

Daily Current Affairs



जनसत्ता



The Indian EXPRESS

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3
The Hindu



1
PIB, PRS & Other newspaper



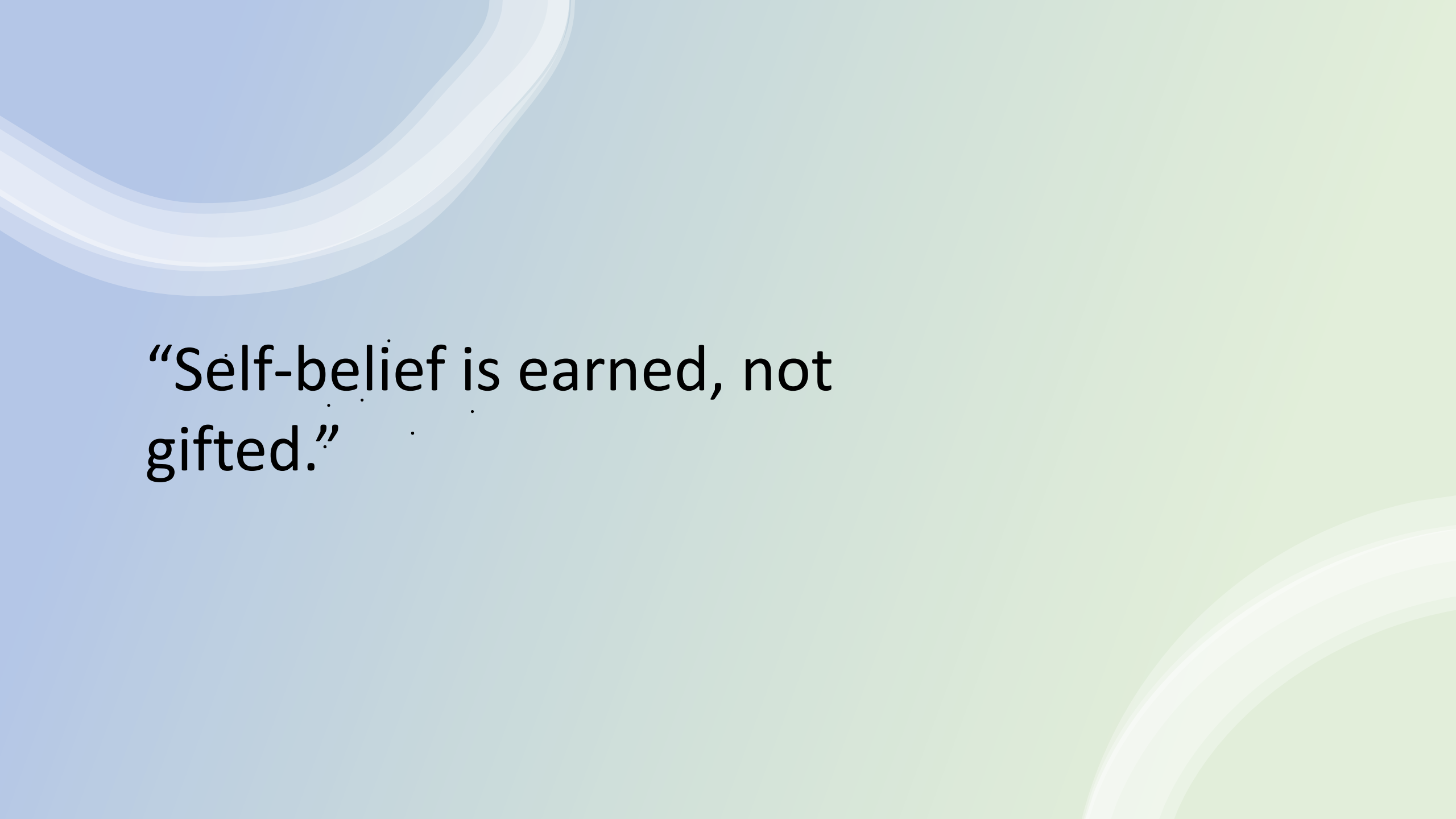
2
The Indian Express



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“Self-belief is earned, not
gifted.”

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Umang 360 Current Affairs Magazine 2026-27 by Bhunesh Sir

Umang 360 Current Affairs Magazine 2026-27 by Bhunesh Sir covers national & international events, key facts, MCQs, and analysis. Ideal for SSC, UPSC, RRB & other exams preparation.

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WORKERS' RIGHTS
CITU moves ILO
against Centre, U.P.
STATES ■ PAGE 2

'DIGITAL ABILITY LITERACY'
Up to 9,400
accounts
banned, says
WhatsApp
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Pakistan strikes
kill seven in Afghanistan
WORLD ■ PAGE 14

UNFORTUNATE DEVOTION
A recusal test
that the Delhi
High Court failed
Judicial principles tested
in the liquor policy case
EDITORIAL ■ PAGE 5

THE BIG MATCH
Gritty Royals snap
Kings' winning run
SPORT ■ PAGE 14

INSIDE



Give rest hours,
water to workers,
Centre tells States

NEW DELHI
The Union Labour Ministry has issued advisories to all States, Union Territories and its attached organizations, asking "preventive and mitigation measures" to safeguard workers from the adverse effects of the heat wave in the country. ■ PAGE 6



Explosions rock
Kyiv, six killed in
Russia, Ukraine

KYIV
Explosions echoed over Kyiv on Tuesday during a rare daytime lull in the fighting. At least two sites launched strikes that left six dead. A major oil refinery in southern Russia was set alight, triggering a local state of emergency as thick black smoke billowed over Tuapse. ■ PAGE 14

Google's AI Data
Centre project
kicks off in A.P.

VISHAKHAPATNAM
Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu on Tuesday laid the foundation stone for the Google Data Centre at Tiruvalla, on the outskirts of Visakhapatnam. Andhra Pradesh, one of the largest single foreign direct investment projects in the country. ■ PAGE 3

'Faith cannot
yield to a third
party's whims'

NEW DELHI
The strict observance in the Chhatis-Nizam lineage of the Hazrat Khwaja Hussainuddin Aulia (died in Delhi) found common ground with disciples of Lord Annapurna, the deity at Sahasrabati in Kerala, when he intervened in Supreme Court on Tuesday that the faith of a believer could not yield to the whim of a third party. ■ PAGE 3

Rahul pledges
to fight infra
project on Nicobar island

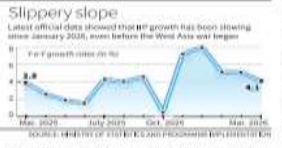
NEW DELHI
The leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Rahul Gandhi, on Tuesday visited the Great Nicobar Island and met with Nicobarese community leaders at Raju Raju in Campbell Bay. They expressed their concerns and fears about the Union government's \$90,000 crore infrastructure project on the island. ■ PAGE 4

Industrial output growth
hits 5-month low of 4.1%

Slowdown in construction and consumer-centric sectors pull down Industrial Production growth in the first month of data since the war began in West Asia, with construction growth almost halving

T.C.A. Bharadwaj
NEW DELHI

Growth in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) slowed to a five-month low of 4.1% in March 2024, the first month of data after the West Asia crisis began, pulled down by a near-halving in construction sector growth rates and low growth in consumer-centric sectors.



Data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on Tuesday showed that growth in the IIP has been slowing since January, even before the West Asia crisis broke out on February 28. Economists point out that the full economic impact of the crisis will play out over the next few months.

Growth of 4.1% in March is "impressive given that the core sector growth was negative for the month", a principal economist at Crisil, said. Growth in the capital goods sector, notably, accelerated to a 25-month high 14.0% in March from an already robust 12.4% in February. While growth in the infrastructure and construction sector slowed to a nine-month low of 0.7%, economists still felt it highlighted strength in the economy. "Importantly, the strength in capital goods and infrastructure goods 16.7% underscores that in-

vestment-led demand remains intact, even as consumer non-sharables posted a muted 1.5% rise," Vikrant Chaturvedi, associate director of research at Brickwork Ratings said. The 1.5% rise in consumer non-sharables came on a low base as the sector had contracted 1% in March last year.

According to Mr. Doshi, this is not the first data point showing the stress in the manufacturing sector.

For the full financial year 2023, growth in the IIP stood at 4.3%, marginally faster than the 4.07% recorded in 2022.

"Domestic manufacturing has begun to bear the brunt of costlier and tighter supplies of petroleum products and natural gas," Dipak Bhattacharya, principal economist at Crisil, said.

"The March data captures only a part of the shock as manufacturing and weak producer sentiment have yet to fully manifest in production data," she added.

According to Madan Sabharwal, chief economist at the Bank of Baroda, the

"The deeper impact is expected to show up down the road, particularly in the first quarter of this fiscal."

Regional politics are also a factor at this juncture, as has had increasingly frosty relations with Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, over political and economic matters in the

Bengal mandate
Waiting for the second and final phase of the 2024 West Bengal Assembly election will take place today.
3,211 seats are up for grabs in the state.
You have given the Congress, the Left Front, and Trinamool Congress 20 years. Now give us a chance just once. Together we will free West Bengal from all shackles.
SARANJEEN MOHA
Pritoo Mishra
From my understanding of people's interest, we are already in a position to win given the polling held.
MAMATA BANERJEE
Chief Minister
REPORT ON PAGE 1

Maharashtra Anti-Terrorism Squad initiates
probe into stabbing of two guards in Thane

MUMBAI
The Maharashtra Anti-Terrorism Squad (ATS) has initiated investigation into the alleged stabbing of two security guards in Thane district amid claims that the accused was linked to "anti-national activities", the police said on Tuesday.

The 31-year-old accused, Jaluar Ansari, a chemistry instructor, allegedly attacked the two guards with a knife following an altercation on Monday morning.

Ansari, who had lived in the U.S. for some time, had allegedly approached the guards, employed at an under-construction building on Mira Road in the Naya Nagar area, seeking direction to a mosque.

As per the police, the victims alleged that the accused asked them to retrace the "Kafar" (Islamic term) and attacked them with a knife when they were unable to do so.

Based on the CCTV footage from the area, the police identified the accused and apprehended him near his house in the same area.

The police and the ATS later conducted a search at Ansari's residence.

During a search of his apartment, the police said they recovered handwritten notes allegedly indicating his desire to join the Islamic State, banned terrorist organisation.

"Self-radicalisation" His mobile phone, laptop, and other electronic devices have been seized and are being examined.

"We are probing the motive to attack the guards as well as the terrorist organisation," a police officer from the Naya Nagar police station said.

Maharashtra Chief Minister Nara Chandrababu Naidu called it "a case of self-radicalisation".

UAE announces exit from
OPEC group
weakening cartel's bargaining power

United Arab Emirates said Tuesday it will leave the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) effective May 1, ending the oil cartel of its third-largest producer and further weakening its leverage over global oil supplies and prices.

The UAE's decision had been rumored as a possibility for some time, as it nudged back in recent years against OPEC production quotas it felt had been too low — meaning it wasn't able to sell as much oil as the cartel as it had wanted. "Having invested heavily in expanding energy production capacity in recent years, the bigger picture is that the UAE has been itching to pump more oil," Capital Economics wrote in an analysis.

"The UAE's exit removes one of OPEC's few members with the ability to quickly raise production, and market conditions."

The UAE, which joined OPEC through its emirate of Abu Dhabi in 1967, had been producing around 3.4 million barrels of crude a day just before the U.S. led war with Iraq began on Feb. 28. Analysts say it has capacity to produce 5 million barrels a day.

In its announcement on Tuesday, made via its state-run WAM news agency, the UAE said it also would leave the wider OPEC group, which Russia had led above 30% above its production.

OPEC accounts for roughly 40% of the world's oil output, but its market power had been waning in recent years as the United States ramped up production. While Saudi Arabia had been producing more than 10 million barrels of oil a day before the war, the U.S. pumps more than 5 million barrels a day.

U.S. President Donald Trump has been a steady critic of the cartel during his two terms.

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Rajnath seeks unified
SCO approach to end
menace of terrorism

NEW DELHI
Terrorism remains the most serious threat to global peace and the emerging world order, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh said while addressing the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Defence Ministers' meeting in Bishkek.

Emphasising zero tolerance, he called for a unified and consistent approach to eliminate terrorism, extremism, and radicalisation in all forms.

Mr. Singh underscored that terrorism cannot be justified under any circumstances, asserting that it

President 'Trump unhappy'
with Iran's peace proposal

Donald Trump said Tuesday he was not happy with Iran's peace proposal, including accelerated investment in domestic energy production.

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UAE announces exit from OPEC group weakening cartel's bargaining power

Associated Press
DUBAI

The United Arab Emirates said Tuesday it will leave the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) effective May 1, stripping the oil cartel of its third-largest producer and further weakening its leverage over global oil supplies and prices.

The UAE's decision had been rumoured as a possibility for some time, as it pushed back in recent years against OPEC production quotas it felt had been too low – meaning it wasn't able to sell as much oil to the world as it had wanted. "Having invested heavily in expanding energy production capacity in recent years, the bigger picture is that the UAE has been itching to pump more oil," Capital Economics wrote in an analysis.

"The ties binding OPEC members together have loosened," it said, particularly after Qatar withdrew from the cartel in 2019.

Regional politics are also likely at play. The UAE has had increasingly frosty relations with Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, over political and economic matters in the Mideast, even after both came under attack by fellow OPEC member Iran during the war.

The UAE's withdrawal from OPEC won't necessarily have any immediate effects in markets because oil supplies are sharply constrained by the war in Iran, which has closed off the Strait of Hormuz, a waterway through which one-fifth of global oil supplies – including much of the UAE's – is transported. On Tuesday, Brent crude, the international benchmark, traded above \$111 a barrel, or more than 50% above its prewar price.

OPEC accounts for roughly 40% of the world's oil output, but its market



The move had been rumoured as a possibility for some time with the UAE pushing back against production quotas in recent years. AFP

President Trump 'unhappy' with Iran's peace proposal

Reuters
DUBAI/WASHINGTON

U.S. President Donald Trump is unhappy with the latest Iranian proposal on resolving the two-month war, a U.S. official said. Iran's latest proposal

would set aside discussion on its nuclear programme until the war, on hold following a ceasefire is ended and disputes over shipping from the Gulf are resolved.

FULL REPORT ON
» PAGE 14

power had been waning in recent years as the United States ramped up production. While Saudi Arabia had been producing more than 10 million barrels of oil a day before the war, the U.S. pumps more than 13 million barrels a day.

U.S. President Donald Trump has been a steady critic of the cartel during his two terms.

The UAE, which joined OPEC through its emirate of Abu Dhabi in 1967, had been producing around 3.4 million barrels of crude a day just before the U.S.-Israeli war with Iran began on Feb. 28. Analysts say it has capacity to produce 5 million barrels a day.

In its announcement on Tuesday, made via its state-run WAM news agency, the UAE said it also would leave the wider OPEC+ group, which Russia had led to try to stabilize oil prices.

"This decision reflects the UAE's long-term strategic and economic vision and evolving energy pro-

file, including accelerated investment in domestic energy production," the UAE said, adding that it would bring "additional production to market in a gradual and measured manner, aligned with demand and market conditions."

The UAE's exit removes one of OPEC's few members with the ability to quickly raise production, said Jorge Leon, head of geopolitical analysis at Rystad Energy.

"A structurally weaker OPEC, with less spare capacity concentrated within the group, will find it increasingly difficult to calibrate supply and stabilise prices," he said.

While Saudi Arabia and OPEC had no immediate reaction, Emirati Energy Minister Suhail al-Mazrouei insisted his country's decision did not stem from any dispute with its Gulf neighbour.

CRUDE OIL IMPORTS SLIP
» PAGE 12





IRAN



Persian Gulf

BAHRAIN

QATAR

Dubai

Abu Dhabi

Gulf of Oman

SAUDI ARABIA

UAE

OMAN

Ethnic groups (2015) ^[4]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 59.4% South Asian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38.2% Indian 9.5% Bangladeshi 9.4% Pakistani 2.3% other 12% Emirati Arab 10.2% Egyptian 6.1% Filipino 12.4% other
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Religion (2020) ^[4]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 74.5% Islam (official) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 63.3% Sunni Islam 6.7% Shia Islam 4.4% other 12.9% Christianity 6.2% Hinduism 3.2% Buddhism 1.3% Agnosticism 1.9% other
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Demonym	Emirati ^[4]
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Government	Federal semi-presidential elective semi-constitutional monarchy ^[8]
• President	Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan
• Vice Presidents	Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Mansour bin Zayed Al Nahyan
• Prime Minister	Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum

Establishment	
• British protectorate as part of Trucial States	1820 and 1892
• Independence from the United Kingdom	2 December 1971
• Admission of Ras Al Khaimah	10 February 1972

Area	
• Total	83,600 km ² (32,300 sq mi) (114th)
• Water (%)	Negligible

Population	
• 2024 estimate	11,027,129 ^[9]
• Density	132/km ² (341.9/sq mi) (83rd)

GDP (PPP)	2026 estimate
• Total	▲ \$1.006 trillion ^[10] (35th)
• Per capita	▲ \$87,774 ^[10] (13th)

GDP (nominal)	2026 estimate
• Total	▲ \$621.546 billion ^[10] (29th)
• Per capita	▲ \$54,214 ^[10] (21st)

Gini (2018)	26 ^{[11][12]} low inequality
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HDI (2023)	▲ 0.940 ^[13] very high (15th)
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Currency	Emirati dirham (AED)
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Time zone	UTC+04:00 (GST)
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- The UAE (United Arab Emirates) announced it will leave OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) effective **May 1** — stripping the oil cartel of its **third-largest producer** and further weakening its leverage over global oil supplies and prices.
- UAE ने OPEC से 1 मई से प्रभावी बाहर निकलने की घोषणा की — कार्टेल के तीसरे सबसे बड़े उत्पादक को खो दिया और वैश्विक तेल आपूर्ति पर नियंत्रण और कमजोर।
- UAE joins OPEC through its emirate of Abu Dhabi in 1967 — had been producing around **3.4 million barrels per day** before US-Israel-Iran war (Feb 28); capacity to produce **5 million barrels/day**.
- UAE 1967 में Abu Dhabi के माध्यम से OPEC में शामिल हुआ — युद्ध से पहले ~3.4 मिलियन बैरल/दिन; उत्पादन क्षमता 5 मिलियन बैरल/दिन।
- **Context:** UAE has been pushing back against OPEC production quotas it felt were too low; has heavily invested in expanding energy production capacity; wants to "pump more oil."
- **संदर्भ:** UAE OPEC के उत्पादन कोटे को कम मानकर विरोध कर रहा था; ऊर्जा उत्पादन में भारी निवेश किया।
- UAE also announced exit from OPEC+ group (which Russia had led to try to stabilise oil prices).
- UAE ने OPEC+ से भी बाहर निकलने की घोषणा — रूस जिसका नेतृत्व करता था।

- **OPEC** is an intergovernmental organisation of oil-producing countries that collectively decides how much oil to produce — acting like a cartel (a group that controls supply to influence prices). When OPEC cuts production, oil prices rise globally; when it increases production, prices fall.
- **OPEC** तेल-उत्पादक देशों का एक अंतर-सरकारी संगठन है जो सामूहिक रूप से तय करता है कि कितना तेल उत्पादन करना है — एक कार्टेल की तरह कार्य करता है।
- UAE leaving is significant because: (1) UAE is OPEC's 3rd largest producer; (2) UAE can now produce AS MUCH OIL AS IT WANTS (up to 5M barrels/day) without OPEC quotas; (3) More oil supply → downward pressure on oil prices; (4) Other OPEC members' leverage over global prices reduces.
- UAE का जाना महत्वपूर्ण: (1) तीसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक; (2) बिना OPEC कोटे के अधिकतम उत्पादन; (3) अधिक तेल आपूर्ति → कीमतें नीचे दबाव; (4) OPEC का नियंत्रण कम।
- For **India** (which imports ~85% of its oil needs): A weakened OPEC + more UAE supply = potentially LOWER oil prices in medium term — good for India's Current Account Deficit and inflation. But short-term disruption from Hormuz closure (Iran's action) keeps prices high.
- **भारत** (~85% तेल आयात): कमजोर OPEC + UAE आपूर्ति = मध्यम अवधि में कम कीमतें → CAD और मुद्रास्फीति के लिए अच्छा। लेकिन Hormuz बंदी से अल्पकालिक कीमतें ऊँची।

D2. OPEC's Weakening Position

- **OPEC accounts for:** ~40% of world's oil output; but market power waning
- **US production:** >13 million barrels/day (more than any OPEC member) — US shale revolution
- **Saudi Arabia:** >10 million barrels/day before war
- **Previous exit:** Qatar left OPEC cartel in **2019** — mentioned as precedent
- **Hormuz closure:** Iran closed Hormuz Strait (1/5 of global oil — including much of UAE's — transported through); disrupts supply despite OPEC's actions
- **Brent crude:** Above \$111/barrel (50%+ above pre-war price)
- **Quote (Jorge Leon, Rystad Energy):** "A structurally weaker OPEC, with less spare capacity concentrated within the group, will find it increasingly difficult to calibrate supply and stabilise prices"

D3. UAE-Saudi Arabia Relations

- UAE has "increasingly frosty relations" with Saudi Arabia (OPEC's largest producer)
- Over political and economic dominance in Middle East
- Both attacked by fellow OPEC member Iran during war
- UAE insists its OPEC exit is NOT about Saudi dispute
- Geopolitical complexity: Both UAE and Saudi are OPEC members who faced Iranian attacks; yet internal OPEC tensions persist

History / इतिहास

- **OPEC founding history:** OPEC founded **1960** in Baghdad — founding members: Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela; HQ Vienna (1965).
- **OPEC की स्थापना: 1960** बगदाद में — Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela; HQ वियना (1965)।
- **1973 Arab Oil Embargo:** OPEC's most powerful use of oil as weapon — Arab members embargoed oil to USA/West for supporting Israel in Yom Kippur War; oil prices quadrupled; showed OPEC's power.
- **1973 अरब तेल प्रतिबंध:** इजराइल समर्थन के विरोध में USA/पश्चिम को तेल प्रतिबंध; कीमतें चार गुना; OPEC की शक्ति।
- **OPEC+ formation (2016):** Non-OPEC oil producers (led by Russia) joined with OPEC to coordinate production — expanded coalition to manage prices after US shale boom.
- **OPEC+ गठन (2016):** रूस के नेतृत्व में गैर-OPEC उत्पादकों ने OPEC के साथ समन्वय किया।
- **Qatar's exit (2019):** Qatar left OPEC — focus on LNG rather than crude oil; Saudi-Qatar political dispute also a factor.
- **Qatar का बाहर होना (2019):** LNG पर ध्यान; Saudi-Qatar राजनीतिक विवाद।
- **UAE's OPEC membership:** Abu Dhabi (largest of 7 emirates) joined 1967; UAE federation formed 1971; UAE remained OPEC member for nearly 58 years before this exit.
- **UAE की OPEC सदस्यता:** Abu Dhabi 1967 में शामिल; UAE संघ 1971 में गठित।

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries



Flag



Emblem



OPEC and OPEC+ members

Headquarters [Vienna, Austria](#)

Official languages [English](#)

Type [Intergovernmental organization](#),^{[1][2]}
[Cartel](#)^{[3][4][5]}

Membership 12 OPEC members
11 OPEC+ members
5 observer states
See § [Membership](#)

Leaders

• [Secretary General](#) [Haitham al-Ghais](#)

Establishment [Baghdad, Iraq](#)

• [Statute](#) [September 1960](#) (65 years ago)
• [In effect](#) [January 1961](#) (65 years ago)

Country	Region	Duration of membership ^{[53][56]}	Population (2022) ^{[196][197]}	Area (km ²) ^{[198][199]}	Oil production (bbl/day, 2023) ^{[A][201]}	Proven reserves (bbl, 2022) ^{[A][202][199]}
 Algeria	North Africa	Since 1969	44,903,220	2,381,740	1,183,096	12,200,000,000
 Republic of the Congo	Central Africa	Since 2018 ^[203]	5,970,000	342,000	261,986	1,810,000,000
 Equatorial Guinea	Central Africa	Since 2017	1,674,910	28,050	88,126	1,100,000,000
 Gabon	Central Africa	1975–1995, Since 2016	2,388,990	267,667	204,273	2,000,000,000
 Iran	Middle East	Since 1960 ^[B]	88,550,570	1,648,195	3,623,455	208,600,000,000
 Iraq	Middle East	Since 1960 ^[B]	44,496,120	437,072	4,341,410	145,020,000,000
 Kuwait	Middle East	Since 1960 ^[B]	4,268,870	17,820	2,709,958	101,500,000,000
 Libya	North Africa	Since 1962	6,812,340	1,759,540	1,225,430	48,360,000,000
 Nigeria	West Africa	Since 1971	218,541,210	923,768	1,441,674	36,970,000,000
 Saudi Arabia	Middle East	Since 1960 ^[B]	36,408,820	2,149,690	9,733,479	267,190,000,000
 United Arab Emirates	Middle East	Since 1967 to announced 1 May 2026 ^{[C][D]}	9,441,130	83,600	3,393,506	113,000,000,000
 Venezuela	South America	Since 1960 ^[B]	28,301,700	916,445	750,506	303,220,000,000

Lapsed members [\[edit \]](#)

Country ↕	Region ↕	Membership years ^[53] ↕	Population (2022) ^{[196][197]} ↕	Area (km ²) ^[198] ↕	Oil production (bbl/day, 2023) ^[201] ↕	Proven reserves (2022) ^{[199]:22} ↕
Angola	Southern Africa	2007–2023 ^[208]	35,588,987	1,246,700	1,144,402	2,550,000,000
Ecuador	South America	1973–1992, 2007–2020 ^[209]	18,001,000	283,560	475,274	8,273,000,000
Indonesia	Southeast Asia	1962–2008, Jan–Nov 2016	275,501,000	1,904,569	608,299	2,250,000,000
Qatar	Middle East	1961–2019 ^[210]	2,695,122	11,437	1,322,000	25,244,000,000

Canada's housing bubble stymies rising stock markets



Homeless people in Toronto. The rise in rents in the city has led to a surge in homelessness.

Business

Canada's housing market slump, the longest in recent decades, is styming household spending even as a record high domestic stock market generates hundreds of billions of dollars of increased wealth. Canadian households are being squeezed by a combination of rising mortgage rates and a housing market that is not recovering as fast as other parts of the economy. The Bank for International Settlements data and a survey of economists show, as many households cannot afford to buy homes, the market is not recovering as fast as other parts of the economy. The Bank for International Settlements data and a survey of economists show, as many households cannot afford to buy homes, the market is not recovering as fast as other parts of the economy.

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China adds to its economic pressure toolkit using U.S. trade truce as cover

China breaks economic leverage against U.S. with new regulations from that accelerate Beijing's drive to add checkpoints, new rules allow asset seizure, travel bans against foreign firms, China has enacted laws to punish foreign entities that shift supply chains away from China.

NEWS ANALYSIS

When U.S. President Donald Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping met in Beijing last week, the two leaders agreed to a "truce" on trade. But behind the scenes, China has been quietly moving to expand its toolkit of economic pressure. The new regulations, which take effect in May, are designed to accelerate Beijing's drive to add checkpoints, new rules allow asset seizure, travel bans against foreign firms, China has enacted laws to punish foreign entities that shift supply chains away from China.



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Musk compensation linked to Mars colonisation

NEWS ANALYSIS

SpaceX's board has approved a compensation plan for Elon Musk that links his pay to the company's progress in colonising Mars. The plan is designed to ensure Musk's compensation is tied to the company's success in achieving its goal of establishing a self-sustaining human colony on Mars by 2035.



SpaceX's Falcon Heavy rocket is launched from the launch pad.

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Blocking of Meta's AI start-up buy ups risk for China tech deals

NEWS ANALYSIS

China's blocking of Meta's acquisition of AI start-up Moon AI has heightened the risk for global investors looking to invest in AI-related tech stocks. The move is seen as a signal that China is becoming more cautious about foreign investment in the AI sector.



Meta's AI start-up buy ups risk for China tech deals.

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Musk compensation linked to Mars colonisation

NEWS ANALYSIS

Reuters

SpaceX's board has approved a compensation plan for founder Elon Musk with goals as futuristic and celestial as the company's ambitions: colonising Mars and running data centres in outer space. The details of Musk's sweeping pay package, which have not been widely reported, were revealed in the company's confidential registration statement filed in recent weeks with the Securities and Exchange Commission and reviewed by *Reuters* last week. The lofty rewards dangled for Musk by SpaceX show the challenge of holding the attention of the serial entrepreneur as he prepares to



New frontiers: SpaceX goals are as futuristic and celestial as the company's ambitions. REUTERS

take the rocket maker public. They also potentially set up SpaceX investors for tensions with shareholders of Tesla, where Musk is CEO, say corporate governance experts.

Connecting science-fiction visions with accounting commitments, the SpaceX board in January

approved a pay package for the world's richest man that will award 200 million in super-voting restricted shares if the company hits a market value of \$7.5 trillion and establishes a permanent human colony on Mars with at least 1 million people, according to excerpts from the company's

registration statement reviewed by *Reuters*. His Mars-shot performance package also gives him as many as 60.4 million in restricted shares awarded on March 23 if SpaceX meets separate valuation goals and operates data centers in space that provide at least 100 terawatts of compute capacity - a colossal amount of power equal to 100,000 gigawatts, or about 100,000 one-gigawatt nuclear reactors running all at once. Both awards come with super-voting Class B restricted stock, which carries 10 votes to every 1 Class A share and vest in tranches as the firm value rises.

Conditional rewards

However, he will not receive a single share if the company fails to reach the

board's lofty valuation targets, which are not tied to a specific timeline other than his continued employment. He has received a nominal salary from SpaceX of \$54,080 per year since 2019. The value of the pay package could not be determined since SpaceX is privately held. SpaceX is targeting an initial public offering around the time of Musk's birthday on June 28, which could value the company at some \$1.75 trillion, Reuters reported.

As of December 31, he held 68.8 million in previously awarded Class B stock options with a strike price of about \$42 that expire in 2031, allowing Musk to pocket any profit above that amount if he exercises the options before that date. Musk is already worth \$776 billion by

Forbes' estimate. SpaceX aside, he could more than double that if he achieves separate, ambitious performance goals at Tesla, the EV automaker he also runs. He owned about 20% of that company's stock as of November, according to the registration statement. SpaceX and Tesla did not respond to requests for comment.

The Information and *Reuters* have previously reported SpaceX pay targets for Musk linked to a Mars colony and to space data centres.

Executive compensation expert Eric Hoffmann, chief data officer for corporate governance consulting firm Fariant Advisors, said he knew of nothing remotely comparable in compensation packages at other companies.

Core Idea	मुख्य विचार
Pay linked to Mars colonisation & space data centres	वेतन मंगल उपनिवेश और अंतरिक्ष डेटा सेंटर से जुड़ा
Compensation Type	वेतन प्रकार
Stock-based (restricted shares, options)	शेयर आधारित (प्रतिबंधित शेयर, विकल्प)
Max Reward	अधिकतम लाभ
Up to 60.4 million shares (conditional)	लगभग 6.04 करोड़ शेयर
Condition 1	शर्त 1
SpaceX valuation targets achieved (~\$1.75 trillion possible IPO valuation)	कंपनी का उच्च मूल्यांकन लक्ष्य प्राप्त
Condition 2	शर्त 2
Establish human colony on Mars (~1 million people)	मंगल पर मानव उपनिवेश (10 लाख लोग)
Condition 3	शर्त 3
Build space-based data centres (~100 terawatts compute capacity)	अंतरिक्ष डेटा सेंटर (~100 टेरावाट क्षमता)
Voting Power	मताधिकार
Super-voting Class B shares (10 votes per share)	सुपर वोटिंग क्लास B शेयर

Condition 3

Build space-based data centres (~100 terawatts compute capacity)

Voting Power

Super-voting Class B shares (10 votes per share)

Salary

Nominal salary ~\$54,080/year

IPO Plan

SpaceX planning IPO (around Musk's birthday June 28)

Tesla Link

Musk owns ~20% stake in Tesla

Nature of Rewards

Fully performance-based; no reward if targets unmet

शर्त 3

अंतरिक्ष डेटा सेंटर (~100 टेरावाट क्षमता)

मताधिकार

सुपर वोटिंग क्लास B शेयर

वेतन

नाममात्र वेतन ~\$54,080

IPO योजना

IPO की योजना (28 जून के आसपास)

टेस्ला संबंध

टेस्ला में ~20% हिस्सेदारी

पुरस्कार का स्वरूप

पूर्णतः प्रदर्शन आधारित

Rs 36,230 cr

The cost of the six-lane — expandable to eight corridor, which has been developed by the UP Expressways Industrial Development Authority.

Less travel time

It is expected to reduce travel time between Meerut and Prayagraj from 10-12 hours to 6-8 hours.

Traverses 12 districts

It starts at Bijauli in Meerut and ends at Judapur Dandu in Prayagraj, establishing direct connectivity between west and east UP.



GANGA EXPRESSWAY

Key facts about India's 594-km mega corridor

The expressway, touted as India's longest, will be inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi today. **MAULSHREE SETH** pieces together the project

120 kmph

The maximum speed the expressway has been designed for

Stretch 1

MEERUT-BADAUN

129.7 km

Covers Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Amroha, Sambhal and Badaun districts

Stretch 2

BADAUN-HARDOI

151.7 km

Covers Badaun, Shahjahanpur and Hardoi districts

Stretch 3

HARDOI-UNNAO

155.7 km

Covers Hardoi and Unnao districts

Stretch 4

UNNAO-PRAYAGRAJ

156.847 km

Covers Unnao, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh and Prayagraj districts

Infrastructure

The expressway includes major and minor engineering structures to ensure uninterrupted traffic flow

14 MAJOR BRIDGES, including a 900-960 metre bridge over the Ganga in Hapur and a 720-m bridge

7 RAILWAY OVERBRIDGES

32 FLYOVERS

185 MINOR BRIDGES

453 UNDERPASSES

795 CULVERTS

21 INTERCHANGES developed for entry and exit



 India Submits New
Climate Targets (NDCs)

Aspect (English)	विवरण (हिंदी)
Event	घटना
India submitted updated NDCs (2031–35) to United Nations	भारत ने 2031–35 के लिए अद्यतन NDCs प्रस्तुत किए
Framework	ढांचा
Under Paris Agreement	पेरिस समझौते के तहत
Key Objective	मुख्य उद्देश्य
Clean energy, emission reduction, carbon sinks	स्वच्छ ऊर्जा, उत्सर्जन कमी, कार्बन सिंक
Target 1 (Energy)	लक्ष्य 1 (ऊर्जा)
60% installed power capacity from non-fossil sources by 2035	2035 तक 60% ऊर्जा गैर-जीवाश्म स्रोतों से
Target 2 (Emissions)	लक्ष्य 2 (उत्सर्जन)
Reduce emission intensity of GDP by 47% (vs 2005)	2005 की तुलना में 47% कमी
Target 3 (Carbon Sink)	लक्ष्य 3 (कार्बन सिंक)
Create 3.5–4 billion tonnes CO ₂ equivalent sink via forests	3.5–4 अरब टन CO ₂ कार्बन सिंक
Conditionality	शर्तें
Depends on finance, technology transfer from developed nations	विकसित देशों से वित्त व तकनीक पर निर्भर

Conditionality**शर्तें**

Depends on finance, technology transfer from developed nations

विकसित देशों से वित्त व तकनीक पर निर्भर

Legal Framework**कानूनी ढांचा**

UNFCCC governs global climate cooperation

UNFCCC वैश्विक जलवायु सहयोग का आधार

Focus Areas**मुख्य क्षेत्र**

Sustainable lifestyle, finance mobilisation, adaptation

सतत जीवनशैली, वित्त, अनुकूलन

Vulnerable Sectors**संवेदनशील क्षेत्र**

Agriculture, water, coastal, Himalayas, health

कृषि, जल, तटीय, हिमालय, स्वास्थ्य

India Progress**भारत की प्रगति**

~52.5% power capacity from non-fossil (2026)

~52.5% ऊर्जा गैर-जीवाश्म (2026)

Emission intensity reduced ~36% (2005–2020)

उत्सर्जन तीव्रता ~36% कम



- **Q. Consider the following statements:**

- India aims to achieve 60% power capacity from non-fossil sources by 2035.

- India's NDC targets are unconditional and do not depend on global support.

- Carbon sink refers to systems that absorb more CO₂ than they emit.


- **Which of the statements are correct?**

- A. 1 and 2 only

- B. 1 and 3 only

- C. 2 and 3 only

- D. 1, 2 and 3



A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a colorful, dome-shaped object made of woven fabric and beads. The object features horizontal bands of yellow, orange, and green beads, with a central section of multi-colored beads. The background is a vibrant, patterned fabric with geometric designs in red, yellow, and black. The overall scene is set outdoors with green foliage visible in the background.

 India Becomes 5th
Largest Defence Spender

Aspect (English)	विवरण (हिंदी)
Report Source	रिपोर्ट स्रोत
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)	SIPRI (स्टॉकहोम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति अनुसंधान संस्थान)
India's Rank (2025)	भारत की रैंक (2025)
5th Largest Defence Spender	5वां सबसे बड़ा रक्षा व्यय करने वाला देश
Top Countries Ahead	भारत से आगे देश
USA, China, Russia, Germany	अमेरिका, चीन, रूस, जर्मनी
India's Defence Spending	भारत का रक्षा व्यय
\$92.1 billion (~3.2% of global spending)	\$92.1 बिलियन (वैश्विक का ~3.2%)
Growth Rate	वृद्धि दर
Increased by ~8.9% (2025 vs 2024)	लगभग 8.9% की वृद्धि
Reason for Increase	वृद्धि के कारण
Modernisation, border security, emergency procurement	आधुनिकीकरण, सीमा सुरक्षा, आपात खरीद
Key Operation Mentioned	मुख्य ऑपरेशन
Operation Sindoor (against Pakistan)	ऑपरेशन सिंदूर

Pakistan Comparison

\$11.9 billion (Rank ~31)

India spends ~8x more than Pakistan

Global Spending (2025)

\$2.887 trillion (record high)

Top 3 Share

USA + China + Russia = ~51% global spending

China Spending

~\$336 billion (2nd largest)

India Arms Import Status

2nd largest arms importer globally

Shift in Suppliers

Reduced dependence on Russia; increased imports from France, Israel, USA

Budget (India)

₹7.85 lakh crore (Union Budget 2026–27)

पाकिस्तान तुलना

\$11.9 बिलियन (लगभग 31वाँ रैंक)

भारत ~8 गुना अधिक खर्च करता है

वैश्विक व्यय (2025)

\$2.887 ट्रिलियन (रिकॉर्ड स्तर)

शीर्ष 3 हिस्सेदारी

अमेरिका+चीन+रूस = ~51%

चीन का व्यय

~\$336 बिलियन (दूसरा स्थान)

भारत का आयात स्थान

विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा हथियार आयातक

आपूर्तिकर्ता बदलाव

रूस पर निर्भरता कम, फ्रांस/इज़राइल/अमेरिका से वृद्धि

भारत का बजट

₹7.85 लाख करोड़



• **Q. Consider the following statements:**

• India is the 5th largest defence spender globally as per SIPRI 2025 report.

• China is the largest defence spender in the world.

• India's defence spending is nearly eight times that of Pakistan.


• **Which of the statements are correct?**

• A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1 and 3 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3





Ending Live-in Relationship is Not a Crime

Aspect (English)	विवरण (हिंदी)
Case Title	मामला
Ending a live-in relationship is not a criminal offence	लिव-इन संबंध समाप्त करना अपराध नहीं
Court	न्यायालय
Supreme Court of India	भारत का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय
Bench	पीठ
Justices B.V. Nagarathna & Ujjal Bhuyan	न्यायमूर्ति बी.वी. नागरथना व उज्जल भुइयां
Key Observation	मुख्य टिप्पणी
Consensual live-in relationship → ending it is not a crime	सहमति से संबंध → समाप्त करना अपराध नहीं
Emotional hardship ≠ criminal offence	भावनात्मक कष्ट ≠ अपराध
Legal Position	कानूनी स्थिति
No legal binding like marriage in live-in relationships	विवाह जैसा कानूनी बंधन नहीं
Cannot invoke sexual exploitation after consensual relationship ends	सहमति वाले संबंध के बाद शोषण का मामला नहीं बनता
Case Context	मामले का संदर्भ
Woman lived 15 years, had a child; sought criminal action after partner married another woman	महिला 15 वर्ष साथ रही, बच्चा हुआ; बाद में मामला दर्ज

Court Decision**निर्णय**

Refused criminal prosecution

आपराधिक कार्रवाई से इनकार

Child Rights**बच्चे के अधिकार**

Maintenance for child remains valid

बच्चे को भरण-पोषण का अधिकार

Relevant Law**संबंधित कानून**

Section 125 CrPC (maintenance)

धारा 125 दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 covers relationships "in the nature of marriage"

घरेलू हिंसा अधिनियम 2005 लागू

Principle Highlighted**मुख्य सिद्धांत**

Consent plays a key role in criminal liability

सहमति अपराध निर्धारण में महत्वपूर्ण



- **Q. Consider the following statements:**

- Ending a consensual live-in relationship is a criminal offence in India.

- Section 125 CrPC allows maintenance for children born out of live-in relationships.

- Live-in relationships have the same legal status as marriage in India.


- **Which of the statements are correct?**

- A. 1 and 2 only

- B. 2 only

- C. 2 and 3 only

- D. 1, 2 and 3





Ladakh Gets Five New Districts

Ladakh's existing and new district headquarters

This map shows the locations of the district headquarters, including for the newly created districts of Zanskar, Drass, Sham, Nubra and Changthang

Boundaries of existing districts

■ Kargil ■ Leh



Aspect (English)	विवरण (हिंदी)
Event	घटना
Creation of 5 new districts in <u>Ladakh</u>	लद्दाख में 5 नए जिलों का गठन
Authority	प्राधिकरण
Approved by Lieutenant Governor Vinai Kumar Saxena	उपराज्यपाल विनय कुमार सक्सेना द्वारा अनुमोदन
New Districts	नए जिले
Nubra, Sham, Changthang, Zaskar, Drass	नुब्रा, शम, चांगथांग, ज़ांस्कर, द्रास
Total Districts	कुल जिले
Increased from 2 (Leh, Kargil) to 7	2 (लेह, कारगिल) से बढ़कर 7
Reason	कारण
Improve governance, decentralisation	प्रशासन सुधार व विकेंद्रीकरण
Geographical Feature	भौगोलिक विशेषता
Largest UT (~86,904 sq km), sparse population	सबसे बड़ा केंद्र शासित प्रदेश, कम जनसंख्या
Strategic Importance	रणनीतिक महत्व
Border region (China & Pakistan)	सीमा क्षेत्र (चीन व पाकिस्तान)

Strategic Importance

रणनीतिक महत्व

Border region (China & Pakistan)

सीमा क्षेत्र (चीन व पाकिस्तान)

Approval Timeline

समयरेखा

Approved by MHA in Aug 2024

गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा अगस्त 2024 में स्वीकृति

Historical Background

ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

UT since 31 Oct 2019 after J&K bifurcation

31 अक्टूबर 2019 से UT

Article 370 abrogated (5 Aug 2019)

अनुच्छेद 370 समाप्त (5 अगस्त 2019)

Special Facts

विशेष तथ्य

Drass: Coldest inhabited place

द्रास: सबसे ठंडा आबाद स्थान

Changthang: Pashmina region

चांगथांग: पश्मीना क्षेत्र

Governance Impact

प्रशासनिक प्रभाव

Better service delivery, grassroots governance

बेहतर सेवा व जमीनी प्रशासन



- **Q. Consider the following statements:**

- Ladakh now has a total of 7 districts.

- Ladakh has a legislative assembly like Delhi.

- Changthang region is known for Pashmina wool.


- **Which of the statements are correct?**

- A. 1 and 2 only

- B. 2 and 3 only

- C. 1 and 3 only

- D. 1, 2 and 3



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SET-B

ENGLISH VERSION

1 In the context of the 'Parivar Pehchan Patra' (PPP) scheme of Haryana, which of the following statements is/are correct? 7

1. It mandates the creation of an 8-digit unique alphanumeric ID for every family residing in Haryana.

2. The data obtained through PPP is legally protected under the Haryana Parivar Pehchan Act, 2021, which designates the Haryana Trust Based Reading Authority as the data custodian.

- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2
- (E) Question not attempted

2 How many of the following GI (Geographical Indication) tags are officially associated exclusively or jointly with the state of Haryana?

3 Match List I (Major Power/Industrial Projects) with List II (Location/District) and select the correct code.

LIST-I	LIST-II
(Project)	(District)

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| I. Gorakhpur Nuclear Power Plant | a. Jhajjar |
| II. Rajiv Gandhi Thermal Power Project | b. Hisar |
| III. Mahatma Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project | c. Fatehabad |
| IV. Deen Bandhu Chhotu Ram Thermal Power Plant | d. Yamunanagar |

- (A) I-c, II-b, III-a, IV-d
- (B) I-b, II-c, III-d, IV-a
- (C) I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d
- (D) I-d, II-b, III-a, IV-c
- (E) Question not attempted

1 In the context of the 'Parivar Pehchan Patra' (PPP) scheme of Haryana, which of the following statements is/are correct? 7?

1. It mandates the creation of an 8-digit unique alphanumeric ID for every family residing in Haryana.
2. The data obtained through PPP is legally protected under the Haryana Parivar Pehchan Act, 2021, which designates the Haryana Trust Based Reading Authority as the data custodian.

- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2
~~(C) Both 1 and 2~~ (D) Neither 1 nor 2
(E) Question not attempted

2 How many of the following GI (Geographical Indication) tags are officially associated exclusively or jointly with the state of Haryana?

1. Phulkari ✓
2. Basmati Rice ✓
3. Sirsa Kinnow ✗
4. Rohtak Rewri ✗

- (A) Only one ~~(B) Only two~~
(C) Only three (D) All four
(E) Question not attempted

19 Given below are two statements:

Statement I :

ISRO launched the XPoSat mission in January 2025 to study cosmic X-ray sources.

Statement II :

XPoSat is India's first dedicated mission to study X-ray polarization.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- ~~(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.~~
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
- (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
- (E) Question not attempted

20 Given below are two statements:

Statement I :

Sangken is a Buddhist festival in Arunachal Pradesh that marks the community's New Year.

Statement II :

Mopin is an agricultural festival associated with the Garo tribe and aims to drive away evil spirits and ensure prosperity.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- ~~(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.~~
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
- (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
- (E) Question not attempted

23 Consider the following pairs of current sectoral composition of Indian Economy - Economic Survey 2025-26:

1. Primary Sector : Largest share in employment with lowest share in GDP.
2. Secondary Sector : Lowest share in employment with second largest contribution in GDP.
3. Tertiary Sector : Largest contribution in GDP.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (A) Only one pair (B) Only two pairs
 (C) All three pairs (D) None of the pairs
 (E) Question not attempted

26 Which of the following is/are correct?

1. Industrial base of Haryana mainly consists of Cotton textiles, Sugar processing and Farm machinery production. ?
2. The state also manufactures chemicals as a variety of consumer goods. ✓

Select the answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2
 (E) Question not attempted

27 Which of the following is/are correct?

1. The estimated fiscal deficit for Haryana ✓

27 Which of the following is/are correct?

1. The estimated fiscal deficit for Haryana as per Budget 2026-27 is 2.6% ?
2. In Haryana, effective revenue deficit has increased in past three years as the grants for creation of capital assets have gone down.

Select the answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2
(E) Question not attempted

28 Which of the following is/are correct?

1. According to Budget 2026-27 for Haryana, maximum tax revenue comes from State Goods & Service Tax, followed by stamps and registration.
2. Haryana governments own tax revenue is estimated to increase by 11% in Budget 2026-27 over Revised Budget 2025-26.

Select the answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2
(E) Question not attempted

42 Consider the following information:

	Program/Initiative	Feature
1.	BharatNet Project	Aims to provide broadband connectivity in rural India.
2.	National Electric Mobility Mission	Supports EV adoption and infrastructure.
3.	PM Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana	Provides clean cooking gas to households.

In how many of the above rows is the given information correctly matched?

- (A) Only one (B) Only two
(C) All three (D) None
(E) Question not attempted

44 Which of the following is/are correct?

1. The Global Carbon Budget 2024 is released by the IPCC.
2. It tracks global CO₂ emissions and sinks.

Select the answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only
(C) ~~Both 1 and 2~~ (D) Neither 1 nor 2
(E) Question not attempted

45 Which of the following is/are correct?

1. India deployed the first All-women Formed Police Unit in Liberia.
2. UN Peacekeeping operations are mandated by the UN General Assembly only.

Select the answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2
(E) ~~Question not attempted~~

64 Consider the following statements regarding United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):

1. Members are elected based on regional representation.
2. India has been elected under the Asia-Pacific group for the term 2026-28.
- 7 3. ECOSOC is a subsidiary organ of the UN Security Council.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) Only one (B) ~~Only two~~
(C) All three (D) None
(E) Question not attempted

65 Consider the following statements:

1. The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) aims to enhance connectivity between India and Europe.
2. IMEC includes both rail and maritime components.
3. China is not a founding participant of IMEC. 7

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) Only one (B) Only two
(C) All three (D) None
(E) Question not attempted

67 Given below are two statements:

Statement I :

Project Cheetah aims to reintroduce cheetahs into India after their extinction.

Statement II :

The project is implemented by the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
- (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
- (E) Question not attempted

68 Given below are two statements:

Statement I :

The Pacific Ring of Fire is associated with high seismic and volcanic activity.

Statement II :

It is located along the Indian Ocean coastline of India.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
- (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
- (E) Question not attempted

70 Consider the following statements:

1. Haryana initiated gender budgeting in 2008-09 financial year.
2. Old Age Samman Allowance Scheme is run by Haryana with 100% support from central government.
3. Haryana's per capita income is higher than national average for 2025-26.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) Only one
- (B) Only two
- (C) All three
- (D) None
- (E) Question not attempted

95 Consider the following statements regarding the imposition of President's Rule (Article 356) in Haryana:

1. President's Rule has been imposed in Haryana exactly three times since its formation.
2. The first instance of President's Rule in Haryana occurred in 1967 following the fall of the Rao Birender Singh-led Samyukta Vidhayak Dal government.

- (A) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are true.
- (B) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are false.
- (C) Statement 1 is true, but Statement 2 is false.
- (D) Statement 1 is false, but Statement 2 is true.
- (E) Question not attempted

Word of the day

Formidable:

inspiring fear

Synonyms: redoubtable, unnerving

Usage: *The army faced a formidable enemy on difficult terrain.*

Pronunciation: newsth.live/3nYFYA/
formidable

International Phonetic

Alphabet: /fə'mɪdəbəl/

Word of the day

Abominable:

exceptionally bad or displeasing

Synonyms: atrocious, awful, dreadful

Usage: *The refugees were forced to live in abominable conditions.*

Pronunciation:

newsth.live/J1643b/abominable

International Phonetic

Alphabet: /ə'bɑm.ə.nə.bəl/



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