

Daily Current Affairs

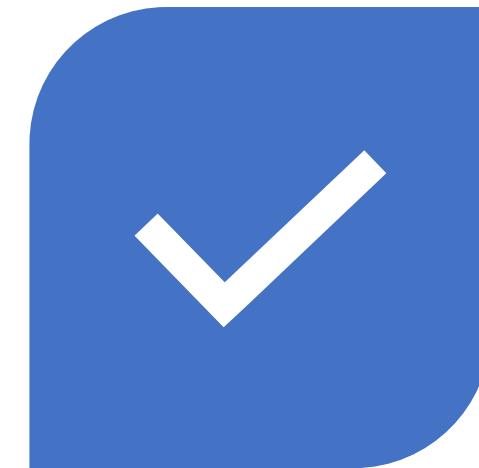




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10 MCQ QUIZ

- “Average effort gives average life; focused effort builds extraordinary careers.”

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ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ
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9. Awards & Honours
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President's rule ends in Manipur; CM sworn in

Chief Minister Yumnam Khemchand Singh says peace is his priority, and he will reach out to people to ensure inclusivity; BJP's Kuki-Zo member Nemcha Kipgen and Naga People's Front's Losii Dikho sworn in as Deputy CMs; Kuki-Zo MLAs have been warned against joining the new government by Kuki groups calling for a separate territory

Rahul Karmakar

GUWAHATI

The installation of a Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)-led National Democratic Alliance government, with a Meitei leader at the helm, brought an end to nearly a year of President's Rule in Manipur on Wednesday.

Around 6 p.m., Manipur Governor Ajay Kumar Bhalla administered the oath of office to former Assembly Speaker and martial artist Yumnam Khemchand Singh as the State's second Chief Minister since the 2022 election. The first, Nongthombam Biren Singh, resigned on February 9, 2025, following the ethnic conflict between the Kuki-Zo and Meitei communities that broke out on May 3, 2023. The swearing-in ceremony followed the revocation of President's Rule, which was imposed on February

13, 2025.

Mr. Khemchand Singh represents the BJP from the Singjamei constituency.

The BJP's Kangpokpi MLA, Nemcha Kipgen, from the Kuki-Zo community, and Naga People's Front MLA Losii Dikho, a Naga leader representing the Mao constituency, were sworn in as Deputy Chief Ministers. The former took the oath virtually from Manipur Bhavan in New Delhi.

Two other Meitei MLAs – Govindas Konthoujam of the BJP (Bishnupur) and Khuraijam Loken Singh of the National People's Party (Wangoi) – were sworn in as Ministers at the Lok Bhawan in Manipur's capital, Imphal. "There will always be challenges. We will prioritise peace and work for the State's development and growth," Mr. Khemchand Singh said after swearing in.



New role: Yumnam Khemchand Singh arrives at the Imphal airport ahead of taking oath. ANI

Congratulating the new Chief Minister and his team, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said, "I'm confident they will work diligently towards furthering development and prosperity for my sisters and brothers of Manipur."

Focus on peace

Speaking with journalists

before heading for a Cabinet meeting, the Chief Minister said, "Manipur has 36 communities, and, naturally, we have two Deputy Chief Ministers representing two major communities." He said the Prime Minister, Home Minister Amit Shah, and the BJP's national president Nitin Nabi entrusted him with taking the

State forward and ensuring lasting peace.

Mr. Dikho said the new government will try to fulfil the responsibilities given by the Centre. "We will reach out to the people. We will ensure inclusivity and transparency," he said.

Reacting to opposition to the government formation from certain quarters,

he said it was expected. "It takes time to get things going," he added.

Two Kuki-Zo MLAs of the BJP – former Director General of Police L.M. Khaute (Churachandpur seat) and Ngursanglur Sanaite (Tipaimukh) – were present during the swearing-in ceremony. They reached Imphal from New Delhi earlier in the day, along with the other Manipur BJP leaders and the party's central observers Sambit Patra and Tarun Chugh.

Warning to MLAs

Ms. Kipgen's swearing-in as one of the two Deputy Chief Ministers was significant, as the Kuki-Zo Council (KZC), Kuki Inpi Manipur (KIM), and other organisations had asked the Kuki-Zo MLAs not to be a part of the government. These organisations want a Union Territory-like separate administration as the

condition for the Kuki-Zos to participate in governance.

The KZC warned that any Kuki-Zo MLA who chooses to disregard the "collective decision" by joining the government would do so in their individual capacity and would be "held responsible for any consequences".

The KIM stated that no Kuki-Zo MLA should, under any circumstances, associate with or lend legitimacy to a "so-called popular government that stands in complete disregard of the suffering, aspirations, and political will of the Kuki-Zo people."

The ethnic violence had left more than 260 people dead and an estimated 62,000 others internally displaced. A large majority of them are still lodged in relief camps.

EDITORIAL

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INDIA



Manipur

Period / Phase

Ancient Period

Medieval Period

1891

British Rule

1947

1949

1956

1972

Post-1970s

2023–25

Key Events (EN)

Ruled by Meitei kings; recorded in *Cheitharol Kumbaba* (royal chronicle)

Hindu Vaishnavism adopted (18th century); cultural integration

Anglo-Manipur War; British victory

Became a princely state under British suzerainty

Accession to India (Instrument of Accession signed)

Merger Agreement signed; full integration

Became a Union Territory

Attained full Statehood

Insurgency & ethnic movements (Naga, Kuki, Meitei)

Ethnic violence; President's Rule imposed & revoked

मुख्य तथ्य (HI)

मैतेई राजाओं का शासन; चैथरोल कुंबाबा में इतिहास दर्ज

18वीं सदी में वैष्णव धर्म का प्रभाव

एंग्लो-मणिपुर युद्ध; ब्रिटिश विजय

ब्रिटिश संरक्षण में रियासत

भारत में विलय का समझौता

विलय समझौता, पूर्ण एकीकरण

केंद्रशासित प्रदेश बना

पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा

उग्रवाद व जातीय आंदोलन

जातीय हिंसा; राष्ट्रपति शासन

Manipur	
State	
	
	
	
	
Clockwise from top: the Sanamahi Kiyong in the Nongmaiching Ching mountain, Dzuko Valley, the dual statues of the Kangla shā dragons, the Loktak lake, the Temple of Pakhangba inside the Kangla Fort, the Manipuri classical dance, the Marjing Polo Statue	

Previously was	Manipur State
Admission to union	15 October 1949 ^[2]
As union territory	1 November 1956
As state	21 January 1972
Capital and largest city	Imphal
Districts	16
Government	
• Body	Government of Manipur
• Governor	Ajay Kumar Bhalla
• Chief Minister	Y. Khemchand Singh (BJP)
• Deputy Chief Minister	Nemcha Kipgen (BJP) Losii Dikho (NPF) ^[3]
State Legislature	Unicameral
• Assembly	Manipur Legislative Assembly (60 seats)
National Parliament	Parliament of India
• Rajya Sabha	1 seat
• Lok Sabha	2 seats
High Court	Manipur High Court
Area	
• Total	22,327 km ² (8,621 sq mi)
• Rank	23rd
Highest elevation (Mount Tempū)	2,994 m (9,823 ft)
Lowest elevation (Barak River)	140 m (460 ft)
Population (2011) ^{[4][5]}	
• Total	2,855,794
• Rank	23rd
• Density	130/km ² (340/sq mi)
• Urban	30.21%
• Rural	69.79%

Official script	Meitei Script
GDP	
• Total (2024–25)	₹0.527 lakh crore (US\$6.2 billion)
• Rank	28th
• Per capita	₹125,937 (US\$1,500) (27th)
Time zone	UTC+05:30 (IST)
ISO 3166 code	IN-MN
Vehicle registration	MN
HDI (2022)	▲ 0.683 ^[6] medium (17th)
Literacy (2024)	92.0% ^[7] (10th)
Sex ratio (2011)	985 ♀/1000 ♂
Website	manipur.gov.in
Symbols of Manipur	
 Emblem of Manipur	
Song	<i>Sanā leibāk Manipur</i> (Meitei for 'Manipur, Land of Gold') ^[1]
Bird	 Nongin (Meitei for ' <i>Syrmaticus humiae</i> ')
Fish	 Pengba (Meitei for ' <i>Osteobrama belangeri</i> ') ^[8]
Flower	 Shirui lily (<i>Lilium mackliniae</i>)
Mammal	 Sangai (Meitei for ' <i>Axis</i> ')

Aspect	Details (EN)	विवरण (HI)
Constitutional Article	Article 356	अनुच्छेद 356
Trigger of President's Rule	Breakdown of constitutional machinery	संवैधानिक तंत्र की विफलता
First Imposition in Manipur	1967	1967
Total Times Imposed (approx.)	10+ times	10+ बार
Max Duration	3 years (with Parliamentary approval)	संसद की मंजूरी से 3 वर्ष
Ethnic Composition	Meitei, Kuki-Zo, Naga	मैतेई, कुकी-जो, नगा

Aspect

Details (EN)

विवरण (HI)

Meaning

Direct rule of the Union
over a State

राज्य पर केंद्र सरकार का
प्रत्यक्ष शासन

Constitutional Basis

Article 356

१ लक्ष्म 356

Nature

Emergency provision

आपातकालीन प्रावधान

Trigger

Breakdown of
constitutional machinery

संवैधानिक तंत्र की
विफलता

First Imposed

Punjab, 1951

पंजाब, 1951

Provision

Article 356

Article 357

Article 355

Article 74

What it Says (EN)

President can assume
State functions

Parliament exercises
State legislative power

Duty of Union to protect
States

President acts on aid &
advice of Council of
Ministers

क्या कहता है (HI)

राष्ट्रपति राज्य का शासन
अपने हाथ में ले सकता है

संसद राज्य की विधायी
शक्ति का प्रयोग करती है

राज्यों की रक्षा करना केंद्र
का कर्तव्य

राष्ट्रपति मंत्रिपरिषद की
सलाह पर कार्य करता है

Stage

Initial Approval

First Extension

Further Extensions

Maximum Duration

Condition after 1 year

Duration (EN)

2 months (without Parliament)

Up to 6 months

Every 6 months

3 years

National Emergency + EC certification

अवधि (HI)

संसद के बिना 2 माह

6 माह तक

प्रत्येक 6 माह

१३६ द्वारा ३ अक्ष्यांश

राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल + निर्वाचन आयोग प्रमाणन

4. Effects of President's Rule / प्रभाव

Area	Impact (EN)	प्रभाव (HI)
Executive	Governor runs State on behalf of President	राज्यपाल राष्ट्रपति की ओर से शासन
Legislature	State Assembly suspended/dissolved	विधानसभा निलंबित/भंग
Judiciary	No impact	न्यायपालिका अप्रभावित
Federalism	Weakens federal structure	संघीय ढांचे पर प्रभाव

5. Most Affected States (History) / सबसे अधिक प्रभावित राज्य

State	Times Imposed (Approx.)	टिप्पणी
Uttar Pradesh	10+ times	Highest
Punjab	9 times	Militancy period
Jammu & Kashmir	8+ times	Security & political reasons
Bihar	8 times	Political instability
Manipur	10+ times	Ethnic & political issues

Exam Fact: Uttar Pradesh & Manipur frequently top questions on "most times President's Rule".

6. Grounds for Imposition / लागू करने के आधार

Ground (EN)	आधार (HI)	Example
Hung Assembly	त्रिशंकु विधानसभा	No clear majority
Loss of Majority	बहुमत खोना	CM fails floor test
Failure of Law & Order	कानून व्यवस्था विफल	Riots, insurgency
Non-compliance with Union directions	केंद्र निर्देशों की अवहेलना	Constitutional defiance

7. Judicial Safeguards (Landmark Case) / न्यायिक नियंत्रण

Case	Key Ruling (EN)	मुख्य निर्णय (HI)
S.R. Bommai Case (1994)	Article 356 subject to judicial review	अनुच्छेद 356 न्यायिक समीक्षा के अधीन
	Floor test preferred over Governor report	राज्यपाल रिपोर्ट से अधिक फ्लोर टेस्ट
	Wrongful imposition can be reversed	गलत राष्ट्रपति शासन रद्द हो सकता है

8. Commissions & Recommendations / आयोग व सुझाव

Commission	Recommendation (EN)	सुझाव (HI)
Sarkaria Commission	Use Article 356 sparingly	सीमित उपयोग
Punchhi Commission	Localised President's Rule possible	आंशिक/स्थानीय राष्ट्रपति शासन
NCRWC	Strengthen federal balance	संघवाद सुदृढ़ करना

9. Trends & Misuse Debate / प्रवृत्तियाँ व दुरुपयोग

Period	Trend (EN)	प्रवृत्ति (HI)
1950–1977	Frequent misuse	अत्यधिक दुरुपयोग
1977–1994	Peak political use	राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप
Post-1994	Sharp decline	उल्लेखनीय कमी
Recent Years	Rare & scrutinised	दुर्लभ व कड़ी जांच

Exam	Year & Date	Question (EN + HI)	Answer
UPSC CSE Prelims	2018	EN: Under which Article can President's Rule be imposed? HI: राष्ट्रपति शासन किस अनुच्छेद के अंतर्गत? EN: Who assumes executive powers during President's Rule? HI: राष्ट्रपति शासन में कार्यकारी शक्तियाँ किसके पास होती हैं?	Article 356
SSC CGL	2021	EN: Maximum duration of President's Rule? HI: राष्ट्रपति शासन की अधिकतम अवधि?	Governor on behalf of President
RPSC RAS Prelims	2022	EN: Recommendation for President's Rule is given by whom? HI: राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश कौन करता है?	3 Years
CDS	2020	EN: Recommendation for President's Rule is given by whom? HI: राष्ट्रपति शासन की सिफारिश कौन करता है?	Governor

Which authority
administers the oath to the
Chief Minister of a state?

HI: राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री को
शपथ कौन दिलाता है?

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Governor
- D. Chief Justice of India

Cooperative cab service Bharat Taxi's launch today

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

Union Minister for Home Affairs and Cooperation Amit Shah will launch India's first cooperative-based ride-hailing platform, Bharat Taxi, on Thursday.

Bharat Taxi has been conceptualised as a transformative initiative in the mobility sector, placing drivers – referred to as *sarathis* (charioteers) – at the centre of ownership, operations, and value creation, thereby freeing them from exploitative aggregator-based models, a statement by the Cooperation Ministry said. During the programme, the top six performing *sarathis* will be honoured for their outstanding contributions.

Each honoured *sarathi* will be provided with a personal accident insurance cover of ₹5 lakh and family health insurance cover of ₹5 lakh, reflecting Bharat Taxi's commitment to driver welfare and long-term social security, the Ministry said. On the occasion, nine memoranda of understanding (MoUs) will be exchanged with key public and private stakeholders.

Bharat Taxi aims to expand to all States and cities across the country in the next two years.

Company	Core Service	Operating Revenue / FY	Profit/Loss	Market Share (India)	Drivers / Fleet	Notes
Uber	Cabs, Bike	~₹3,762 crore (India FY24, op. rev)	Loss narrowed ~71% (FY24)	~45-50% (4-wheeler ride-hailing)	~est. hundreds of thousands (largest network)	Strong in 4-wheeler cabs; often leads daily trip counts. (The Economic Times)
Ola Consumer	Cabs, Autos, Bike	Revenue data India not fully public (FY23 ₹2,500+ Cr approx.)	Losses reduced (FY23 ~₹772 Cr)	~25-30% (4-wheeler)	~~1.5 million driver network (est 2019)	Biggest Indian-born aggregator historically; now refocusing on India. (Wikipedia)
Rapido	Bike taxi, Auto taxi, Cabs	₹934 crore (FY25)	Loss ~₹258 crore (FY25)*	~20-30% in cab segment; ~50% overall	Tens of thousands+	New #3 rising fast; strong bike-taxi strength. (The Economic Times)
BluSmart Mobility	Electric cabs	~Not disclosed	Reportedly suspended operations	~Niche electric segment (Delhi ~9% before halt)	~8,000 EV taxis pre-suspension	First all-EV aggregator; operations recently hit a setback. (Wikipedia)
Namma Yatri (ONDC)	Auto & cab (zero-commission)	~Not disclosed	~Not applicable	Emerging	>10,000+ drivers (Delhi)	New open-network alternative under ONDC. (Wikipedia)

- **Launch of India's First Cooperative Platform | भारत के पहले सहकारी मंच का शुभारंभ**
 - Union Minister Amit Shah is set to launch 'Bharat Taxi', the nation's first cooperative-based ride-hailing service. / केंद्रीय मंत्री अमित शाह देश की पहली सहकारी-आधारित राइड-हेलिंग सेवा 'भारत टैक्सी' का शुभारंभ करेंगे।
- **Empowering the 'Sarathis' | 'सारथियों' का सशक्तिकरण**
 - Drivers, referred to as *sarathis* (charioteers), are placed at the core of ownership and value creation. / चालकों को 'सारथी' कहा जाएगा और उन्हें स्वामित्व एवं मूल्य सृजन के केंद्र में रखा गया है।
 - The initiative aims to liberate drivers from the exploitative nature of traditional aggregator models. / इस पहल का उद्देश्य चालकों को पारंपरिक एग्रीगेटर मॉडल के शोषणकारी स्वभाव से मुक्त करना है।
- **Welfare and Social Security | कल्याण और सामाजिक सुरक्षा**
 - The top six performing drivers will be honored for their contributions. / उत्कृष्ट योगदान देने वाले शीर्ष छह चालकों को सम्मानित किया जाएगा।
 - Honored drivers receive ₹5 lakh in personal accident insurance and ₹5 lakh in family health insurance. / सम्मानित सारथियों को ₹5 लाख का व्यक्तिगत दुर्घटना बीमा और ₹5 लाख का परिवारिक स्वास्थ्य बीमा मिलेगा।

- Honored drivers receive ₹5 lakh in personal accident insurance and ₹5 lakh in family health insurance. / सम्मानित सारथियों को ₹5 लाख का व्यक्तिगत दुर्घटना बीमा और ₹5 लाख का परिवारिक स्वास्थ्य बीमा मिलेगा।
- **Future Growth and Partnerships |** भविष्य का विकास और साझेदारी
 - Nine Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) will be signed with public and private stakeholders. / सार्वजनिक और निजी हितधारकों के साथ नौ समझौता ज्ञापनों (MoUs) पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाएंगे।
 - The goal is to expand the service to every state and city across India within the next two years. / लक्ष्य अगले दो वर्षों के भीतर पूरे भारत के प्रत्येक राज्य और शहर में सेवा का विस्तार करना है।

Exam Name	Exam Date	Question	Answer
UPSC Civil Services (Pre)	Oct 10, 2021	Under which Ministry was the new 'Ministry of Cooperation' formed in July 2021?	Ministry of Home Affairs (led by Amit Shah)
SSC CGL	Aug 16, 2021	Which Constitutional Amendment Act provided constitutional status to Cooperative Societies?	97th Constitutional Amendment Act
State PSC (UPPCS)	June 12, 2022	"Cooperative Societies" is a subject mentioned in which list of the 7th Schedule?	State List (Entry 32)
IBPS PO (Mains)	Jan 2022	Who is the current Union Minister of the newly formed Ministry of Cooperation?	Amit Shah
UPSC CAPF (AC)	Aug 7, 2022	The 'Sahakar-se-Samriddhi' vision is associated with which sector in India?	Cooperative Sector

- **Which ministry is responsible for the conceptualization of the 'Bharat Taxi' platform?**
- A) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways B) Ministry of Cooperation C) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology D) Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Indian cities could see far higher temperature rise than projected, says study

Jacob Koshy

NEW DELHI

Climate models may be underestimating – by anything from half to two degrees – how much hotter India's non-metropolitan cities can get from global warming relative to rural areas, according to a study published on Wednesday.

The researchers, from the University of East Anglia in the United Kingdom, analysed how temperatures would rise in 104 “medium-sized” cities in tropical and sub-tropical regions under a 2 degrees Celsius warming scenario, the emissions path that the globe is currently on. Rather than asking how hot regions become on average, the study asks a different question: how much faster do cities warm than their



Study includes 18 Indian cities, and finds that all of them warm faster than nearby rural areas.

surrounding countryside?

The study found that in Patiala, Punjab, land surface temperatures could rise at double the rate of warming projected by global climate models in comparison to its surrounding rural region – an extreme “outlier.” This means that if the models used in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s assess-

ments predict a 2 degrees Celsius temperature rise in Patiala, the rise would actually be 4 degrees Celsius when urban heat-island effects are accounted for. An extra 2 degrees Celsius rise in temperature can have significant implications for susceptibility to heat strokes, water availability, and public expenditure on cooling.

Urban heat-island effect

The study includes 18 Indian cities, and finds that all of them warm faster than nearby rural areas. On average, Indian cities experience about 45% more warming than what Earth System Models (ESMs) project for the broader region. Urban heat-island effect is the tendency for cities to be hotter than nearby rural land.

- EN: A new study warns that Indian cities may warm much faster than climate models project, mainly due to the urban heat-island effect.
HI: एक नए अध्ययन के अनुसार भारतीय शहर जलवायु मॉडलों के अनुमान से कहीं अधिक तेजी से गर्म हो सकते हैं, जिसका प्रमुख कारण शहरी ऊषा द्वीप प्रभाव है।
- EN: Climate models may be underestimating city-level warming by 0.5°C to 2°C.
HI: जलवायु मॉडल शहर-स्तरीय तापवृद्धि को 0.5°C से 2°C तक कम आँक रहे हैं।

◆ 2. Study Details / अध्ययन का विवरण

- EN: Researchers from University of East Anglia, UK, analysed 104 medium-sized cities in tropical and sub-tropical regions.
HI: यूके के यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ ईस्ट एंग्लिया के शोधकर्ताओं ने उष्णकटिबंधीय व उप-उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के 104 मध्यम आकार के शहरों का अध्ययन किया।
- EN: The analysis assumes a 2°C global warming scenario, the current global emissions pathway.
HI: अध्ययन 2°C वैश्विक तापवृद्धि परिदृश्य पर आधारित है, जो वर्तमान उत्सर्जन मार्ग को दर्शाता है।

◆ 3. Indian Cities in Focus / भारतीय शहरों पर फोकस

- EN: The study covers 18 Indian cities, all of which are warming faster than nearby rural areas.
HI: अध्ययन में भारत के 18 शहर शामिल हैं, और सभी पास के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से तेजी से गर्म हो रहे हैं।
- EN: On average, Indian cities experience ~45% more warming than what Earth System Models (ESMs) project for their broader regions.
HI: औसतन, भारतीय शहर पृथ्वी प्रणाली मॉडलों (ESMs) के अनुमान से लगभग 45% अधिक तापवृद्धि झेल रहे हैं।

◆ 4. Case Example: Patiala / उदाहरण: पटियाला

- EN: If models predict 2°C warming for Patiala, actual warming could reach ~4°C when urban heat-island effects are included.

HI: यदि पटियाला के लिए मॉडल 2°C तापवृद्धि दिखाते हैं, तो शहरी ऊषा द्वीप प्रभाव जोड़ने पर वास्तविक वृद्धि ~4°C हो सकती है।

- EN: This makes Patiala an **extreme outlier** compared to surrounding rural regions.

HI: इससे पटियाला अपने आसपास के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अत्यधिक अपवाद (outlier) बन जाता है।

◆ 5. Urban Heat-Island Effect / शहरी ऊषा द्वीप प्रभाव

- EN: Urban areas become hotter than nearby rural land due to **concrete surfaces, reduced vegetation, waste heat, and dense infrastructure**.

HI: कंक्रीट सतह, कम हरियाली, अपशिष्ट ऊषा और घनी संरचना के कारण शहरी क्षेत्र आसपास के ग्रामीण इलाकों से अधिक गर्म हो जाते हैं।

◆ 6. Implications / प्रभाव

- EN: Extra warming significantly increases **heat-stroke risk, water stress, and public spending on cooling**.

HI: अतिरिक्त तापवृद्धि से लू/हीट-स्ट्रोक का खतरा, जल संकट और शीतलन पर सार्वजनिक खर्च बढ़ता है।

- EN: Findings suggest city-level planning must go beyond national or regional climate averages.

HI: निष्कर्ष दर्शाते हैं कि शहरी नियोजन को राष्ट्रीय/क्षेत्रीय औसत से आगे जाकर करना होगा।

Exam	Year	Question (EN + HI)	Answer
UPSC CSE Prelims	2021	<p>EN: What is the urban heat-island effect? HI: शहरी ऊष्मा द्वीप प्रभाव क्या है?</p>	Cities hotter than rural areas
UPSC CSE Mains (GS-III)	2019	<p>EN: Discuss causes of rising urban temperatures in India. HI: भारत में शहरी तापवृद्धि के कारणों पर चर्चा करें।</p>	Urbanisation, low green cover
SSC CGL	2020	<p>EN: Which factor increases city temperatures most? HI: कौन-सा कारक शहरों का तापमान बढ़ाता है?</p>	Concrete & low vegetation
RPSC RAS Prelims	2022	<p>EN: Urban heat island mainly affects which sector? HI: शहरी ऊष्मा द्वीप का सबसे अधिक प्रभाव किस पर पड़ता है?</p>	Health

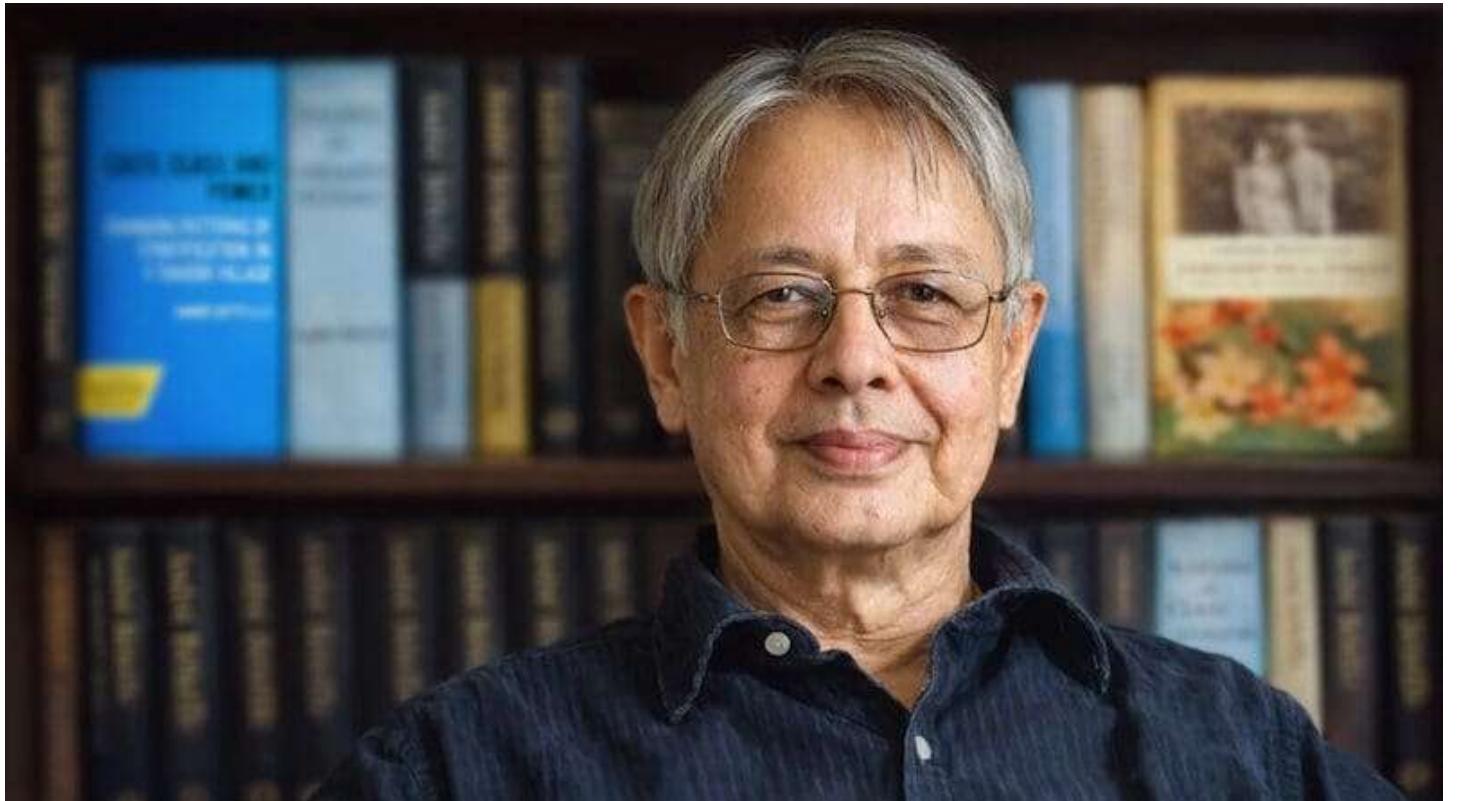
According to the study, Indian cities experience how much more warming on average than model projections?

III: अध्ययन के अनुसार, भारतीय शहर औसतन मॉडल अनुमान से कितनी अधिक तापवृद्धि अनुभव करते हैं?

- A. 10%
- B. 25%
- C. 45%
- D. 60%



Andre Beteille (1934–2026)



Aspect	Details (EN)	विवरण (HI)
Discipline	Sociology	समाजशास्त्र
Higher Education	University of Calcutta	कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय
Long Association	University of Delhi	दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय
Position	Professor Emeritus (from 2003)	प्रोफेसर एमेरिटस (2003 से)
Origin	Born in West Bengal (French father, Indian mother)	पश्चिम बंगाल में जन्म

Aspect	Details (EN)	विवरण (HI)
Core Focus Areas	Caste, class, inequality, liberal democracy	जाति, वर्ग, असमानता, उदार लोकतंत्र
Methodology	Rigorous empirical & comparative approach	कठोर अनुभवजन्य व तुलनात्मक पद्धति
Interdisciplinary Nature	Linked sociology with economics, politics & law	समाजशास्त्र को अर्थशास्त्र, राजनीति व कानून से जोड़ा
National Impact	Shaped academic & public debates for 6+ decades	6 दशकों से अधिक समय तक विमर्श को प्रभावित किया

■ 4. Major Works / प्रमुख कृतियाँ

Book (EN)	पुस्तक (HI)	Exam Relevance
<i>Caste, Class and Power</i>	कास्ट, क्लास एंड पावर	Fieldwork-based classic
<i>Society and Politics in India</i>	सोसाइटी एंड पॉलिटिक्स इन इंडिया	UPSC GS-I / Sociology
<i>The Idea of Natural Inequality and Other Essays</i>	प्राकृतिक असमानता का विचार	Social inequality debates

🏅 5. Awards & Recognition / सम्मान

Award	Year	Details (EN + HI)
Padma Bhushan	2005	For literature & education / साहित्य व शिक्षा हेतु

🏛 6. Institutional Roles / संस्थागत भूमिकाएँ

Institution	Role (EN)	भूमिका (HI)
Ashoka University	Chancellor (2014–2017)	कुलाधिपति (2014–2017)
Academic Community	Mentor & intellectual anchor	बौद्धिक मार्गदर्शक

Elon Musk Becomes World's First \$800 Billion Individual

💰 2. Net Worth Breakdown / कुल संपत्ति विवरण

Component	Details (EN)	विवरण (HI)
Approx. Net Worth	~\$800–850 billion	लगभग \$800–850 बिलियन
Wealth Jump Trigger	SpaceX–xAI merger	स्पेसएक्स–xAI विलय
Wealth Added by Deal	~\$84 billion	लगभग \$84 बिलियन की वृद्धि
Largest Contributor	SpaceX stake	स्पेसएक्स में हिस्सेदारी

🚀 3. SpaceX–xAI Merger Impact / स्पेसएक्स–xAI विलय का प्रभाव

Aspect	Details (EN)	विवरण (HI)
Merged Entity	**SpaceX + xAI	स्पेसएक्स + xAI
Combined Valuation	~\$1.25 trillion	लगभग \$1.25 ट्रिलियन
Musk's Stake	~43%	लगभग 43%
Value of Stake	~\$540+ billion	लगभग \$540+ बिलियन
Strategic Significance	Convergence of space, AI & capital markets	अंतरिक्ष, AI व पूँजी बाज़ारों का संगम

4. SpaceX as Core Asset / मुख्य परिसंपत्ति: स्पेसएक्स

Aspect	Details (EN)	विवरण (HI)
Nature	Rocket & satellite company	रॉकेट व सैटेलाइट कंपनी
Status	Musk's most valuable asset	मस्क की सबसे मूल्यवान संपत्ति
Pre-merger Holding	42% in SpaceX, 49% in xAI	स्पेसएक्स 42%, xAI 49%
Post-merger Role	Core pillar of Musk's empire	साम्राज्य का मुख्य स्तंभ

5. Role of Tesla / टेस्ला की भूमिका

Aspect	Details (EN)	विवरण (HI)
Company	Tesla	टेस्ला
Musk's Ownership	~12%	लगभग 12%
Tesla Market Value	~\$178 billion	लगभग \$178 बिलियन
Stock Options	~\$124 billion	लगभग \$124 बिलियन
Future Upside	Compensation package may reach \$1 trillion	भविष्य में \$1 ट्रिलियन तक संभायित

Word of the day

Inchoate:

only partly in existence; imperfectly formed

Synonyms: initial, budding, unorganised

Usage: *The policy was introduced in an inchoate form.*

Pronunciation: newsth.live/inchoatepro

International Phonetic Alphabet: /ɪnˈkəʊeɪt/



Thank you ☺

