the issues raised. However, it is possible that the slower or faster growth rates reported in the new series may merely be on account of methodological changes introduced, or a newer dataset used or application of a newer "rates and ratios". Hence, a release of more methodological details of the revision for a fuller assessment of the veracity of the new GDP series is awaited. *Dr. Nagaraj was formerly with Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai. Vikas Vaidhas is with UP Jindal Global University, Sonapat.*

A revision of GDP and its implications

The revised GDP series with 2022-23 as the base year shows a reduction in the absolute size of GDP and some changes in the production structure of the economy, while the correction in GDP size appears welcome. It remains unclear whether the revision addresses the red flags raised about the 2011-12 series.

ECONOMIC NOTES

R. Nagaraj
Vishakh Yathiraj

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The revision accounts for changes in what an economy produces and its prices. As the economy expands, the mix of goods and services produced – and their prices – changes. These shifts affect the “real size” of the economy, that is, excluding price rise. Recasting the NAS is therefore a complex and massive task, undertaken periodically by the National Statistical Office (NSO) of every country.

Awaited revision

This time, the release of the revised NAS was eagerly awaited as it was being issued after 11 years. The previous revision, with the base year 2011-12 and released in 2015, had prompted many data users – both official and independent analysts – to question the veracity of the GDP estimates.

For some sectors, such as manufacturing, the annual growth rates in the 2011-12 base year series (when compared with earlier estimates) were not only higher, but the direction of change was also different.

The economic structure reported in the 2011-12 base year series also looked quite different from earlier structures. For example, the size of the non-financial private corporate sector (PCS) estimated in the 2011-12 series was much bigger than reported previously. Many experts have repeatedly shown that the official GDP growth rates based on the 2011-12 series during the last decade or so are distinctly overestimated. More recently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its review of the quality of economic statistics of its member countries, awarded India a ‘C’ grade for the quality of its NAS, much to the country's embarrassment.

Against this backdrop, the recently released GDP series with 2022-23 as the base year acquired considerable significance. What are the main changes in the new series and why? Here, we will discuss the changes in GDP estimates from the production, ensuring a similar discussion on consumption (or expenditure) and prices for another day. Two kinds of comparisons are reported at current prices: first, the annual percentage change between the latest estimates (2022-23 series) and the previous estimates based on the 2011-12 series for the overlapping years 2022-23 and 2023-24; and second, the changes in the GDP shares of principal sectors between the two series for the same years.

Recasting the economy

After an 11-year gap, the National Statistical Office has released a revised GDP series with 2022-23 as the base year, underlining changes in the economy's size and structure.

Chart 1: Decline in size of the economy (%)

(As compared to GDP of 2011-12 series)



Chart 2: Nominal GDP growth rates for the two series (%)

◆ Growth rates 2011-12 series ◆ Growth rates 2022-23 series

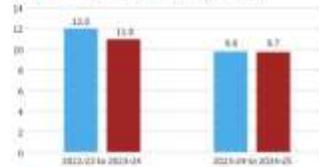
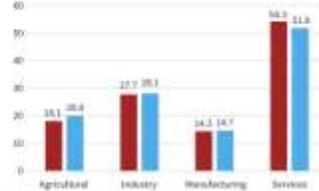


Chart 3: Sectoral shares for 2022-23 (As % of GDP)

◆ 2011-12 series ◆ 2022-23 series



Key findings

The revised estimates show that GDP's absolute size has shrunk by about 3-4% in the new series compared with the earlier one (Figure 1). However, the annual growth rates by the new and the old series are not very different (plus or minus one percentage point) (Figure 2). The production structure has also changed somewhat. The GDP shares of agriculture and industry (or the secondary sector) have increased, while the share of services has declined. Within the industry, the share of manufacturing has marginally increased to 14.7% of the economy from 14.3% previously (Figure 3).

At the same time, the absolute size of the manufacturing sector has shrunk by about 1.5-1.6% when compared with the previous series (Figure 4). This decline, though marginal, is significant because this sector was central to much debate during the previous revision. In terms of institutional classification of GDP, the share of the non-financial private corporate sector (PCS) has declined by 1.5 percentage points, from 35.4% in the earlier series to 33.9% in the new series for 2022-23. This drop is steeper for 2023-24, with a gap of 3.4 percentage points. This change is significant as the size of the PCS in GDP was much debated after the previous revision (Figure 5). The household or informal sector's share in the economy has increased



Chart 4: Decline in sectoral GVA shares

(As compared to sectoral GVA shares of 2011-12 series) ◆ 2022-23 ◆ 2023-24

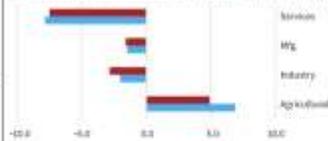


Chart 5: Institutional classification of output

2022-2023 (As % of GDP)

◆ 2011-12 series ◆ 2022-23 series



Many experts have shown that the official GDP growth rates based on the 2011-12 series during the last decade or so are distinctly overestimated. More recently, the IMF, in its review of the quality of economic statistics of its member countries, awarded India a ‘C’ grade for the quality of its NAS

marginally compared with the 2011-12 series – by 0.7 percentage points in 2022-23 and by 2.7 percentage points in 2023-24. The rise in the new series is partly or entirely on account of agriculture (Figure 5) (smaller sectors are ignored for brevity).

Interpreting changes

In principle, issuing the NAS should not change the absolute size of GDP at current prices, because the underlying economy being measured remains the same. If anything, the revision could enlarge the absolute size, as newer estimates – obtained using better data sets and methods – are expected to capture new activities or those that were inadequately captured earlier. Hence, on the face of it, the reduction in the absolute GDP size in the new series appears surprising. However, as mentioned earlier, given the

widely held view of the overestimation of GDP growth rates in the earlier series, the observed reduction may represent a welcome correction.

Such a correction – though it may appear minor – implies changes to our understanding of the economy's performance. For instance, with the reduced (or corrected) GDP size, the goal of attaining a five-trillion-dollar economy, a target set by the Prime Minister in 2015, might be further delayed.

While the correction in the absolute economic size is welcome, it remains unclear whether the revision has addressed all the red flags raised with respect to the 2011-12 series. Likewise, it is not yet clear if the latest revision tackles the questions raised by the IMF in its review.

From what we know, the changes made seem to at least partly look into the issues raised. However, it is possible that the slower or faster growth rates reported in the new series may merely be on account of methodological changes introduced, or a newer dataset used or application of a newer “rates and ratios”. Hence, a release of more methodological details of the revision for a fuller assessment of the veracity of the new GDP series is awaited. Dr. Nagaraj was formerly with Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGDIR), Mumbai; Vishakh Yathiraj is with OP Jaiswal Global University, Sonapat

THE GIST

The National Statistical Office released a new GDP series with 2022-23 as the base year after an 11-year gap, amid public questioning of the veracity of the 2011-12 series.

The revised estimates show GDP size declining by about 3-4%, with sectoral composition changing slightly – higher shares for agriculture and industry and a decline in the services sector share.

GDP by institutions indicates a modest contraction in the non-financial private corporate sector and a rise in the household or informal sector's share, but it remains unclear whether the revision addresses all the red flags raised earlier, pending further methodological details.

Recasting the economy

After an 11-year gap, the National Statistical Office has released a revised GDP series with 2022-23 as the base year, underlining changes in the economy's size and structure

Chart 1: Decline in size of the economy (%)

(As compared to GDP of 2011-12 series)

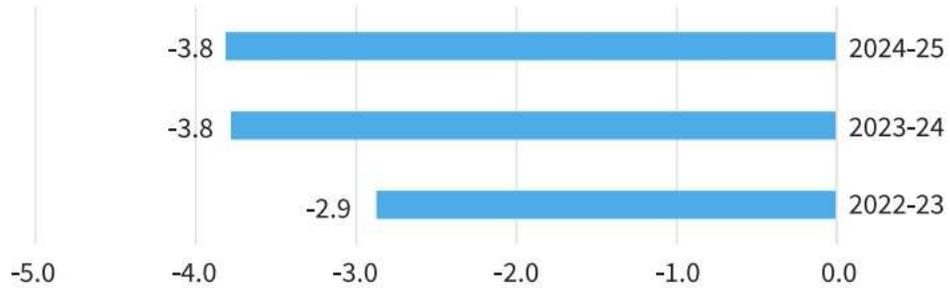
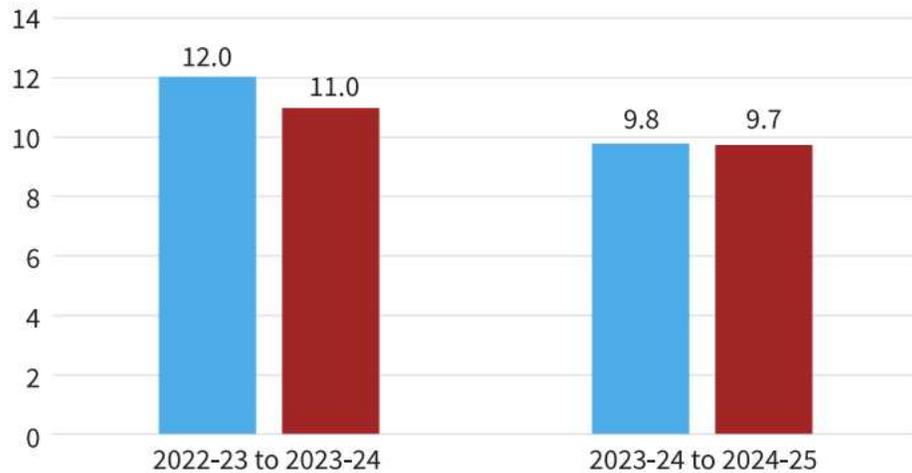


Chart 2: Nominal GDP growth rates for the two series (%)

■ Growth rates 2011-12 series ■ Growth rates 2022-23 series



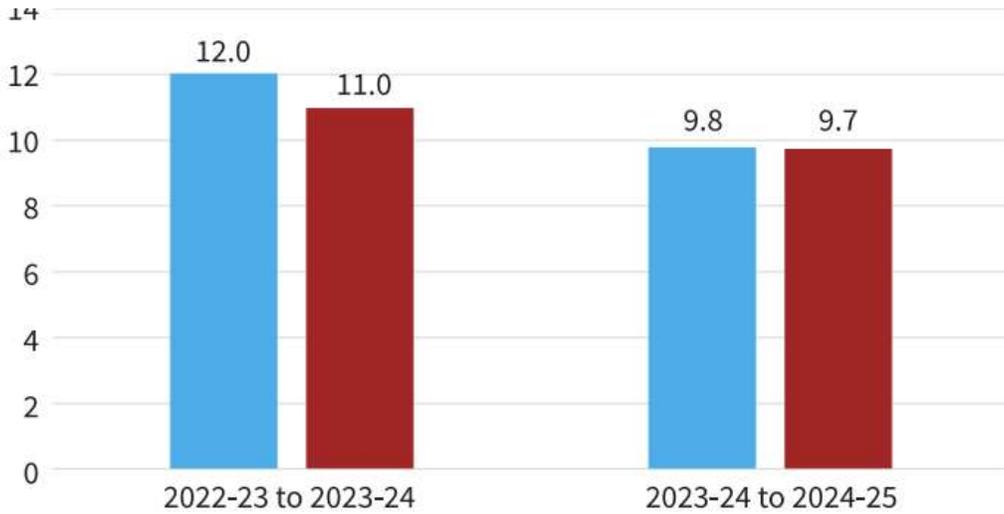


Chart 3: Sectoral shares for 2022-23 (As % of GVA)

■ 2011-12 series ■ 2022-23 series

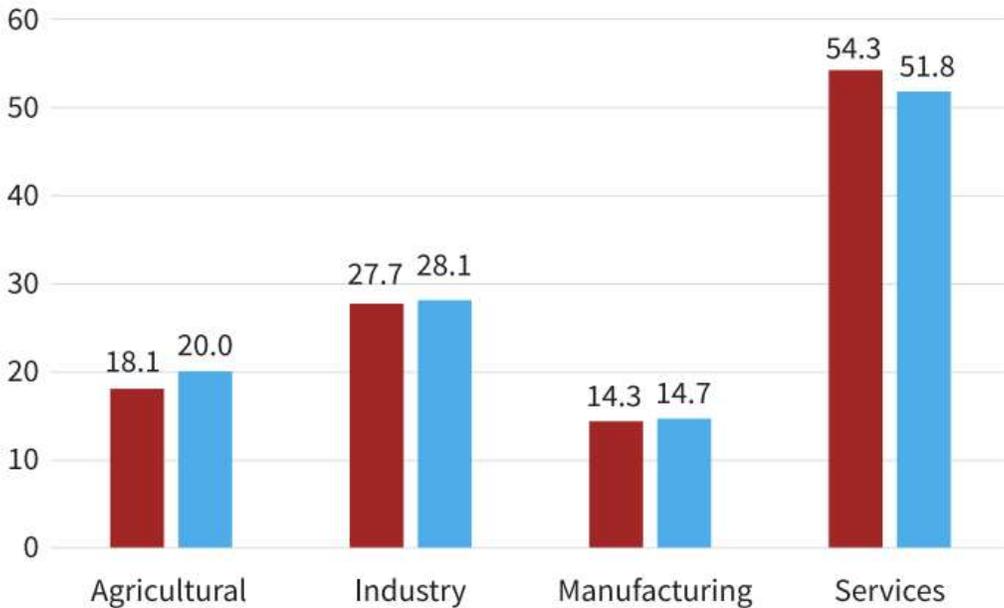


Chart 4: Decline in sectoral GVA shares

(As compared to sectoral GVA shares of 2011-12 series) ■ 2023-24 ■ 2022-23

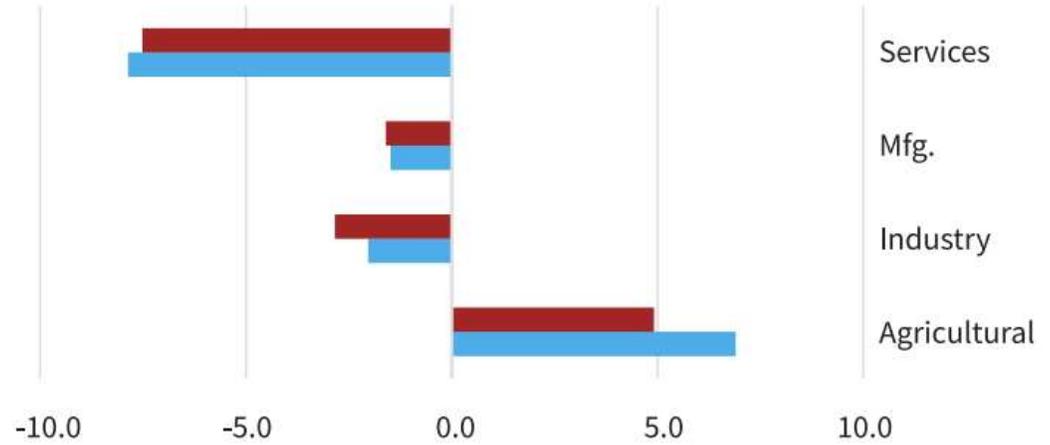
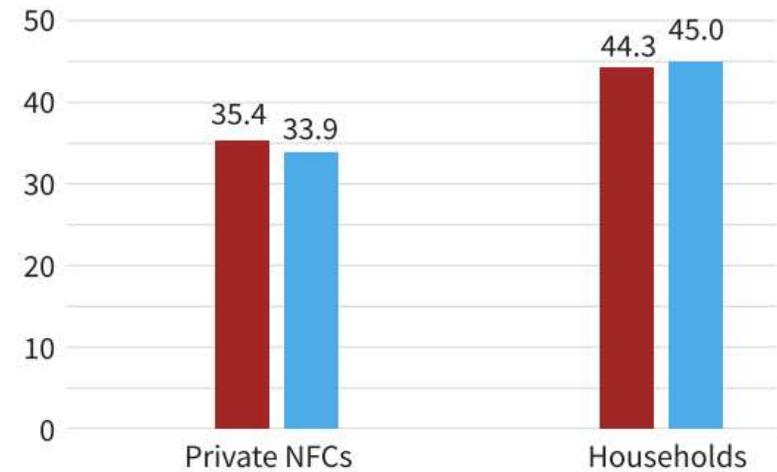


Chart 5: Institutional classification of output 2022-2023

(As % of GVA)

■ 2011-12 series ■ 2022-23 series



1. What is GDP? Basic Concept

जीडीपी क्या है? मूल अवधारणा

- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given year.
सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) किसी देश में एक वर्ष में उत्पादित सभी अंतिम वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के कुल मौद्रिक मूल्य को दर्शाता है।
- It measures the **size and health of an economy**.
यह अर्थव्यवस्था के आकार और स्वास्थ्य को मापता है।
- GDP is calculated using **production, income and expenditure approaches**.
GDP की गणना उत्पादन, आय और व्यय विधियों से की जाती है।
- India follows the **UN System of National Accounts (SNA)** framework.
भारत संयुक्त राष्ट्र के राष्ट्रीय लेखा प्रणाली (SNA) ढांचे का पालन करता है।

2. GDP Base Year Revision in India

भारत में जीडीपी आधार वर्ष संशोधन

- The **National Statistical Office (NSO)** periodically revises the GDP base year to reflect structural changes in the economy.
राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (NSO) समय-समय पर अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलाव को दर्शाने के लिए GDP का आधार वर्ष संशोधित करता है।
- The new GDP series uses **2022-23 as the base year**, replacing the earlier **2011-12 base year**.
नई GDP श्रृंखला में **2022-23 को आधार वर्ष** बनाया गया है, जो पहले के **2011-12 आधार वर्ष** की जगह लेता है।
- Base year revisions generally occur every **8–10 years**.
आधार वर्ष संशोधन आमतौर पर **8–10 वर्षों में** किया जाता है।

3. Why GDP Base Year is Changed

GDP का आधार वर्ष क्यों बदला जाता है

Reasons

कारण

1. Structural changes in the economy
अर्थव्यवस्था की संरचना में बदलाव
2. Inclusion of new industries and technologies
नई उद्योगों और तकनीकों को शामिल करना
3. Improved statistical methods and datasets
बेहतर सांख्यिकीय विधियाँ और डेटा
4. Better measurement of economic activities
आर्थिक गतिविधियों का अधिक सटीक मापन

4. Key Findings from the New GDP Series

नई GDP श्रृंखला से प्रमुख निष्कर्ष

1 Reduction in GDP Size

- The revised GDP estimates show that the **absolute size of the economy is about 3–4% smaller than earlier estimates.**

संशोधित GDP के अनुसार अर्थव्यवस्था का वास्तविक आकार पहले के अनुमान से लगभग 3–4% छोटा है।

2 Changes in Sectoral Structure

- The share of **agriculture and industry increased slightly.**
कृषि और उद्योग का हिस्सा थोड़ा बढ़ा है।
- The share of **services sector declined slightly.**
सेवा क्षेत्र का हिस्सा थोड़ा घटा है।

3 Manufacturing Share

- Manufacturing's share in GDP increased slightly to **around 14.7%.**
विनिर्माण क्षेत्र का हिस्सा बढ़कर लगभग 14.7% हो गया।
-

5. Sectoral Composition of GDP

Sector	Share in GDP (Old Series)	Share in GDP (New Series)
Agriculture	~18%	~20%
Industry	~27.7%	~28%
Manufacturing	~14.3%	~14.7%
Services	~54.3%	~51.8%

क्षेत्र	पुरानी श्रृंखला	नई श्रृंखला
कृषि	~18%	~20%
उद्योग	~27.7%	~28%
विनिर्माण	~14.3%	~14.7%
सेवा	~54.3%	~51.8%

6. Institutional Classification Changes

संस्थागत वर्गीकरण में बदलाव

The revised GDP series shows changes in output classification.

संशोधित GDP श्रृंखला में उत्पादन वर्गीकरण में बदलाव दिखता है।

Institution	Old Share	New Share
Private Non-Financial Corporations	~35.4%	~33.9%
Household Sector	~44.3%	~45%

संस्था	पुराना हिस्सा	नया हिस्सा
निजी गैर-वित्तीय कंपनियां	~35.4%	~33.9%
घरेलू क्षेत्र	~44.3%	~45%

7. Impact on Economic Growth Measurement

आर्थिक विकास मापन पर प्रभाव

- Growth rates in the new series remain **broadly similar to earlier estimates**.
नई श्रृंखला में वृद्धि दर लगभग पहले जैसी ही है।
- However, the **absolute size of the economy has slightly decreased**.
लेकिन अर्थव्यवस्था का वास्तविक आकार थोड़ा कम दिखाया गया है।
- The revision suggests **previous GDP estimates may have been slightly overestimated**.
यह संकेत देता है कि पहले के GDP अनुमान थोड़े अधिक थे।

8. Concerns Raised by IMF

आईएमएफ की चिंताएं

- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) raised concerns about the **quality of India's national accounts statistics**.
अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) ने भारत के राष्ट्रीय खातों की गुणवत्ता पर चिंता जताई।
 - IMF gave India a **"C" rating** for national accounts quality.
IMF ने भारत को राष्ट्रीय खातों की गुणवत्ता में **"C"** रेटिंग दी।
 - This indicates **methodological weaknesses in GDP estimation**.
यह **GDP गणना पद्धति में कमजोरी** को दर्शाता है।
-

9. Implications of GDP Revision

GDP संशोधन के प्रभाव

Economic Implications

आर्थिक प्रभाव

- India's ambition to become a **\$5 trillion economy may take longer**.
भारत का **5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर अर्थव्यवस्था बनने का लक्ष्य थोड़ा देर से पूरा हो सकता है।**
- Lower GDP size can impact **debt-to-GDP ratio and fiscal calculations**.
GDP का आकार कम होने से **ऋण-GDP अनुपात और वित्तीय गणनाएं प्रभावित हो सकती हैं।**

Policy Implications

नीतिगत प्रभाव

- Better data will help in **improved economic policy formulation**.
बेहतर डेटा से **अधिक सटीक आर्थिक नीति निर्माण संभव होगा।**

10. Methods of Calculating GDP

Method	Explanation
Production Method	Sum of value added in all sectors
Income Method	Sum of wages, profits, rent and interest
Expenditure Method	$C + I + G + (X - M)$
विधि	विवरण
उत्पादन विधि	सभी क्षेत्रों के मूल्य वर्धन का योग
आय विधि	मजदूरी, लाभ, किराया, ब्याज
व्यय विधि	$C + I + G + (X - M)$

11. Key Concepts for Exams

Gross Value Added (GVA)

- GVA measures value of goods and services produced minus intermediate inputs.
GVA का अर्थ है उत्पादन का मूल्य – मध्यवर्ती लागत।

Difference Between GDP and GVA

GDP	GVA
Includes taxes and subsidies	Excludes taxes and subsidies
Measures economic size	Measures sectoral productivity

'HISTORIC' PROJECT TO COME UP IN TEXAS: TRUMP

RIL to partner US energy firm for \$300-bn refinery

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, March 11

MUKESH AMBANI-LED Reliance Industries (RIL) will partner in building the first new oil refinery in the US in five decades, US President Donald Trump announced on his social media platform, Truth Social. This is part of a mammoth \$300-billion project planned at the Port of Brownsville in Texas, he said, calling it the "biggest in US history".

Announcing the project, Trump said the refinery would be developed by America First Refining with investment support from RIL, India's largest private sector company. "Today, I am proud to announce that America First Refining is opening the FIRST new US oil refinery in 50 YEARS in Brownsville, Texas," Trump wrote. He, however, did not mention the size of RIL's investment in the project.

Reliance did not make any public disclosure about the investment till the time of going to the press. A company spokesperson did not respond to queries from *FE*.

Continued on Page 10



An image released by the Royal Thai Navy shows Thai cargo ship, Mayuree Naree, which was struck and set ablaze in the Strait of Hormuz on Wednesday. The vessel was bound for Gujarat REUTERS

DONALD TRUMP, US PRESIDENT, ON TRUTH SOCIAL

America First Refining is opening the first new US oil refinery in 50 years in Brownsville, Texas...

Thank you to our partners in India, and their largest privately held energy company, Reliance...



1. Overview of the Project

परियोजना का अवलोकन

- **Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)** will partner with a US energy firm to develop a **massive \$300-billion refinery project in Texas, USA.**

रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड (RIL) अमेरिका के टेक्सास में 300 अरब डॉलर की विशाल रिफाइनरी परियोजना में एक अमेरिकी ऊर्जा कंपनी के साथ साझेदारी करेगी।

- The refinery will be located at the **Port of Brownsville in Texas.**

यह रिफाइनरी टेक्सास के ब्राउनस्विल बंदरगाह पर स्थापित होगी।

- According to the announcement by **US President Donald Trump**, it will be the **first new oil refinery built in the US in nearly 50 years.**

अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप के अनुसार यह लगभग 50 वर्षों में अमेरिका में बनने वाली पहली नई तेल रिफाइनरी होगी।

- The project is expected to be developed by **America First Refining**, with financial support from Reliance Industries.

यह परियोजना **America First Refining** द्वारा विकसित की जाएगी जिसमें रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज निवेश समर्थन देगी।

2. Significance of the Project

परियोजना का महत्व

Economic Significance

आर्थिक महत्व

- It will strengthen **India–US energy cooperation**.
यह भारत-अमेरिका ऊर्जा सहयोग को मजबूत करेगा।
 - The refinery will help **increase global refining capacity**.
यह परियोजना वैश्विक रिफाइनिंग क्षमता बढ़ाने में मदद करेगी।
 - It could boost **employment and infrastructure development in Texas**.
इससे टेक्सास में रोजगार और बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास होगा।
-

Strategic Significance

रणनीतिक महत्व

- Strengthens **India-US strategic economic partnership**.
यह भारत-अमेरिका रणनीतिक आर्थिक साझेदारी को मजबूत करेगा।
- Enhances **energy security through diversified refining capacity**.
यह ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को मजबूत करेगा।
- India's participation shows **growing global presence of Indian energy companies**.
इससे भारतीय ऊर्जा कंपनियों की वैश्विक भूमिका मजबूत होती है।

4. India's Global Role in Oil Refining

वैश्विक तेल रिफाइनिंग में भारत की भूमिका

- India is among the **largest refining hubs in the world.**
भारत दुनिया के सबसे बड़े रिफाइनिंग केंद्रों में से एक है।
- Total refining capacity of India is about **250+ million tonnes per year.**
भारत की कुल रिफाइनिंग क्षमता लगभग **250 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष** है।
- Major refineries include:

Refinery	Company	Location
Jamnagar Refinery	Reliance	Gujarat
Vadinar Refinery	Nayara Energy	Gujarat
Panipat Refinery	Indian Oil	Haryana
रिफाइनरी	कंपनी	स्थान
जामनगर	रिलायंस	गुजरात
वडिनार	नायरा एनर्जी	गुजरात
पानीपत	इंडियन ऑयल	हरियाणा

- **Jamnagar Refinery is the largest oil refinery complex in the world.**
जामनगर रिफाइनरी विश्व की सबसे बड़ी तेल रिफाइनरी है।

Odisha retains top spot in NITI's fiscal health index

FE BUREAU

New Delhi, March 11

ODISHA RETAINED ITS top position in the latest Fiscal Health Index (FHI) 2026 released by NITI Aayog, securing an overall score of 73.1.

The state also improved its score from the previous year, reinforcing its lead in fiscal management among India's major states.

Goa and Jharkhand follow in the rankings, emerging alongside Odisha in the group

of top "Achiever" states.

Gujarat and Maharashtra continue to feature among the top five performers, reflecting relatively stable fiscal fundamentals.

Haryana recorded a notable improvement, climbing three positions compared with the previous year. Bihar, Karnataka and Telangana showed signs of mild recovery, while Punjab, West Bengal and Kerala remained at the bottom of the rankings.

The index, which evalu-

ates the fiscal position of 18 major states, shows varied outcomes across the country.

While some states experienced moderation in their FHI scores in 2023-24 compared with 2022-23, the overall assessment highlights differences in revenue mobilisation, expenditure management and debt sustainability.

States in the Achiever category—Odisha, Goa and Jharkhand—share several fiscal strengths.

WAR HITS ALUMINIUM, HELIUM PRODUCTION

The disruption to global commodity prices from the US-Israeli war with Iran is spreading far beyond energy markets. **From basic plastics and fertilizer made in Saudi Arabia and Oman to sugar from Brazil and helium from Qatar, the conflict has affected the price, supply or production of a variety of commodities that are essential to the global economy. How severe the disruption becomes will depend largely on how long the conflict drags on**

Here are six major commodities, besides oil and gas, that are being affected by the war

Aluminium

Aluminium prices jumped to their highest level in almost four years Monday after a halt to deliveries from major aluminium smelters in Qatar and Bahrain, forcing buyers to hunt for replacement metal from Asia. **Producers in the Persian Gulf accounted for about 8% of the world's supply of aluminium last year, according to the International Aluminum Institute.** Processing for the metal requires huge amounts of energy, but raw materials for aluminium have to be imported, by ships



Qatar Energy's LNG operating facilities

Ethanol and Sugar

In Brazil, the world's largest producer of sugarcane, the crop can be used for sugar or to produce ethanol, a fuel used in cars across the country. **When ethanol prices rise, mills tend to focus on more profitable fuel, and that may be about to happen again.** With oil prices soaring, ethanol jumped about 10% Monday, and gains like that may lead Brazilian processors to use more cane for fuel when harvest begins in weeks

Sulfur and Urea

- Sulfur, which is produced during oil and gas refining, is also essential for fertilizer production and used in many other industries. The yellow powder makes it easier to cut, drill and shape certain metals, such as copper, without ruining the tools or machinery. **Nearly half the world's sulfur is now trapped on the Persian Gulf side of the Strait of Hormuz, according to CRU Group**
- Roughly one-third of the world's traded urea, the dominant form of nitrogen fertilizer, normally passes through the Strait of Hormuz. **It's produced in the Middle East because natural gas is an essential feedstock for fertilizer. Urea prices have risen as much as 35% since the war began**

Helium

Helium is a vital gas for semiconductor manufacturing. It helps cool delicate equipment, powers MRI machines and supports research labs and defense technologies — and, of course, it's used in party balloons. **Qatar produces roughly a third of the world's helium, making it the second-largest supplier after the United States.** But production there has been disrupted since Iran struck the Ras Laffan Industrial City — the natural gas hub where the country's helium facilities are. **More than a quarter of the world's helium supply could be cut off if the Strait of Hormuz remains closed,** Phil Kornbluth, president of Kornbluth Helium Consulting, told CNBC

RESOLUTE DUBAI KEEPS SHELVES STOCKED

An analysis of 2025 trade transactions by Altana, a New York-based global supply chain management company, found that **Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain together imported an estimated \$10 billion in cereals, meat, and fresh produce. Nearly all of it arrives by sea, transiting through the Strait of Hormuz.** The United Arab Emirates imports around 80–90% of its food requirements due to limited arable land and water scarcity. **For now, the UAE gov't is keeping the shelves packed and has sought to reassure residents there are enough reserves to last for several months and is monitoring prices**



A Dubai supermarket is all stocked up

- **Cargo delays and rerouting:** Ships carrying Indian rice, Australian meat and Indonesian coffee are delayed or forced to take alternative routes
- **Air freight replacing sea routes:** Retailers such as Lulu Group are chartering cargo flights to bring in meat, fruits and vegetables

- **Food exports halted:** Iran, the top supplier of fresh fruit and vegetables to the UAE, has banned exports of all food and agricultural products until further notice, the semi-official Tasnim news agency reported last week

- **Sugar stock to last two years:** UAE's giant Al Khaleej sugar refinery has enough reserves for two years and can meet demand from the UAE and the rest of the Gulf for that period

- **Rice shipments stuck:** Around 400,000 tonnes of Indian basmati rice are stranded at ports or at sea due to vessel shortages
- **Logistics costs rising:** Rerouting cargo by air or land is increasing supply-chain costs, which could push up food prices

Sindhu Nagaraj

QUESTION 1

How many days did it last?

QUESTION 2

It was done to resist the tax on which commodity?

QUESTION 3

Which places were the start and end points of this march?

QUESTION 4

What was this march also called, owing to the fact that all the people were joining the procession wearing white Khadi?

QUESTION 5

The culmination of the Dandi March led to which eventual consequence?



Visual Question:

Identify this march, parallelly held by C. Rajagopalachari. On which coast was it held?

THE HINDU ARCHIVES

Word of the day

Vestige:

an indication that something has been present

Synonyms: remnant, trace, residue

Usage: *The village still has a vestige of its old traditions.*

Pronunciation: newsth.live/vestigepro

International Phonetic

Alphabet: /vestɪdʒ/

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: /fɔ:'tju:.ɪ.təs/, /fɔ:'tʃu:.ɪ.təs/

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Thank you 😊