

Daily Current Affairs

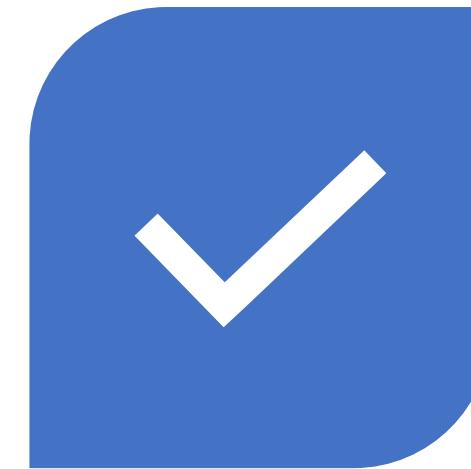




Download class24



PDF



10 MCQ QUIZ

- “Happiness at work doesn’t arrive when the task ends; it quietly grows while you are fully present in doing it.”

**BIG DISCOUNT
FESTIVAL FOR
MAKAR SAKRANTI**

25% OFF

**GK-GS +
+ CURRENT AFFAIRS
2025-26 COMBO**

BY BHUNESH SIR

GET 25% OFF CODE:B25

INCLUDES:

14TH & 15TH JANUARY 2026

- COMPLETE GK-GS (RECORDED | 200+ HRS)
- COMPLETE CURRENT AFFAIRS (LIVE
- | JAN 2025-MAR 2026 | 20 HIGH PRIORITY TOPICS)

FOR: 14TH & 15TH JANUARY 2026 ONLY 48 HOURS TO GET 70-80% MARKS IN EXAM





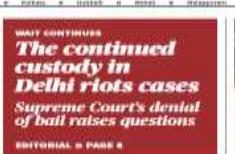
JOINT SESSION
Karnataka to discuss
repeal of MGNREGA
STATES ▶ PAGE 2



LEADERS MEET
U.S. needs
Greenland for
'vital security',
says Trump
WORLD ▶ PAGE 14



CASTE DISCRIMINATION
UGC to set up campus
equity committees
NEWS ▶ PAGE 6



WAT CONTINUES
The continued
custody in
Delhi riots cases
Supreme Court's denial
of bail raises questions
EDITORIAL ▶ PAGE 8



DRAWING LEVEL
Mitchell steers New
Zealand to facile win
SPORT ▶ PAGE 36

INSIDE



'Govt. has not
sought source
code of phones'

NEW DELHI
MTI, an Indian group
representing smartphone
manufacturers like Samsung,
has said that there was no
stampede from the Centre, that
source code of phones' be
disclosed ▶ PAGE 4

**With 18,000 seats
vacant, NEET-PG
cut-off is lowered**

NEW DELHI
More than 18,000 undergraduate
medical seats remained vacant
despite the second round of
counseling, prompting the NMC to
review qualifying percentages for the
NEET-PG, and the Health
Ministry official said, a health
minister said in a vi-

**Three states sent
notices to sewage
leaks into water**

NEW DELHI
The National Green Tribunal
(NGT) has taken suo motu
remedial action against water
contamination in drinking
water in Rajasthan, Madhya
Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh,
based on news reports
Report ▶ PAGE 4

THE HINDU
www.thehindu.com
Happy Pongal
Three-day issue of
THE HINDU
dated January 16, 2020 as
Pongal is a holiday.
Business news, sports news
www.thehindu.com

SC to decide today on plea for passive euthanasia

**Krishnadas Ralaganal
NEW DELHI**

The Supreme Court is scheduled to pass a final order on Thursday in a plea for a writ of habeas corpus by means of withdrawing artificial life support to a 12-year-old minor patient, whose parents and siblings, who said they did not want him to undergo treatment.

"All the three, i.e., the further, mother and younger brother, are dead and with a lot of pain in their hearts, made a request to the court to take necessary steps to ensure that Harish (Rana) does not undergo any more treatment. As far as the court is concerned, if the medical treatment is not making any difference, then there is no point in continuing with such medical treatment," the Additional solicitor-general Aishwarya Bhate, appearing for the Centre, told the court.

The court also recorded die-hard opposition from Dr. B. P. Pandavala and K. V. Venkatesan recorded in a 12-page judgment published on Wednesday.

The court also recorded die-hard opposition from Dr. B. P. Pandavala and K. V. Venkatesan recorded in a 12-page judgment published on Wednesday.

According to them, Harish Rana, 31, has been bedridden for 11 years. The report stated that the patient had multiple and tenth-grade disabilities from the fourth floor of his living room.

Harish sustained severe head injuries and 100% quadriplegic disability af-

Swift executions of protesters likely: Iran

If we have something to do, we have to do it quickly, declares head of Iran's judiciary

Associated Press

The head of Iran's judiciary defied U.S. President Donald Trump on Wednesday, insisting that there would be swift trials and executions against those detained in nationwide protests.

The comments from Iran's judiciary chief Gholamhossein Esmaili came as activists had warned hundreds of thousands of people to join a bloody security force crackdown on one of the largest and most sustained protests Iran has seen in years has already killed at least 20 people, the U.S. Human Rights Activists News Agency reported.

"If we want to do a job, we should do it now. If we want to do something, we have to do it quickly," Mr. Esmaili told a news conference in Tehran on Wednesday, insisting

deals shared by Iranian state television. "If it becomes late, two months, three months later, it doesn't have any meaning."

His comments stand as a direct challenge to Mr. Trump, who has insisted that there would be no executions in an interview with CBS aired on Tuesday.

"We will take a strong stand," Mr. Trump said. "If they do such a thing, we will take a strong stand. We're not going to say what's happening in Iran hasn't been a bad situation. We're not going to have to have a trial and now you're telling me about hanging - we'll see them. We're not going to work good."

Mr. Trump has reportedly told his national security team that the U.S. may take military action over the killing of peaceful protesters, just minutes after it bombed Iranian mi-

cro sites during a 12-day war launched by Israel in June 2013.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has reportedly executed at least 100 security force members killed in the demonstrations after authorities said the total would be 300. Tens of thousands of mourners attended, holding Iranian flags and photos of

leaders Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. The caskets, covered in Iranian flags, stood stacked at least three rows high. Some mourners and friends of people who were killed covered them.

Iranian mourners gathered in the streets, fearing in their hearts that the government had been encouraging the Trump administration from launching a war now with Iran.

Iranian officials, including police and members of the paramilitary Revolutionary Guard's all-volunteer Basij force, appeared to have been back to their barracks.

On Wednesday, Starlink, an Arab Gulf diplomatic and the government in the region had been discouraging the Trump administration from launching a war now with Iran.

Editorial ▶ PAGE 8

Festival trick



A Gajendran (decorated bull) performs during Bhogi celebrations, marking the first day of the Sankranti festival, along Beach Road in Vizianagaram on Wednesday. ■ R. S. RAMESH

3 journalists
detained over
controversial
programme

The Hindu Bureau
HYDERABAD

Three journalists associated with the Telugu news channel NTV were detained by the Hyderabad police late on Tuesday in connection with a controversy over a programme broadcast by the channel that involved a woman IAS officer and a man.

Officials, however, have not formally confirmed their arrest as of Wednesday.

The police action comes days after the Telangana government ordered an investigation into the incident.

FULL REPORT ON
▶ PAGE 3

Kuki-Zo Council reiterates its demand for a separate Union Territory for tribes

The Hindu Bureau
GUWAHATI

The Kuki-Zo Council (KZC) has reiterated the demand for a Union Territory for Kuki-Zo tribes in Manipur, and the state government was "complacent or failed to respond", atrocities against them.

The council, comprised of Kuki-Zo leaders from Manipur, Assam, and Nagaland, and uninvolved concerned persons, submitted a memorandum to the Deputy Commissioner of Imphal East, Manipur, after a "mass rally" on Wednesday.

The memorandum, dated May 3, 2013, left more than 250,000 people dead, 7,000 houses destroyed, 360 places of worship damaged, and more than 1,000 people displaced, mostly from Manipur, the KZC said.

According to them, if the Kuki-Zo people had not made any difference, then there is no point in continuing with such medical treatment and making Harish

According to them, Harish Rana, 31, has been bedridden for 11 years. The report stated that the patient had multiple and tenth-grade disabilities from the fourth floor of his living room.

Hundreds of internally displaced people at a protest demanding a response on their resettlement, in Imphal on Monday. ■ P. T.

Insurgent groups warned against violating rules

Xiatis Singh
NEW DELHI

After a two-day review of the operations of the Meitei and kuki-Zo insurgent groups, and their links with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the Manipur

administration have warned the outfits that they will face action if they violate any rules, a senior government official told The Hindu.

The review was held on Tuesday, following urgent constitutional and political intervention by the Central government.

"For nearly three years, the kuki-Zo people have been living in the Imphal Valley, leading to severe humanitarian, economic, and infrastructural damages. Our demand for a union territory will be fulfilled by the Manipur government in the near future," the Constitution of India, it said, urging Mr. Shah to expedite a political solution

FULL REPORT ON
▶ PAGE 4

to ensure lasting peace, dignity, and security for kuki-Zo.

"A 'no encroachment' zone was initiated precisely to prevent confrontation and violence. Any violation, dilution, or tampering of the arrangement of this arrangement undermines public confidence in the rule of law and threatens the fragile peace," it added.

"The Manipur government has taken a stand against 'encroachments due to incorrect dispositions of land, encroachment of boundaries' and attempts to half construction and development in the kuki-Zo areas, apart from protecting kuki-Zo land and properties in Imphal Valley,"

the Constitution of India, it said, urging Mr. Shah to expedite a political solution

Swift executions of protesters likely: Iran

If we have something to do, we have to do it quickly, declares head of Iran's judiciary

Associated Press
DUBAI

The head of Iran's judiciary defied a warning from U.S. President Donald Trump and signalled on Wednesday that there would be swift trials and executions ahead for those detained in nationwide protests.

The comments from Iran's judiciary chief Gholamhossein Mohseni-Ejei come as activists had warned hangings of those detained could come soon. A bloody security force crackdown on one of the biggest anti-government protests Iran has seen in years has already killed at least 2,571 people, the U.S.-based Human Rights Activists News Agency reported.

"If we want to do a job, we should do it now. If we want to do something, we have to do it quickly," Mr. Mohseni-Ejei said in a vi-

deo shared by Iranian state television. "If it becomes late, two months, three months later, it doesn't have the same effect."

His comments stand as a direct challenge to Mr. Trump, who warned Iran about executions in an interview with CBS aired on Tuesday. "We will take very strong action," Mr. Trump said. "If they do such a thing, we will take very strong action." "We don't want to see what's happening in Iran happen. And you know, if they want to have protests, that's one thing, when they start killing thousands of people, and now you're telling me about hanging – we'll see how that works out for them. It's not going to work out good," he said.

Mr. Trump has repeatedly warned that the U.S. may take military action over the killing of peaceful protesters, just months after it bombed Iranian nu-



A funeral was held for security personnel killed during protests, in Tehran on Wednesday. REUTERS

clear sites during a 12-day war launched by Israel in June 2025.

The Islamic Republic on Wednesday held a mass funeral of some 100 security force members killed in the demonstrations after authorities earlier said it would be 300. Tens of thousands of mourners attended, holding Iranian flags and photos of Su-

preme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. The caskets, covered in Iranian flags, stood stacked at least three high. Red and white roses and framed photographs of people who were killed covered them.

People elsewhere in Iran remained fearful in the streets. Plainclothes security forces still milled around some neighbour-

2,571 people have been killed in crackdown on protesters by Tehran: U.S.-based rights group

Trump warns of consequences to executions by Iran; we will take very strong action, he says

Jaishankar speaks to Iranian Foreign Minister

Kalol Bhattacharjee
NEW DELHI

External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar on Wednesday spoke to Iranian Foreign Minister Seyed Abbas Araghchi and discussed the current unrest in Iran. The conversation took place hours after the

Ministry of External Affairs "advised" Indian citizens to avoid travelling to Iran. The Embassy of India in Tehran also urged Indian nationals to leave the country by any available means of transport.

FULL REPORT ON
» PAGE 4

gan allowing people to call out internationally on Tuesday via their mobile phones, but calls from people outside the country into Iran remain blocked.

"We can confirm that the free subscription for Starlink terminals is fully functional," said Mehdi Yahyanejad, a Los Angeles-based activist who has helped get the units into Iran. "We tested it using a newly activated Starlink terminal inside Iran."

Security service personnel also apparently were searching for Starlink dishes, as people in northern Tehran reported authorities raiding buildings with satellite dishes. While satellite television dishes are illegal, many in the capital have them in homes, and officials broadly had given up on enforcing the law in recent years.

EDITORIAL
» PAGE 8

Exam (Year)	Exam date	Exact question	Answer
UPSC CSE Prelims GS Paper-I (2024)	16 June 2024	<p>Statement-I: There is instability and worsening security situation in the Sahel region. Statement-II: There have been military takeovers/coups d'etat in several countries of the Sahel region in the recent past. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements? (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct</p>	(a)
UPSC CSE Prelims GS Paper-I (2025)	25 May 2025	<p>India is one of the founding members of the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC), a multimodal transportation corridor, which will connect (a) India to Central Asia to Europe via Iran (b) India to Central Asia via China (c) India to South-East Asia through Bangladesh and Myanmar (d) India to Europe through Azerbaijan</p>	(a) (via Iran)

Government appoints new chiefs for BSF, ITBP and NIA

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) on Wednesday approved the proposal of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to appoint Shatrujeet Singh Kapoor, former Haryana Director General of Police (DGP), as the chief of the Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP).

Mr. Kapoor was sent on leave and then relieved of the State DGP charge last year amid the controversy surrounding the suicide of Indian Police Service (IPS) officer Y.S Puram Kumar.

The ACC also approved the appointment of 1993-batch IPS officer of West Bengal cadre, Praveen Kumar, who is at present working as Director General, ITBP, to the post of Director General, Border Security Force (BSF) from the date of assumption of charge of the post and up to September 30, 2030, the date of his superannuation or until further orders.

The ACC approved the posting of 1994-batch IPS officer Rakesh Aggarwal as Director General, National Investigation Agency.

Force (Short)	Full name	Formation year	Controlling Ministry	Head (designation)	HQ	Core work / mandate
BSF	Border Security Force	1965	Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)	Director General (DG)	New Delhi	Guarding international borders (mainly Pakistan & Bangladesh), anti-infiltration, border management, internal security support
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force	1939 (as Crown Representative's Police); MHA renamed CRPF in 1949		Director General (DG)	New Delhi	Internal security: law & order support, counter-insurgency/anti-Naxal, election duties, riot control, J&K and LWE operations
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force	1969	MHA	Director General (DG)	New Delhi	Security of critical infrastructure/PSUs (airports, metro, ports, nuclear/space installations), VIP security (as assigned), disaster support
ITBP	Indo-Tibetan Border Police	1962	MHA	Director General (DG)	New Delhi	Guarding India–China (LAC) in high-altitude areas, border patrol, mountain rescue, disaster response
SSB	Sashastra Seema Bal	1963 (as Special Service Bureau); renamed SSB in MHA 2001		Director General (DG)	New Delhi	Guarding Nepal & Bhutan borders , border population outreach, anti-smuggling, internal security support
Assam Rifles*	Assam Rifles	1835 (roots as Cachar Levy)	MHA (administrative); Ministry of Defence (operational control)	Director General (DG)	Shillong	Northeast security & counter-insurgency, border guarding (especially Indo–Myanmar), support to civil administration

1. New appointments approved / नई नियुक्तियाँ मंजूर

- The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) approved MHA's proposal to appoint new chiefs for BSF, ITBP and NIA / कैबिनेट की नियुक्ति समिति (ACC) ने MHA के प्रस्ताव पर BSF, ITBP और NIA के नए प्रमुखों की नियुक्ति मंजूर की।

2. ITBP chief / ITBP प्रमुख

- **Shatrujeet Singh Kapoor** (former Haryana DGP) appointed as chief of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) / शत्रुजीत सिंह कपूर (पूर्व हरियाणा DGP) को ITBP का प्रमुख नियुक्त किया गया।
- He was earlier sent on leave and relieved of Haryana DGP charge amid controversy linked to IPS officer Y.S. Puram Kumar's suicide / IPS अधिकारी वाई.एस. पुरम कुमार की आत्महत्या से जुड़े विवाद के बीच उन्हें पहले छुट्टी पर भेजा गया और DGP पदभार से हटाया गया था।

3. BSF DG / BSF के DG

- **Praveen Kumar** (1993-batch IPS, West Bengal cadre; currently DG, ITBP) appointed DG, BSF / प्रवीण कुमार (1993 बैच IPS, पश्चिम बंगाल कैडर; वर्तमान DG, ITBP) को DG, BSF नियुक्त किया गया।
- Tenure: from date of assuming charge up to 30 Sept 2030 (superannuation) or until further orders / कार्यकाल: पदभार ग्रहण की तिथि से 30 सितम्बर 2030 (सेवानिवृत्ति) या अगले आदेश तक।

4. NIA DG / NIA के DG

- **Rakesh Aggarwal** (1994-batch IPS) posted as Director General, National Investigation Agency (NIA) / राकेश अग्रवाल (1994 बैच IPS) को NIA के महानिदेशक के रूप में तैनात किया गया।

Exam	Exam date (last 2 years)	Question (memory-based / asked in recent shifts)	Answer
UPSC CAPF (ACs) Paper-I	04 Aug 2024	Which force primarily guards India's borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh?	BSF
UPSC CDS (I) GK	21 Apr 2024	ITBP is primarily deployed along which international border?	India–China (LAC / Himalayan frontier)
UPSC CDS (I) GK	13 Apr 2025	“NIA” works under which Ministry of Government of India?	Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
UPSC NDA (I) GAT	21 Apr 2024	Match the border guarding forces: (a) Nepal–Bhutan (b) Pakistan–Bangladesh (c) China	(a) SSB (b) BSF (c) ITBP
SSC CGL Tier-1	09–26 Sep 2024	BSF was raised in the wake of which war?	1965 India–Pakistan War
SSC GD Constable	20 Feb – 12 Mar 2024	Expand “ITBP” and state its core role in one line.	Indo-Tibetan Border Police; guards India–China border
Bank (IBPS PO Prelims)	19–20 Oct 2024	NIA was set up mainly to investigate which type of cases?	Terrorism-related / specified national security offences
Railway (RRB ALP CBT-1)	25–29 Nov 2024	Which is the correct match? Nepal–Bhutan border is guarded by: (A) BSF (B) SSB (C) ITBP (D) Assam Rifles	SSB
Defence (CDS II)	14 Sep 2025	“Assam Rifles” is most associated with guarding which border (in general GK context)?	India–Myanmar border (and NE internal security role)
State PSC (GS Prelims)	2024–2025 (varies by state)	The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) approves appointments of senior officers. Who chairs ACC?	Prime Minister

- **Statements / କେବଳାଙ୍କ**

UGC brings out new rules against caste discrimination

Higher education institutions may lose recognition if they violate the regulations; UGC brings OBCs within the ambit of new rules after their exclusion in the draft version evoked criticism

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified new regulations to address caste-based discrimination in higher education institutions across the country. The new rules mandate the setting up of equity committees on campuses and specify punishments, which can range from being debarred from offering degrees or programmes, for non-compliance.

The University Grants Commission (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2026, notified on Tuesday, are an update on the anti-discrimination regulations in place since 2012. A draft version of the updated rules was put out by the UGC for public suggestions in February last year, inviting widespread criticism for the way it kept the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) outside the ambit of caste-based discrimination and the lack of specificity in the way it defined discrimination.

Further, the draft version of the regulations proposed a provision to "dis-

Strong measures

The UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2026, were notified on Tuesday

- Discrimination has been defined as "any unfair, differential, or biased treatment or any such act against any stakeholder, whether explicit or implicit, on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, gender, place of birth, disability, or any of them"
- Caste-based discrimination means "discrimination only on the basis of caste or tribe against the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes"
- The new rules specify punishments, which can range from being debarred from offering degrees or programmes, for non-compliance



courage" false complaints of discrimination, suggesting fines for such complaints.

In the final notified version of the rules, the UGC has included OBCs within the ambit of "caste-based discrimination" and dropped the provision on false complaints. Further, its definition of "discrimination" has been expanded slightly to include some of the language contained in the 2012 regulations.

In the new regulations, the UGC has said that "caste-based discrimination" means "discrimination only on the basis of caste or tribe against the members of the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled

on any stakeholder or group of stakeholders that are incompatible with human dignity".

Equity committees

In the new regulations, the UGC mandates the setting up of equal opportunity centres (EOC) in each institution, to promote "equity and equal opportunity to the community at large in the higher education institutions (HEIs) and to bring about social inclusion". Under these, an equity committee is to be formed. These equity committees, chaired by the head of the institution, must have the representation of OBCs, persons with disabilities, SCs, STs, and women, the regulations said.

While the EOC will be expected to submit a bi-annual report of its functioning, the equity committees have been mandated to meet at least twice a year.

The UGC will put in place a monitoring mechanism to review the progress of the implementation of these regulations. It will set up a national-level monitoring committee with representatives of statutory professional councils and commissions, the regulations said.

1. New UGC regulations notified / UGC के नए नियम अधिसूचित

- UGC has notified “UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2026” to address caste-based discrimination in higher education institutions / उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में जाति-आधारित भेदभाव से निपटने हेतु UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2026 अधिसूचित।
- Institutions may face action, including loss of recognition for violating regulations / नियमों के उल्लंघन पर मान्यता (recognition) जाने तक की कार्रवाई संभव।

2. What counts as discrimination / “भेदभाव” की परिभाषा

- Discrimination defined as unfair/differential/biased treatment (explicit or implicit) on grounds such as religion, race, caste, gender, place of birth, disability, etc. / भेदभाव: अनुचित/मिल/पक्षपाती व्यवहार (प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष), आधार: धर्म, नस्ल, जाति, लिंग, जन्मस्थान, दिव्यांगता आदि।
- It also covers actions that impair equality of treatment and impose conditions incompatible with human dignity / समानता को प्रभावित करने वाले कृत्य और मानवीय गरिमा के विपरीत शर्तें भी शामिल।

3. Caste-based discrimination scope widened / दायरा बढ़ा

- Final rules include OBCs within “caste-based discrimination” after criticism over their exclusion in the draft / ड्राफ्ट में OBC को बाहर रखने की आलोचना के बाद अंतिम नियमों में OBC भी शामिल।
- Caste-based discrimination described as discrimination on the basis of caste/tribe against members of SCs, STs and OBCs / SC, ST और OBC के विरुद्ध जाति/जनजाति के आधार पर भेदभाव।

4. Campus mechanism: EOC & equity committees / कैंपस व्यवस्था: EOC और इक्विटी कमेटियां

- Mandates **Equal Opportunity Centres (EOC)** in each institution to promote equity, equal opportunity and social inclusion / हर संस्थान में **Equal Opportunity Centre (EOC)** अनिवार्य—समता, समान अवसर, सामाजिक समावेशन हेतु।
- An **equity committee** to be formed (chaired by head of institution) with representation of **OBCs, SCs, STs, women and persons with disabilities** / संस्थान प्रमुख की अध्यक्षता में इक्विटी कमेटी, जिसमें **OBC, SC, ST, महिलाएं, दिव्यांग** का प्रतिनिधित्व जरूरी।

5. Reporting & monitoring / रिपोर्टिंग और मॉनिटरिंग

- EOC to submit **bi-annual report**; equity committees must meet **at least twice a year** / EOC की छमाही रिपोर्ट; इक्विटी कमेटी की बैठक कम-से-कम साल में 2 बार।
- UGC to create monitoring mechanism including a **national-level monitoring committee** / UGC द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर की मॉनिटरिंग व्यवस्था।

6. Punishments / दंड

- Punishments can range up to **debarment from offering degrees/programmes** for non-compliance / अनुपालन न होने पर डिग्री/प्रोग्राम चलाने से प्रतिबंध जैसे दंड तक।

- The 2026 UGC rules mandate setting up Equal Opportunity Centres (EOC) in every higher education institution and require periodic reporting. / 2026 ਡු.UGC සෞගරව ප්‍රගක්ෂණ මුද්‍රා ක්‍රියා කළ උග්‍රහ දුග්‍රැන්ඩ් ප්‍රයා දුන් ප්‍රවල දුග්‍රැන්ඩ්
- The final notified rules include OBCs/ General within the scope of caste-based discrimination. / එක්‍රේම ප්‍රාග්‍රහ්‍ය දුන් මුද්‍රා සෞගරව දුන් OBC දුන් ක්‍රියා න්‍යා දුන් ප්‍රයා දුන් මුද්‍රා ක්‍රියා කළ උග්‍රහ දුග්‍රැන්ඩ් ප්‍රයා ප්‍රගත් දුන්
- **Correct option / දුග්‍රැන්ඩ් න් :**
A) 1 only B) 2 only C) Both 1 and 2 D) Neither

Exam	Exam date (2024–2025)	Question (memory-based / shift recall)	Answer
SSC CGL Tier-1	Sep 2024	UGC stands for what?	University Grants Commission
SSC CHSL Tier-1	Jul 2024	UGC is primarily related to which sector?	Higher Education regulation/standards
RRB NTPC / RRB exams (various CBT)	2024 (various shifts)	UGC works mainly to maintain standards in: (A) School education (B) Higher education (C) Health services (D) Agriculture	Higher education
IBPS PO Prelims	Oct 2024	UGC comes under which Union Ministry?	Ministry of Education
SBI PO Prelims	Mar 2025	Which body is responsible for coordination and determination of standards in universities in India?	UGC
CDS (I) GK	Apr 2024	“Equal opportunity” and “social inclusion” measures are generally targeted at which level in this context?	Institutional/campus level (Higher education institutions)
NDA (II) GAT	Sep 2024	The term “Regulation” issued by statutory bodies generally implies:	Binding rules/standards within mandate
State PSC (GS Pre)	2025 (varies)	Which of the following is a statutory body for higher education?	UGC

NGT issues notice to 3 States over contamination of water

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has taken *suo motu* cognisance of "serious health issues" of sewage contamination in drinking water reported in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh, based on multiple news reports.

The NGT's principal Bench, comprising chairperson Prakash Srivastava and expert member A. Senthil Vel, has issued notices to all three State governments and other agencies to file their affidavits on the matter, according to an official statement.

Affected cities

"The news reports highlight alarming conditions where sewage water has mixed with drinking water pipelines due to corroded and decades-old infras-

The Rajasthan, U.P., M.P. govts. should file their affidavits on contamination of drinking water

tructure. Cities in Rajasthan including Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Banswara, Jaipur, Ajmer and Bora have reportedly been affected. Photographs accompanying the reports show drinking water pipelines passing through open sewage drains, creating grave health risks," the statement issued on Wednesday said.

The NGT said the news report revealed that in Greater Noida, several residents, including children, fell ill with symptoms such as vomiting and diarrhoea after drinking water got contaminated with sewage.

"Authorities reportedly

repaired leaks and distributed medicines; however, residents expressed fear of an Indore-like water contamination tragedy. The same report also noted detection of E-coli bacteria in drinking water in parts of Bhopal, caused by sewage leakage into tube-wells," the statement said.

At least six people died due to vomiting and diarrhoea caused by drinking contaminated water supplied through pipelines in Indore recently.

The court observed that the issues raised involve "serious environmental and public health concerns" and *prima facie* indicate violations of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has also been directed to file a response.

Aspect	Details (English)	ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ (ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ)
Name	National Green Tribunal (NGT)	ਧਰਮਕਾਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ (NGT)
Established under	National Green Tribunal Act, 2010	ਧਰਮਕਾਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ 2010
Nature	Specialised environmental court	ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ
Objective	Speedy & effective disposal of environmental cases; protection of environment	ਧਰਮਕਾਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ
Headquarters	New Delhi	ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ
Benches	Principal Bench (Delhi) + Zonal Benches (Pune, Bhopal, Chennai, Kolkata)	ਧਰਮਕਾਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ
Composition	Chairperson + Judicial Members + Expert Members	ਧਰਮਕਾਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ + ਧਰਮਕਾਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ
Chairperso		

Chairperson	Retired Supreme Court Judge / Chief Justice of High Court
Jurisdiction	Civil cases only relating to environment
Territorial scope	Whole of India (except J&K earlier; now applicable after reorganisation)
Powers	Same powers as a Civil Court
Suo motu power	Yes (based on media reports, letters, facts)
Time limit	Disposal ideally within 6 months
Penalty	Can impose compensation and fines
Appeal against NGT order	Lies directly to Supreme Court
Key Acts under NGT	Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; Water Act, 1974; Air Act, 1981; Forest Conservation Act, 1980; Biological Diversity Act, 2002
Excluded laws	Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
Principle applied	Polluter Pays, Precautionary Principle, Sustainable Development
Type of cases	Pollution, mining, waste management, deforestation, water contamination
Role of CPCB/SPCB	NGT can direct CPCB & SPCBs for action/report
Common criticism	Judicial overreach; implementation issues

द्वूषक्षम ज्ञान द्वारा दूषक्षम वैग्रहक हट् एवं दूषक्षम रक्षा वैग्रहक हट्
 दूषक्षम शुद्धश्वेत दृग्क्षमाघरहृग्य रक्षक्षमच्छु
 दृश्यक्षम क्रक्षक्षम
 शुद्धश्वेत वैग्रहक्षम न्यूरूल दृस्तु ग्रक्षु
 परम्पराग्रहणग्रन्थ/दृश्यपत्र दृश्य श्वेत हृग्य S लैंड्रिंग
 ए दृश्यत्थेद रक्षण रक्षक्षम हृव्यक्षम
 रक्षा वैग्रहक्षम न्यूरूल चापत्र दृश्य लैंड्रिंग
 द्वारा दृश्यक्षम रक्षक्षम हृग्य
 हृग्रक्षमाघर दृश्यत्थे १९८६ नं च १९७४ ज्ञान
 १९८१ नं च १९८० ज्ञान दृश्यत्थे १९८० नं च १९८१ लैंड्रिंग
 १९८२ नं च १९८२ ज्ञान
 ज्ञान दृश्यत्थे १९७२
 दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे
 दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे
 CPCB/SPCB दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे दृश्यत्थे

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) took suo motu cognisance of reports on sewage contamination of drinking water in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

ઘરાનેની એન્નિયલ ઇશ્રિ ડાઘર (ઝાંગ્રન્ફ વ્રણ રાન્ને
બ્રાંક્ટ નું ઘ ક્ષુઘ બ્રાંક્ટ રાંક્ષણ્ણડાંડ હવ્રણ રાંક્ષણ્ણ
શ્રવચવત્ત્ર ડાંહ ડાંઘ એન્નિયલ સ લ્યાંક્ષન્નિંશ શ્રાગ્રન્ન

The Principal Bench directed the three State governments to file affidavits explaining the contamination, causes, and remedial action.

શ્રાંક્ષણ્ણ ન્યું ફ્રાલ્ફાન્નાં દ્રાંગ્ડુંનાંનાં શ્રાંક્ષણ્ણ
ડાંગ્રન્ન નું ઘ દ્રાંગ્રન્ન ડાંડ ડાંગ્રન્ન એન્નાં ષ્વરાંક્ષ
લ્યાંક્ષ ચ ડાંગ્રન્ન ડાંડ ષ્વરાંક્ષ શ્રાંક્ષ

Why NGT intervened / हस्तक्षेप क्यों

- News reports indicated serious public health impacts like vomiting and diarrhoea, including children falling ill.

रिपोर्ट में उल्टी-दस्त जैसे गंभीर स्वास्थ्य प्रभाव बताए गए, बच्चे भी प्रभावित हुए।

- Photographic evidence showed drinking water pipelines passing through open sewage drains, creating grave risks.

फोटो साक्ष्य में पीने के पानी की पाइपलाइनें खुले नालों से गुजरती दिखीं।

Affected Areas / प्रभावित क्षेत्र

- Rajasthan:** Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Banswara, Jaipur, Ajmer, Bora
राजस्थान: उदयपुर, जोधपुर, कोटा, बांसवाड़ा, जयपुर, अजमेर, बोरा
- Uttar Pradesh:** Greater Noida (illness after sewage-contaminated water)
उत्तर प्रदेश: ग्रेटर नोएडा (सीवेज-मिलावटी पानी के बाद बीमारी)
- Madhya Pradesh:** Bhopal (E-coli detected), Indore (deaths reported earlier)
मध्य प्रदेश: भोपाल (E-coli की पुष्टि), इंदौर (पहले मौतें)

Topic	Key facts (English)	Hindi
Suo motu	Court/tribunal takes cognisance on its own without a petition.	आप्त ग्राम्य द्रव्य संग्रहालय
E. coli in water	Indicates possible fecal contamination ; risk of acute gastroenteritis.	१ इन रवानाएँ बक्सर द्वारा द्रव्यालय क्षय-टेब द्वारा नियंत्रित
Water Act, 1974	Core law for prevention/control of water pollution; enables pollution control boards.	नियंत्रण बक्सर शास्त्रीय द्वारा व्यवस्था द्वारा द्वारा नियंत्रित
Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	Umbrella environmental law; enables central standards/rules.	विवरण द्वारा द्वारा द्वारा द्वारा नियंत्रित
CPCB	Apex body coordinating pollution control with States.	घटनाकाल द्वारा द्वारा द्वारा द्वारा द्वारा नियंत्रित
Immediate mitigation	Leak repair, separation of lines, chlorination, sampling, health surveillance.	प्रारंभिक रवानाएँ लागत द्वारा द्वारा द्वारा नियंत्रित

Exam	Held on Question	Answer		
SSC CHSL Tier-I (Official)	01 Jul 2024 (Shift 1)	As of March 2024, who among the following is the Chairperson of the National Green Tribunal?	Prakash Shrivastava	
DSSSB Jail Warden (Official)	20 Jun 2024 (Shift 1)	National Green Tribunal has been established in which of the following year?	2010	
OPSC OAS Prelims GS (Official)	15 Dec 2024	National Air Quality Index (AQI) is launched by the government. (2) There are six AQI categories... (3) The index	(As per official options in paper)	
RRB Technician Grade III (Official)	27 Dec 2024 (Shift 3)	considers eight pollutants... Which statements are correct?	Which city recorded the highest AQI among Punjab, Haryana, and Chandigarh?	Chandigarh
SSC GD Constable (Official)	05 Feb 2025 (Shift 3)	On November 9, 2024, which city recorded the highest AQI	Which Union Ministry introduced the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 2024, in Parliament in Feb 2024?	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
RPF Constable (Official)	12 Mar 2025 (Shift 2)	The National Green Tribunals has been established for enforcement of environmental rights emanating from which Article of the Constitution?	Article 21	
RRB NTPC Graduate Level CBT-I (Official)	13 Jun 2025 (Shift 2)	Which authority was strengthened in 2024 to enforce penalties and green clearances under environmental regulations?	Central Pollution Control Board	
RPSC RAS Prelims (Official)	02 Feb 2025	According to CPCB, AQI category for IND-AQI range of 101–200 is	Moderate	
IBPS PO Mains (Memory-based)	30 Nov 2024 (Shift 1)	Inferences: I. Vehicular pollutants can alter internal organs... II. Need to completely ban all vehicles...	Only inference I follows	
RPF Constable (Official)	03 Mar 2025 (Shift 3)	India–Denmark collaborated to create a “smart laboratory on clean rivers” in which city?	Varanasi	
DSSSB TGT (Natural Science) (Official)	06 Sept 2025 (Shift 1)	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act came into force in which year?	1974	

- **Statements / इनकार**

- NGT issued notices to Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh over reported sewage contamination of drinking water and sought affidavits. /

NGT इनकार करने के लिए, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश से प्रदूषित पानी की विवरणों के बारे में अधिकारी वाक्यों की शोध की।

- NGT noted prima facie violations of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and also directed CPCB to respond. / NGT प्रारंभिक रूप से प्रदूषण के विरोध का 1986 का कानून और पानी के प्रदूषण के विरोध का 1974 का कानून का उल्लंघन की धूमधारी की।

प्रदूषण के विरोध का 1986 का कानून और पानी के प्रदूषण के विरोध का 1974 का कानून का उल्लंघन की धूमधारी की।

- A) 1 only B) 2 only C) Both 1 and 2 D) Neither



Text & Context

THE HINDU

NEWS IN NUMBERS

The goods purchased by China from Japan in December

16.4 in \$ billion. China, bought more from Japan in December than at any point in the year. The customs data showed, even as Beijing's sharpens controls over comments out of India about its trade policies, Beijing could restrict trade ties. — sources

India's cotton imports in the month of December

3.1 in million bales. India's cotton imports rose to a record 3.1 million bales in the December quarter after a 10% jump in free imports, boosting overseas purchases. Higher imports by the world's second largest cotton producer are expected to support global prices. — sources

Number of attacks on doctors and medical staff from 2021-25

149 As many as 149 incidents of violence and assault against doctors and medical staff were reported by government and private hospitals across New Delhi from 2021 to 2025, according to data released by the hospital. The rising rate in the number of such attacks, in

The trade deficit between India and China in 2025

116.12 in billion. India's exports to China posted a 25.6 billion increase in 2025 over last year bucking the declining trend even as the trade deficit hit a record \$116.12 billion. The data was released by Chinese customs. — sources

India's wholesale price inflation in December last year

0.83 in per cent. Wholesale price inflation in India rose for the second month in a row, rising 0.83% in December 2025, driven by an upturn in prices of food, and manufactured items on a month-on-month basis. — sources

COMPILED BY THE HINDU DATA TEAM

Follow us  facebook.com/thehindu  X.com/the_hindu  instagram.com/the_hindu

What is the Malayalam Language Bill, 2025?

What does the Bill entail? Has a similar Bill been tabled earlier in the Kerala legislature? Why has the Karnataka government opposed the Bill, describing it as 'unconstitutional'? Does the Bill make Malayalam the mandatory first language across all schools in Kerala?

EXPLAINER

Sarath Babu George
Sarath S. Sekarai

The story so far

In October 6, 2025, the Kerala government tabled the Malayalam Language Bill, 2025 in the Kerala Legislative Assembly. Three days later, the Bill was passed following scrutiny by the Sub-Lok Sabha Committee on the Bill and the assent of the Governor. However, the Karnataka Government has expressed concerns over the provisions of the Bill as it could hurt the linguistic majority in Kerala.

What does the Bill entail?

The Malayalam Language Bill, 2025 seeks to formally adopt Malayalam as the official language of Kerala and mandates its use as the first language in judiciary, public communication, commerce, and the digital domain, subject to constitutional provisions. Presently, the state recognises both English and Malayalam as official languages.

Malayalam will become the compulsory language of instruction in all aided and aided schools in Kerala up to Class 10. Steps will also be adopted to translate all judgments and documents in a plain and lucid manner. Besides, all Bills and Ordinances will be introduced in Malayalam. The Bill also proposes to streamline the existing Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Official Language) department at the Malayalam Language Development Directorate. The government will also constitute a Malayalam Language Development Directorate under the direction of the Malayalam Language department will be entrusted with developing open source software and accessories for the efficient use of Malayalam language in the field of IT.

What prompted its introduction? The Bill was introduced by the Kerala government after removing such defects. The Kerala government had introduced the Malayalam Language



Language dispute: A delegation from the Karnataka Border Area Development Authority (KABADA) is shown in a meeting with officials in Kasargod.

What is the KABADA?

The KABADA is a government-owned and controlled organization that aims to develop the border areas of Karnataka. It was established in 1977 to address the socio-economic and administrative challenges faced by the border districts.

What does the KABADA oppose?

The KABADA has opposed the Bill, describing it as "unconstitutional" and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. The Bill mandates Malayalam as the first language in schools, particularly those residing in the border district of Kasargod.

What is the KABADA's response?

Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has said that Karnataka will oppose the Bill by exercising every constitutional right available to it. The state government is not withdrawing Kannada and

What is the KABADA's response?

The KABADA has opposed the Bill, describing it as "unconstitutional" and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. The Bill mandates Malayalam as the first language in schools across Kerala.

What is the KABADA's response?

Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has said that Karnataka will oppose the Bill by exercising every constitutional right available to it. The state government is not withdrawing Kannada and

Culture Minister Sharad Tungadad has said that the Bill is unconstitutional and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. The Bill mandates Malayalam as the first language in schools across Kerala.

What is the KABADA's response?

Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has said that Karnataka will oppose the Bill by exercising every constitutional right available to it. The state government is not withdrawing Kannada and

THE GIST

• The Malayalam Language Bill, 2025 seeks to formally adopt Malayalam as the official language of Kerala. The Bill mandates its use across government, education, judiciary, commerce, and the digital domain, subject to constitutional provisions.

• Law Minister P. Rajeev, while tabling the Bill, had emphasized that the Bill seeks to protect the rights of linguistic minorities, particularly those who consider Tamil, Kannada, Tulu and Konkani as their mother tongue. It contains special provisions for linguistic minorities, who will be allowed to use their mother tongue for correspondence with the state government. Secretariat, Heads of Departments, and other officials in the state government situated in those areas, Kerala Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan said that the Bill contains a clear and unambiguous non-discriminatory clause in Clause 7 that provides special provisions to other State linguistic minorities. He has said that the Bill is fully constitutional and aligned with the Official Languages Act, 1963, and Articles 346 and 347 (Article 346 is the official language of the state and Article 347 is the language to be used for official purposes).

• The Karnataka government has opposed the Bill, describing it as "unconstitutional" and contrary to the interests of the Kannada-speaking linguistic minorities, particularly those residing in the border district of Kasargod.

What has been Karnataka's response?

Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has said that Karnataka will oppose the Bill by exercising every constitutional right available to it. The state government is not withdrawing Kannada and

What has been Karnataka's response?

Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has said that Karnataka will oppose the Bill by exercising every constitutional right available to it. The state government is not withdrawing Kannada and

What is futuristic marine and space biotechnology?

How can India position itself as a leader in biomanufacturing?

Shambhavi Nalik

The story so far

Futuristic space and marine biotechnology research focuses on using underexplored resources in the deep ocean and outer space, to develop new biological knowledge, materials, and technologies. Similarly, space biotechnology involves studying microorganisms, algae, and other marine life to discover bioactive compounds, enzymes, and bioactive molecules. These organisms have evolved to survive high pressure, salinity, low temperatures, and microgravity. Space biotechnology, meanwhile, studies how microbes, plants, and human biological systems survive under microgravity and radiation.

Why does India need them?

India's long coastline of over 11,000 km

and a vast Exclusive Economic Zone of over 2 million sq. km give it access to rich marine biodiversity. Yet, its share in global marine biotechnology remains low, indicating significant untapped potential. Investing in marine biotechnology can help India find new sources of food, energy, chemicals, and biomaterials, while reducing pressure on land, forests, and freshwater resources. Similarly, space biotechnology is critical for India's long-term ambitions in space exploration, enabling safe food, medical, and pharmaceutical production, and biological manufacturing in extreme environments. Together, futuristic marine and space biotechnology can position India as a leader in biomanufacturing.

Where does India stand today? India's domestic production of marine biomass such as seaweed remains modest, with an annual cultivated output of around 70,000 tonnes. As a result,

and human health in space. However, private sector participation is limited as these technologies are still nascent.

What are other countries doing?

The European Union funds large-scale programmes on marine bioprospecting, algae-based biomaterials, and bioactive compounds. India is also developing research infrastructure such as the European Marine Biological Resource Centre (EMBRC) and the National Seaweed Aquaculture and Marine Bioprocessing. In space biotechnology, the U.S. leads through NASA and the International Space Station, while research on microbial behaviour, protein crystallization, stem cells, and closed-loop life support systems is being conducted.

What next? Marine and space biotechnology remain relatively unexplored frontiers, where early investments are likely to yield strategic and technological advantages. The primary risks lie in slow and fragmented research, lack of standardization, and lack of industrialization and development. A dedicated roadmap that defines timelines and outcomes for marine and space biotechnology would help channel resources more effectively.

Shambhavi Nalik is chairperson, Tukshashila Institute's Health & Life Sciences Policy.

THE GIST

• Futuristic space and marine biotechnology research focuses on using underexplored environments, such as the deep ocean and outer space, to develop new biological knowledge, materials, and manufacturing processes.

• In space biotechnology, ISRO's microgravity biology programme is conducting experiments on microorganisms, algae, and biological systems to study food production, life support regeneration, and human health in space.

Marine and space biotechnology remain relatively unexplored frontiers, where early investments are likely to yield strategic and technological advantages.

Shambhavi Nalik is chairperson, Tukshashila Institute's Health & Life Sciences Policy.

What is the Malayalam Language Bill, 2025?

What does the Bill entail? Has a similar Bill been tabled earlier in the Kerala legislature? Why has the Karnataka government opposed the Bill, describing it as 'unconstitutional'? Does the Bill make Malayalam the mandatory first language across all schools in Kerala?

EXPLAINER

Sarath Babu George
Sharath S. Srivatsa

The story so far:

 On October 6, 2025, the Kerala government tabled the Malayalam Language Bill, 2025 in the Kerala Legislative Assembly. Three days later, the Bill was passed following scrutiny by the Subject Committee. The Bill now awaits the assent of the Governor. However, the Karnataka Government has expressed concerns over the provisions of the Bill as it could hurt the Kannada linguistic minority in Kerala.

What does the Bill entail?

The Malayalam Language Bill, 2025 seeks to formally adopt Malayalam as the official language of Kerala, and mandates its use across government, education, judiciary, public communication, commerce, and the digital domain, subject to constitutional provisions. Presently, the State recognises both English and Malayalam as official languages.

Malayalam will become the compulsory first language in all government and aided schools in Kerala up to Class 10. Steps will also be adopted to translate all judgments and court proceedings in a phased manner. Besides, all Bills and Ordinances will be introduced in Malayalam.

The draft law also intends to rename the existing Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Official Language) department as the Malayalam Language Development department. The government will also constitute a Malayalam Language Development Directorate under the department. The Information Technology department will be entrusted with developing open source software and accessories for the efficient use of Malayalam language in the field of IT.

What prompted its introduction?

Over a decade ago, the Kerala government had introduced the Malayalam Language



Language dispute: A delegation from the Karnataka Border Area Development Authority meets Kerala Governor Rajendra Arlekar in Kasargod on January 7. THE HINDU

(Dissemination and Enrichment) Bill, 2015, which was also intended to adopt Malayalam as the official language and be used for all official purposes. Despite being passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly, the Bill was referred to the President who withheld assent.

The Bill was reserved for the President's consideration since it contained provisions that contravened the Official Languages Act, 1963. The Central government also raised objections regarding other provisions pertaining to the rights of linguistic minorities; the three language formula in accordance with the national educational curriculum; and provisions in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The new Bill has been introduced after removing such defects.

Why has Karnataka opposed the Bill?

The Karnataka government has opposed the Bill, describing it as

"unconstitutional" and contrary to the interests of the Kannada-speaking linguistic minority in Kerala, particularly those residing in the border district of Kasargod. It has raised concerns over the provision that proposes making Malayalam the compulsory first language in all schools across Kerala.

A delegation from the Karnataka Border Area Development Authority submitted a memorandum to Kerala Governor Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar on behalf of the Karnataka government, seeking his intervention to reject the Bill. The petitioners contended that linguistic minority students in Kasargod and other Kannada-speaking regions of Kerala

currently study Kannada as their first language in schools. The government fears that this set-up will be disrupted. The number of Kannada medium schools in Kasargod district has already come down from 197 to 192 in recent years. The Karnataka government has also expressed apprehension that implementing the Bill in Kasargod could have far-reaching consequences and adversely impact the Kannada language in general.

What has Kerala government said?

Law Minister P. Rajeeve, while tabling the Bill, had emphasised that the Bill seeks to protect the rights of linguistic minorities, including citizens who consider Tamil, Kannada, Tulu and Konkani as their mother tongues. It contains special provisions for linguistic minorities, who will be permitted to use their mother tongues for correspondence with the State government Secretariat, Heads of Department and all local offices of the State government situated in those areas. Kerala Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan said that the Bill contains a clear and unambiguous non-obstante clause in Clause 7 that provides special provisions to other State linguistic minorities. He has said that Kerala's Language policy is fully aligned with the Official Languages Act, 1963, and Articles 346 and 347 (Articles which lay out details regarding the language to be used for official purposes).

What has been Karnataka's response?

Karnataka Chief Minister Siddaramaiah has said that Karnataka will oppose the Bill by exercising every constitutional right available if the Bill in the current form is not withdrawn. Kannada and Culture Minister Shivaraj Tangadagi has said that the Chief Minister was likely to meet with the President in this matter.

Meanwhile, the Karnataka Border Area Development Authority has said that it wants amendments to the provisions of the current Bill, the nature of which would explicitly exempt Kannada-speaking areas in Kasargod from the ambit of the Bill.

THE GIST

▼ The Malayalam Language Bill, 2025 seeks to formally adopt Malayalam as the official language of Kerala, and mandates its use across government, education, judiciary, public communication, commerce, and the digital domain, subject to constitutional provisions.

▼ Law Minister P. Rajeeve, while tabling the Bill, had emphasised that the Bill seeks to protect the rights of linguistic minorities, including citizens who consider Tamil, Kannada, Tulu and Konkani as their mother tongues.

▼ The Karnataka government has opposed the Bill, describing it as "unconstitutional" and contrary to the interests of the Kannada-speaking linguistic minority in Kerala, particularly those residing in the border district of Kasargod

- The **Malayalam Language Bill, 2025** was tabled in the **Kerala Legislative Assembly** to formally adopt Malayalam as the official language of Kerala.

मलयालम भाषा विधेयक, 2025 केरल विधानसभा में मलयालम को केरल की आधिकारिक भाषा घोषित करने के लिए पेश किया गया।

- The Bill mandates the use of Malayalam across government, education, judiciary, public communication, commerce and the digital domain, subject to constitutional provisions.

यह विधेयक सरकार, शिक्षा, न्यायपालिका, सार्वजनिक संचार, वाणिज्य और डिजिटल क्षेत्र में मलयालम के उपयोग को अनिवार्य बनाता है, संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के अधीन।

Key Provisions / प्रमुख प्रावधान

Official Language Status

- Malayalam to be the **official language of Kerala**.

मलयालम को केरल की आधिकारिक भाषा बनाया जाएगा।

Education

- Malayalam to become the **compulsory first language in government and aided schools up to Class 10**.

कक्षा 10 तक सरकारी व सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में मलयालम अनिवार्य प्रथम भाषा होगी।

Administration & Judiciary

- Judgments, court proceedings, Bills and Ordinances to be **gradually translated and used in Malayalam**.

न्यायालयों के निर्णय, कार्यवाही, विधेयक व अध्यादेश क्रमबद्ध रूप से मलयालम में होंगे।

Institutional Changes

- Renaming of departments related to language administration and creation of a **Malayalam Language Development Directorate**.

भाषा से जुड़े विभागों का पुनर्गठन और मलयालम भाषा विकास निदेशालय की स्थापना।

Digital & IT Domain

- Promotion of **open-source software and digital tools in Malayalam**.

आईटी व डिजिटल क्षेत्र में मलयालम आधारित ओपन-सोर्स ↓ स्टेयर को बढ़ावा।

Minority Protection Clause / अल्पसंख्यक सुरक्षा

- Linguistic minorities (Tamil, Kannada, Tulu, Konkani speakers) are **allowed to use their mother tongue** for correspondence with government offices in designated areas.
भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों (तमिल, कन्नड़, तुलु, कोंकणी) को कुछ क्षेत्रों में अपनी मातृभाषा में सरकारी पत्राचार की अनुमति।
- A **non-obstante clause (Clause 7)** provides special protection to linguistic minorities.
गैर-अपवर्जन धारा (क्लॉज 7) भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों को विशेष सुरक्षा देती है।

Why Karnataka Opposed the Bill / कर्नाटक का विरोध क्यों

- The **Government of Karnataka** termed the Bill “unconstitutional” and against the interests of **Kannada-speaking minorities** in Kerala, especially in **Kasaragod**.
कर्नाटक सरकार ने इसे असंवैधानिक बताते हुए केरल में विशेषकर कासरगोड के कन्नड़ भाषी अल्पसंख्यकों के हितों के विरुद्ध माना।
- Fear that making Malayalam the compulsory first language could **disrupt existing Kannada-medium education**.
मलयालम को अनिवार्य प्रथम भाषा बनाने से कन्नड़ माध्यम शिक्षा प्रभावित होने की आशंका।

Kerala Government's Stand / കേരള സർക്കാർ
ഡ്രൈവർ ലൈസ്

The Bill is aligned with the Official Languages Act, 1963 and Articles 346 & 347 of the Constitution.

ഗണക്കാര്യാട്ട ഏഷ്യ ഡ്രൈവർ ക്രെറ്റ്
ഏഷ്യാട്ട ഗ്രാമ ഇസ്ഥാനം ലക്ഷ്യം ആക്കുന്ന ടെൻഡർ^{ഒരു ടെൻഡർ ആക്കുന്ന പ്രക്രിയ}

Objective is **language protection, not exclusion**, with explicit safeguards for minorities.

ക്രെറ്റ് ക്രെറ്റ് ഡ്രൈവർ ഏഷ്യാട്ട ഗ്രാമ ഇസ്ഥാനം ആക്കുന്ന പ്രക്രിയ

Topic	Fact (English)	लैंग्व (श्राव्ह)
Earlier Attempt	A similar Malayalam language law was passed in 2015 but withheld Presidential assent	अजङ्गां राष्ट्रीयवर्षे डूवाश्व ट्वेस्ट्व इष्ट य्या हृष्ट घास्त्वांप्ल इंह दृप्त्रवर्षे ष्टप्लाश्वप्लच्व
Constitutional Base	Articles 346–347 deal with official language of states & inter-state communication	१ ष्टर्स्ट्व ट्वेंड-ट्वेंण्णा घास्त्वां ष्टश्वृ डूव्राश्व क्रम्भव दृव्वांस्त्वप्ल
Education Link	Must comply with RTE Act, 2009 and National Education norms	RTE १श्रृश्व ग्रामा अजङ्गां अश्व ल्व रक्ष्व डूव्वांस्त्व डूव्वांप्ल ए अश्वृ इ
Federal Issue	Highlights inter-state linguistic federalism	श्वर्लघ्वाश्व व्वां ह्वग क्रम्भवग्वह दृव्वां अव्वव डूव्र रक्ष्वव

Exam	Date	Question (English)	ଓଡ଼ିଆ (ଓଡ଼ିଆ)	Answer
UPSC CSE Prelims	28-05-2023	Which Articles of the Constitution deal with official language of a State?	ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ ଦ୍ୱାରା ୧ ପ୍ରକାର ପ୍ରକାର ପ୍ରକାର ଏଥର ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ କ୍ରମିକ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ ପ୍ରକାର	Articles 346–347
SSC CGL	17-07-2022	Official Languages Act, 1963 is related to which aspect?	ଏଥର ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ କ୍ରମିକ ୧୯୬୩ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀ ୧୯୬୩ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀ ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ ପ୍ରକାର	Use of languages in administration
IBPS PO	23-10-2022	Which body can give assent to a State Bill reserved for consideration?	ଶତାବ୍ଦୀ ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ କ୍ରମିକ ଏ ପ୍ରକାର ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ ପ୍ରକାର	President of India
CDS	16-04-2023	Linguistic minorities are protected under which Part of the Constitution?	କ୍ରମିକରେ ୧ ହାତର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ ରାଜ୍ୟର ପ୍ରକାର ପ୍ରକାର	Fundamental Rights
RRB NTPC	12-01-2024	Kasaragod district is located in which state?	ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀ ଦ୍ୱାରାନ୍ତରେ ପ୍ରକାର ପ୍ରକାର	Kerala

- With reference to the Malayalam Language Bill, 2025, consider the following statements:
 - It makes Malayalam the compulsory first language in all government and aided schools up to Class 10.
 - It completely prohibits linguistic minorities from using their mother tongue in official correspondence.
 - Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

Maharashtra tops NITI's export preparedness index

• Tamil Nadu and Gujarat grab 2nd and 3rd positions

FE BUREAU
New Delhi, January 14

MAHARASHTRA HAS EMERGED as the top-performing state in NITI Aayog's Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2024, reaffirming its position as India's leading export hub.

With a score of 68.01, the state ranked first among large states, ahead of Tamil Nadu (64.41) and Gujarat (64.02), which secured second and third positions respectively.

Other large states placed in the 'Leader' category include Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, and Telangana, reflecting their growing export potential. In contrast, states such as Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala and West Bengal were classified as 'Challengers', while Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand featured among the 'Aspirers', indicating the need for stronger policy support and infrastructure upgrades.

Among smaller states and Union Territories, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir,



and Nagaland led the rankings, highlighting progress in building export ecosystems beyond the major industrial states.

NITI Aayog said the index is designed not merely as a ranking tool but as a diagnostic framework to help states identify gaps and adopt targeted reforms. By encouraging competitive federalism and data-driven policymaking, the EPI aims to strengthen India's export competitiveness and

support the national goal of expanding India's share in global trade.

The EPI 2024 evaluated the export readiness and performance of states and Union Territories across four key pillars—policy and governance, export infrastructure, industrial and innovation ecosystem, and export performance—using 70 parameters. The framework also incorporates new dimensions such as

human capital, MSME ecosystem, cost competitiveness, financial access, and macroeconomic environment, making the assessment more comprehensive than previous editions.

Maharashtra's strong showing is driven by its diversified industrial base, robust logistics and port connectivity, business-friendly policies, and effective export promotion mechanisms.

Aligned with India's ambition of achieving \$1 trillion in merchandise exports by 2030 and the vision of "Viksit Bharat @2047," the EPI 2024 evaluates the readiness of States and UTs to contribute to the nation's global trade aspirations. The Index underscores the importance of policy coherence and collaboration between the centre and states in building a competitive, resilient, and inclusive trade environment.

"As India expands its network of Free Trade and Economic Partnership Agreements, the importance of strong domestic foundations only grows. For states, this means fostering ecosystems that can respond to new opportunities, align with global standards, and build competitiveness across districts," Niti Aayog CEO BVR Subrahmanyam said.

- Maharashtra emerged as the top-performing state in NITI Aayog Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2024, reaffirming its status as India's leading export hub.

महाराष्ट्र ने नीति आयोग के निर्यात तैयारी सूचकांक (EPI) 2024 में पहला स्थान प्राप्त किया, जिससे भारत के प्रमुख निर्यात केंद्र के रूप में इसकी स्थिति मजबूत हुई।

Top Rankings / शीर्ष रैंक

- 1st: Maharashtra (68.01 score)
प्रथम: महाराष्ट्र (68.01)
- 2nd: Tamil Nadu (64.41)
द्वितीय: तमिलनाडु (64.41)
- 3rd: Gujarat (64.02)
तृतीय: गुजरात (64.02)

Leader Category States / 'लीडर' श्रेणी के राज्य

- Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Telangana
उत्तर प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, पंजाब, तेलंगाना

Other Categories / अन्य श्रेणियाँ

- Challengers: Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, West Bengal
चैलेंजर्स: मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा, केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल
- Aspirers: Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand
एस्पायरर्स: ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान, बिहार, झारखण्ड

Why Maharashtra Leads / महाराष्ट्र आगे क्यों

- Diversified industrial base, strong logistics & ports, business-friendly policies, effective export promotion.

विविध औद्योगिक आधार, मज़बूत लॉजिस्टिक्स व बंदरगाह, उद्योग-हितैषी नीतियाँ और प्रभावी निर्यात संवर्धन।

Purpose of EPI / EPI का उद्देश्य

- Not just ranking, but a **diagnostic tool** to identify gaps and guide reforms.
केवल रैंकिंग नहीं, बल्कि कमियों की पहचान व सुधार के लिए एक निदानात्मक उपकरण।

Methodology / कार्यप्रणाली

- Assesses States/UTs across **4 pillars** using ~70 parameters.
लगभग **70** मानकों के साथ **4 स्तंभों** पर मूल्यांकन।

Pillar

Policy & Governance

Export Infrastructure

Industrial & Innovation
Ecosystem

Export Performance

Explanation (English)

Trade policy clarity, ease of doing business

Ports, logistics, connectivity

MSMEs, clusters, innovation

Scale, diversification, growth

॥ ਕ੍ਰਦਕ ਕ੍ਰ (ਸ਼੍ਰਮਕ)

॥ ਕ੍ਰਹਕ ਕ੍ਰਾਹਕਲਾ ਲੁਧਰਕਲਕ

ਮੁਖਧਾਪਤਣਾ ਚੁਕਸਾ ਏ

ਡੁਕਡੁਕੁਹਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਂ ਘ

ਸਾਗਰਾ ਛਦੁਕਾਏ

Topic

Index Objective

Coverage

New Dimensions

Federalism

Global Context

Fact (English)

Aligns with **\$1 trillion exports target by 2030**

States & UTs evaluated

Human capital, MSME ecosystem, cost competitiveness

Promotes competitive & cooperative federalism

Supports India's FTAs & global trade integration

ਲਈ (ਅਧਿਕਾਰ)

ਅਨੁਕੂਲਤ ਲਈ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕਰਨਾ
ਚਾਹੇ ਫੁਲਕੁਲ ਰਾਜਾਂ

ਧੂਰਤ ਕੁਟੁਮ਼ਬ ਵਿਚ ਫੁਲਕੁਲ ਵਿਚ
ਵਾਲਾ ਕੁਝ ਹੈ

ਕੁਝ ਅਤੇ ਵਾਲਾ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ
ਵਾਲਾ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ

ਫੁਲਕੁਲ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ
ਵਾਲਾ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ

ਫੁਲਕੁਲ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ
ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚ

NITI Aayog Index	Year (Latest)	Topper State / UT
SDG India Index	2024–25	Kerala
Health Index (Large States)	2023–24	Kerala
Health Index (Small States)	2023–24	Mizoram
Health Index (UTs)	2023–24	Chandigarh
State Energy & Climate Index (SECI)	2024–25	Gujarat
Export Preparedness Index	2023–24	Tamil Nadu
Innovation Index (Major States)	2023–24	Karnataka
Innovation Index (UTs / City States)	2023–24	Delhi
Fiscal Health Index	2024–25	Odisha
Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS)	2024–25	Gujarat
Composite Water Management Index	Latest Available	Gujarat
Multidimensional Poverty Index (Lowest Poverty)	2024–25	Kerala
Aspirational Districts Programme (Overall Best)	Latest	Chamba (Himachal Pradesh)
School Education Quality Index (Latest Used)	Latest Reference	Kerala
North Eastern Region SDG Index	2024–25	Mizoram
Women Entrepreneurship Ecosystem (WEP-linked assessment)	2025	Tamil Nadu
Urban SDG Index (Top City)	Latest	Shimla

Index (Published / Relevant Year)	Topper State / UT
-----------------------------------	-------------------

Fiscal Health Index 2025	Odisha
--------------------------	--------

Export Preparedness Index 2024 (Latest)	Maharashtra
--	-------------

India Electric Mobility Index (IEMI) 2024	Delhi
--	-------

India Innovation Index (Latest available)	Karnataka
--	-----------

SDG India Index (Latest Official: 2023-24)	Kerala (Composite)
---	--------------------



Q. With reference to the Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2024, consider the following statements:

1. Maharashtra ranked first due to diversified industry and strong port-led logistics.
2. EPI evaluates states only on export performance outcomes and not on policy or infrastructure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2



Indian Passport in
Henley Passport
Index (2026)

Parameter	Details
Index Name	Henley Passport Index
Latest Edition	2026
India's Rank (2026)	80th
Rank Change	Climbed 5 places
India's Rank (2025)	85th
India's Rank (2024)	80th
Visa-free / Visa-on-arrival Access	55 destinations
Countries Sharing Same Rank	Niger, Algeria
Nature of Improvement	Incremental gains in international travel access
Overall Trend	Modest recovery in global mobility

Aspect	Details
Total Passports Ranked	199
Total Destinations Covered	227 countries & territories
Ranking Basis	Number of destinations accessible without prior visa
Data Source	Official global travel & visa databases
Ranking Type	Relative global mobility strength

Point	Fact
India's mobility trend	Improving but still mid-low tier
Best use in exam	Rank-based current affairs question
Common trap	Confusing visa-free count with rank
Key number to remember	**Rank 80

Rank	Country
1	Singapore
2	Japan
3	Germany
4	Italy
5	Spain
6	France
7	Netherlands
8	South Korea
9	Sweden
10	Finland

Country	Rank
Pakistan	106
Bangladesh	97
Nepal	103
Sri Lanka	95
Bhutan	90
Myanmar	88
China	64
Maldives	58
India	80

- **Consider the following statements:**
- In the 2026 Henley Passport Index, India ranked 80th.
- Indian passport holders can access 55 destinations visa-free or with visa-on-arrival.
- India improved its rank compared to both 2024 and 2025.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3



Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement – 2026

Parameter	Details
Award Name	Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement
Year	2026
Awardee	Toby Kiers
Nationality	American
Field	Evolutionary Biology
Awarded For	Revealing and transforming scientific understanding of underground fungal (mycorrhizal) networks
Core Contribution	Demonstrated the role of fungal networks in nutrient exchange and climate regulation
Significance	Recognised as one of the most prestigious global environmental awards

Aspect	Explanation
What are mycorrhizae	Symbiotic underground fungal networks connected to plant roots
Plant → Fungi exchange	Carbon-rich sugars and fats
Fungi → Plant exchange	Essential nutrients like phosphorus and nitrogen
Nature of relationship	Mutualistic (both benefit)
Earlier perception	Passive helpers
New understanding	Active, strategic partners in ecosystems

Before

Fungi seen as secondary
organisms

Limited ecological
importance

Plant-centric ecosystem
view

After

Fungi recognised as **vital life-support systems**

Central role in **global carbon cycle**

Network-based ecosystem
understanding

Consider the following statements:

1. Toby Kiers was awarded the Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement in 2026.
2. Mycorrhizal fungi help plants by supplying phosphorus and nitrogen.
3. Underground fungal networks contribute to global carbon sequestration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



India's BRICS Presidency 2026

Parameter	Details
Event	Launch of BRICS Presidency 2026 Website and Logo
Date	14 January 2026
Chair Country	India
BRICS Presidency Year	2026
Announced By	S. Jaishankar
Position of Announcer	External Affairs Minister of India
Group	BRICS
Years Since BRICS Formation	20 years completed

Focus Area	Description
Core Vision	Harness collective strengths of BRICS nations
Development Approach	Humanity-first and people-centric
Cooperation Areas	Dialogue, practical cooperation, innovation
Global Context	Rising international uncertainties
Target Beneficiaries	Emerging markets & developing economies

Aspect	Details
Logo Text	BRICS India 2026
Guiding Motto	Building for Resilience, Innovation, Cooperation and Sustainability
Symbolism	Unity, growth, inclusiveness, sustainability
Broader Message	Collective global welfare through cooperation

**BIG DISCOUNT
FESTIVAL FOR
MAKAR SAKRANTI**

25% OFF

**GK-GS +
+ CURRENT AFFAIRS
2025-26 COMBO**

BY BHUNESH SIR

GET 25% OFF CODE:B25

INCLUDES:

14TH & 15TH JANUARY 2026

- COMPLETE GK-GS (RECORDED | 200+ HRS)
- COMPLETE CURRENT AFFAIRS (LIVE
- | JAN 2025–MAR 2026 | 20 HIGH PRIORITY TOPICS)

FOR: 14TH & 15TH JANUARY 2026 ONLY 48 HOURS TO GET 70-80% MARKS IN EXAM



Word of the day

Abstruse:

difficult to penetrate; incomprehensible to one of ordinary understanding or knowledge

Synonyms: deep, recondite

Usage: *Some of the classic novels are too abstruse for the younger generation.*

Pronunciation:

newsth.live/abstrusepron

International Phonetic Alphabet: /əb'stru:s/

Word of the day

Extempore:

without prior preparation; with little or no preparation or forethought

Synonyms: ad-lib, impromptu, off-the-cuff, offhand, unrehearsed

Usage: *It was an extempore skit.*

Pronunciation:

newsth.live/extemporepro

International Phonetic Alphabet: /ɛk'stempəri/, /ɪk'stempəri/



Thank you ☺

