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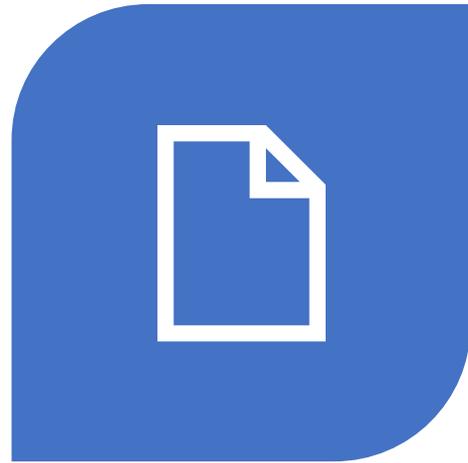
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India, Brazil can't remain distant: Lula

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Youth Cong. protests over U.S. trade deal

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Core sector growth slows to 4% in January

BUSINESS • PAGE 11

UNREPT PROMISE
In Maharashtra, a wait for ₹1,500

New e-verification norm affects Ladki Bahin Yajana beneficiaries

GROUND ZERO • PAGE 7

SUPER BIGHT BEGINS
Santner's Kiwis take on Agha's Pakistan

SPORT • PAGE 14

INSIDE



Centre notifies panel to clear CAA applications

NEW DELHI The Ministry of Home Affairs on Friday notified an empowered panel comprising Central, postal and intelligence Bureau officials to fast-track hundreds of pending citizenship applications under the CAA, amid the 50th of electoral rolls in West Bengal. **• PAGE 3**



'India observer at Board of Peace meet for Gaza'

NEW DELHI A day after an Indian diplomat participated in the first meet of the Board of Peace for Gaza in Washington D.C., the MHA said India was there as an "observer". The spokesperson of the Ministry, Randeep Jaiswal, said India stood for a "sovereign, independent, and viable state of Palestine based on 1967 borders". **• PAGE 3**

Gujarat govt. to amend marriage registration rules

AHMEDABAD The Gujarat government on Friday announced that it would amend the rules under the Special Registration of Marriage Act, stating that the move was intended to plug procedural loopholes and prevent alleged misuse of the existing system. **• PAGE 4**

India joins U.S.-led tech alliance to build supply chains for electronics and critical minerals

AZIM DEDAI India joined the Pax Silica group on Friday, teaming up with the United States and other countries that have sought to build a common supply chain for electronics and critical minerals. At an event during the AI Impact Summit, the Minister for Electronics and Information Technology, Ashwini Vaishnaw, signed a document formally including India in the group, along with U.S. Undersecretary of State for economic growth, energy, and the environment Jacob Helweg. Mr. Helweg has been a major force in creating the group, which had its inaugural summit at the U.S. Institute of Peace in Washington, D.C. last December. In a brief impassioned

U.S. Supreme Court rejects Trump tariffs

The ruling nullifies 'reciprocal' tariffs Trump imposed utilising an emergency powers law

Associated Press WASHINGTON The United States Supreme Court struck down President Donald Trump's far-reaching global tariffs on Friday, handing him a significant loss on an issue crucial to his economic agenda. The 6-3 decision centres on a tariff imposed under an emergency powers law, including the sweeping "reciprocal" tariffs he levied on nearly every other country, such as India. It's the first major piece of Mr. Trump's broad agenda to come separately before the nation's highest court, which he helped shape with the appointment of three conservative justices in his first term.



Court rebuff On Friday, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated President Donald Trump's global tariffs under a 1917 emergency powers law. **APRIL 2023:** Trump imposes 'reciprocal' tariffs on most countries to address trade deficits and employment. **JANUARY 2024:** Tariffs imposed on 122 countries challenge the tariff's legality. **APRIL 2024:** The Supreme Court nullifies the law, saying Congress has the constitutional power to impose tariffs.

Trump orders temporary 10% global tariff

WASHINGTON Donald Trump said he would impose a 10% global tariff for 90 days, under Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974, to replace some duties struck down by the court. He said the new duties would be over and after the existing tariffs. He also said nothing changes on trade deal with India. **APRIL 2024:** Trump orders a 10% tariff on most countries.

fringe to major federal funding cuts. Mr. Trump on Friday said the court's ruling that struck down his sweeping tariffs was "deeply disappointing" and that he was

short-term wins on the court's emergency docket that have allowed Mr. Trump to push ahead with extraordinary flows of executive power, an insurmountable barrier to his long-term goals.

'Absolutely ashamed'

The Supreme Court ruling comes despite a series of

"absolutely ashamed" by the justices who ruled against him in the 6-3 decision.

Mr. Trump set what he called "reciprocal" tariffs on most countries in April 2023 to address trade deficits, which he declared a national emergency. Those came after he imposed duties on Canada, China and Mexico, ostensibly to address a drug trafficking emergency. However, justices Samuel Alito, Clarence Thomas and Brett Kavanaugh dissented. "The tariffs at issue here may or may not be wise policy, but as a matter of text, history, and precedent, they are clearly lawful," Justice Kavanaugh wrote. The majority did not ad-

Supreme Court steps in; judicial officers will now join Bengal SIR process



EC dragged back to reality by SC order: Trinamool

Krishnakumar Balasubramanian NEW DELHI The Supreme Court on Friday took an "extraordinary" decision to involve the judiciary in the ongoing special intensive revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in West Bengal, saying the persistent "trust deficit" between the Mamata Banerjee government and the Election Commission (EC) has led to a "stalemate", with time running out. A three-judge bench headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant requested the Bengal government and the EC to resolve the "trust deficit" between them. The bench also asked the EC to take over the special intensive revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in West Bengal, saying the persistent "trust deficit" between the Mamata Banerjee government and the Election Commission (EC) has led to a "stalemate", with time running out.

SIR process is stuck, top court said

The Bench asked the High Court Chief Justice to hold a meeting on Saturday with the State Election Commissioner, the West Bengal Chief Secretary, the Director-General of Police and the Advocate-General of the State, to iron out a plan for the deployment of judicial officers, who should be in the rank of District or Additional District Judge. Their instructions would be deemed to be that of the apex court. Friday saw the court compelled to move in. The foremost and urgent issue revolves around the SIR process in West Bengal. Allegations and counter-allegations are continuing. However, the U.S., as the convening party of the group, has called for weeks that it is open to India joining.



Muslims offer prayers on the first Friday of the holy month of Ramadan at the Jamia Masjid in Srinagar. Muslims around the world observe Ramadan by offering special night prayers and abstaining from food and drink between sunset and sunrise. **• PAGE 10**

Ramzan prayers

the last year as the sole source of refined rare earth elements, to gain an upper hand in trade negotiations with the U.S. "We have a very large talent pool, and we have conducted our forestry policy in a manner that builds trust," Mr. Vaishnaw said on the sidelines of the summit.

'No no to blackmail' "We first ourselves grappling with a global supply chain that is massively over-concentrated," Mr. Helweg said.

'Pax Silica' "We watch our friends and allies face daily threats of economic coercion that include Canada, Japan, South Korea, and the European Union. They have sought to make their supply chains more resilient to shocks from China, which has exercised its leverage over

PAX SILICA
Securing the Silicon Supply Chain

New Delhi: Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw (second from right) with U.S. energy secretary and others on news to mark India's entry into the Pax Silica initiative in New Delhi on Friday. **• PAGE 11**

address on Friday, Mr. Helweg asserted that "we have allowed the ramifications of our economic security to shift", adding that it was important for countries like India and the U.S., who had both rejected "a king oceans away", to reclaim sovereignty over

their supply chains. Pax Silica's other signatories include Canada, Japan, South Korea, and the European Union. They have sought to make their supply chains more resilient to shocks from China, which has exercised its leverage over

U.S. Supreme Court rejects Trump tariffs

The ruling nullifies 'reciprocal' tariffs Trump imposed utilising an emergency powers law

The Supreme Court declared that only Congress has the power to impose taxes, including tariffs

The Treasury collected more than \$133 billion from the import taxes the President imposed

Associated Press
WASHINGTON

The United States Supreme Court struck down President Donald Trump's far-reaching global tariffs on Friday, handing him a significant loss on an issue crucial to his economic agenda.

The 6-3 decision centres on tariffs imposed under an emergency powers law, including the sweeping "reciprocal" tariffs he levied on nearly every other country, such as India.

It's the first major piece of Mr. Trump's broad agenda to come squarely before the nation's highest court, which he helped shape with the appointments of three conservative jurists in his first term.

The majority found that the Constitution "very clearly" gives Congress the power to impose taxes, which include tariffs. "The Framers did not vest any part of the taxing power in the Executive Branch," Chief Justice John Roberts wrote.

The Treasury had collected more than \$133 billion from the import taxes the President has imposed under the emergency powers law as of December, federal data shows.

The tariff decision doesn't stop Mr. Trump from imposing duties under other laws. While those have more limitations on the speed and severity of Mr. Trump's actions, top administration officials have said they expect to keep the tariff framework in place under other authorities.

Court rebuff

On Friday, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated President Donald Trump's global tariffs under a 1977 emergency powers law

- **April 2025:** Trump imposes 'reciprocal' tariffs on most countries to address trade deficits and emergencies
- **2025-2026:** Lawsuits filed by states and businesses challenge the tariffs' legality
- **Dec. 2025:** Treasury reports \$133 billion collected from the import taxes; companies like Costco seek refunds
- **Feb. 20:** Court rules 6-3; it says only Congress has the constitutional power to impose tariffs



pect to keep the tariff framework in place under other authorities.

'Absolutely ashamed'
The Supreme Court ruling comes despite a series of

short-term wins on the court's emergency docket that have allowed Mr. Trump to push ahead with extraordinary flexes of executive power on issues ranging from high-profile

Trump orders temporary 10% global tariff

WASHINGTON

Donald Trump said he would impose a 10% global tariff for 150 days, under Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974, to replace some duties struck down by the court. He said the new duties would be over and above the existing tariffs. He also said nothing changes on trade deal with India. REUTERS

firings to major federal funding cuts.

Mr. Trump on Friday said the court's ruling that struck down his sweeping tariffs was "deeply disappointing" and that he was

"absolutely ashamed" by the justices who ruled against him in the 6-3 decision.

Mr. Trump set what he called "reciprocal" tariffs on most countries in April 2025 to address trade deficits, which he declared a national emergency. Those came after he imposed duties on Canada, China and Mexico, ostensibly to address a drug trafficking emergency.

However, Justices Samuel Alito, Clarence Thomas and Brett Kavanaugh dissented. "The tariffs at issue here may or may not be wise policy. But as a matter of text, history, and precedent, they are clearly lawful," Justice Kavanaugh wrote.

The majority did not ad-

dress whether companies could get refunded for the billions they have collectively paid in tariffs.

Many companies, including the big-box warehouse chain Costco, have already lined up to demand refunds in lower courts. Justice Kavanaugh noted the process could be complicated.

The Republican President has been vocal about the case, calling it one of the most important in U.S. history and saying a ruling against him would be an economic body blow to the country.

But legal opposition crossed the political spectrum, including libertarian and pro-business groups that are typically aligned with the Republican Party.

'A DISGRACE', PREZ SAYS HE HAS PLAN B

“ The (constitution) Framers did not vest any part of the taxing power in the Executive Branch

—Chief Justice John Roberts

“ I'm ashamed of certain members of the court... Foreign countries are so happy...countries won't be dancing for long. There are methods that are even stronger available to me

—President Donald Trump



➤ Ruling marks **momentous break from a series of pro-Trump verdicts issued by SC's 6-3 conservative majority** since he returned to the presidency Jan 2025

➤ The verdict **doesn't stop Trump from imposing duties under other laws**, while those have more limitations on the speed and severity of his actions

➤ These include a statutory provision that permits tariffs on imported goods that threaten **US national security**, and another that **allows retaliatory actions**,

including tariffs, against trading partners that the Office of the US Trade Representative determines have used unfair trade practices

➤ Top admn officials have said they **expect to keep the tariff framework in place** under other authorities

➤ **Court has not said how those who paid tariffs will be refunded.** The case will go back to the Court of Int'l Trade on the matter. Many cos have lined up in lower courts to demand refunds

1 Core News / मुख्य समाचार

- The U.S. Supreme Court struck down former President Donald Trump's "reciprocal" global tariffs imposed under emergency powers.

अमेरिकी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पूर्व राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प द्वारा आपातकालीन शक्तियों के तहत लगाए गए "रेसिप्रोकल" वैश्विक टैरिफ को निरस्त कर दिया।

- The decision was passed by a 6–3 majority.

निर्णय 6–3 के बहुमत से दिया गया।

- The Court ruled that only Congress has the constitutional power to impose taxes, including tariffs.

कोर्ट ने कहा कि संविधान के अनुसार केवल कांग्रेस को कर लगाने का अधिकार है, जिसमें टैरिफ भी शामिल हैं।

- The ruling invalidated tariffs imposed under the 1977 emergency powers law.

निर्णय ने 1977 के आपातकालीन शक्तियों के कानून के तहत लगाए गए टैरिफ को अमान्य घोषित किया।

2 Constitutional & Legal Background / संवैधानिक एवं विधिक पृष्ठभूमि

- The U.S. Constitution clearly assigns the power of taxation to Congress.
अमेरिकी संविधान कर लगाने की शक्ति स्पष्ट रूप से कांग्रेस को प्रदान करता है।
- Trump used emergency powers citing trade deficits and national emergency.
ट्रम्प ने व्यापार घाटे और राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल का हवाला देकर आपातकालीन शक्तियों का उपयोग किया।
- The Chief Justice emphasized separation of powers doctrine.
मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने शक्तियों के पृथक्करण (Separation of Powers) सिद्धांत पर जोर दिया।
- Similar principle in India: Only Parliament can impose taxes under Article 265.
भारत में भी अनुच्छेद 265 के तहत केवल संसद ही कर लगा सकती है।

3 Historical Background / ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

- Trump began aggressive tariff policy in 2017 under "America First" doctrine.
ट्रम्प ने 2017 में "अमेरिका फर्स्ट" नीति के तहत आक्रामक टैरिफ नीति शुरू की।
 - Trade war with China began in 2018.
2018 में चीन के साथ व्यापार युद्ध शुरू हुआ।
 - Tariffs were imposed on China, Canada, Mexico and several other countries including India.
चीन, कनाडा, मैक्सिको तथा भारत सहित कई देशों पर टैरिफ लगाए गए।
 - U.S. Treasury collected over \$133 billion from these tariffs.
अमेरिकी ट्रेजरी ने इन टैरिफ से 133 बिलियन डॉलर से अधिक की राशि एकत्र की।
-

4 Economic Impact / आर्थिक प्रभाव

- Tariffs increased import costs for American companies.
टैरिफ के कारण अमेरिकी कंपनियों के आयात लागत में वृद्धि हुई।
- Consumers faced higher prices due to pass-through effect.
पास-थ्रू प्रभाव के कारण उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक कीमतें चुकानी पड़ीं।
- Many companies (e.g., large retailers) are expected to seek refunds.
कई कंपनियाँ (जैसे बड़े रिटेलर) रिफंड की मांग कर सकती हैं।
- The decision may reduce trade uncertainty and stabilize global markets.
यह निर्णय व्यापारिक अनिश्चितता को कम कर वैश्विक बाजारों को स्थिर कर सकता है।

5 Political Impact / राजनीतिक प्रभाव

- The ruling weakens Trump's executive authority expansion efforts.
यह निर्णय ट्रम्प के कार्यकारी अधिकारों के विस्तार को कमजोर करता है।
 - It strengthens the role of Congress in trade policymaking.
यह व्यापार नीति निर्माण में कांग्रेस की भूमिका को मजबूत करता है।
 - The case reflects judicial checks on executive overreach.
यह मामला कार्यपालिका के अतिक्रमण पर न्यायिक नियंत्रण को दर्शाता है।
 - The decision may influence U.S. presidential election debates.
यह निर्णय अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति चुनावी बहसों को प्रभावित कर सकता है।
-

6 Geographical & Global Impact / भौगोलिक एवं वैश्विक प्रभाव

- Major impact on China–U.S. trade relations.
चीन–अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।
- India may benefit due to reduced trade barriers.
भारत को कम व्यापार बाधाओं के कारण लाभ हो सकता है।
- Global supply chains may become more predictable.
वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाएँ अधिक पूर्वानुमेय हो सकती हैं।
- WTO principles favor multilateral tariff decisions rather than unilateral emergency tariffs.
WTO सिद्धांत एकतरफा आपातकालीन टैरिफ के बजाय बहुपक्षीय निर्णयों का समर्थन करते हैं।



Question:

Consider the following statements regarding the U.S. Supreme Court ruling on Trump's tariffs:

1. The Court ruled that only Congress has the power to impose tariffs.
2. The tariffs were imposed under a 1977 emergency powers law.
3. The ruling was unanimous.
4. The U.S. Treasury collected over \$133 billion from the tariffs.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only
 - B) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - C) 2 and 3 only
 - D) 1, 3 and 4 only
- 

India joins U.S.-led tech alliance to build supply chains for electronics and critical minerals

Aroon Deep

NEW DELHI

India joined the Pax Silica group on Friday, teaming up with the United States and other countries that have sought to build a common supply chain for electronics and critical minerals.

At an event during the AI Impact Summit, Union Minister for Electronics and Information Technology Ashwini Vaishnaw signed a document formally including India in the group, along with U.S. Undersecretary of State for economic growth, energy, and the environment Jacob Helberg.

Mr. Helberg has been a major force in creating the group, which had its inaugural summit at the U.S. Institute of Peace in Washington, D.C. last December.

In a brief impassioned



New bond: IT Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw (second from right) with U.S. envoy Sergio Gor (centre) and others at an event to mark India's entry into the Pax Silica initiative in New Delhi on Friday. PTI

address on Friday, Mr. Helberg asserted that "we have allowed the foundations of our economic security to drift", adding that it was important for countries like India and the U.S., who had both rejected "a king oceans away", to reclaim sovereignty over

their supply chains.

Pax Silica's other signatories include Canada, Japan, South Korea, and the European Union.

They have sought to make their supply chains more resilient to shocks from China, which has exercised its leverage over

the last year as the sole source of refined rare earth elements, to gain an upper hand in trade negotiations with the U.S.

"We have a very large talent pool, and we have conducted our foreign policy in a manner that builds trust," Mr. Vaishnaw said on the sidelines of the summit.

'Say no to blackmail'

"We find ourselves grappling with a global supply chain that is massively over concentrated," Mr. Helberg said.

"We watch as our friends and allies face daily threats of economic coercion and blackmail, forced to choose between their sovereignty and their prosperity. We have seen the lights of a great Indian city extinguished by a keystroke from across the border," he added, in an appa-

rent reference to alleged sabotage that caused a blackout in Mumbai in October 2020.

"And we've seen our friends denied essential minerals simply because a leader dared to speak her mind," he said, in an apparent reference to China's recent restrictions on rare earth element exports as a response to Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi's remarks on Taiwan.

"So today, as we signed the Pax Silica Declaration, we say no to weaponised dependency, and we say no to blackmail," Mr. Helberg said.

India was not a signatory at the initial summit for reasons that remain unconfirmed. However, the U.S., as the convening party of the group, had said for weeks that it is open to India joining.

1 Core News / मुख्य समाचार

- India joined the U.S.-led "Pax Silica" initiative to build secure supply chains for electronics and critical minerals.

भारत ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के सुरक्षित आपूर्ति श्रृंखला निर्माण हेतु अमेरिका-नेतृत्व वाले "पैक्स सिलिका" पहल में शामिल हुआ।

- The announcement was made during the AI Impact Summit in New Delhi.

घोषणा नई दिल्ली में आयोजित AI Impact Summit के दौरान की गई।

- Union IT Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw signed the declaration including India in the group.

केंद्रीय आईटी मंत्री अश्विनी वैष्णव ने घोषणा-पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर कर भारत को समूह में शामिल किया।

- The initiative aims to reduce overdependence on China for rare earth elements and electronics supply chains.

इस पहल का उद्देश्य दुर्लभ मृदा तत्वों और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में चीन पर अत्यधिक निर्भरता को कम करना है।

2 About Pax Silica / पैक्स सिलिका के बारे में

- Pax Silica means "Securing the Silicon Supply Chain."
पैक्स सिलिका का अर्थ है "सिलिकॉन आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को सुरक्षित करना।"
 - Other signatories include the U.S., Canada, Japan, South Korea, and the European Union.
अन्य हस्ताक्षरकर्ता देशों में अमेरिका, कनाडा, जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया और यूरोपीय संघ शामिल हैं।
 - The group focuses on semiconductors, rare earth minerals, and strategic technologies.
यह समूह सेमीकंडक्टर, दुर्लभ मृदा खनिज और रणनीतिक तकनीकों पर केंद्रित है।
 - It promotes resilient, diversified and trusted supply chains.
यह लचीली, विविधीकृत और भरोसेमंद आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं को बढ़ावा देता है।
-

3 Historical Background / ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

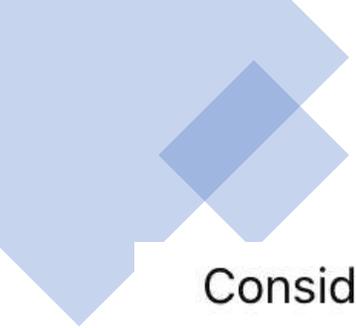
- Global semiconductor shortages during COVID-19 exposed supply chain vulnerabilities.
कोविड-19 के दौरान वैश्विक सेमीकंडक्टर कमी ने आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की कमजोरियों को उजागर किया।
- China controls a major share of rare earth processing globally.
चीन वैश्विक दुर्लभ मृदा प्रसंस्करण का बड़ा हिस्सा नियंत्रित करता है।
- In 2010, China restricted rare earth exports to Japan amid diplomatic tensions.
2010 में चीन ने कूटनीतिक तनाव के दौरान जापान को दुर्लभ मृदा निर्यात सीमित किया था।
- The U.S. earlier launched the "Chip 4 Alliance" with Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan.
अमेरिका ने पहले जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया और ताइवान के साथ "चिप 4 एलायंस" शुरू किया था।

4 Economic Significance / आर्थिक महत्व

- India aims to become a semiconductor manufacturing hub under the Semiconductor Mission.
भारत सेमीकंडक्टर मिशन के तहत निर्माण केंद्र बनने का लक्ष्य रखता है।
 - Reduced dependence on a single country lowers supply risk.
एक देश पर निर्भरता कम करने से आपूर्ति जोखिम घटता है।
 - Strengthens India's electronics manufacturing and PLI schemes.
यह भारत के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स निर्माण और PLI योजनाओं को मजबूत करता है।
 - Helps India secure access to critical minerals like lithium, cobalt and rare earths.
यह भारत को लिथियम, कोबाल्ट और दुर्लभ मृदा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों तक पहुंच सुरक्षित करने में मदद करता है।
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5 Political & Strategic Impact / राजनीतिक एवं रणनीतिक प्रभाव

- Strengthens India–U.S. strategic partnership.
यह भारत-अमेरिका रणनीतिक साझेदारी को मजबूत करता है।
- Aligns with Indo-Pacific strategy to counter China's economic leverage.
यह चीन के आर्थिक प्रभाव का मुकाबला करने हेतु इंडो-पैसिफिक रणनीति के अनुरूप है।
- Shows India's shift towards trusted technology partnerships.
यह विश्वसनीय तकनीकी साझेदारी की ओर भारत के झुकाव को दर्शाता है।
- Reinforces India's policy of strategic autonomy while engaging with major powers.
यह प्रमुख शक्तियों के साथ सहयोग करते हुए भारत की रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता नीति को मजबूत करता है।



Consider the following statements regarding the Pax Silica initiative:

1. It aims to secure supply chains for semiconductors and critical minerals.
2. China is a founding member of the Pax Silica group.
3. India joined the initiative during the AI Impact Summit.
4. The initiative seeks to reduce overdependence on a single country for rare earth elements.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - B) 1 and 2 only
 - C) 2 and 3 only
 - D) 1, 2 and 4 only
- 

Panchayat leadership helps Bela Gram emerge as first net-zero village

Snehal Mutha

MUMBAI

Bela Gram in the Bhandara district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, India's first net-zero panchayat, was highlighted during the Mumbai Climate Week 2026 earlier this week, reflecting that panchayat leadership plays a vital role in shaping localised climate action and combating climate change.

"Climate change is first felt by common people in daily routines; in the food you grow, water you fetch. The impacts are visible when it affects health. So, for us, climate action begins at home, when the panchayat guides, people participate, and change starts," said Sharada Gaydhane, the sarpanch of Bela Gram, who led the initiatives to make her village a



Maharashtra Governor Acharya Devvrat at the three-day environmental conference 'Mumbai Climate Week', in Mumbai on Thursday. X/@MAHA_GOVERNOR VIA ANI

net-zero panchayat, i.e. with zero greenhouse gas emissions.

Bela Gram panchayat planted more than 90,000 trees during weddings and festivals. It also advocated for a smooth energy transition from smoky chulhas to LPG, installed solar panels at homes, anganwadis, and panchayat offices. "We also

promoted waste segregation at doorsteps and achieved the vanishing of single-use plastics," said Ms. Gaydhane, who was twice-elected sarpanch and is a recipient of the Vasundhara Award for climate protection.

Bela Gram became Maharashtra's first net-zero village, receiving the 2024

Rashtriya Panchayat Puraskar. Ms. Gaydhane, in her blue saree and fixing her glasses, said, "Waste can be converted into wealth if thought properly."

Stories of resilience

K.K. Sachith from Kerala's Perinjanam reflected how his village became Solar Gramam. "With the funding from different sources, the panchayat got free solar panels, and today, after eight years, 850 households are rooftop prosumers, bills cut to 80%, emissions reduced at scale," said Mr. Sachith. Perinjanam won the 2019 *Akshaya Oorja* and *MediaOne Maha* panchayat awards for community-led renewables.

Mr. Sachith concluded, saying, "Development should not disturb the balance of nature. The government should make so-

lar rooftops compulsory for new buildings. This will help India become people-centric."

Jharkhand's Ramvriksh Murmu, sarpanch of Siyari, belonging to the Birhor Tanda tribal group, conserved water, revived sources, and cut diesel pump reliance. "Climate change is a reality. Growing up, I felt forest water bodies had shrunk. Jharkhand, which gives coal to the entire country, did not have electricity for my hamlet. We came across 'District Mineral Fund (DMF)', which helped us revive the lake, introduce solar lift irrigation, and provide electricity. Also, installed 72 solar streetlights, school solar systems, and planting 2,880 mango saplings plus 800 fruit/shade trees, boosting forest livelihoods," said Mr. Murmu.

DMF is a non-profit trust under the MMDR Amendment Act 2015 that operates in mining-affected districts.

Pushpa Khairawar from Bihar's Garhi forests pointed out that climate stress meant thirst: ponds and streams dried yearly. "Erratic rains worsened erosion and risky farming; monsoons brought flash floods, damaging fields. Wildlife strayed into villages, injuring cattle and crops amid heat deaths ending coexistence," said Ms. Khairawar, adding the community built 45 mud check dams, 90 boulder dams, and three ponds.

Suryanarayan from Karnataka's Kolar implemented local solutions for the region's development and climate mitigation, including revival of lakes, groundwater, and a decline in the use of chemical fertilizer.

- Bela Gram in Bhandara district of Maharashtra became India's first net-zero panchayat.
महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले का बेला ग्राम भारत का पहला नेट-ज़ीरो पंचायत बना।
 - It was highlighted during Mumbai Climate Week 2026.
इसे मुंबई क्लाइमेट वीक 2026 के दौरान प्रमुखता से प्रस्तुत किया गया।
 - The village achieved net-zero status with zero greenhouse gas emissions at the panchayat level.
ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर शून्य ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन के साथ इसे नेट-ज़ीरो दर्जा प्राप्त हुआ।
 - The initiative was led by Sarpanch Sharada Gaydhane.
इस पहल का नेतृत्व सरपंच शारदा गायदहाने ने किया।
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2 What is Net-Zero? / नेट-ज़ीरो क्या है?

- Net-zero means balancing emitted greenhouse gases with removal or offsetting measures.
नेट-ज़ीरो का अर्थ है उत्सर्जित ग्रीनहाउस गैसों को हटाने या संतुलित करने के उपायों से संतुलित करना।
 - It aligns with India's national commitment to achieve net-zero by 2070 (COP26 pledge).
यह भारत की 2070 तक नेट-ज़ीरो प्राप्त करने की राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धता (COP26) के अनुरूप है।
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3 Key Measures Taken by Bela Gram / बेला ग्राम द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदम

- Planted over 90,000 trees during weddings and festivals.
शादियों और त्योहारों के दौरान 90,000 से अधिक पेड़ लगाए गए।
 - Transitioned from smoky chulhas to LPG for clean cooking.
धुँएँ वाले चूल्हों से एलपीजी की ओर स्वच्छ ऊर्जा संक्रमण किया गया।
 - Installed solar panels in homes, anganwadis and panchayat offices.
घरों, आंगनवाड़ियों और पंचायत कार्यालयों में सोलर पैनल लगाए गए।
 - Promoted rooftop solar and made large rooftops compulsory for new buildings.
नई इमारतों में बड़े छतों को अनिवार्य कर रूफटॉप सोलर को बढ़ावा दिया गया।
 - Achieved segregation of waste at doorsteps and eliminated single-use plastics.
घर-घर कचरा पृथक्करण और सिंगल-यूज प्लास्टिक समाप्त किया गया।
-

4 Economic & Social Impact / आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक प्रभाव

- Solarization reduced electricity bills significantly.
सौर ऊर्जा अपनाने से बिजली बिल में उल्लेखनीय कमी आई।
- Waste-to-wealth approach created local employment.
“कचरे से संपत्ति” मॉडल ने स्थानीय रोजगार सृजित किया।
- Improved public health due to reduced indoor air pollution.
घरेलू वायु प्रदूषण कम होने से सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हुआ।
- Strengthened community participation in governance.
शासन में सामुदायिक भागीदारी मजबूत हुई।

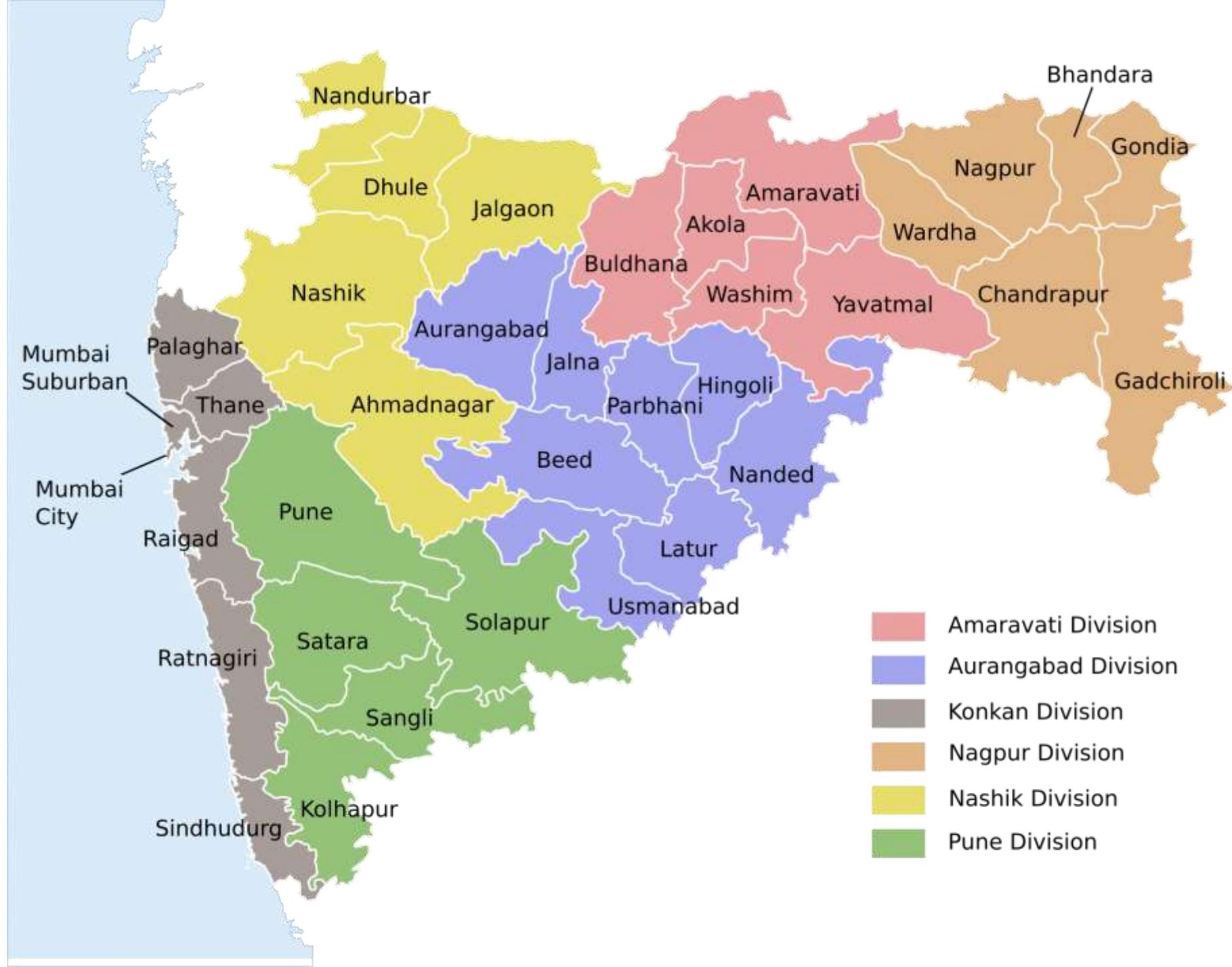


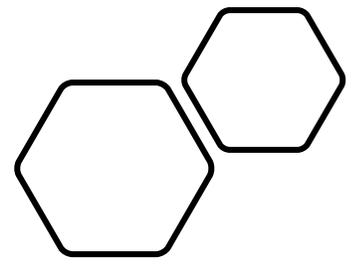
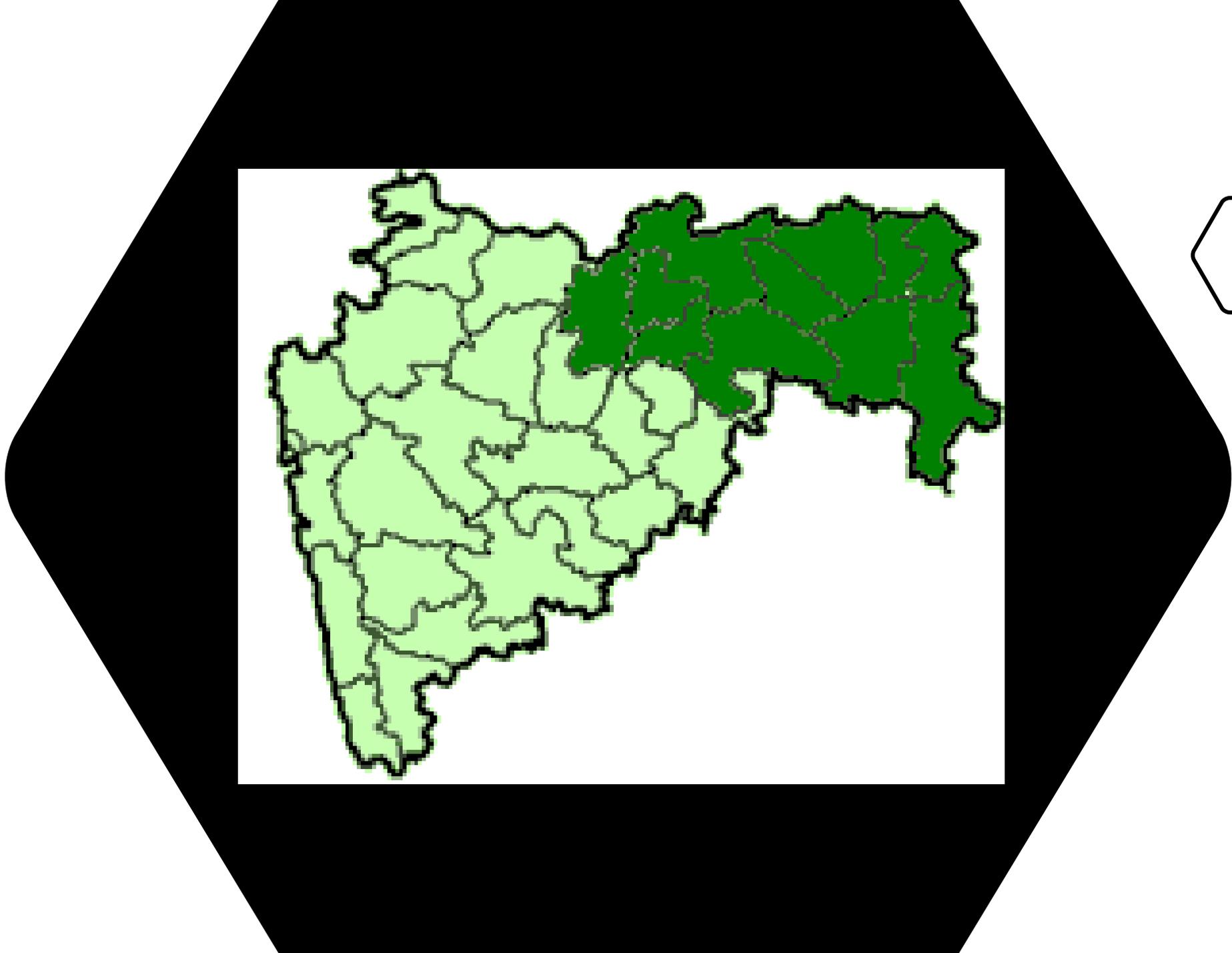
5 Institutional & Policy Linkages / संस्थागत एवं नीतिगत संबंध

- Linked with District Mineral Fund (DMF) for development activities.
विकास गतिविधियों हेतु जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (DMF) से जुड़ाव।
 - DMF operates under MMDR Amendment Act, 2015.
DMF, MMDR संशोधन अधिनियम 2015 के तहत कार्य करता है।
 - Reflects role of Panchayati Raj Institutions under 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
यह 73वें संविधान संशोधन के तहत पंचायती राज संस्थाओं की भूमिका को दर्शाता है।
 - Aligns with SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 7 (Affordable & Clean Energy).
यह SDG 13 (जलवायु कार्रवाई) और SDG 7 (सस्ती व स्वच्छ ऊर्जा) के अनुरूप है।
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6 Geographical Context / भौगोलिक संदर्भ

- Bela Gram is located in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.
बेला ग्राम महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ क्षेत्र में स्थित है।
- Vidarbha is known for agrarian distress and climate vulnerability.
विदर्भ कृषि संकट और जलवायु संवेदनशीलता के लिए जाना जाता है।
- The region faces erratic monsoons and water scarcity.
यह क्षेत्र अनियमित मानसून और जल संकट से प्रभावित रहता है।





Quitting tobacco cuts oral cancer risk over time: Study

'Threat Down 42% In 10 Yrs After Quitting'

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Mumbai: Does the cancer risk associated with smoking or chewing tobacco get reversed when one quits the habit? In the first study looking at the effects of tobacco cessation among the Indians, doctors from Tata Memorial Centre's ACTREC centrefound that those who quit smoking for 10 years experienced a 61% reduction in oral cavity cancer risk compared with current smokers. Similarly, the risk dropped by 42% among tobacco chewers a decade after they quit the habit.

On Friday, lead author Dr Sharayu Mhatre of the TMC study, published in the International Journal of Cancer, said evidence clearly showed that all forms of tobacco are harmful, but quitting can lead to risk reversal to a great degree. However, ACTREC director Dr Pankaj Chaturvedi, who is one of the authors of the paper, qualified it by saying:

HIGH-PREVALENCE, HIGH-RISK CANCER

- > India accounts for about one-third of global oral cancer cases – the highest burden in the world
- > Oral cancer is among the top three cancers among men in India and is also prevalent in women

> Most oral cancer cases are diagnosed at advanced stages,

1.4L new oral cancer cases are diagnosed in India every year

- leading to higher mortality
- > The major risk factors for oral cancer are tobacco, including smokeless forms such as gutka, khaini, zarda, alcohol consumption, areca nut (supari) chewing, poor oral hygiene

"You drop tobacco, but the risk never drops completely. It's best to avoid tobacco."

Tobacco use has been linked to a high risk of various forms of oral cancer, with India accounting for almost a third of the global burden of oral cancers. "Around 40% of the cancers in India are caused by tobacco," said Dr Chaturvedi.

Fellow author Dr Rajesh



TMC'S STUDY FINDINGS

- > TMC's quit-line service gets over 2L calls every year, but it can attend to only 30% of them. Of these, 25% adhere to process
- > TMC studied roughly 4,600 people, including 2,300 who had buccal mucosa cancer
- > They were divided into 3 groups: smoker/chewer, never smoked/chewed, & those who quit habit at least a year back
- > Those who quit chewing tobacco for at least 10 years still had 12.5 times higher risk as compared to never-tobacco users

Dikshit said the new observational study was conducted across five TMC hospitals — at Parel, Navi Mumbai, Barshi, Varanasi and Guwahati — with 2,320 buccal mucosa cancer patients and 2,302 visitors, who accompanied the patients. "Our statistical analysis found that a longer duration of tobacco cessation was associated with a risk reduction of buc-

cal mucosa cancer for smoking and chewing tobacco when compared with current users," he said.

The study also found that people who use both areca nut (supari) and tobacco had a higher absolute risk — almost two-fold — compared with those chewing tobacco without areca nut.

"Those who quit chewing tobacco for at least 10 years still had approximately 12.5 times higher risk compared with never-tobacco users," said Dr Dikshit.

The participants in the study provided detailed histories of tobacco use, duration of cessation, alcohol consumption, body mass index, diet, education, and other relevant factors.

The researchers found that quitting is associated with higher education and better family support.

TMC director Dr Sudeep Gupta said the findings could strengthen tobacco cessation programmes and quit-line services, which roughly get two lakh calls every year (see box). He said tobacco chewing is the single most preventable cause of oral cancer, with more than 80% of cases potentially preventable through effective tobacco control measures.

- A study by Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) found that quitting tobacco significantly reduces oral cancer risk over time.

टाटा मेमोरियल सेंटर (TMC) के अध्ययन में पाया गया कि तंबाकू छोड़ने से समय के साथ मुख कैंसर का जोखिम काफी कम होता है।

- Smoking quitters for 10 years saw a 61% reduction in oral cavity cancer risk compared to current smokers.

10 वर्ष तक धूम्रपान छोड़ने वालों में वर्तमान धूम्रपानकर्ताओं की तुलना में मुख कैंसर का जोखिम 61% कम पाया गया।

- Tobacco chewers who quit for a decade had a 42% lower risk compared to current chewers.

10 वर्ष तक तंबाकू चबाना छोड़ने वालों में वर्तमान उपभोक्ताओं की तुलना में 42% कम जोखिम देखा गया।

- However, even after 10 years of quitting, former users had higher risk than never-users.

फिर भी 10 वर्ष बाद भी पूर्व उपभोक्ताओं में कभी उपयोग न करने वालों की तुलना में अधिक जोखिम बना रहता है।

2 Burden of Oral Cancer in India / भारत में मुख कैंसर का बोझ

- India accounts for about one-third of global oral cancer cases.
विश्व के लगभग एक-तिहाई मुख कैंसर मामलों का भार भारत पर है।
 - Around 1.4 lakh (1.4L) new oral cancer cases are diagnosed annually in India.
भारत में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 1.4 लाख नए मुख कैंसर मामलों का निदान होता है।
 - Oral cancer is among the top three cancers among Indian men and also prevalent in women.
मुख कैंसर भारतीय पुरुषों में शीर्ष तीन कैंसरों में शामिल है तथा महिलाओं में भी प्रचलित है।
 - Most cases are diagnosed at advanced stages, increasing mortality.
अधिकांश मामले उन्नत अवस्था में पहचान में आते हैं, जिससे मृत्यु दर बढ़ती है।
-

3 Major Risk Factors / प्रमुख जोखिम कारक

- Tobacco (smoked and smokeless) is the primary risk factor.
धूम्रपान एवं धूम्ररहित तंबाकू प्रमुख जोखिम कारक हैं।
- Smokeless forms include gutka, khaini, zarda.
धूम्ररहित रूपों में गुटखा, खैनी, जर्दा शामिल हैं।
- Areca nut (supari) use increases absolute cancer risk.
सुपारी (अरेका नट) का उपयोग कैंसर जोखिम को और बढ़ाता है।
- Alcohol consumption and poor oral hygiene are additional risk factors.
मद्यपान और खराब मुख स्वच्छता भी अतिरिक्त जोखिम कारक हैं।

4 Study Design / अध्ययन की रूपरेखा

- Conducted across five TMC hospitals (Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Barshi, Varanasi, Guwahati).
अध्ययन पांच TMC अस्पतालों (मुंबई, नवी मुंबई, बरशी, वाराणसी, गुवाहाटी) में किया गया।
 - Included about 4,600 participants, including 2,300 buccal mucosa cancer patients.
लगभग 4,600 प्रतिभागियों को शामिल किया गया, जिनमें 2,300 बक्कल म्यूकोसा कैंसर रोगी थे।
 - Participants were divided into smokers/chewers, quitters, and never-users.
प्रतिभागियों को वर्तमान उपभोक्ता, छोड़ चुके, और कभी उपयोग न करने वाले समूहों में बांटा गया।
 - Longer duration of cessation was associated with greater risk reduction.
अधिक समय तक तंबाकू त्याग करने से जोखिम में अधिक कमी देखी गई।
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5 Public Health Significance / सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य महत्व

- Tobacco chewing is the single most preventable cause of oral cancer.
तंबाकू चबाना मुख कैंसर का सबसे अधिक रोके जाने योग्य कारण है।
- Over 80% of oral cancer cases are preventable through tobacco control.
80% से अधिक मुख कैंसर मामले प्रभावी तंबाकू नियंत्रण से रोके जा सकते हैं।
- Strengthening quit-line services and awareness programs is essential.
क्विट-लाइन सेवाओं और जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों को सुदृढ़ करना आवश्यक है।

6 Constitutional & Policy Linkages / संवैधानिक एवं नीतिगत संदर्भ

- Linked to Article 47 (Directive Principles) – duty of the State to improve public health.
अनुच्छेद 47 (राज्य नीति निदेशक तत्व) – राज्य का कर्तव्य है सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार करना।
 - Related to National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP).
राष्ट्रीय तंबाकू नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (NTCP) से संबंधित।
 - India is a signatory to WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC).
भारत WHO फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन ऑन टोबैको कंट्रोल (WHO-FCTC) का हस्ताक्षरकर्ता है।
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7 Geographical & Social Context / भौगोलिक एवं सामाजिक संदर्भ

- High prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in central and eastern India.
मध्य और पूर्वी भारत में धूम्ररहित तंबाकू का उच्च प्रचलन।
 - Lower literacy and socio-economic factors increase vulnerability.
कम साक्षरता और सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारक संवेदनशीलता बढ़ाते हैं।
 - Cultural acceptance of supari and gutka contributes to high incidence.
सुपारी और गुटखा की सांस्कृतिक स्वीकृति उच्च मामलों में योगदान देती है।
-

Question:

Consider the following statements regarding tobacco cessation and oral cancer risk:

1. India accounts for nearly one-third of global oral cancer cases.
2. Quitting tobacco for 10 years completely eliminates oral cancer risk.
3. Smokeless tobacco forms such as gutka and khaini are major risk factors.
4. India is a signatory to WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A) 1, 3 and 4 only
- B) 1 and 2 only
- C) 2 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

1 in 7 stroke patients in India under 45 years: Nat'l Registry

Over Half Dead Or Disabled In Three Months

Anuja Jaiswal
@timesofindia.com

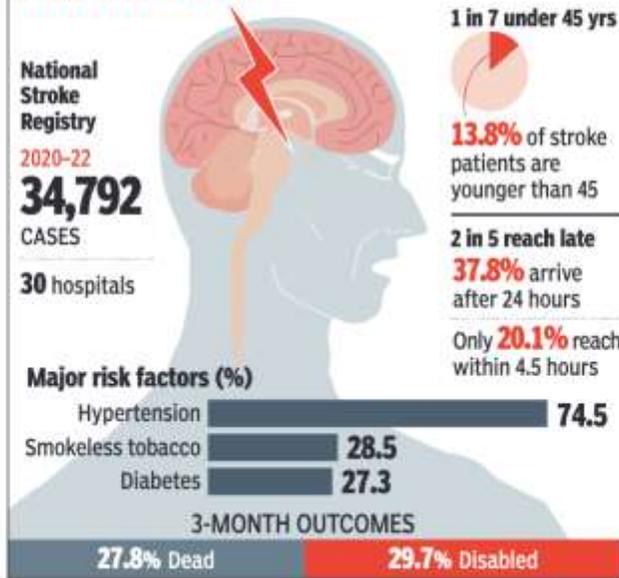
New Delhi: One in seven stroke patients in India is younger than 45 years. Nearly two in five reach hospital more than 24 hours after the onset of symptoms. Three months later, more than half either die or suffer significant disability.

These findings come from India's largest hospital-based stroke registry analysis, published in 'International Journal of Stroke'. The study was led by Prashant Mathur of ICMR-National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (ICMR-NCDIR), Bengaluru, along with investigators of the National Stroke Registry Programme.

The analysis reviewed 34,792 stroke cases recorded across 30 hospitals between 2020 and 2022, providing one of the most detailed national snapshots of stroke patterns, treatment gaps and outcomes.

The mean age of patients was 59.4 years, but 13.8% were under 45, underlining the growing burden of stroke among younger Indians. Nearly 63.4% were men and 72.1% came from rural

KEY FINDINGS



areas, reflecting disparities in awareness, prevention and access to timely care.

Hypertension was present in 74.5% of patients, making it the dominant risk factor. Diabetes affected 27.3%, smokeless tobacco use 28.5%, tobacco smoking 22.6% and alcohol use 20.2%.

The study also noted gender differences — women had higher rates of hypertension and diabetes, while men reported greater tobacco and alcohol use.

The time taken to get treatment remained the biggest hurdle, according to the

analysis. Only 20% reached hospital within the crucial 4.5-hour window for emergency stroke treatment. In contrast, 37.8% reached hospital after 24 hours. As a result, just 4.6% of ischemic stroke patients received intravenous thrombolysis and 0.7% underwent mechanical thrombectomy, it said. Delayed arrival, imaging delays and non-availability of medicines were key reasons for missing treatment.

Ischemic strokes accounted for 60% of cases, while intracerebral haemorrhage made up 34.2%.

Dr Manjari Tripathi, head of neurology at AIIMS Delhi, said the numbers reinforced a basic message. "Patients must reach the hospital within three hours. Immediate brain imaging is essential, and, if eligible, thrombolysis should be given without delay. Time is brain — every minute lost means neurons lost, leading to disability and long-term dependence. It is vital that people recognise stroke symptoms and seek emergency care early," she said.

Outcomes remain stark as in-hospital mortality was 13.9%, but by three months, nearly 28% had died, indicating that many patients passed away after discharge. In total, more than half had a poor outcome, defined as death or significant disability. Women were more likely than men to have a disability at follow-up, suggesting possible gaps in rehabilitation and post-discharge care. Recurrent stroke within three months occurred in 1.1% of patients.

The authors said stronger control of hypertension and diabetes, tobacco cessation, faster referral systems and better access to acute stroke care — particularly in rural India — were critical. Without improvements in prevention and rapid response, stroke would continue to strike early and leave families coping with avoidable disability.

- One in seven stroke patients in India is younger than 45 years.
भारत में प्रत्येक सात में से एक स्ट्रोक रोगी की आयु 45 वर्ष से कम है।
 - 13.8% of total stroke cases are in the under-45 age group.
कुल स्ट्रोक मामलों में 13.8% रोगी 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वर्ग के हैं।
 - Nearly two in five (37.8%) patients reach hospital after 24 hours.
लगभग 37.8% रोगी 24 घंटे बाद अस्पताल पहुंचते हैं।
 - Only 20.1% reach within the crucial 4.5-hour golden window.
केवल 20.1% रोगी 4.5 घंटे की महत्वपूर्ण "गोल्डन विंडो" के भीतर पहुंचते हैं।
 - Three months after stroke, 27.8% had died and 29.7% were disabled.
स्ट्रोक के तीन महीने बाद 27.8% की मृत्यु हो गई और 29.7% विकलांग हो गए।
-

2 Study Details / अध्ययन विवरण

- Based on National Stroke Registry (2020–22) data.
राष्ट्रीय स्ट्रोक रजिस्ट्री (2020–22) के आंकड़ों पर आधारित।
- 34,792 stroke cases reviewed across 30 hospitals.
30 अस्पतालों में 34,792 मामलों का विश्लेषण किया गया।
- Published in the International Journal of Stroke.
अध्ययन 'इंटरनेशनल जर्नल ऑफ स्ट्रोक' में प्रकाशित हुआ।
- Led by ICMR–National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR).
यह अध्ययन ICMR–राष्ट्रीय रोग सूचना एवं अनुसंधान केंद्र (NCDIR) द्वारा संचालित किया गया।

3 Major Risk Factors / प्रमुख जोखिम कारक

- Hypertension present in 74.5% patients (dominant risk factor).
74.5% रोगियों में उच्च रक्तचाप पाया गया (मुख्य जोखिम कारक)।
 - Smokeless tobacco use in 28.5% cases.
28.5% मामलों में धूम्ररहित तंबाकू का उपयोग पाया गया।
 - Diabetes present in 27.3% patients.
27.3% रोगियों में मधुमेह पाया गया।
 - Tobacco smoking and alcohol use also significant contributors.
धूम्रपान और मद्यपान भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान कारक हैं।
-

4 Stroke Type Distribution / स्ट्रोक के प्रकार

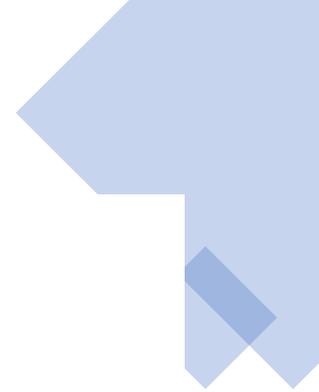
- Ischemic stroke accounts for about 60% of cases.
लगभग 60% मामले इस्केमिक स्ट्रोक के हैं।
- Intracerebral haemorrhage accounts for 34.2%.
34.2% मामले इंट्रासेरेब्रल हेमरेज के हैं।

5 Public Health Concerns / सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य चिंताएँ

- Delay in hospital arrival reduces chances of thrombolysis.
अस्पताल पहुंचने में देरी से थ्रोम्बोलाइसिस की संभावना कम हो जाती है।
 - "Time is Brain" – every minute delay causes neuron loss.
"समय ही मस्तिष्क है" – हर मिनट की देरी से न्यूरॉन्स की हानि होती है।
 - Rural areas show higher burden due to poor access and awareness gaps.
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पहुंच और जागरूकता की कमी के कारण अधिक बोझ देखा गया।
 - Women showed higher disability rates at follow-up.
फॉलो-अप में महिलाओं में विकलांगता दर अधिक पाई गई।
-

6 Policy & Governance Linkages / नीतिगत एवं प्रशासनिक संदर्भ

- Linked with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS).
यह कैंसर, मधुमेह, हृदय रोग और स्ट्रोक की रोकथाम हेतु राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम (NPCDCS) से संबंधित है।
- Supports India's commitment under SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being).
यह SDG 3 (अच्छा स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण) के अंतर्गत भारत की प्रतिबद्धता को समर्थन देता है।
- Article 47 directs the State to improve public health.
अनुच्छेद 47 राज्य को सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुधार का निर्देश देता है।
- Strengthening primary healthcare and referral systems is essential.
प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सेवा और रेफरल प्रणाली को मजबूत करना आवश्यक है।



Consider the following statements regarding the National Stroke Registry findings:

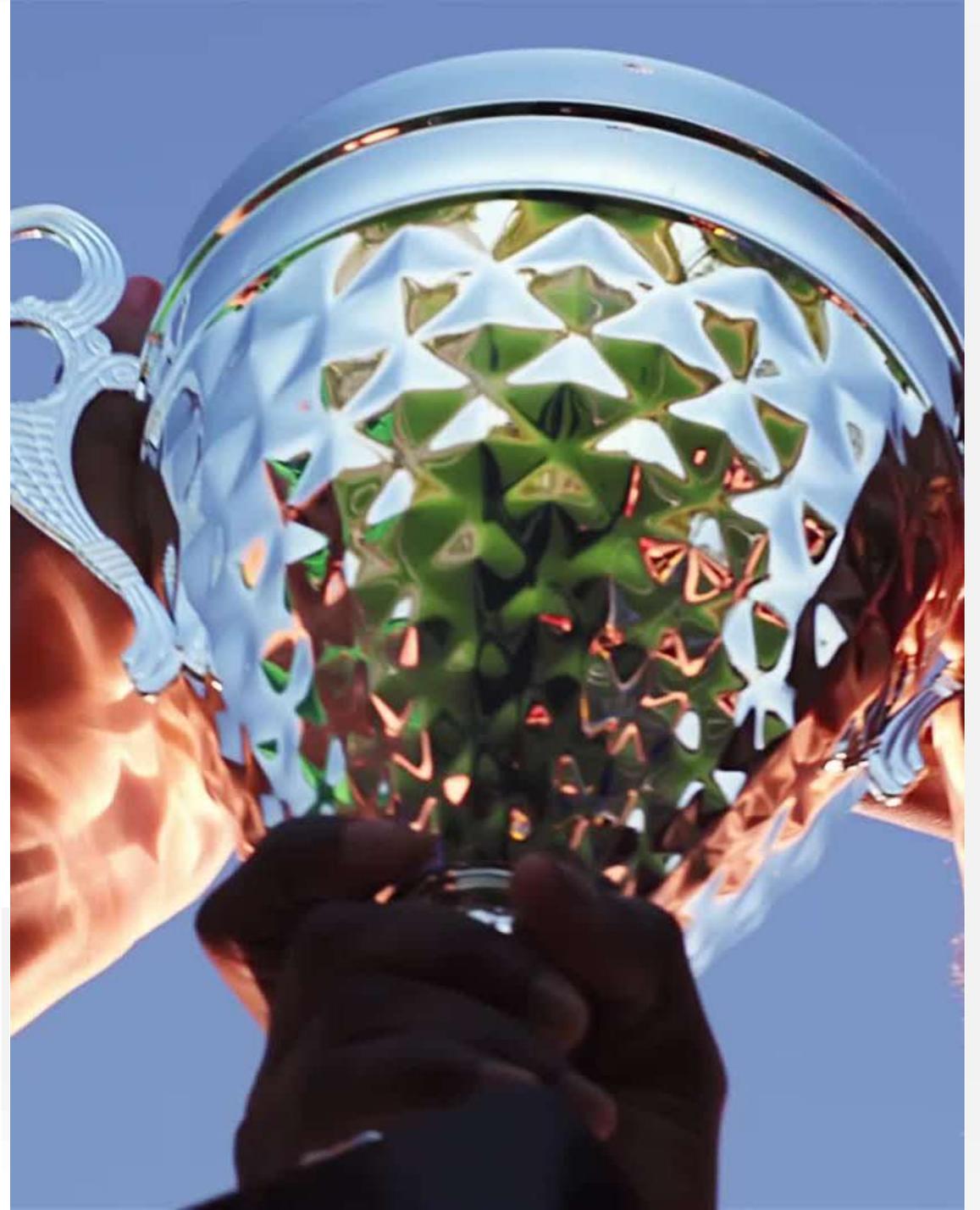
1. About 13.8% of stroke patients in India are under 45 years of age.
2. Hypertension is the most dominant risk factor among stroke patients.
3. More than 50% of stroke patients reach hospital within 4.5 hours.
4. Ischemic stroke accounts for the majority of cases in India.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A) 1, 2 and 4 only
- B) 1 and 3 only
- C) 2 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2, 3 and 4



 Sameer
Kanodia Wins
CEO of the Year
Award (2026)





Aspect

Name of Awardee

Details (English)

Sameer Kanodia

विवरण (हिन्दी)

दूरव्यंजक एंटरटेनमेंट

Designation

Managing Director & CEO – Lumina Datamatics;
Vice Chairman & CEO – TNQTech

□ एंटरटेनमेंट एंटरटेनमेंट इंडस्ट्री अफ इंडिया CEO;
TNQTech इंडस्ट्री अफ इंडिया CEO

Award

CEO of the Year® Award

दूरव्यंजक एंटरटेनमेंट एंटरटेनमेंट एंटरटेनमेंट

Year

2026 (Second consecutive year)

अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय

Award Ceremony Date

16 February 2026

इसका आयोजन अंतराष्ट्रीय

Venue

Taj Lands' End, Mumbai

लंदन अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय

Award Platform

Part of “The Business Leader of the Year®”
Programme

एनबीएल अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय

Legacy of Programme

Over 23 years

अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय

Selection Process

Independent evaluation by distinguished jury

अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय

Evaluation Criteria

Leadership excellence, business competence,
CSR, economic contribution, societal impact

एनबीएल अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय
अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय
अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय

Sector

Digital content services, publishing, eCommerce
solutions

अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय अंतराष्ट्रीय



- **Question:**

Consider the following statements regarding the CEO of the Year[®] Award 2026:

- Sameer Kanodia received the award for the first time in 2026.
- The award ceremony was held in Mumbai.
- The award is part of The Business Leader of the Year[®] programme.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

🗣️ Ranvir
Sachdeva
Becomes
Youngest
Speaker at AI
Summit (2026)





8-year-old Ranvir Sachdeva
becomes youngest keynote
speaker at India AI Summit 2026



RANVIR SACHDEVA, 8,
BECOMES YOUNGEST
SPEAKER AT INDIA AI
IMPACT SUMMIT 2026

Aspect

Name

Key Points (English)

Ranvir Sachdeva

रविवर साक्षरजर्णी ह्य

घरु अहघ द्दु अत्र

Age

8 years

त अत्र

Achievement

Youngest speaker at India AI Impact Summit 2026

संभगत्र इष ह संभु द्दु अत्र जंभद रकु
दुं दुं इरय क्षु इडु अत्र

Venue

Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi

क्रघरु रकु हरयु ष ह श्रु ह

Field

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

इरु अत्र [इरु अत्र अत्र AI]

Key Theme of Speech

Linking ancient Indian philosophies with modern AI

व्रदुहु क्रघरु ह्यु द्दु अत्र इरु अत्र श्रु इ
इष ह दुं इरु अत्र

Focus Area

India's AI development model & AI literacy

क्रघरु इरु इष ह श्रु इरु रकु अत्र इरु
इष ह दुं इरु अत्र

Economic Angle

AI as a driver of economic growth

अशु अशु इरु रकु ह इह क्रघरु इरु

Early Start

Started coding at age 3

द अत्र इह अशु रकु अत्र

Recognition Event 2023

Met Apple CEO Tim Cook in New Delhi

जंभद रकु ह श्रु ह रकु अत्र CEO अत्र
इरु अत्र



Kerala Cabinet Approves Nativity Card Bill (2026)



Aspect

State

Decision

Purpose

Model

Legislative Stage

Issuing Authority

Nature of Document

Key Points (English)

Kerala

Approval of Kerala Nativity Card Bill

To issue Nativity Cards as an official identity document for availing State services

Based on existing Nativity Certificate

To be introduced in Kerala Legislative Assembly (Session reconvening on 23 February)

Government of Kerala

Authoritative identity proof for State services & social requirements

രജ്യ ശാസനസഭയിൽ തീരുമാനം

ഇന്ത്യ

ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഇവയെല്ലാം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നു

ഈ തീരുമാനം ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഇവയെല്ലാം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഇവയെല്ലാം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നു.

രജ്യശാസനസഭയിൽ തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഇവയെല്ലാം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നു.

ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഇവയെല്ലാം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഇവയെല്ലാം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നു.

ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഇവയെല്ലാം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നു.

ഈ തീരുമാനം ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഇവയെല്ലാം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഇവയെല്ലാം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നു.

Provision

Born in Kerala

Ancestral Link

Citizenship Condition

Nullification Clause

Details (English)

Person born in Kerala and has not accepted foreign citizenship

Includes individuals with Kerala-born ancestor who has not relinquished Indian citizenship

Those who voluntarily relinquished Indian citizenship not eligible

Card becomes void if holder later gives up citizenship

अत्रार्थं जर्गी ह्य

इदं च रक्तं त्रिस्रं श्रुत्वा
अत्रार्थं प्रणयं त्वं स ह्यत्र
इह

इदं च रक्तं इत्यत्र अत्रार्थं
श्रुत्वा अत्रार्थं प्रणयं त्वं
इत्यत्र

श्रुत्वा स इत्यत्र अत्रार्थं
प्रणयं त्वं इत्यत्र अत्रार्थं
इत्यत्र

अत्र रक्तं प्रणयं त्वं इत्यत्र
इत्यत्र श्रुत्वा अत्रार्थं



- Consider the following statements regarding the Kerala Nativity Card Bill:
- It grants Indian citizenship to eligible applicants.
- The Nativity Card becomes void if the holder relinquishes Indian citizenship.
- The Bill includes persons born outside Kerala to Keralite parents.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

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9. Awards & Honours

10. Sports

11. Banking & Financial Market

12. Defence

13. Appointments & Resignations

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Thank you 😊