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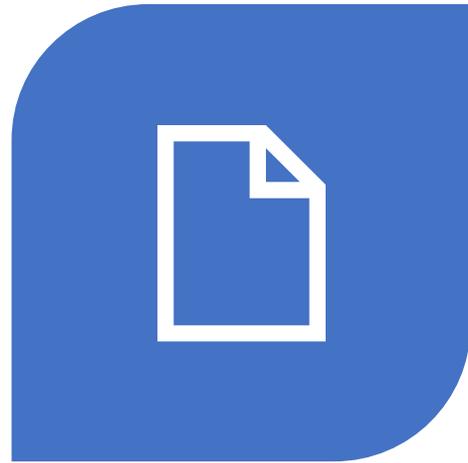
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10 MCQ QUIZ

2 “Success is built daily, not achieved suddenly.”

'India studying implications of U.S. tariff moves'

Decision against Trump's reciprocal tariffs renders trade deals one sided, say analysts

Ruling would prompt countries to re-examine deals with the U.S., and India should do the same, they say

Trump hikes 10% tariffs announced after the court ruling to 15% 'effective immediately'

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
NEW DELHI

While the U.S. Supreme Court has struck down the reciprocal tariffs imposed by President Donald Trump on various countries, including India, several other tariffs remain that continue to hurt various sectors, trade analysts and export data show.

In a February 20 ruling, the court held that Mr. Trump's use of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to impose tariffs on other countries exceeded his authority as President, and so struck down the duties. However, Mr. Trump soon announced that the U.S. would impose a temporary 150-day 10% baseline tariff on all imports from Febru-

ary 24 under Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974. This Section of the Act empowers the President to "address certain fundamental international payment problems through surcharges and other special import restrictions", according to a White House factsheet.

In a Truth Social post on Saturday, Mr. Trump said he would be hiking the 10% tariff to the "fully allowed, and legally tested, 15% level", effective immediately.

In a statement on Saturday, the Commerce and Industry Ministry said it had "noted" the U.S. Supreme Court's judgment, but did not clarify what would happen to India's interim agreement with Washington.

"We have noted the U.S. Supreme Court judgment on tariffs yesterday," it

Cost of trade

While the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Trump's reciprocal tariffs under the IEEPA, import duties remain under other laws

- New **15% tariff** on all goods imports to the U.S. for 150 days under Section 122 of the **Trade Act of 1974**
- A **50% tariff** on imports of steel and aluminium under Section 232 of the **U.S. Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



Aluminium and steel form the fourth-largest group of exports for India to the U.S., making up nearly 66% of total exports in December 2025

said. "We are studying all these developments for their implications."

Trade analysts said the ruling would prompt countries that have trade deals with the U.S. to re-examine them, and called for India to do the same regarding its pact that is yet to be signed.

"The ruling invalidates country-specific 'recipro-

cal tariffs' and fentanyl-linked duties imposed on imports from major trading partners," Ajay Srivastava, founder of the think-tank Global Trade Research Initiative, said. "The decision effectively renders recent trade deals by the U.S. with the U.K., Japan, the EU, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam and India one-sided and useless."

Put U.S. deal on hold, renegotiate it, says Congress

NEW DELHI

Following the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling, the Congress on Saturday asked the Narendra Modi-led government to put the India-U.S. interim trade agreement on hold and renegotiate its terms. » PAGE 4

Partner countries may now find reasons to dump these deals.

The U.S. also has other tariffs in place, such as those under Section 232 of the U.S. Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

"It would need to be seen how President Trump could still use other laws like Section 232 to enhance/keep tariffs for co-

vered products outside of this decision," Krishan Arora, Partner and Indirect Tax and India Investment Roadmap Leader at Grant Thornton Bharat, said.

Under the Section 232 tariffs, the U.S. has imposed a 50% tariff on imports of steel and aluminium. These tariffs will remain, and data shows they could continue to have an impact on India.

Aluminium and steel exports, taken together, form the fourth-largest group of exports for India to the U.S. Exports to the U.S. of these items fell nearly 66% in December 2025, as per the latest trade data, in response to the tariffs.

'De minimis' tariffs

In August 2025, the U.S. suspended the 'de minimis' exemptions, which had

granted imports of items valued at less than \$800 per person per day. This meant that the import of such items – ranging from textiles to toys, cosmetics, and electronic accessories – would attract the country-specific duties based on their origin.

Following the U.S. Supreme Court's decision, Mr. Trump issued an executive order saying that he has determined "it is still necessary and appropriate to suspend duty-free *de minimis* treatment".

This has an impact on India because a number of small exporters and e-commerce players used this *de minimis* route to send items to customers in the U.S. on a duty-free basis.

TRUMP ON DEAL WITH INDIA
» PAGE 4

1 Background of the Issue

- The U.S. Supreme Court struck down former President Donald Trump's reciprocal tariffs imposed under IEEPA.

अमेरिकी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने पूर्व राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप द्वारा IEEPA के तहत लगाए गए पारस्परिक शुल्कों को रद्द कर दिया।

- However, other tariffs under Section 122 (Trade Act 1974) and Section 232 (Trade Expansion Act 1962) remain in force.

हालाँकि, व्यापार अधिनियम 1974 की धारा 122 और व्यापार विस्तार अधिनियम 1962 की धारा 232 के तहत लगाए गए अन्य शुल्क अभी भी लागू हैं।

- Trump announced an increase of 10% tariff to 15% "effective immediately."

ट्रंप ने 10% शुल्क को बढ़ाकर 15% "तुरंत प्रभाव से" करने की घोषणा की।

2 Cost of Trade – Key Tariff Details

- 15% tariff on all goods imports under Section 122.

धारा 122 के तहत सभी आयातित वस्तुओं पर 15% शुल्क।

- 50% tariff on steel and aluminium under Section 232.

धारा 232 के तहत इस्पात और एल्युमिनियम पर 50% शुल्क।

- Aluminium and steel form India's 4th largest export group to the U.S.

एल्युमिनियम और इस्पात भारत के अमेरिका को निर्यात का चौथा सबसे बड़ा समूह है।

- These exports fell nearly 66% in December 2025 due to tariff impact.

दिसंबर 2025 में इन निर्यातों में लगभग 66% की गिरावट आई।

3 Political Impact

- Indian opposition (Congress) demanded renegotiation of interim trade deals.

कांग्रेस ने अंतरिम व्यापार समझौते को रोकने और पुनः वार्ता की मांग की।

- Countries may re-examine bilateral deals with the U.S.

देश अमेरिका के साथ अपने द्विपक्षीय समझौतों की पुनः समीक्षा कर सकते हैं।

- Reflects rising protectionism in global trade.

यह वैश्विक व्यापार में बढ़ते संरक्षणवाद को दर्शाता है।

4 Economic Impact

- Higher tariffs increase cost of exports, reduce competitiveness.

उच्च शुल्क निर्यात लागत बढ़ाते हैं और प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता घटाते हैं।

- Small exporters and e-commerce players affected due to suspension of "de minimis" exemptions.

'डी मिनिमिस' छूट हटने से छोटे निर्यातक और ई-कॉमर्स प्रभावित हुए।

- Could widen trade tensions and disrupt supply chains.

इससे व्यापार तनाव बढ़ सकता है और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला बाधित हो सकती है।

5 Historical Context

- Section 232 was earlier used by Trump in 2018 to impose steel/aluminium tariffs citing national security.

धारा 232 का उपयोग 2018 में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के आधार पर इस्पात/एल्युमिनियम शुल्क लगाने हेतु किया गया था।

- Similar tariff wars occurred during the U.S.–China trade war (2018–2020).

2018–2020 के दौरान अमेरिका-चीन व्यापार युद्ध में भी इसी प्रकार के शुल्क लगाए गए थे।

- WTO principles discourage unilateral tariff hikes beyond bound rates.

WTO सिद्धांत बाउंड रेट से अधिक एकतरफा शुल्क वृद्धि को हतोत्साहित करते हैं।

6 Geographical Impact

- Major impact on Indian steel hubs like Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat.
ओडिशा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात जैसे इस्पात उत्पादन केंद्र प्रभावित होंगे।
 - U.S. Midwest manufacturing and construction sectors also impacted.
अमेरिका के मिडवेस्ट के विनिर्माण और निर्माण क्षेत्र भी प्रभावित होंगे।
-

Consider the following statements:

1. Section 232 of the U.S. Trade Expansion Act allows tariffs on national security grounds.
2. IEEPA empowers the U.S. President only during war declared by Congress.
3. Steel and aluminium exports are among India's top export groups to the U.S.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

85 countries, 3 bodies sign New Delhi Declaration for equitable AI at Summit

Aroon Deep
NEW DELHI

Eighty-five countries and three international organisations signed the New Delhi Declaration at the AI Impact Summit, a day after the event's scheduled conclusion, as officials sought to expand the signatory list to achieve as broad a consensus as possible.

"Guided by the principle of *Sarvajan Hitaya, Sarvajan Sukhaya* (Welfare for all, Happiness for all), the Declaration underscores that the benefits of AI must be equitably shared across humanity," the government said in a statement regarding the declaration.

Major participants, including the United States and China, endorsed the document.

As with the 2023 G20 Summit, the road to consensus was paved with non-binding and voluntary commitments.

Democratising AI

While the declaration does mention AI safety and trust – issues that the U.S. in particular rejected during last year's Paris discussions – its commitments lean heavily on knowledge sharing.

The 900-word statement offers a "Charter for the Democratic Diffusion of AI" as a "voluntary and non-binding framework to promote access to foundational AI resources, support locally relevant innovation, and strengthen resilient AI ecosystems



Union Minister Piyush Goyal with U.S. Ambassador to India Sergio Gor, Bhutan Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay, OpenAI CEO Sam Altman, and other dignitaries on the sidelines of the AI Impact Summit, in New Delhi on Friday. ANI

While the declaration does mention AI safety and trust, its commitments lean on knowledge sharing

while respecting national laws."

It also introduces a Global AI Impact Commons – described as a voluntary initiative – to exhibit AI use cases for governments to draw inspiration from.

Human capital

On security and trust, the statement says, "Advancing secure, trustworthy and robust AI is foundational to building trust and maximising societal and economic benefits. Noting that deepening our understanding of the potential security aspects remains important, we recognise the importance of security in AI systems, industry-led voluntary measures, and

the adoption of technical solutions, and appropriate policy frameworks that enable innovation while promoting public interest throughout the AI's lifecycle."

The statement also emphasised that achieving "the full promise of AI requires equipping individuals with relevant skills by expanding AI human resource development, specific initiatives on education, AI workforce development, training of public officials, enhancing public awareness of AI capabilities, increasing AI literacy, as well as upgrading vocational and training ecosystems."

"We take note of the voluntary guiding principles for reskilling in the age of AI and the playbook on AI workforce development, which would support participants in preparation for a future AI-driven economy," the statement added.

- Eighty-five countries and three international organisations signed the New Delhi Declaration at the AI Impact Summit.

पचासी देशों और तीन अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनों ने एआई इम्पैक्ट समिट में नई दिल्ली घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर किए।

- The declaration aims to ensure equitable and inclusive benefits of Artificial Intelligence.

यह घोषणा कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के लाभों को न्यायसंगत और समावेशी बनाने का लक्ष्य रखती है।

- The guiding principle is "Sarvajan Hitaya, Sarvajan Sukhaya" (Welfare for all, Happiness for all).

मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत है "सर्वजन हिताय, सर्वजन सुखाय"।

- Major participants included the United States and China.

मुख्य प्रतिभागियों में अमेरिका और चीन शामिल थे।

2 Nature of Declaration

- The commitments are voluntary and non-binding in nature.

यह प्रतिबद्धताएँ स्वैच्छिक और गैर-बाध्यकारी प्रकृति की हैं।

- It introduces the concept of a Global AI Impact Commons for sharing AI use cases.

यह वैश्विक एआई इम्पैक्ट कॉमन्स की अवधारणा प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें एआई उपयोग मामलों को साझा किया जाएगा।

- Emphasis is placed on knowledge sharing rather than strict regulatory enforcement.

कठोर विनियमन के बजाय ज्ञान-साझाकरण पर जोर दिया गया है।

3 Key Themes

A. Democratising AI

- Promote access to foundational AI resources.

मौलिक एआई संसाधनों तक पहुँच को बढ़ावा देना।

- Strengthen resilient AI ecosystems.

मजबूत और लचीले एआई पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का निर्माण।

B. Safety and Trust

- Advancing secure, trustworthy and robust AI systems.

सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और सुदृढ़ एआई प्रणालियों को बढ़ावा देना।

- Adoption of technical safeguards and appropriate policy frameworks.

तकनीकी सुरक्षा उपायों और उपयुक्त नीतिगत ढाँचे को अपनाना।

C. Human Capital Development

- Expanding AI literacy and workforce development.

एआई साक्षरता और कार्यबल विकास का विस्तार।

- Training public officials and upgrading vocational ecosystems.

लोक अधिकारियों का प्रशिक्षण और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण तंत्र का उन्नयन।

- Reskilling for an AI-driven economy.

एआई-आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए पुनः कौशल विकास।

4 Political Significance

- Demonstrates India's leadership in global AI governance.

यह वैश्विक एआई शासन में भारत की नेतृत्व क्षमता दर्शाता है।

- Builds on India's G20 2023 digital public infrastructure agenda.

यह भारत की G20 2023 डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पहल को आगे बढ़ाता है।

- Promotes multipolar AI governance rather than dominance by a few tech powers.

कुछ तकनीकी शक्तियों के प्रभुत्व के बजाय बहुध्रुवीय एआई शासन को बढ़ावा देता है।

5 Economic Significance

- AI expected to add trillions to global GDP by 2030.

2030 तक एआई से वैश्विक GDP में खरबों डॉलर की वृद्धि की संभावना।

- Encourages inclusive AI growth benefiting developing countries.

विकासशील देशों को लाभान्वित करने वाली समावेशी एआई वृद्धि को प्रोत्साहन।

- Supports startups and digital innovation ecosystems.

स्टार्टअप और डिजिटल नवाचार पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को समर्थन।

6 Historical Context

- 2023 Paris AI Safety Summit focused strongly on AI risks and regulation.

2023 पेरिस एआई सेफ्टी समिट में एआई जोखिम और विनियमन पर अधिक जोर था।

- EU AI Act (2024) is the first comprehensive AI regulation globally.

यूरोपीय संघ का एआई अधिनियम (2024) विश्व का पहला व्यापक एआई कानून है।

- UNESCO adopted Recommendation on AI Ethics in 2021.

यूनेस्को ने 2021 में एआई नैतिकता पर सिफारिश अपनाई।

Consider the following statements:

1. The New Delhi Declaration on AI is legally binding on all signatory countries.
2. The declaration emphasises knowledge sharing and equitable AI access.
3. UNESCO adopted a global AI ethics recommendation in 2021.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

What are the key takeaways from AI summit?

What does the New Delhi Declaration say? How many countries are signatories? What were the goals? What is the aim of the Global AI Impact Commons? Apart from Reliance and the Adani Group, which companies have announced investments in domestic AI?

Aroon Deep

The story so far:

The AI Impact Summit from February 16-20 attracted lakhs of visitors, with high-profile AI executives and heads of state visiting New Delhi. On Saturday, 88 countries and international organisations signed the New Delhi Declaration on AI, which stresses that the technology must be democratised to make a difference.

Since when are AI summits being held?

Since 2023, dozens of countries have participated in annual gatherings to discuss AI. In its first instalment in Bletchley Park, the U.K. hosted a small dialogue on safety, where India was represented by then Minister of State for Electronics and Information Technology Rajeev Chandrasekhar. There is no international organisation that convenes these gatherings as of now – participating countries have generally passed on the baton for the following year's summit. 2024's edition was held in Seoul, and the last AI Action Summit was held in Paris in February 2025, with Prime Minister Narendra Modi co-chairing the edition with President Emmanuel Macron. In the Paris summit, the multilateral AI dialogue saw a significant shift, with U.S. Vice-President J.D. Vance vocally rejecting a safety-first approach, instead emphasising innovation and unrestrained investment into frontier research and commercialisation of the technology.

What were the India-hosted summit's goals?

For India's turn, the government advanced a key set of priorities: that AI's capabilities must be available to as many people as possible; more work must be done to make it relevant in the

The summit is expected to catalyse long-term international partnerships

Global South, such as by expanding representation for languages that have been under-represented in the training of western LLMs (large language models); and that the technology should be "safe and trusted".

On the domestic front, the government sought to project India as an attractive destination for AI infrastructure and research, drum up investor sentiment for putting money into AI, and for encouraging the technology's already-enthusiastic adoption in India, especially in fields such as healthcare, agriculture and education. The names of the working groups convened for this purpose reflect some of these priorities: human capital, inclusion for social empowerment, safe and trusted AI, resilience, innovation, and efficiency, science, democratising AI resources, and AI for economic development and social good.

What were the outcomes of the summit?

The government says that the summit attracted over five lakh visitors, a record that easily surpassed the attendance of the G20 summit in 2023. The government also touted \$250 billion in investment commitments, as well as \$20 billion in commitments for frontier deep tech research. The event also hosted over 500 individual discussions, with speakers from around the world. During the summit, India joined the U.S.-led Pax Silica initiative, which seeks to build a network of like-minded countries opposed to concentration of power in electronics manufacturing and critical minerals. India also achieved broad consensus among 88 countries and international organisations for the New Delhi Declaration on AI, which was signed by the U.S., China, France, and several other countries who are key for the development and deployment of AI at present.

The event saw the long-anticipated launch of India's first domestically trained multi-billion parameter LLMs by Sarvam AI. Sarvam is a Bengaluru-based firm that enjoys millions of dollars in private equity investment as well as government support in subsidised access to computing resources under the IndiaAI Mission. The firm says its models are efficient, and beat comparable models at many benchmarks. It has announced that its models will be open source, and after the summit, launched a chatbot interface in beta to interact with its LLMs.

The event was also plagued by a series of setbacks almost every day. On the opening day – three days before the plenary with the heads of state and keynotes by figures like OpenAI CEO Sam Altman and Google CEO Sundar Pichai – organisers were overwhelmed by an unexpected number of participants. Security and logistics

issues abounded, with significant traffic snarls delaying even some speakers from making it to their discussions. On the second day, an exhibitor at the summit's concurrent expo, Galgotias University, passed off a Chinese-made robot as their students' creation. The wide publicity to this caused significant embarrassment to the organisers, who ordered the university to vacate the premises. And on Friday, a group of Indian Youth Congress members stormed the expo, revealing hidden T-shirts and chanting, "Modi is Compromised," before being apprehended by the police. The Delhi Police has apprehended the protesters, and is investigating the protest.

What were the investment commitments?

Reliance Industries Ltd. announced commitments of ₹10 lakh crore in domestic AI, only slightly more than the Adani Group's similar commitment. Google gave a few fresh details about its existing \$15 billion investment in data centre and AI projects in India, such as a subsea cable system that would directly connect India and the U.S. The event also saw high-profile pacts between OpenAI and the Tata Group, along with another agreement between Anthropic and Infosys. OpenAI said it would lease 100 megawatts of data centre capacity from Tata's HyperVault, and provide its advanced models to the firm's employees. The pacts were notable due to the stock price damage that both firms took after Anthropic's latest coding LLM shocked investors with its advanced capabilities. Yotta Data Services, a domestic data centre operator, announced \$2 billion in data centre infrastructure build-out, with graphics processing units from Nvidia.

What does the New Delhi Declaration say?

The declaration is broadly in line with India's stated multilateral priorities when organising the summit. Nearly all commitments are described in the statement as "voluntary" and "non-binding," encouraging wider participation. These include a charter for the "democratic diffusion" of AI; a "Global AI Impact Commons," which would serve as a database of use cases for countries to draw inspiration from; a "Trusted AI Commons," described as a "repository of tools, benchmarks, and best practices [that supports the] development of secure and trustworthy AI systems"; an "International Network of AI for Science Institutions" which would link technical institutes around the world; an "AI for Social Empowerment Platform"; an "AI Workforce Development Playbook and Reskilling Principles," and "Guiding Principles on Resilient and Efficient AI." The summit is expected to catalyse long-term international partnerships and position AI as a key driver of economic growth," the government said in a statement, adding that there was "broad-based global consensus on leveraging AI for economic growth and social good".



New route: PM Modi poses with Google CEO Sundar Pichai, OpenAI CEO Sam Altman, and other leaders at the AI summit, in Delhi on February 19. REUTERS

3 Key Outcomes of the Summit

- Over 5 lakh visitors attended — higher than G20 2023 summit participation.

5 लाख से अधिक लोगों ने भाग लिया — जो G20 2023 से अधिक था।

- \$250 billion in overall investment commitments.

कुल \$250 बिलियन के निवेश वादे।

- \$20 billion committed for frontier deep-tech research.

\$20 बिलियन अग्रिम प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान हेतु।

- India joined the U.S.-led Pax Silicon Initiative (electronics & critical minerals network).

भारत अमेरिका-नेतृत्व वाले Pax Silicon Initiative में शामिल हुआ।

- Launch of India's first domestically trained multi-billion parameter LLM "Sarvam AI".

भारत का पहला स्वदेशी मल्टी-बिलियन पैरामीटर LLM "Sarvam AI" लॉन्च हुआ।

4 Investment Announcements

- Reliance Industries committed ₹10 lakh crore in domestic AI.
रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज ने ₹10 लाख करोड़ के घरेलू एआई निवेश की घोषणा की।
 - Adani Group made similar large-scale AI infrastructure commitments.
अडानी समूह ने भी बड़े स्तर पर एआई निवेश की प्रतिबद्धता जताई।
 - Google announced \$15 billion for AI and data centres in India.
गूगल ने भारत में एआई और डेटा सेंटर हेतु \$15 बिलियन निवेश की घोषणा की।
 - OpenAI signed agreements with Tata Group; Anthropic partnered with Infosys.
ओपनएआई ने टाटा समूह से समझौता किया; एंथ्रोपिक ने इन्फोसिस के साथ साझेदारी की।
 - Yotta Data Services announced \$2 billion data infrastructure expansion.
योत्ता डेटा सर्विसेज ने \$2 बिलियन डेटा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर विस्तार की घोषणा की।
-

5 What Does the New Delhi Declaration Say?

- Commitments are voluntary and non-binding.

प्रतिबद्धताएँ स्वैच्छिक और गैर-बाध्यकारी हैं।

- Introduces Global AI Impact Commons (repository of AI use cases).

Global AI Impact Commons की स्थापना (एआई उपयोग मामलों का भंडार)।

- Establishment of Trusted AI Commons for benchmarks and tools.

Trusted AI Commons – टूल्स और बेंचमार्क हेतु।

- AI Workforce Development Playbook and Reskilling Principles.

एआई कार्यबल विकास और पुनः कौशल सिद्धांत।

- Guiding Principles on Resilient and Efficient AI.

लचीले और कुशल एआई हेतु मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत।

Initiative	Nature	Focus Area	स्वरूप
New Delhi Declaration	Voluntary	Equitable & inclusive AI	द स्वयंसेवक हित ह
EU AI Act	Binding	Risk regulation	इ भिन्न श्रमकरण
Paris AI Summit	Political	Safety emphasis	द सुरक्षा
UNESCO AI Ethics	Normative	Human rights AI	द मानव अधिकार

Consider the following statements:

1. The New Delhi Declaration on AI is legally binding on signatories.
2. The summit introduced the concept of Global AI Impact Commons.
3. Reliance Industries announced ₹10 lakh crore investment in domestic AI.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

AI SUMMIT PROTEST
PM accuses Congress of 'shameless politics'
NEWS • PAGE 5

HOSPITAL SHIP
Greenland says 'no thanks' to President Trump's offer
WORLD • PAGE 14

SECURITY BREACH
Armed intruder shot dead on Trump estate
WORLD • PAGE 14

STRATEGIC SHIFT
From back office to global brain trust
India's GCG 4.0 era of high-end R&D, Agetic AI
EDITORIAL • PAGE 9

DOMINANT DISPLAY
South Africa proves too strong for India
SPORTS • PAGE 16

INSIDE

Russian barrage pounds energy, rail in Ukraine
KVF: Russia fired scores of missiles and drones at targets across Ukraine on Sunday, crashing into energy and rail infrastructure and residential buildings, just two days before the fourth anniversary of the all-out invasion. • PAGE 18

3 JEM terrorists gunned down in Kishwar Army
BRIEFING: Three Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Millat terrorists were gunned down in an encounter with security forces in Kishwar district of Jammu and Kashmir on Sunday, the Army said. They said police suggests that one of the dead is a JEM commander. • PAGE 4

ID names eight priority areas it will focus on
NEW DELHI: The ID has identified eight focus areas for coordinated action, including tracking of foreign assets, misuse of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, trade based money laundering, cyber fraud, illegal online gambling, drug financing, and foreign interference through illicit funding. • PAGE 4

8 'linked to terror outfits' arrested by Delhi Police
NEW DELHI: A special cell of the Delhi police has arrested eight persons with alleged links to terror outfits based in Pakistan and Bangladesh, the police said Sunday. Six of the suspects were arrested from Tamil Nadu and two from West Bengal. One of them is a native of West Bengal and the remaining are said to be Bangladeshi nationals. • PAGE 6

MLA arrested for bribery sent to judicial custody
BENGALURU: Shrinivasa MLA and BJP leader Chandu Lamani, arrested by the Suburban Police while allegedly taking a bribe, was brought to Bengaluru on Sunday. He was produced before the judge of the Special Court of Magistrate for criminal cases against former and present MPs and MLAs at his residence. • PAGE 2

Nations facing tariffs must unionise, says Lula

Brazilian President pitches for UN seats; speaks of lessons learned from PM Manmohan in 2005 | Brazil and India were the two highest tariffed countries by the U.S., hit with 50% duties each | Small countries negotiating individually always lose, the Global South must act together, he says

Suhassni Halder
NEW DELHI

Instead of negotiating with the U.S. on tariffs separately, countries should form "negotiating blocs", Brazil's President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva said here on Sunday, advocating for "unions" of those suffering from the tariffs.

Mr. Lula, himself a trade union leader in the 1980s before he founded Brazil's ruling Workers Party, said that while he did not wish to comment on the latest workings of the U.S., where the Supreme Court struck down the tariffs imposed globally by President Donald Trump, last year, he hoped that all nations would be "treated equally" by the U.S. on the issue.

"I want to tell the U.S. President that we don't

want a new Cold War. We don't want interference in any other country, we want all countries to be treated equally," Mr. Lula said, answering questions from presspersons at the end of his four-day visit to Delhi.

Brazil and India were the two highest tariffed countries by the U.S., slapped with 50% duties on exports each, and face tariff threats from Mr. Trump over their membership of the BRICS grouping, trade with Iran, and imports of Russian oil. Neither country has thus far concluded a trade deal with the U.S. Mr. Lula, who is expected to visit Washington next month, said he hopes to put all outstanding issues with the U.S. "on the table" for Mr. Trump.

"When a small country negotiates with a bigger country, the agreement

will always be harmful for the smaller country. This is the experience that I bring from the trade union and labour movement, to negotiate with the employer, all workers must get together and confront the company policy. If they do it individually, they all lose," he said, likening international trade to "big trade union negotiations, adding that countries in the Global South, as well as others must "act together" in negotiating with global powers.

Mr. Lula also referred to UN Security Council reforms, the Global South, and the Council for India, Brazil, and others.

"Why is India not a permanent member of the UN Security Council, a country that has 1.4 billion people? Why Brazil is not there at the UN Security Council," he said, adding others such as Germany, Mexico, Nigeria and Egypt as well to the list. He said that as a result, the UN today does not have much efficacy.

"UN is capable of making a diagnosis but it doesn't have the capability to prescribe the medication or do the treatment," he said.

He said India had taught him some lessons in economic management, recounting a story from his visit to India in 2005, shortly after he became President, when he was hosted by then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

"It was in India in 2005 that, for the very first time, I perceived the importance



Classmate Suhassni Halder (left) with Lula (right) and Modi (center) on Saturday.

Stealing the spotlight



Alan Mulvaney, Farhan Akhtar, Lakshmi Priya Devi and Rishi Sahu pose with the award for children's and family film for being at the 79th Filmfare Awards (left to right) on Sunday. (AP photo)

Pakistan launches border strikes on Afghanistan, says 70 militants killed

Associated Press
KABUL

Pakistan's military killed at least 70 militants in strikes along the border with Afghanistan early Sunday, targeting what it described as hideouts of Pakistani militants it blamed for recent attacks inside the country, a Minister said.

Talib Ghazni, Pakistan's Deputy Interior Minister, said Sunday that at least 70 militants were killed in the strikes. He is fired no evidence.

Pakistan's state-run media later reported the militants later on Sunday and said that at least 70 militants were killed in the strikes. He is fired no evidence.

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In civilians killed
Afghan government spokesperson Zabihullah Mujahid earlier on Sunday said the attacks "killed and wounded civilians in eastern Afghanistan were hit, including a religious madrasa and multiple civilian homes."

The attack called the strikes a violation of Afghanistan's airspace and said that people were killed and several others wounded.

The Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs summoned Pakistan's Ambassador to Kabul and demanded a note of protest over the Pakistani strikes.

On Sunday, villagers were seen clearing rubble

Modi's upcoming visit to Israel getting entangled in its testy domestic politics

Devs Tost of India
JERUSALEM

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's upcoming Israel visit is getting entangled in the domestic politics of the West Asian country, with Opposition leader Vair Lapid threatening to boycott his parliamentary address unless the Supreme Court chief is invited for it, as per convention.

Mr. Modi is expected to arrive in Israel on Wednesday, for a two-day visit, during which he is likely to address the Knesset (Israeli Parliament) and meet Israeli Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and President Isaac Herzog.

Mr. Lapid has insisted that Supreme Court President Uzaia Amit be invited to the Knesset when Mr. Modi addresses the House. Sources in the Opposition maintain that it is not a call for a boycott, but the government is "intentionally trying to force us into a election as court President in January 2025, Justice Minister Yoav Levin has refused to recognise his authority, meet him or address him as head of the court. The State (executive) has also not published his name as the Chief Justice, as required by the law."

This has led to Mr. Amit's exclusion from multiple Knesset events — including addresses by U.S. President Donald Trump and other world leaders — to which he would have traditionally been invited.

Two weeks ago, the Opposition boycotted a Knesset session to celebrate the 7th anniversary of the State of Israel with an important friend of ours... that is his choice. An unfortunate, wrong choice, and I hope he will reverse it," Mr. Citani posted on X, calling such threats "illegitimate weapons in an internal political struggle."

The speaker also called upon the Opposition leader to explain to the Israeli government why he did not choose to boycott appearances by Argentinian President Javier Milei and Mr. Trump, "even though justice Amit was not invited" to their speeches.

"Looking forward to visit" • PAGE 6



Prime Minister Narendra Modi is likely to address the Knesset and meet his Israeli counterpart Benjamin Netanyahu during the visit.

Nations facing tariffs must unionise, says Lula

Brazilian President pitches for UN seats; speaks of lessons learned from PM Manmohan in 2005

Brazil and India were the two highest tarified countries by the U.S., hit with 50% duties each

Small countries negotiating individually always lose, the Global South must act together, he says

Sahasini Haidar
NEW DELHI

Instead of negotiating with the U.S. on tariffs separately, countries should form "negotiating blocs", Brazil's President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva said here on Sunday, advocating for "unionisation" of those suffering from the tariffs.

Mr. Lula, himself a trade union leader in the 1980s before he founded Brazil's ruling Workers Party, said that while he did not wish to comment on the internal workings of the U.S. where the Supreme Court struck down the tariffs imposed globally by President Donald Trump, last year, he hoped that all countries would be "treated equally" by the U.S. on the issue.

"I want to tell the U.S. President that we don't

want a new Cold War. We don't want interference in any other country, we want all countries to be treated equally," Mr. Lula said, answering questions from presspersons at the end of his four-day visit to Delhi.

Brazil and India were the two highest tarified countries by the U.S., slapped with 50% duties on exports each, and face tariff threats from Mr. Trump over their membership of the BRICS grouping, trade with Iran, and imports of Russian oil. Neither country has thus far concluded a trade deal with the U.S. Mr. Lula, who is expected to visit Washington next month, said he hopes to put all outstanding issues with the U.S. "on the table" for Mr. Trump.

"When a small country negotiates with a bigger country, the agreement



Close ties: Narendra Modi with Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva in New Delhi on Saturday. PTI

will always be harmful for the smaller country. This is the experience that I bring from the trade union and labour movement. To negotiate with the employer, all workers must get together and confront the

company policy. If they do it individually, they all lose," he said, likening international trade to his trade union negotiations, adding that countries in the Global South, as well as others must "act together"

in negotiating with global superpowers.

'Need UNSC reforms'

Mr. Lula also called for UN Security Council reforms, and in particular, seats in the Council for India, Bra-

zil, and others.

"Why is India not a permanent member of the UN Security Council, a country that has 1.4 billion people? Why Brazil is not there at the UN Security Council," he said, adding others such as Germany, Mexico, Nigeria and Egypt as well to the list. He said that as a result, the UN today does not have much efficacy.

"UN is capable of making a diagnosis but it doesn't have the capability to prescribe medication or do the treatment," he said.

He said India had taught him some lessons in economic management, recounting a story from his visit to India in 2005, during his previous tenure as President, when he was hosted by then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

"It was in India in 2005 that, for the very first time, I perceived the importance

of having international hard currency reserves," he said, adding that he was impressed that India had then amassed \$100 billion in reserves. He said he had committed to do the same in Brazil, eventually building reserves of \$360 billion and Brazil moved from being a debtor to the IMF to a creditor, which he called a "transformative experience" for Brazil.

Mr. Lula recounted some personal memories as well, while speaking about his talks in Delhi which ended with agreements on critical mineral cooperation, steel mining and digital partnership. He said that he was touched that his favourite Brazilian songs were played during the official banquet lunch with Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the dinner hosted by President Droupadi Murmu.

1 Background of the Statement

- Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva called for countries facing U.S. tariffs to “unionise” and negotiate collectively.

ब्राज़ील के राष्ट्रपति लुइज़ इनासियो लूला दा सिल्वा ने अमेरिका के शुल्कों से प्रभावित देशों से सामूहिक रूप से बातचीत करने का आह्वान किया।

- He argued that small countries negotiating individually always lose against larger powers.

उन्होंने कहा कि छोटे देश जब अलग-अलग बातचीत करते हैं तो बड़ी शक्तियों के सामने हार जाते हैं।

- Brazil and India were reportedly among the highest tariffed countries by the U.S., facing 50% duties.

ब्राज़ील और भारत अमेरिका द्वारा सर्वाधिक शुल्क लगाए गए देशों में थे, जिन पर 50% तक शुल्क लगाया गया।

2 Core Arguments by Lula

- Countries should form “negotiating blocs” instead of bilateral isolated talks.

देशों को अलग-अलग द्विपक्षीय वार्ता के बजाय “बातचीत समूह” बनाने चाहिए।

- Emphasis on Global South solidarity.

वैश्विक दक्षिण की एकजुटता पर जोर।

- Opposition to a “new Cold War” and geopolitical division.

नए शीत युद्ध और भू-राजनीतिक ध्रुवीकरण का विरोध।

3 Link with BRICS & Trade Politics

- Tariff pressures were linked to BRICS membership and trade ties with Iran and Russia.

शुल्क दबाव को BRICS सदस्यता और ईरान-रूस के साथ व्यापार से जोड़ा गया।

- Reflects growing trade weaponisation in geopolitics.

यह भू-राजनीति में व्यापार को हथियार के रूप में उपयोग करने की प्रवृत्ति दर्शाता है।

- Strengthens push for de-dollarisation and alternative financial systems within BRICS.

BRICS के भीतर डी-डॉलराइजेशन और वैकल्पिक वित्तीय प्रणाली की मांग को बल मिलता है।

4 UNSC Reform Demand

- Lula renewed call for UN Security Council reforms.

लूला ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद सुधार की मांग दोहराई।

- Advocated permanent membership for India and Brazil.

भारत और ब्राज़ील को स्थायी सदस्यता देने का समर्थन।

- Criticised current UNSC structure as outdated and ineffective.

वर्तमान UNSC संरचना को अप्रभावी और पुरानी बताया।

Strategy	Description	Advantage	Weakness
Bilateral Negotiation	One-to-one talks	Faster deals	Weak bargaining power
Trade Blocs (BRICS, G77)	Collective negotiation	Strong leverage	Complex coordination
WTO Multilateralism	Rules-based system	Legal protection	Slow dispute resolution

Consider the following statements:

1. Lula advocated that countries facing tariffs should negotiate individually.
2. Brazil and India were among the highest tariffed countries by the U.S.
3. Lula supported reforms in the UN Security Council including permanent seats for India and Brazil.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Stealing the spotlight



Alan McAlex, Farhan Akhtar, Lakshmi Priya Devi and Ritesh Sidhwani pose with the award for children's and family film for *Boong* at the 79th British Academy Film Awards (BAFTA) in London on Sunday. AP (REPORT ON PAGE 4)

BAFTA 2026 – 'One Battle
After Another

Category	Details
Film	'One Battle After Another' (Directed by Paul Thomas Anderson) 'अणु क्राय चर्चि घि २ षट्घ' (अणु क्राय चर्चि घि २ षट्घ : अणु क्राय चर्चि घि २ षट्घ)
Total Awards	6 Major Awards 6 अणु क्राय चर्चि घि २ षट्घ
Best Picture	Won अणु क्राय चर्चि घि २ षट्घ
Best Director	Paul Thomas Anderson अणु क्राय चर्चि घि २ षट्घ
Other Awards	Adapted Screenplay, Cinematography, Editing च अणु क्राय चर्चि घि २ षट्घ, अणु क्राय चर्चि घि २ षट्घ, अणु क्राय चर्चि घि २ षट्घ
Supporting Actor	Sean Penn अणु क्राय चर्चि घि २ षट्घ
Nominations	14 Nominations 14 अणु क्राय चर्चि घि २ षट्घ
Oscar Impact	Strengthened position as strong Oscar contender च अणु क्राय चर्चि घि २ षट्घ

Film / Artist

Award Won

'Sinners'

3 Awards – Original Screenplay, Musical Score,
Supporting Actress (Wunmi Mosaku) 3 **BAFTA**
– **Best Screenplay**, **Best Music**, **Best Supporting Actress**

'Frankenstein' (Dir: Guillermo del Toro)

3 Awards – Production Design, Costume
Design, Hair & Make-up 3 **BAFTA** – **Best Production Design**,
Best Costume Design, **Best Hair & Make-up**

'Hamnet'

Best British Film **BAFTA** **Best British Film**

Jessie Buckley

Best Actress (for Agnes Hathaway role) **BAFTA**
Best Actress

Robert Aramayo

Best Actor (for 'I Swear') **BAFTA** **Best Actor**

Topic

Key Fact

BAFTA Established

1947 1947 रविवार

Headquarters

London, United Kingdom लंदन, गणराज्य संयुक्त

Equivalent Award in USA

Academy Awards (Oscars) इंडस्ट्री अकादमी (ऑस्कर)

Indian BAFTA Winners (Past)

A.R. Rahman, Dev Patel (nominee/winner contexts)
डॉ. ए. आर. रहमान, देव पटेल



Vaishnavi Adkar Reaches Historic W100 Singles Final

Aspect	Details
Player	Vaishnavi Adkar वािशनावि अडकर
Age	21 years 21 वर्ष
Achievement	Reached W100 Singles Final (First Indian woman since 2009) W100 श्रृंखला में प्रवेश च रण्ड इन्टर्नल अचवह 2009 इंडियन वॉलेंटियरिस्ट प्रतियोगिता में प्रवेश
Tournament	ITF Women's Open, Bengaluru ए इन्डियन वॉलेंटियरिस्ट प्रतियोगिता में प्रवेश, बंगलूरु
Significance	Major breakthrough for Indian women's tennis प्रतियोगिता में प्रवेश रण्ड इन्टर्नल अचवह इन्डियन वॉलेंटियरिस्ट प्रतियोगिता में प्रवेश

Category	Details
Entry	Wildcard Entry जयशंकर प्रसाद
Initial Ranking	World No. 690 श्री C घण्टा 690
Final Result	Runner-up द. शंकर प्रसाद
Opponent in Final	Hanne Vandewinkel (Belgium, World No. 124) पेडु जयशंकर च (द. शंकर प्रसाद , श्री C घण्टा 124)
Final Score	6-0, 6-1 (Lost) 6-0, 6-1 (द. शंकर प्रसाद ल)
WTA Points Earned	65 Points 65 म. टंक शंकर
Prize Money	\$8,147 \$8,147 द. शंकर प्रसाद
Live Ranking Jump	Improved by 200+ places to around World No. 466 200+ त्रि. इह द. चक्र , चक्रण श्री C घण्टा 466

Topic

Last Indian Woman to Reach
W100+ Final

Governing Body

WTA

Details

Sania Mirza (2009) दुर्गाप्रशस्तिका
(2009)

International Tennis Federation
(ITF) शत्रुघ्नप्रशस्तिका दुर्गा दुर्गा

Women's Tennis Association
(Ranking Authority) रक्षाप्रशस्तिका दुर्गा दुर्गा
दुर्गा

Aspect

Details

Date of Birth

December 14, 2004 14 दिसंबर 2004

Birthplace

Pune, Maharashtra पुणे, महाराष्ट्र

Started Playing

Age 7 ---7 उमिर 7 व्ष

ITF Junior Ranking

No. 115 115 नंबर 115

Under-14 Achievement

India's No. 1 Under-14 Player भारत का नंबर 1 उमिर 14 तक का खिलाड़ी

Topic

Key Point

ITF

Governs international tennis tournaments below Grand Slam level
इस का प्रवर्द्धन है।
इस का प्रवर्द्धन है।

W100 Event

ITF Women's event with \$100,000 prize category \$100,000
इस का प्रवर्द्धन है।

Grand Slam Tournaments

Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon, US Open
उन्होंने इनमें से, अमेरिकन ओपन, ग्रैंड स्लैम

Sania Mirza

First Indian woman to win WTA singles title (2005 Hyderabad Open) 2005
इस का प्रवर्द्धन है।



Palamu Tiger Reserve Launches 'Vanjeevi Didi' Initiative

Component

Details

Type

Community-driven conservation programme

द्वारा चलाया गया है।

Implementing Division

South Division of PTR

Target Group

Educated rural women

Role

Forest ambassadors promoting biodiversity

protection

Core Aim

Reduce poaching and deforestation through

social awareness

Feature

Details

Selection

18 women from each of 17 villages 17 पंचायत
द्वारा 18 स्त्रीय सदस्य

Educational Background

College graduates / Higher education ब्रिड्ज
/ क्षत्र श्रेणी

Function

Motivate families to protect forests &
wildlife हरेणुसंरक्षण और वन्यजीव संरक्षण
संघर्ष

Expected Impact

Behavioral change within communities
संघर्ष रचना संघर्ष संघर्ष

Topic

Key Facts

Project Tiger

Launched in 1973 1973 रक्षणा

National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)

Apex body for tiger conservation भारत
द्वारा इह द्वाारा द्वारा

Biodiversity Act

Biological Diversity Act, 2002 न्द्वारा
श्रमण ल्प श्रमणग्रन्थ, 2002

Women in Conservation

Aligns with SDG 5 (Gender Equality) &
SDG 15 (Life on Land) SDG 5 ऋषि SDG
15 द्वारा ल्प

6 About Palamu Tiger Reserve

Feature	Details
State	Jharkhand झारखंड
Established	1974 (One of the first under Project Tiger) 1974 (प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर के शुरुआती रिजर्व में से एक)
River	North Koel River flows through it उत्तर कोयल नदी
Vegetation	Tropical dry deciduous forests उष्णकटिबंधीय शुष्क पर्णपाती वन
Wildlife	Bengal Tiger, Leopard, Elephant बंगाल टाइगर, तेंदुआ, हाथी



Vasai Cathedral Wins UNESCO Award for Conservation

Feature

Details

Era

16th Century Portuguese-era structure 16th शतक
इ.स. मध्ये बांधण्यात आलेले इमारत

Religious Importance

Spread of Catholicism in Maharashtra ख्रिश्चत धर्म
महाराष्ट्रात पसरवण्यासाठी बांधण्यात आलेली

Construction Style

Built without cement or bricks शिंपी व दारु
वापरून बांधण्यात आलेली इमारत

Technique Used

Mud-based traditional construction हंगळ
वापरून बांधण्यात आलेली इमारत

Structure Elements

Roof, façade, corridors, colonnade, carved interiors
दरवाजा, शिंपी, पत्रिका, बांधणी, छत, वदल, पत्रिका

Aspect	Details
Organised By	UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) (युनाइटेड नेशन्स एजुकेशनल, साइंटिफिक अन्ड कल्चरल ऑर्गनाइजेशन)
Asia-Pacific Awards	Recognises heritage conservation in Asia-Pacific region (एशिया-पैसिफिक क्षेत्र में वंशवैराग्य संरक्षण को मान्यता देना)
Established	2000 (सन् २०००)
Categories	Award of Merit, Honourable Mention, etc. (सन्मान पुरस्कार, बख्शिश, इत्यादि)

Topic

Details

UNESCO HQ

Paris, France पेरिस, फ्रान्स

Founded

1945 1945

World Heritage Convention

1972 1972

First Indian UNESCO Site

Ajanta Caves (1983) १ अजंता गुफाएँ (1983)

(no subject)

External

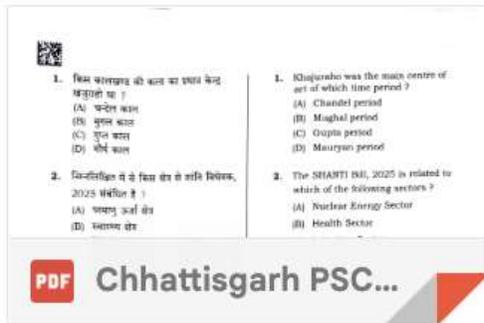
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2. The SHANTI Bill, 2025 is related to which of the following sectors ?

- (A) Nuclear Energy Sector
- (B) Health Sector
- (C) Irrigation Sector
- (D) National Highway Sector

10. What is the revised investment limit for small enterprises as per the Union Budget 2025-26 ?

- (A) ₹ 15 Crore (B) ₹ 25 Crore
- (C) ₹ 35 Crore (D) ₹ 50 Crore

12. Which is the correct order of top three positions achieved by the following States in 'Fiscal Health Index 2025' published by NITI Aayog ?

- i. Chhattisgarh
 - ii. Goa
 - iii. Odisha
- (A) (i), (ii), (iii) (B) (ii), (i), (iii)
(C) (iii), (ii), (i) (D) (iii), (i), (ii)

7. What was the theme of World Environment Day 2025 ?

- (A) Only One Earth
- (B) Solutions to Plastic Pollution
- (C) Beat Plastic Pollution
- (D) Ecosystem Restoration

8. Golden Quadrilateral National Highway Development Project connects which four big metro cities of India ?

- (A) Mumbai – Cochin – Jaipur – Kolkata
 - (B) Delhi – Mumbai – Chennai – Kolkata
 - (C) Delhi – Rajkot – Indore – Kolkata
 - (D) Chandigarh – Surat – Bengaluru – Mumbai
-

23. Which two ancient Indian texts have been inscribed in the UNESCO's Memory of the World Register in 2025 ?

- (A) Bhagvad Gita and Charak Samhita
- (B) Bhagvad Gita and Natya Shastra
- (C) Bhagvad Gita and Ramayan
- (D) Bhagvad Gita and Rigveda

24. Under the 'Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (appointment, conditions of service and terms of office) Act, 2023', who among the following is not included in the three-member Selection Committee constituted to recommend the name of India's Chief Election Commissioner ?

- (A) The Prime Minister of India
- (B) The Chief Justice of India
- (C) The Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
- (D) A Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister

30. Which of the following statements is/are correct about clean energy in India in the year 2025 ?

1. The installed capacity of bioenergy has reached 11.61 Gigawatt.
2. The small hydro power capacity has increased to 5.16 Gigawatt.
3. The large hydro power capacity has reached 50.91 Gigawatt.
4. The installed capacity of solar energy has reached 135.81 Gigawatt.

- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2
(C) Only 3 (D) All of the above

28. Arrange the following deficits given in the Union Budget 2025-26 in descending order of percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

- i. Effective Revenue Deficit
- ii. Fiscal Deficit
- iii. Primary Deficit
- iv. Revenue Deficit

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(B) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
(C) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
(D) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)

37. Which of the following products was the first to get a Geographical Indication (GI) tag in India ?

- (A) Darjeeling Tea
- (B) Banarasi Saree
- (C) Tirupati Laddu
- (D) Blue Pottery of Jaipur

38. Arrange the following projects in chronological order of their launch in India.

- 1. Project Cheetah
- 2. Project Lion
- 3. Project Elephant
- 4. Project Tiger

Code :

- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (B) 2, 1, 4, 3
- (C) 3, 2, 1, 4
- (D) 4, 3, 2, 1

41. In context of New Labour Code, consider the following statements and select the correct answer :

- i. 29 labour laws have been codified into 4 labour codes.
- ii. Employers must provide all workers above the age of 40 years with a free annual health check up.
- iii. Review of minimum wage in every 5 years.
- iv. Paid maternity leave of 24 weeks for women workers is mandatory.

- (A) (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - (B) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (D) (i), (ii) and (iv)
-

67. Based on the Chhattisgarh SDG District Level Progress Report 2023, match the SDG goals in Column – I with the top-performing districts in Column – II.

	Column – I		Column – II	
	1. Goal 05		a. Kabirdham	
	2. Goal 08		b. Raipur	
	3. Goal 10		c. Bilaspur	
	4. Goal 13		d. Raigarh	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(A)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(c)
(B)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(d)
(C)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(d)
(D)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(a)

63. Consider the following statements :

I. 75 Gram Panchayats of Surajpur district in Chhattisgarh declared as child marriage free Gram Panchayats.

II. This achievement is the outcome of district's flagship programme 'healthy woman, empowered families'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (A) Only (I)
 (B) Only (II)
 (C) Both (I) and (II)
 (D) Neither (I) nor (II)

82. Which of the following statements are not correct in the context of P.M. KUSUM Scheme ?

- i. This Scheme is to make the agriculture sector diesel free.
- ii. A provision of Rs. 326 crore has been made for this Scheme in the current budget (2025-26) of Chhattisgarh.
- iii. The Central Government provides subsidy upto 30% or 60% of the total cost for this Scheme.
- iv. Under this Scheme, Farmers can install solar power plants to 2 MW on barren/fallow land.

- (A) (iii) and (iv) (B) (ii) and (iv)
(C) (i) and (iv) (D) (ii) and (iii)

81. In the State Budget of Chhattisgarh 2025 – 26, the budget allocation respectively for PM-JANMAN Road Construction Yojana and Mukhya Mantri Samagra Grameen Yojana was

- (A) Rs. 500 Crores and Rs. 200 Crores
- (B) Rs. 3,200 Crores and Rs. 5,500 Crores
- (C) Rs. 875 Crores and Rs. 738 Crores
- (D) Rs. 3,500 Crores and Rs. 1,850 Crores

- 92.** What percentage of subsidy is given to small marginal and other farmers respectively for providing sprinkler sets and drip systems under PMKSY ?
- (A) 55% small marginal farmers,
45% other farmers
 - (B) 45% small marginal farmers,
55% other farmers
 - (C) 50% small marginal farmers,
40% other farmers
 - (D) 65% small marginal farmers,
55% other farmers

Word of the day

Peremptory:

offensively self-assured or given to exercising usually unwarranted power; not allowing contradiction or refusal

Synonyms: autocratic, bossy, dominating

Usage: *He had a swaggering peremptory manner.*

Pronunciation: [newsth.live/peremptorypro](https://www.newsth.live/peremptorypro)

International Phonetic Alphabet: /pəˈɛmptəri/



Questions and Answers to the February 20 edition of the daily quiz: 1. Name the paper published by Google researchers in 2017 that introduced the Transformer architecture. **Ans: 'Attention Is All You Need'**

2. Name the specialised processing units within NVIDIA GPUs. **Ans: Tensor Cores**

3. Copilot grounds its LLM responses in real-time web data by using this proprietary orchestrator that connects to the Bing search index. **Ans: Prometheus**

4. Name the Israeli-Canadian scientist who co-invented AlexNet. **Ans: Ilya Sutskever**

5. Expand RNN and LSTM. **Ans: Recurrent Neural Networks and Long Short-Term Memory networks**

6. Define 'hallucination'. **Ans: The term for an error when a LLM asserts a fabricated or nonsensical piece of information as a fact**
Visual: Name this young IITM alumnus. **Ans:**

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