

# Daily Current Affairs



जनसक्ता



The Indian EXPRESS

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3  
**The Hindu**



1  
**PIB, PRS & Other newspaper**



3  
**The Indian Express**



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THE JOURNEY FEELS SLOW  
UNTIL SUDDENLY IT  
CHANGES EVERYTHING

# UMANG 360



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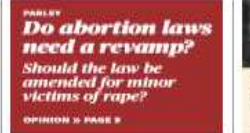
**CABINET EXPANSION**  
Nitin's son among 32 new Ministers in Bihar  
NEWS > PAGE 5



**RECOVERY ROAD**  
One year since Sindoore, two schools bear the scars  
NEWS > PAGE 4



**INDIA-EU FTA**  
'Compliance norms could derail benefits'  
BUSINESS > PAGE 12



**POLLER**  
Do abortion laws need a revamp?  
Should the law be amended for minor victims of rape?  
OPINION > PAGE 8



**THE ARCHITECT**  
Marsh sizzles in LSG's win against RCB  
SPORT > PAGE 16

# DMK mulls backing AIADMK in T.N. Assembly

Left parties and Viduthala Chiruthalga Katchi hold the key to government formation, Governor tells Vijay that his TVK, the single largest party with 107 MLAs-elect, has not established a majority; DMK holds meeting and empowers Stalin to take a call in light of the fractured poll verdict, it also accuses Congress of 'betrayal' after it quit the alliance

**K. Kolappan**  
CHENNAI  
The post-election political climate in Tamil Nadu turned quite down on Thursday after the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam leadership began toying with the idea of extending outside support to its arch rival, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) — a prospect unthinkable even a few days ago.

Governor Rajmouli Vidyanathan Arjekar invited Tamilaga Vetti Kazhagam (TVK) president G. Joseph Vijay on Thursday, and explained that the regional party support in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, essential for forming the government, has not been established, the Lok Sabha said. A meeting of the MLAs-elect of the DMK here empowered party president and outgoing Chief Minister M.K. Stalin to take an appropriate decision in light of the fractured electoral verdict, which failed to give any single party a majority. As the State is not ready for another election, our objective is to ensure a stable government. At the same time, we are under compulsion to prevent communal forces that could disturb Davidson schools from gaining a foothold," a resolution adopted at the meeting said.



Outgoing Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin (third from right) at a meet of the DMK MLAs-elect in Chennai on Thursday. (AP/ANANDARAJAN)

**Reaching out**  
While Mr. Vijay and senior party leaders have reached out to the DMK's allies — the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and the Viduthala Chiruthalga Katchi (VCK) with two seats each — Mr. Stalin is learnt to have breached with these three parties the idea of backing an AIADMK-led government. Mr. Stalin, who had initially rejected the proposal, reportedly yielded to pressure from second-line party leaders and invited CP(M) State secretary D. Shanmugasri, CPI State secretary M. Veerappan, and VCK leader The. Thirumavalagan to his house for discussions on Thursday. The DMK will not join the government, but the alliance is free to take a decision, he reportedly told them. The three parties hold

the key to any further claim in Tamil Nadu politics. In fact, their combined support is crucial for both the TVK and the AIADMK to form a government. Currently, the TVK, with the support of the five elected candidates of the Congress, effectively has 112 seats in the 218-member House after accounting for the legal mandate for Mr. Vijay to resign from one of his two seats. The DMK MLAs-elect in Chennai on Thursday. (AP/ANANDARAJAN)

**Priority for formation of a stable govt.**  
NEW DELHI  
The Tamil Nadu Governor's insistence that the TVK must prove majority is based on the principle that a Governor's priority is formation of a stable government, but there is a breakdown of constitutional machinery, it says.

The DMK government over the past few years continued without interruption. The meeting unanimously empowered the party leader to take an emergency decision on the political and administrative situation. The resolution sharply criticised the Congress, the DMK's former ally, accusing it of betrayal after it quit the alliance and extended support to the TVK. "Congress was allocated a Rajya Sabha seat and 28 Assembly seats in the alliance. Yet, within three days of results being declared, it paved the way for the DMK to form a government. The DMK, however, failed to do the hard work of alliance partners in the real campaign during seat-sharing talks, the Congress failed to condemn remarks made against the alliance," the resolution alleged. The meeting referred to developments in Parliament, where Congress candidates reportedly contacted seats allotted to the DMK. The DMK accused the Congress of "backstabbing and betrayal", claiming that Congress candidates failed even to call on Mr. Stalin, though he had campaigned extensively for them.

## Suvendu aide killing fake numbers used for vehicles

**Shrabana Chatterjee**  
KOLKATA

Vehicles with fake number plates were used to target and kill Chandranath Nath, personal assistant to the outgoing Leader of the Opposition in the West Bengal Assembly, late on Wednesday night, according to the West Bengal police. A Special Investigation Team has been formed to probe the attack, and forensic experts have visited the scene of the crime in North 24 Parganas district.

Alleging that Nath was killed in a targeted attack by hired assassins who had received the location for a week before carrying out the murder, Mr. Adhikari, who visited the aide's funeral on Thursday, called the death penalty for the killers.

FULL REPORT ON PAGE 4

## NEARBY



### China sentences two ex-Defence Ministers to death

**BEIJING**  
A Chinese military court gave suspended death sentences on Thursday to two former Defence Ministers who were accused of bribery, according to the official Xinhua News Agency. The sentences are the latest in Chinese President Xi Jinping's campaign of purging senior officials. A full report on page 16.

### Trinamool fought well, Akhlesh tells Mamata

**KOLKATA**  
Samajwadi Party (SP) leader Akhlesh Ojha called on Trinamool Congress chairperson Mamata Banerjee and her nephew Akhlesh Banerjee in Kolkata on Thursday. "You fought very well," he said to Mr. Banerjee, who received the SP leader in his usual residence. A full report on page 16.

### RJP seeks action against Punjab CM for remarks

**CHANDIGARH**  
The opposition Bharatiya Janata Party on Thursday sought action against Punjab Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda over "slandering" statements regarding Tuesday's team. Hooda, even as the ruling BJP dodged down on his allegations that the attack were part of the BJP's plan to win next year's Assembly election. A full report on page 16.

## Counting the people



Numbers games: Instruments for Census 2021 displayed on vans in Delhi on Thursday. More than 92 lakh households across 23 States and Union Territories have used the self-enumeration facility during the ongoing first phase of the exercise, officials said on Thursday. (AP)

## Iran denies attacking cargo ship as U.S. President warns of renewed bombing

**Abeno France Press**  
WASHINGTON

Iran denied on Thursday attacking a South Korean cargo ship in the Strait of Hormuz this week, as U.S. President Donald Trump said it "firmly rejects and categorically denies" allegations that its armed forces were behind a blast abroad. The Iranian flagship HMFS Naos, which was attacked in the Strait of Hormuz, was damaged while transiting the strategic waterway with 24 crew members on board. The Trump team claimed Iran had "taken some shots" at the vessel and urged South Korea to join U.S.-led efforts to restore shipping through the Strait. The war, launched by the U.S. and Israel in the Gulf, has caused a major disruption in the oil market. The U.S. proposal remained "under review".

chekhold on the Strait of Hormuz, rattling global energy markets. Despite Mr. Trump's optimism, Iran has yet to respond to a new U.S. proposal, with its Chief negotiator warning that Washington was seeking to force the Islamic republic's "surrender". The report of the meetings will be handed over to the high command and a decision will be arrived at the observers, Mr. Sathesan's supporters are learnt to have raised a demand to not allow Mr. Sathesan to be part of the meeting. However, this demand was not considered. The observers will convey the opinion of the MLAs, MPs and alliance partners to the high command, which is expected to take a final call after talks with the leaders. The Congress-led United Democratic Front's (UDF) allies are understood to be favouring outgoing Leader of the Opposition V.D. Satheesan. The report of the meetings will be handed over to the high command and a decision will be arrived at the observers, Mr. Sathesan's supporters are learnt to have raised a demand to not allow Mr. Sathesan to be part of the meeting. However, this demand was not considered. The observers will convey the opinion of the MLAs, MPs and alliance partners to the high command, which is expected to take a final call after talks with the leaders. The Congress-led United Democratic Front's (UDF) allies are understood to be favouring outgoing Leader of the Opposition V.D. Satheesan.

## Congress high command to choose Kerala CM; most UDF allies back Satheesan

**S.B. Praveen**  
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

MLAs-elect of the Congress in Kerala, who met in Thiruvananthapuram on Thursday, passed a resolution authorising the party high command to choose the next Chief Minister, even as the three leaders in contention were involved in hectic parleys to share UP support.

While All India Congress Committee (AICC) observers Mukul Wadali and Ajay Maken, and the party in-charge Deepa Dasranjan, held one-on-one meetings with the 63 MLAs-elect, a majority of the United Democratic Front (UDF) allies are understood to be favouring outgoing Leader of the Opposition V.D. Satheesan. The report of the meetings will be handed over to the high command and a decision will be arrived at the observers, Mr. Sathesan's supporters are learnt to have raised a demand to not allow Mr. Sathesan to be part of the meeting. However, this demand was not considered. The observers will convey the opinion of the MLAs, MPs and alliance partners to the high command, which is expected to take a final call after talks with the leaders. The Congress-led United Democratic Front's (UDF) allies are understood to be favouring outgoing Leader of the Opposition V.D. Satheesan.



AICC observers Ajay Maken and Mukul Wadali arrive for the meeting with Congress MLAs-elect in Thiruvananthapuram on Thursday. (AP)

threatened to take some of the allies away from the Congress. Mr. Sathesan's supporters are learnt to have raised a demand to not allow Mr. Sathesan to be part of the meeting. However, this demand was not considered. The observers will convey the opinion of the MLAs, MPs and alliance partners to the high command, which is expected to take a final call after talks with the leaders. The Congress-led United Democratic Front's (UDF) allies are understood to be favouring outgoing Leader of the Opposition V.D. Satheesan.

Plus boards appeared in various parts of the State in support of and against the three leaders. While boards indicating support to Mr. Venugopal were visible in the road leading the RPKC headquarters, banners appeared in front of the District Congress Committee office in Alappuzha asking Mr. Venugopal to not force by-elections. The board in Alappuzha were later restored by Congress workers. Former RPKC president K. Sathakaram, who is understood to be backing Mr. Venugopal, said after Thursday's meeting, "We have not only Sathesan, but a bulk of good leaders. The last time, Sathesan regarding the Kerala leadership's stated to not let low MLAs to contest the elections. P. K. Ramkalyan, general secretary of the UDF ally Indian Union Muslim League, said that the party has conveyed all choice to the observers. Kerala Congress (Joseph) chairperson P. J. Joseph said that a decision should be made considering the "public sentiment" and also that a sitting MLA should become the Chief Minister, indicating that their support is for Mr. Sathesan. Revolutionary Socialist Party State secretary Sibhu Babu John, who expressed hope that the new government will be sworn in without much delay, said that the party did not specify any name.



# Overall crime rate drops 6%; cybercrime up by 17%: NCRB

Deaths due to drug overdose saw a 50% increase in 2024 from the previous year's figures; T.N. records the most fatalities; 5,194 cases of offences 'against the state' registered, a rise of over 6%

**Vijaita Singh**  
NEW DELHI

**T**he overall crime rate in India declined in 2024 from the 2023 figure, but there was an increase of over 17% in cybercrime cases, show the Crime in India, 2024 report released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) on Wednesday.

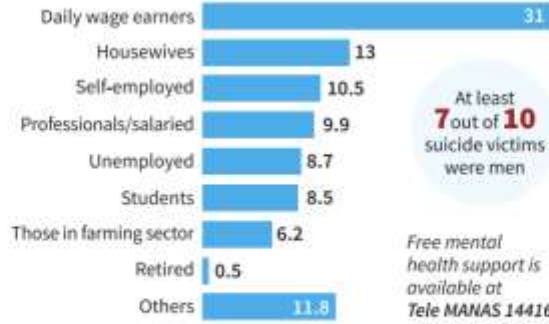
A total of 1,01,928 cybercrime cases were registered in 2024 over 86,420 such cases in the previous year.

"During 2024, 72.6% of cybercrime cases registered were for the motive of fraud (73,987 out of 1,01,928 cases) followed by sexual exploitation with 3.1% (3,190 cases) and extortion with 2.5% (2,536 cases)," the report said.

The NCRB recorded 58.86 lakh cognisable crimes across the country in 2024, marking a 6% decline from the previous year's figure. Of these, 35.44 lakh cases were registered under the Indian Penal Code and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) and 23.41 lakh cases under special and local laws. There

## Grim numbers

As many as 1,70,746 persons died by suicide in 2024, according to figures from the National Crime Records Bureau. A look at the percentage distribution according to profession shows that nearly a third of them were daily wage earners.



were 5,194 cases of offences "against the state" registered in 2024 as against 4,873 in 2023, showing a rise of 6.6%.

"Out of 5,194 cases, 4,395 (84.6%) cases were registered under The Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, followed by 649 (12.5%) cases under The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act," the report said.

### Crime against SC/ST

The report revealed that a total of 55,698 cases were registered for crimes

against Scheduled Castes (SCs), showing a decrease of 3.6% over the 2023 figure of 57,789 cases. Crimes against Scheduled Tribes showed a sharp decline of 23.1%, dropping to 9,966 cases from 12,960 in 2023.

The NCRB released the Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India (ADSI), 2024 report according to which 1,70,746 suicides were recorded in 2024. Those associated with the agriculture sector, the unemployed, and daily wage workers accounted

for a substantial share of suicidal deaths.

A total of 10,546 persons involved in the farming sector (consisting of 4,633 farmers/cultivators and 5,913 agricultural labourers) died by suicide in 2024, accounting for 6.2%.

Out of 4,633 farmer/cultivator suicides, a total of 4,481 were by men and 152 by women, the report said. Around 31% of the total suicides were reported among the daily wagers, the report said. The number of unemployed people who died by suicide was 14,778 while the number of students and homemakers who ended their lives stood at 14,488 and 22,113, respectively.

Deaths due to drug overdose saw a 50% increase in 2024 from the previous year's figure. The report stated that 978 people died due to drug overdose in 2024, up from 650 deaths in 2023.

Tamil Nadu reported 313 deaths, the highest number of drug overdose deaths, followed by Punjab with 106, Madhya Pradesh 90, Rajasthan 69 and Mizoram 65, according to the NCRB data.

# | NCRB Crime in India 2024 — Why in News / चर्चा में क्यों

National Crime Records Bureau |



India Crime Map 2024 | TN: most drug deaths  
Cybercrime cases spread across all major metros

## Why in News / चर्चा में क्यों

- NCRB released 'Crime in India 2024' report on Wednesday
- एनसीआरबी ने 'क्राइम इन इंडिया 2024' रिपोर्ट जारी की
- Overall crime fell 6% but cybercrime surged 17%
- कुल अपराध 6% घटा लेकिन साइबर अपराध 17% बढ़ा
- 1,70,746 suicides recorded — highest in recent years
- 1,70,746 आत्महत्याएं दर्ज — हाल के वर्षों में सर्वाधिक
- Drug overdose deaths jumped 50% in one year
- नशे की ओवरडोज से मौतें एक वर्ष में 50% बढ़ीं
- Offences 'against the state' rose 6.6% to 5,194
- राज्य-विरोधी अपराध 6.6% बढ़कर 5,194 हुए

# Art.1 | NCRB 2024 — Key Statistics / मुख्य आँकड़े

58.86 lakh cognisable crimes | 35.44 lakh IPC/BNS | 23.41 lakh special & local laws

6%↓

Overall Crime  
कुल अपराध

17%↑

Cybercrime  
साइबर अपराध

1,01,928

Cyber Cases  
साइबर मामले

1,70,746

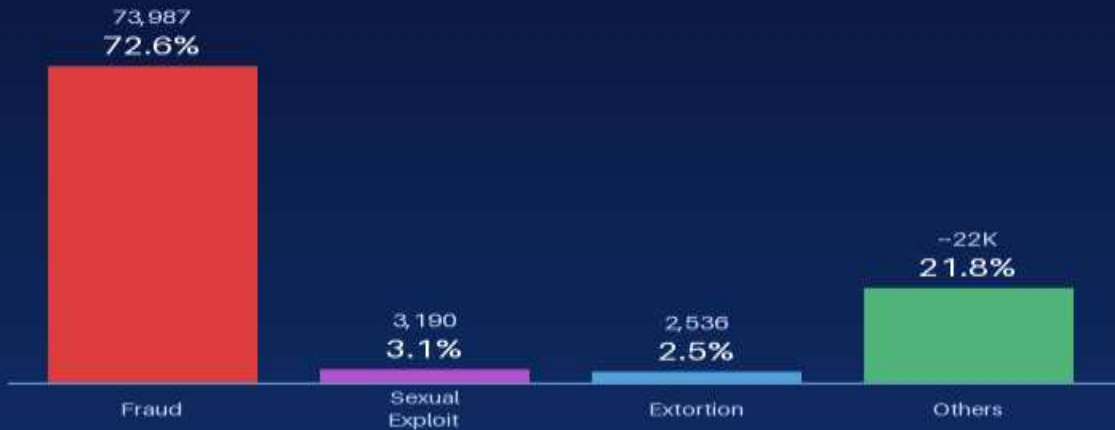
Suicides  
आत्महत्याएं

50%↑

Drug Deaths  
नशे से मौत

## Cybercrime Motive Breakdown 2024

1,01,928 total cases | Up 17% from 86,420 in 2023



## Cybercrime & Crime Details

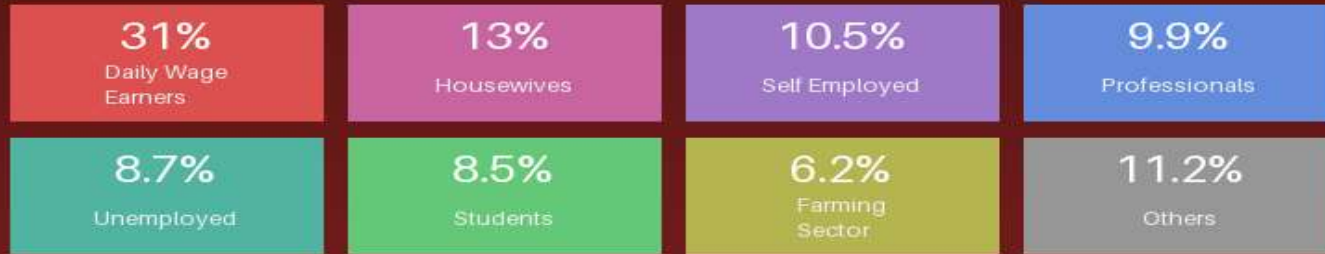
- 72.6% cybercrime = fraud (73,987 cases)
- 72.6% साइबर अपराध = धोखाधड़ी
- 3.1% = sexual exploitation (3,190 cases)
- 3.1% = यौन शोषण
- 2.5% = extortion (2,536 cases)
- 2.5% = जबरन वसूली
- 5,194 offences 'against state' (↑6.6%)
- 5,194 'राज्य-विरोधी' मामले (6.6% वृद्धि)
- SC crimes: 55,698 (↓3.6%)
- ST crimes: 9,966 (↓23.1% from 12,960)

# | NCRB 2024 — Suicide & Drug Deaths Analysis

ADSI Report: Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2024 | Tele MANAS 14416

## Suicide Profile India 2024

1,70,746 total suicides | 7 out of 10 victims were men



Farming sector: 10,546 suicides | 4,633 farmers + 5,913 labourers  
Drug overdose deaths: 978 in 2024 (up from 650 in 2023) | Tamil Nadu: 313 highest

## Key Findings / मुख्य निष्कर्ष

- 7 out of 10 suicide victims were men
- 10 में से 7 पीड़ित पुरुष थे
- Farming: 10,546 suicides (4,633 farmers + 5,913 labourers)
- कृषि क्षेत्र: 10,546 आत्महत्याएं
- Drug overdose deaths: 978 (↑50% from 650 in 2023)
- नशे से मौतें: 978 (2023 में 650 थीं)
- TN: 313 drug deaths (highest) | Punjab: 106
- TMAN: 313 नशे से मौतें (सर्वाधिक) | पंजाब: 106
- Unemployed suicides: 14,778
- Students + Homemakers: 14,488 + 22,113

# | NCRB 2024 — Multi-Subject Connections / बहु-विषय संबंध

GS-2: Governance | GS-3: Internal Security, Agriculture | Prelims: Facts



## Polity / राज्यवस्था (GS-2)

- NCRB: statutory body under MHA | एनसीआरबी: MHA के अधीन
- BNS replaced IPC 2023 | BNSS, BSA also enacted
- Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act used

## Economy / अर्थव्यवस्था (GS-3)

- Cybercrime cost to Indian economy rising
- Drug abuse: economic burden on families + state
- Farmer suicides: agrarian distress indicator

## Science/Security / सुरक्षा (GS-3)

- Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act: 12.5% cases
- Cybercrime: digital forensics, IT Act 2000 relevance
- Internal security: offences against the state

# | NCRB 2024 — Exam Questions / परीक्षा प्रश्न

Prelims MCQ | Mains GS-2 & GS-3 | Interview | Statement-based MCQ

## STATEMENT-BASED MCQ / कथन-आधारित MCQ

**Consider following statements about NCRB Crime in India 2024:**

1. The overall cognisable crime rate in India increased in 2024. 2. Cybercrime cases registered in 2024 increased by over 15% from the previous year. 3. Daily wage earners form the largest category of suicides in 2024. 4. Crimes against Scheduled Tribes showed an increase in 2024.

**Which of the above statements are correct? (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1,2,4 (d) 2,3,4**

## Mains Questions / मुख्य परीक्षा प्रश्न

Q1 (GS-2,150w): Examine the role of NCRB in India's criminal justice system. How does NCRB data assist policy-making?

Q2 (GS-3,250w): Analyse the rising cybercrime trend in India. What structural reforms are needed? (साइबर अपराध के बढ़ते रुझान का विश्लेषण करें)

## Prelims MCQ + Interview / प्रारम्भिक + साक्षात्कार

Q (Pre): NCRB publishes which of these? (a) Crime in India (b) ADSI report (c) Both  (d) None

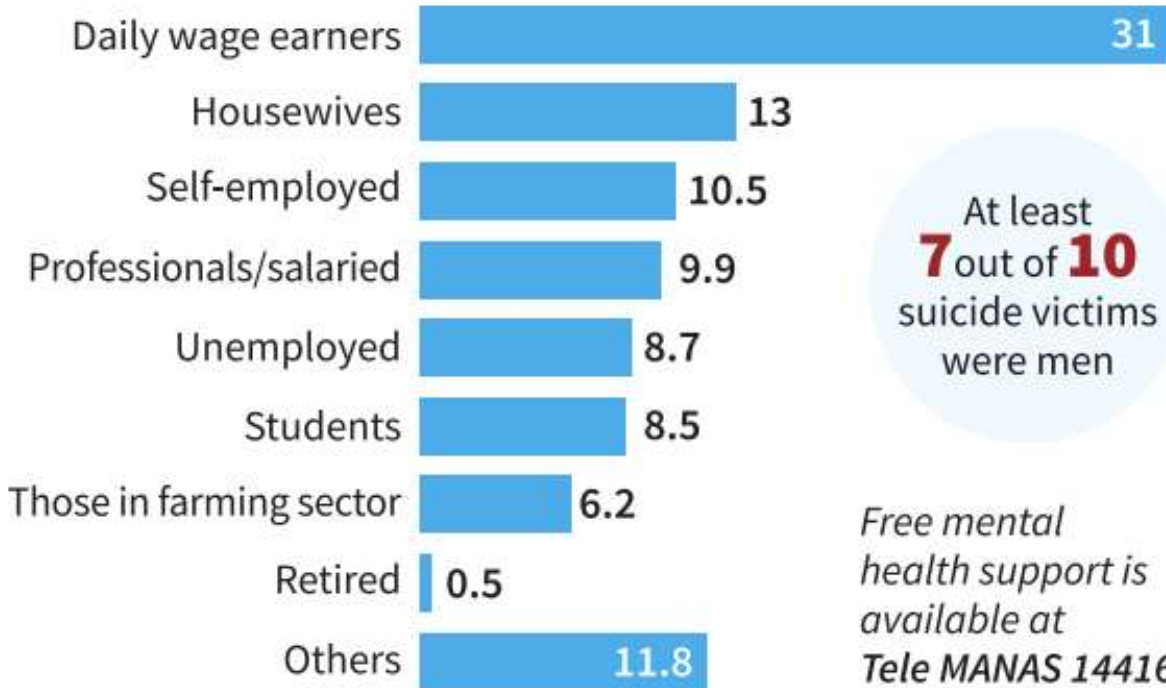
Q (Pre): Under which ministry does NCRB function? Ans: Ministry of Home Affairs

Q (Interview): What does the 50% rise in drug overdose deaths indicate about India's substance abuse policy? What reforms would you suggest?

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# Grim numbers


As many as 1,70,746 persons died by suicide in 2024, according to figures from the National Crime Records Bureau. A look at the percentage distribution according to profession shows that nearly a third of them were daily wage earners



At least **7** out of **10** suicide victims were men

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S.No.	Exam & Date	Asked Question	Options	Answer	
1	UP Police SI Official PYP – 22 Nov 2021, Shift 2	“Crime in India” report is released by _____.	A. National Crime Records Bureau B. Economic Survey of India C. Census of India D. National Statistical Office	A. National Crime Records Bureau	
2	UP Police ASI Official Paper – 05 Dec 2021, Shift 1	The “Crime in India” statistics is a yearly publication brought out by which organisation?	A. Intelligence Bureau B. BPRD C. NSO D. NCRB	D. NCRB	
3	UP Police SI Official PYP – 27 Nov 2021, Shift 3	Which agency is engaged in collecting, compiling and analysing crime statistics?	A. CBI B. Central Armed Police Forces C. National Security Guard D. NCRB	D. NCRB	
4	HSSC Female Police Constable – 19 Sept 2021	Indian government agency responsible for collecting and analysing crime data.	A. National Crime Record Bureau B. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau C. National Automated Finger Print Identification System D. None of the above	A. National Crime Record Bureau	
5	CRPF Head Constable Ministerial Official Paper – 28 Feb 2023, Shift 3	As per NCRB’s “Crime in India 2021” report, which state recorded the highest number of rape cases?	A. Rajasthan B. West Bengal C. Bihar D. Uttar Pradesh	A. Rajasthan	

6	<b>CRPF Head Constable Ministerial Official Paper – 22 Feb 2023, Shift 2</b>	As per NCRB's "Crime in India 2021" report, which state recorded the second highest number of rape cases?	A. Madhya Pradesh B. Odisha C. Jharkhand D. Himachal Pradesh	<b>A. Madhya Pradesh</b>
7	<b>Delhi Police Constable Driver Male – 21 Oct 2022, Shift 3</b>	Section 4(2) of the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 authorises NCRB to store records of criminals/convicts for how many years?	A. 75 years B. 25 years C. 10 years D. 50 years	<b>A. 75 years</b>
8	<b>DDA Patwari Stage I – 2 Nov 2020, Shift 2</b>	In law enforcement in India, Cri-MAC stands for?	A. Crime Multi Agency Centre B. Criminal Monitoring Action Cell C. Crime Management and Analysis Cell D. Criminal Investigation Management Centre	<b>A. Crime Multi Agency Centre</b>

# Ex-Prasar Bharati CEO Vempati named CBFC Chairperson

**Aroon Deep**  
NEW DELHI

Former Prasar Bharati CEO Shashi Shekhar Vempati has been appointed Chairperson of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC). He replaces Prasoos Joshi, who has been named the Prasar Bharati Chairman.

Mr. Joshi, a screenwriter and lyricist, who has also worked in advertising, had been helming the CBFC since 2017, before his appointment to the public broadcaster on May 2.

Mr. Vempati had been Prasar Bharati CEO from 2017 to 2022, following which he served in various capacities at the University Grants Commission, television ratings agency BARC, and the Department of Science and Technology. More recently, he has been running AI4India, a forum that has held discussions on fostering a domestic AI ecosystem. He is also on the Board of BharatGen, an IIT Bombay-incubated initiative that is working on Indic language-focused AI models.

## **Censorship expansion**

Mr. Joshi's tenure at the CBFC was characterised by a digitisation effort that culminated in the e-Cine-



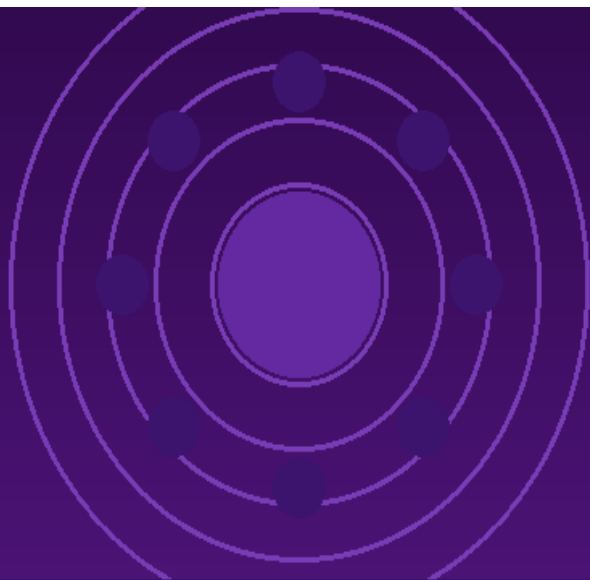
Shashi Shekhar Vempati

pramaan system, used by censor board officials to process applications and hand out certificates. While he rarely discussed his role at the CBFC, film censorship expanded in key areas, such as mention of political personalities and scrutiny of religious themes in cinema. Hundreds of hours of footage were impacted by censorship from 2018 to 2022, a period during which cut lists were readily available. The CBFC shut off ready access to cut lists last year.

The Board faced court challenges in this period from the producers of Vijay-starrer *Jana Nayagan* and BJP MP Kangana Ranaut-starrer *Emergency*, with both accusing the CBFC of illegally withholding certificates even after examining committees had approved those films.

# | Ex-Prasar Bharati CEO Named CBFC Chairperson — Why in News

Shashi Shekhar Vempati | Prasoon Joshi |



CBFC ☒ Central Board of Film Certification

Statutory Body | Cinematograph Act 1952

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

Issues: U / UA / A / S certificates for films

## Why in News / चर्चा में क्यों

- Former Prasar Bharati CEO Shashi Shekhar Vempati appointed CBFC Chairperson
- पूर्व प्रसार भारती CEO शशि शेखर वेम्पति बने CBFC अध्यक्ष
- Replaces Prasoon Joshi who had been at CBFC since 2017
- प्रसून जोशी (2017 से CBFC) की जगह लेंगे
- Prasoon Joshi appointed new Prasar Bharati Chairman
- प्रसून जोशी — नए प्रसार भारती अध्यक्ष बने
- Vempati had been Prasar Bharati CEO from 2017 to 2022
- वेम्पति 2017-2022 तक प्रसार भारती CEO थे
- Vempati runs AI4India forum — domestic AI ecosystem
- AI4India मंच — भारतीय AI पारिस्थितिकी पर चर्चा
- Also on Board of BharatGen — IIT Bombay AI initiative
- भारतजेन — IIT बॉम्बे की इंडिक भाषा AI पहल

# | About CBFC & Prasar Bharati / संस्थाओं के बारे में

Central Board of Film Certification | Prasar Bharati | Statutory Bodies



Prasar Bharati ☒ Public Broadcaster of India

Doordarshan (TV) + All India Radio (AIR)

Established: 1997 | Autonomous body under Govt

## CBFC & Prasar Bharati Facts

- Full name: Central Board of Film Certification
- पूरा नाम: केंद्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड
- Statutory body under Cinematograph Act, 1952
- सिनेमैटोग्राफ अधिनियम, 1952 के तहत वैधानिक संस्था
- Under Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
- I&B मंत्रालय के अधीन
- Issues certificates: U / UA / A / S
- U, UA, A, S – फिल्म प्रमाणपत्र जारी करता है
- Prasoon Joshi's tenure: e-Cinepramaan system
- ई-सिनेप्रमाण: डिजिटल सर्टिफिकेशन सिस्टम
- Prasar Bharati: India's public broadcaster (DD + AIR)
- प्रसार भारती: दूरदर्शन+ आकाशवाणी (1997 में स्थापित)

# Art.2 | Censorship Context & Joshi's Tenure / जोशी का कार्यकाल

*Censorship expansion | e-Cinepramaan | Religious/Political scrutiny | Court challenges*

## Joshi's Tenure / जोशी का कार्यकाल

### Joshi Tenure Highlights / जोशी के कार्यकाल की विशेषताएं:

- CBFC Chairperson since 2017  
2017 से CBFC अध्यक्ष
- Digitised certification via e-Cinepramaan system  
ई-सिनेप्रमाण से प्रमाणन डिजिटल किया
- Cut lists made readily available 2018-2022  
कट लिस्ट 2018-2022 तक आसानी से उपलब्ध
- CBFC shut off access to cut lists last year  
पिछले वर्ष कट लिस्ट का एक्सेस बंद किया
- Censorship expanded to political personalities  
राजनीतिक हस्तियों और धार्मिक विषयों तक
- Hundreds of hours of footage impacted 2018-2022  
सैकड़ों घंटे का फुटेज प्रभावित हुआ

## Controversies & Vempati / विवाद और वेम्पति

### Controversies / विवाद:

- Jana Nayagan (Vijay-starrer): CBFC accused of illegally withholding certificate  
जना नायगन — सर्टिफिकेट रोकने का आरोप
- Emergency (Kangana Ranaut): similar controversy  
इमरजेंसी (कंगना) — परीक्षा समिति के बाद भी सर्टिफिकेट विलंब

### Vempati Background / वेम्पति की पृष्ठभूमि:

- Served UGC, BARC, DST after Prasar Bharati  
UGC, BARC, DST में सेवा दी
- AI4India: forum on domestic AI ecosystem  
AI4India: घरेलू AI पारिस्थितिकी पर मंच
- BharatGen: IIT Bombay, Indic language AI  
भारतजेन: इंडिक भाषाओं के लिए AI मॉडल

# Art.2 | CBFC — Key Terms & Multi-Subject Connections

Polity | History | Technology | Static GK

Term / शब्द	Meaning / अर्थ
CBFC	Central Board of Film Certification — certifies films for public exhibition
Cinematograph Act 1952	Law governing film certification in India   भारत में फिल्म प्रमाणन का कानून
Prasar Bharati	India's public broadcaster (DD+AIR)   Est. 1997 under Prasar Bharati Act 1990
e-Cinepramaan	Digital system for film certification applications   डिजिटल प्रमाणन प्रणाली
AI4India	Forum for domestic AI ecosystem led by Vempati   घरेलू AI पारिस्थितिकी मंच
BharatGen	IIT Bombay initiative for Indic-language AI models   इंडिक भाषा AI मॉडल
Art. 19(1)(a)	Freedom of speech & expression   अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता
Article 19(2)	Reasonable restrictions on free speech   उचित प्रतिबंध (सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था, नैतिकता)

# | CBFC — Exam Questions / परीक्षा प्रश्न

Statement MCQ | | Interview | Prelims facts

## STATEMENT MCQ / कथन-आधारित MCQ

**Consider statements about CBFC and Prasar Bharati:**

1. CBFC was established under the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990.
2. CBFC comes under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
3. Prasar Bharati encompasses both Doordarshan and All India Radio.

**Which are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3**

## Mains / मुख्य परीक्षा

Q1 (GS-2, 150w): Examine the role of CBFC in balancing creative freedom and social responsibility. Discuss recent controversies.

Q2 (GS-2, 150w): Critically examine India's film certification mechanism. Does pre-screening undermine freedom of expression under Article 19(1)(a)? (अनुच्छेद 19 और फिल्म प्रमाणन)

## Interview / साक्षात्कार

Q: As an IAS officer, how would you handle a case where CBFC delays certification of a film that has already passed examination committee review?

Q: What is your view on AI's role in content moderation for Indian cinema? Relate to Vempati's AI4India initiative.

S.No.	Exam & Date	Question Asked	Options	Answer
1	SSC CGL 2020 Tier-I Official Paper 9 — 17 Aug 2021, Shift 3	As of January 2021, who among the following was the Chairperson of the Central Board of Film Certification?	A. Rekha B. Prasoon Joshi C. Asha Parekh D. Shekhar Kapoor	<b>B. Prasoon Joshi</b>
2	RRB ALP CBT-I Official Paper — 29 Aug 2018, Shift 2	Who was appointed as the Chairperson of the Central Board of Film Certification as of March 2018?	A. Subhash Ghai B. Jaya Bachchan C. Anupam Kher D. Prasoon Joshi	<b>D. Prasoon Joshi</b>
3	RRB NTPC UG CBT-I Official Paper — 28 Aug 2025, Shift 3	Which organisation is tasked with providing certification to films before their public release in India?	A. Film and Television Institute of India B. National Film Development Corporation C. Children's Film Society, India D. Central Board of Film Certification	<b>D. Central Board of Film Certification</b>
4	UPSSSC Junior Assistant Official Paper — 29 Jun 2025	Which statutory body under the Government of India is responsible for certifying films for public exhibition in India?	A. Central Board of Film Certification B. Prasar Bharati C. National Film Development Corporation D. Film and Television Institute of India E. None of the above	<b>A. Central Board of Film Certification</b>
5	DSSSB TGT Social Science Official Paper — 08 Nov 2025, Shift 1	If a movie gets a 'U' certificate from the Central Board of Film Certification, then the movie belongs to which category?	A. Public exhibition for only few classes B. Universal exhibition C. Unrestricted public exhibition D. Private exhibition only	<b>C. Unrestricted public exhibition</b>

6	<b>DSSSB TGT Natural Science Male — 29 Sept 2018, Shift 1</b>	The "U/A" certificate of the Central Board of Film Certification means:	A. Restricted to adults B. Unrestricted public exhibition C. Unrestricted public exhibition but with parental caution for children below 12 years D. Restricted to special class of persons	<b>C. Unrestricted public exhibition but with parental caution for children below 12 years</b>
7	<b>UGC NET Paper 1 — 09 Jan 2025, Shift 2</b>	What is the full form of CBFC?	A. Central Board of Film Censors B. Central Bureau of Film Certification C. Central Bureau of Film Censors D. Central Board of Film Certification	<b>D. Central Board of Film Certification</b>
8	<b>Army GD Official Soldier Paper — 28 March 2021</b>	Central Board of Film Certification comes under which ministry?	A. Ministry of Human Resource Development B. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting C. Ministry of Tourism and Culture D. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	<b>B. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</b>
9	<b>MH SET Official Paper 2 — 28 Jan 2018</b>	Which is the correct full form of CBFC in the context of Indian films?	A. Central Board of Film Certification B. Censor Board of Film Content C. Central Board for Film Censorship D. Central Board for Film Classification	<b>A. Central Board of Film Certification</b>
10	<b>MH SET Official Paper 3 — 16 April 2017</b>	PCI, CBFC, NBA and ASCI are collectively called:	A. Media owners organisations B. Set of media laws in the Constitution C. Media regulatory bodies D. Audience measurement bodies	<b>C. Media regulatory bodies</b>

# India to host first Big Cat Summit in June; 95 countries set to participate

**Jacob Koshy**

NEW DELHI

The inaugural International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA) Summit, to be held here from June 1 to 3, is expected to adopt the first-ever global declaration on big cat conservation. Titled the 'Delhi Declaration', it will articulate shared priorities, strengthen trans-boundary cooperation, and promote a landscape-based approach for conserving big cats and their habitats.

Representatives from 95 countries are expected to participate, the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change said on Wednesday.

The IBCA is an association of countries that host, or have itinerant populations of at least one of the seven 'big cats' – lions, tigers, leopards, snow leopards, cheetahs, jaguars,



**Call for action:** The summit will be guided by the theme 'Save big cats, save humanity, save ecosystem'. K.R. DEEPAK

and pumas – and are committed to the conservation of these animals.

## **Collective action**

There are 24 member countries, three observer countries, and several other 'range' countries in the alliance. Member countries are expected to coordinate action through programmes and activities aimed at improving the

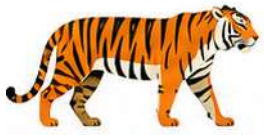
state of habitats, prey, and big cats, including big cat protection and conservation, innovation, research, development, and capacity building. They also share relevant information about big cat protection and conservation programmes.

Summit participants are likely to include heads of State/Government of member and observer coun-

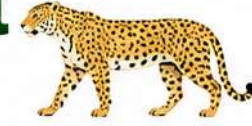
tries, Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav said on Wednesday at an event to launch the summit website and unveil its logo. The summit will be guided by the theme 'Save big cats, save humanity, save ecosystem', and will bring together over 400 conservationists, policymakers, scientists, multilateral agencies, financial institutions, corporate leaders, and community representatives from across the globe.

## **Launched in 2023**

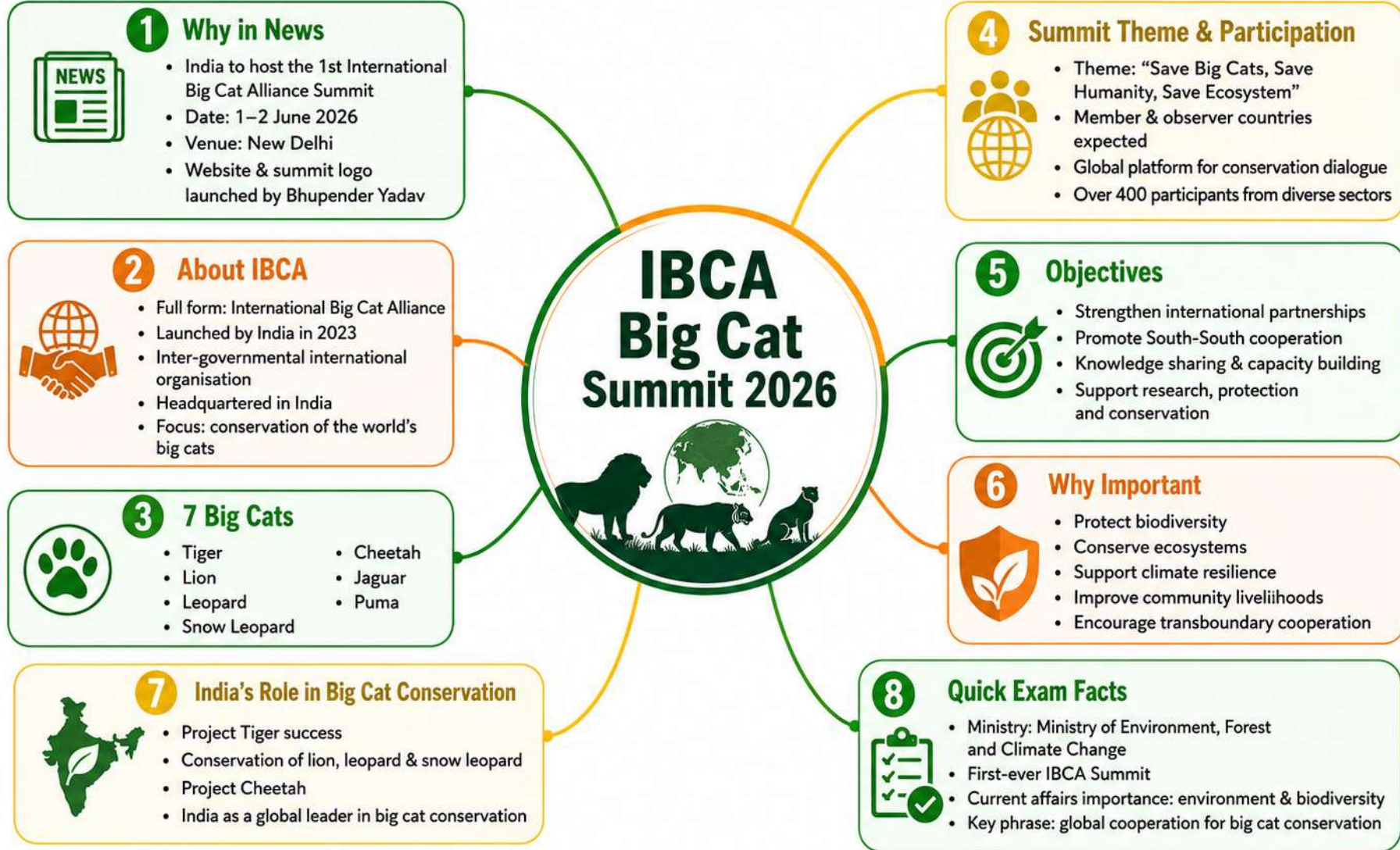
The IBCA, piloted and conceived by India, was officially launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2023. The alliance, Mr. Yadav said, reflects India's belief that conservation challenges must be addressed "collectively" through cooperation, knowledge sharing, and mutual support.



# India to Host First IBCA Big Cat Summit



Mind Map | Current Affairs



# | India to Host First IBCA Big Cat Summit — Why in News

International Big Cat Alliance | June 1-3, 2026 |

## 7 Big Cats of IBCA

International Big Cat Alliance | India hosted



IBCA covers all 7 big cat species | 24 member + 3 observer countries

## Why in News / चर्चा में क्यों

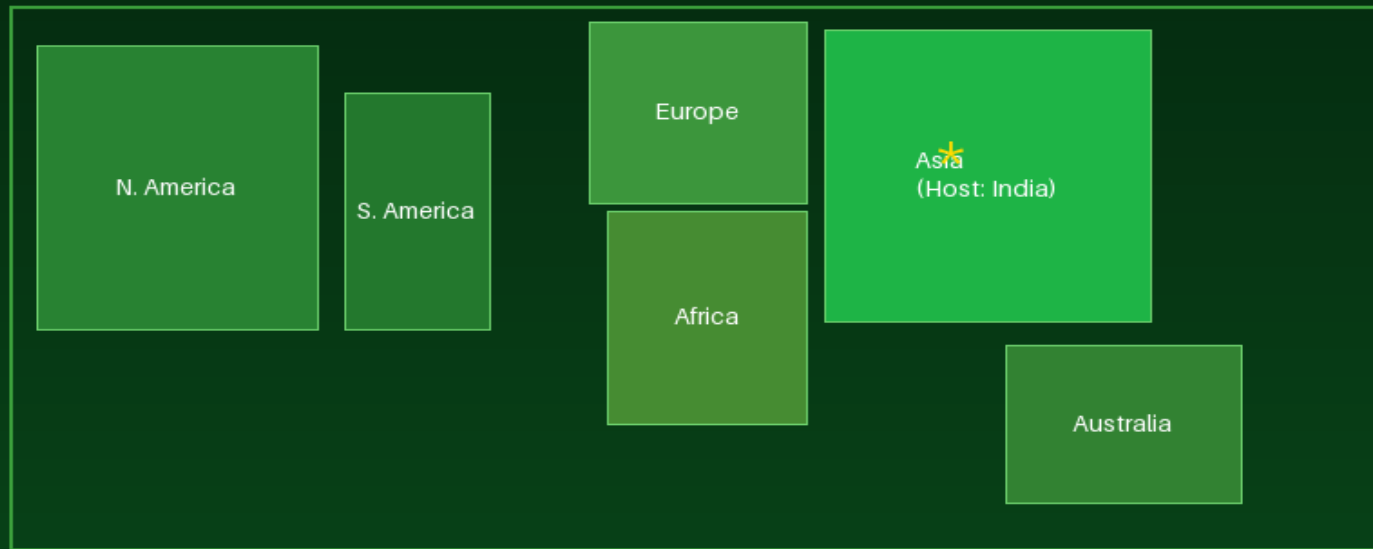
- Inaugural IBCA Summit: June 1-3, 2026, New Delhi
- प्रथम IBCA शिखर सम्मेलन: 1-3 जून, नई दिल्ली
- 95 countries expected to participate
- 95 देश भाग लेने की उम्मीद
- To adopt first-ever global big cat declaration: 'Delhi Declaration'
- पहली वैश्विक घोषणा: 'दिल्ली घोषणापत्र'
- Theme: 'Save big cats, save humanity, save ecosystem'
- थीम: 'बड़े बिल्ली बचाओ, मानवता बचाओ, पारिस्थितिकी बचाओ'
- Env. Minister Bhupender Yadav launched summit website
- भूपेंद्र यादव ने शिखर सम्मेलन की वेबसाइट लॉन्च की
- IBCA conceived & piloted by India, launched by PM Modi 2023
- IBCA की परिकल्पना भारत की, 2023 में PM मोदी ने लॉन्च किया

# Art.3 | About IBCA & 7 Big Cats / IBCA और 7 बड़ी बिल्लियाँ

7 species: Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Snow Leopards, Cheetahs, Jaguars, Pumas | Static GK

## IBCA Summit ☑ 95 Countries | June 2026

New Delhi | Theme: Save big cats, save humanity, save ecosystem



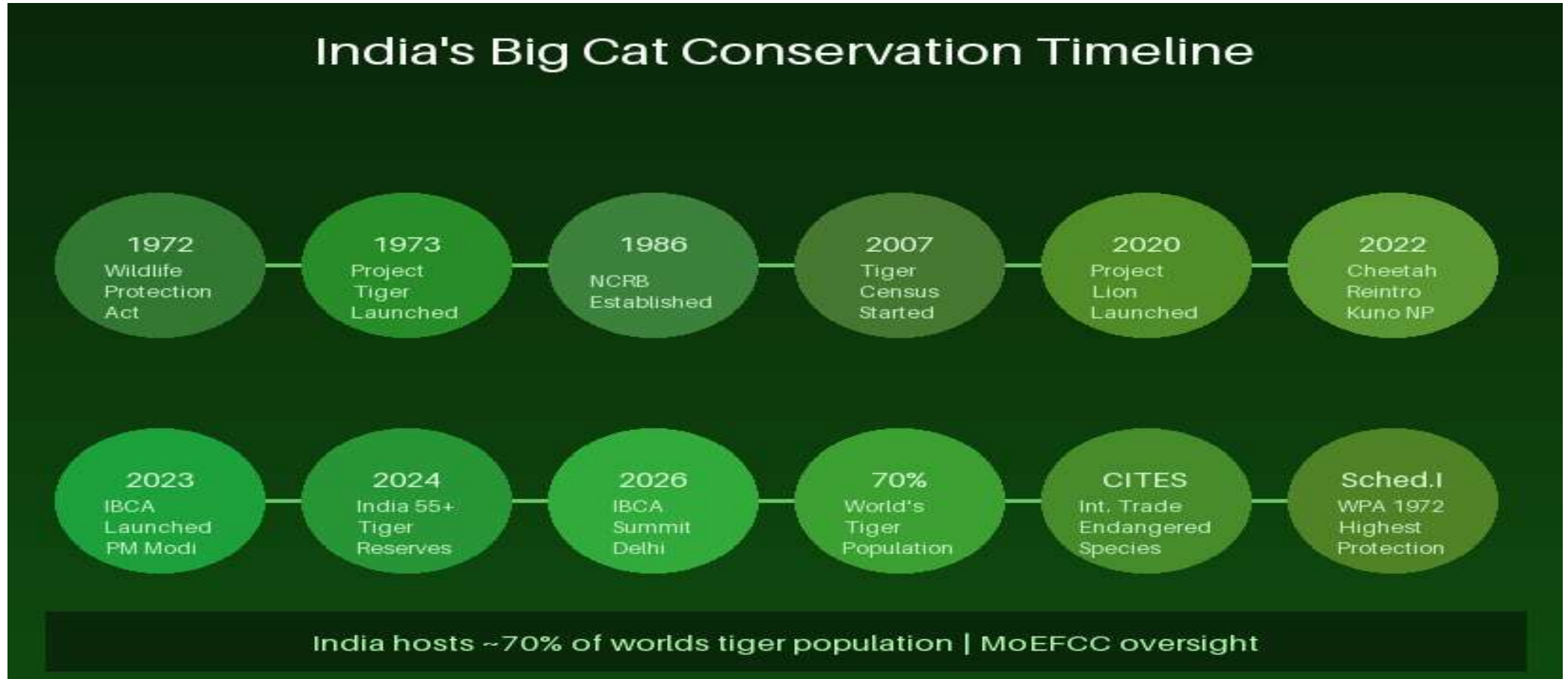
Delhi Declaration: First-ever global big cat conservation declaration  
IBCA launched by PM Modi 2023 | 7 big cats | 24 member states

## IBCA Key Facts / मुख्य तथ्य

- IBCA is an association of countries hosting 7 big cats
- IBCA: 7 बड़ी बिल्ली प्रजातियों वाले देशों का संघ
- 24 member + 3 observer countries
- 24 सदस्य + 3 पर्यवेक्षक देश
- Member countries coordinate conservation programmes
- सदस्य देश संरक्षण कार्यक्रमों का समन्वय करते हैं
- Delhi Declaration: shared priorities, trans-boundary cooperation
- दिल्ली घोषणा: साझा प्राथमिकताएं, सीमापार सहयोग
- 400+ conservationists, policymakers, scientists to attend
- 400+ संरक्षणवादी, नीति-निर्माता, वैज्ञानिक भाग लेंगे
- India: reflects belief conservation must be collective
- भारत: संरक्षण सामूहिक प्रयास से होना चाहिए

# Art.3 | India's Big Cat Conservation Legacy / भारत का संरक्षण इतिहास

Project Tiger 1973 | Project Lion 2020 | Cheetah 2022 | WPA 1972 | CITES



Bengal Tiger = National Animal of India | Schedule I: Wildlife Protection Act 1972 | 55+ Tiger Reserves in India

# Art.3 | IBCA — Multi-Subject Connections / बहु-विषय संबंध

Environment | Geography | IR | Polity | Static GK

## Environment / पर्यावरण (GS-3)

- CITES: Convention on Int'l Trade in Endangered Species
- Project Tiger 1973: 55+ reserves | tigers rebounded
- Snow Leopard: Project Snow Leopard | Himalayan ecosystem
- Cheetah reintroduction Sep 2022: Kuno NP, Madhya Pradesh
- Schedule I: Wildlife Protection Act 1972 = max protection

## Polity & Governance (GS-2)

- MoEFCC: Ministry of Env., Forest & Climate Change
- Environmental Protection Act 1986 | Forest Rights Act
- CAMPA: Compensatory Afforestation Fund | National Tiger Cons. Authority

## IR / Geography / Static GK (GS-1 & GS-2)

- India: ~70% of world's tiger population
- Gir National Park: only Asiatic lion habitat
- Kuno National Park: MP | Cheetahs from Namibia, S. Africa
- Biodiversity Convention (CBD) | India signatory
- PM Modi's IBCA: India's global conservation leadership

## Essay / Interview Themes

- Essay: 'Conservation is not charity—it is civilization's duty'
- Essay: Biodiversity loss as threat to human security
- Interview: India's role in multilateral environmental diplomacy

# | IBCA Big Cat Summit — Exam Questions / परीक्षा प्रश्न

| Statement MCQ

## STATEMENT MCQ / कथन-आधारित MCQ

**Consider statements about IBCA:**

1. IBCA was conceived by India and officially launched by PM Modi in 2023.
2. The IBCA covers only five big cat species — tigers, lions, leopards, snow leopards, and cheetahs.
3. The inaugural IBCA Summit will adopt the 'Delhi Declaration', the first-ever global big cat conservation declaration.

**Which are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 3 (d) All three**

Stmnt 2 **X** — IBCA covers 7 big cats (not 5): includes Jaguars and Pumas also | IBCA: 7 बड़ी बिल्लियाँ

## Mains GS-3 / मुख्य परीक्षा

Q1: Examine India's leadership in international wildlife conservation with specific reference to IBCA. What is the strategic significance of the Delhi Declaration?

Q2: Despite being home to ~70% of world's tigers, India faces tiger-human conflict. Critically analyse conservation strategies. (बाघ-मानव संघर्ष)


## Prelims + Interview

Q (Pre): Which of these big cats was recently reintroduced to India?

Ans: Cheetah (2022, Kuno NP)

Q (Pre): IBCA was launched in which year? Ans: 2023

Q (Int.): How does India's Project Tiger serve as a model for IBCA's conservation framework? Discuss linkage between national and global conservation.

Exam & Date	Question Asked	Options	Answer 
SSC CHSL Memory Based Test — 11 Aug 2023, Shift 1	PM Narendra Modi launched the International Big Cat Alliance to save how many big cat species?	A. 5 B. 7 C. 4 D. 3	<b>B. 7</b>
SSC CGL 2025 — 22 Sept 2025, Shift 2	Consider the following statements on the International Big Cat Alliance: 1. India is the initiator and lead coordinator of the alliance. 2. It focuses on conservation of 6 species of big cats. 3. The alliance promotes scientific data sharing among member nations. Which statement/statements is/are correct?	A. 1 and 2 only B. 1 and 3 only C. 2 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3	<b>B. 1 and 3 onl</b>
RRB Group D Official Paper — 27 Nov 2025, Shift 2	Which country hosted the first Assembly of International Big Cat Alliance in June 2025?	A. Germany B. Indonesia C. India D. Italy	<b>C. India</b>
RRB Group D Official Paper — 28 Nov 2025, Shift 1	Where was the first-ever International Big Cat Alliance Assembly held in India in June 2025?	A. Bhopal B. Panaji C. New Delhi D. Pune	<b>C. New Delhi</b>
DSSSB TGT Maths Official Paper — 14 Nov 2025, Shift 2	In which year did the International Big Cat Alliance officially come into existence as a full-fledged treaty-based intergovernmental international organization?	A. 2024 B. 2025 C. 2023 D. 2022	<b>B. 2025</b>

**SSC CHSL 2025 Tier-I  
— 19 Nov 2025, Shift 3**

Which of the following is the nodal organisation for International Big Cat Alliance in India?

A. National Tiger Conservation Authority  
B. National Lion Protection Authority  
C. Wildlife Institute of India  
D. Central Wildlife Control Board

**A. National Tiger Conservation Authority**

**Current Affairs-Based Exam Practice 2025**

Which country officially joined the India-led IBCA by signing the framework agreement in August 2025?

A. Nepal B. Pakistan C. China D. France  
E. Russia

**A. Nepal**

**Current Affairs-Based Exam Practice 2025**

Which inter-governmental organisation launched by India in 2023 was granted privileges and immunities under the UN Privileges and Immunities Act, 1947?

A. Global Tiger Forum B. International Big Cat Alliance  
C. World Wide Fund for Nature D. Convention on Migratory Species

**B. International Big Cat Alliance**

13 PACTS SIGNED TO PROVIDE FOR DEEPER ENGAGEMENTS

# India targeting \$25-bn trade with Vietnam by 2030: PM

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA  
New Delhi, May 6

**INDIA AND VIETNAM** on Wednesday elevated their ties to an enhanced comprehensive strategic partnership and set a \$25 billion annual trade target by 2030 as Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Vietnamese President To Lam held talks focusing on expanding bilateral ties in areas of trade, defence, and critical minerals in the face of increasing geopolitical upheavals.

Following the Modi-Lam meeting, the two sides signed as many as 13 agreements which will provide for deeper two ways engagements in a range of areas including digital payments, rare earth minerals, pharmaceuticals, education, banking and culture.

Modi and Lam also deliberated on the situation in the Indo-Pacific amid China's increasing assertiveness in the region, and agreed to continue to contribute to the rule-of-law, peace, stability, and prosperity.

It is understood that China's growing military muscle-flexing in the South China Sea also figured in the delegation-level talks between the two sides.

Elected as president earlier this month, Lam began his first state visit to India on Tuesday, leading a high-level delegation for a three-day trip.



Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Vietnam President To Lam exchange a handshake at Hyderabad House in New Delhi on Wednesday

ANI

"A decade ago, Vietnam became India's first comprehensive strategic partner in ASEAN (Association of South-east Asian Nations). Since then, our relations have made rapid and comprehensive progress," Modi said in his statement.

"Building on this strong foundation, today we are elevating our relations to the level of Enhanced Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. We will now advance our partnership to even higher goals," he said.

"Our cooperation will reach new levels in every area culture, connectivity, and capacity building, as well as security, sustainability, and supply chain resilience," Modi added.

He noted that the bilateral trade between India and Vietnam has doubled in the last decade to reach \$16 billion and that the target now is to increase it to \$25 billion by 2030.

Modi also cited a plethora of agreements signed between the two countries to

emphasis that the economic engagement is expected to witness a significant upswing going forward.

"The MoU between our drug authorities will now increase access to Indian medicines in Vietnam. Exports of Indian agricultural, fisheries, and animal products to Vietnam are also set to become easier. Very soon, Vietnam will taste India's grapes and pomegranates," he said.

# | India Targeting \$25bn Trade with Vietnam by 2030 — Why in News

PM Modi — President To Lam | 13 Agreements | Enhanced Comprehensive Strategic Partnership | GS-2 IR



## Why in News / चर्चा में क्यों

- India-Vietnam elevated to Enhanced Comprehensive Strategic Partnership
  - भारत-वियतनाम: विस्तृत व्यापक रणनीतिक साझेदारी
- \$25 billion annual trade target set for 2030
  - 2030 तक \$25 अरब वार्षिक व्यापार का लक्ष्य
- PM Modi met Vietnamese President To Lam at Hyderabad House
  - PM मोदी ने राष्ट्रपति To Lam से हैदराबाद हाउस में मुलाकात की
- 13 agreements signed across multiple sectors
  - कई क्षेत्रों में 13 समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर
- South China Sea & China's assertiveness discussed
  - दक्षिण चीन सागर और चीन की आक्रामकता पर चर्चा
- To Lam: first state visit to India, leading high-level delegation
  - To Lam की भारत में पहली राजकीय यात्रा



**ASIA**

**CHINA**

**MYANMAR**

**LAOS**

**THAILAND**

**VIETNAM**

**CAMBODIA**

*SOUTH  
CHINA  
SEA*

**PHILIPPINES**

*PACIFIC  
OCEAN*

**BRUNEI**

**MALAYSIA**

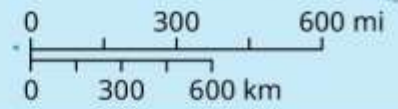
**SINGAPORE**

**INDONESIA**

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

**EAST TIMOR (TIMOR-LESTE)**

*INDIAN  
OCEAN*



<b>Capital</b>	Hanoi <span><span><span></span></span></span> <span><span><span><span><span>21°2′N</span> <span>105°51′E</span></span></span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>﻿</span></span><span><span><span>21.033°N 105.850°E</span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>21.033; 105.850</span></span></span></span></span></span>
<b>Largest city by municipal boundary</b>	Da Nang <span><span><span></span></span></span> <span><span><span><span><span>16°20′N</span> <span>107°35′E</span></span></span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>﻿</span></span><span><span><span>16.333°N 107.583°E</span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>16.333; 107.583</span></span></span></span></span></span>
<b>Largest city by urban population</b>	Ho Chi Minh City <span><span><span></span></span></span> <span><span><span><span><span>10°48′N</span> <span>106°39′E</span></span></span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>﻿</span></span><span><span><span>10.800°N 106.650°E</span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>10.800; 106.650</span></span></span></span></span></span>
<b>Official language</b>	Vietnamese <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Ethnic groups</b> (2019)	85.32% Viet (Kinh) 14.68% other <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Religion</b> (2019)	86.32% no religion / folk 6.1% Catholicism 4.79% Buddhism 1.02% Hoahaoism 1% Protestantism 0.58% Caodaism 0.07% Islam 0.12% other <sup>[2]</sup> <sup>[a]</sup>
<b>Demonym</b>	Vietnamese
<b>Government</b>	Unitary communist state
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Party General Secretary <sup>[b]</sup> and President	Tô Lâm
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Prime Minister	Lê Minh Hưng
<span> </span> <span>•</span> National Assembly Chairman	Trần Thanh Mẫn
<b>Legislature</b>	National Assembly

<b>Formation</b>	
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Han's annexation	111 BC
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Ngô dynasty	939
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Lê dynasty	1428
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Nguyễn's unification	1802
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Protectorate Treaty	25 August 1883
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Democratic Republic of Vietnam	2 September 1945
<span> </span> <span>•</span> North–South partition	21 July 1954
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Socialist Republic of Vietnam	2 July 1976
<b>Area</b>	
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Total	331,344.82 <sup>[5][c]</sup> km <sup>2</sup> (127,932.95 sq mi) (66th)
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Water (%)	6.38
<b>Population</b>	
<span> </span> <span>•</span> 2025 estimate	102,300,000 <sup>[7]</sup> (16th)
<span> </span> <span>•</span> 2019 census	96,208,984 <sup>[2]</sup>
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Density	309/km <sup>2</sup> (800.3/sq mi) (43rd)
<b>GDP</b> (PPP)	2026 estimate
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Total	<span>▲</span> \$2.025 trillion <sup>[8]</sup> (23rd)
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Per capita	<span>▲</span> \$19,649 <sup>[8]</sup> (104th)
<b>GDP</b> (nominal)	2026 estimate
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Total	<span>▲</span> \$527.266 billion <sup>[8]</sup> (33rd)
<span> </span> <span>•</span> Per capita	<span>▲</span> \$5,115 <sup>[8]</sup> (119th)
<b>Gini</b> (2022)	<span>▼</span> 36.1 <sup>[9]</sup> medium inequality
<b>HDI</b> (2023)	<span>▲</span> 0.766 <sup>[10]</sup> high (93rd)



# India Targeting \$25bn Trade with Vietnam by 2030

Mind Map | Current Affairs



## 1 Why in News



- India and Vietnam set a bilateral trade target of USD 25 billion by 2030
- Announcement during the State Visit of Vietnam President To Lam to India
- Visit dates: 5–7 May 2026
- Trade target announced after talks with PM Narendra Modi

## 2 Present Trade Status



- Bilateral trade has doubled in the last decade
- Current trade level: about USD 16 billion
- Goal: raise trade to USD 25 billion by 2030
- Focus on faster market access and supply chain links

## 3 Diplomatic Upgrade



- Bilateral ties elevated to “Enhanced Comprehensive Strategic Partnership”
- 2026 marks 10 years of India–Vietnam Comprehensive Strategic Partnership
- Vietnam is a key pillar of India’s Act East Policy
- Also important for Vision MAHASAGAR / Indo-Pacific outreach

## 4 Key Economic Areas



- Agriculture and agri-products
- Pharmaceuticals and healthcare cooperation
- Digital economy and e-commerce
- Supply chains, manufacturing and investment
- Energy and critical minerals

## 5 Important Outcomes / MoUs



- New trade roadmap towards USD 25 bn by 2030
- MoU on cooperation in payment systems and digital payment innovation
- Cooperation in rare earths / critical minerals
- Export of Indian grapes to Vietnam and Vietnamese durian to India
- Vietnam joined the Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI)

## 6 Strategic Importance



- Strengthens India’s ASEAN engagement
- Supports resilient supply chains
- Boosts Indo-Pacific cooperation
- Reduces overdependence on limited trade partners
- Improves economic and strategic connectivity

## 7 Why Important for Exams

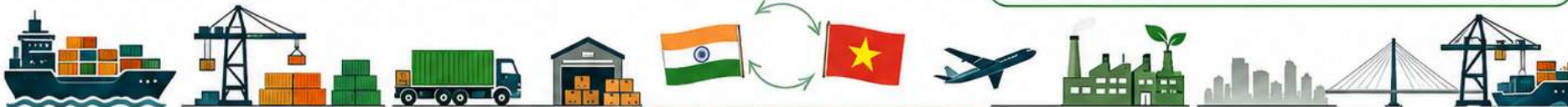


- Links current affairs with international relations
- Important for trade, ASEAN and Act East Policy topics
- Useful for questions on bilateral agreements and MoUs
- Relevant for economy + geography + diplomacy revision

## 8 Quick Exam Facts



- Countries: India and Vietnam
- Vietnam capital: Hanoi
- India capital: New Delhi
- Target year: 2030
- Trade target: USD 25 billion
- Key leader from Vietnam in news: President To Lam



# Art.4 | 13 Agreements & Trade Data / 13 समझौते और व्यापार डेटा

Digital payments | Rare earth minerals | Pharma | Agriculture | Education | Culture | Defence

## 13 Agreements ☒ India x Vietnam

Signed at Hyderabad House, New Delhi | May 6, 2026

Digital Payments	Rare Earth Minerals	Pharma & Medicines	Banking & Finance
Education Exchange	Agriculture & Fisheries	Science & Technology	Culture & Art
Defence Ties	Critical Minerals	Indian Medicines -> Vietnam	Indo-Pacific Security

India grapes & pomegranates to Vietnam soon | Bilateral trade doubled in last decade

MoU: Indian drug authorities increase access to Indian medicines in Vietnam

## Trade Highlights / व्यापार विशेषताएं

- Trade doubled: \$8bn (2014) → \$16bn (2024)  
• व्यापार दोगुना: \$8 अरब → \$16 अरब (2024)
- Target: \$25 billion by 2030  
• 2030 तक: \$25 अरब का लक्ष्य
- MoU: Indian drug authorities → more access to Indian medicines in Vietnam  
• भारतीय दवाएं वियतनाम में अधिक सुलभ होंगी
- India's grapes and pomegranates to Vietnam soon  
• भारतीय अंगूर और अनार जल्द वियतनाम जाएंगे
- Rare earth minerals: critical for EVs & electronics  
• दुर्लभ खनिज: इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के लिए

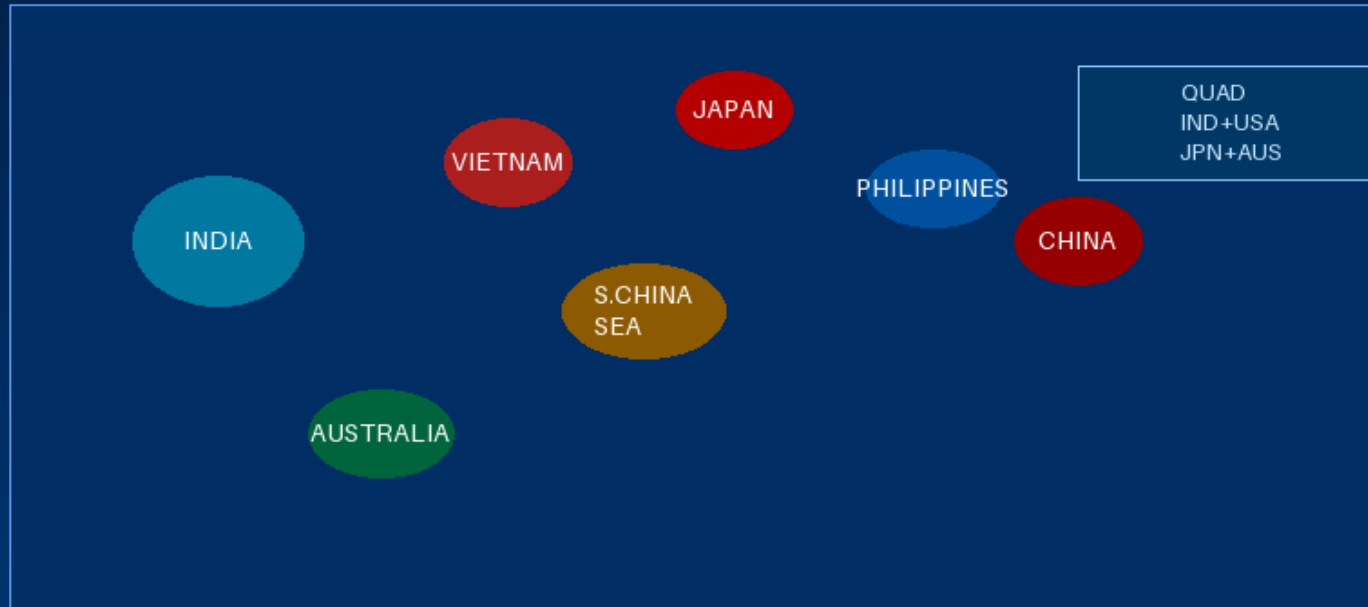
Rare earth minerals: China controls ~85% global supply | India-Vietnam: strategic alternative | दुर्लभ खनिज: चीन का वर्चस्व

# Art.4 | Indo-Pacific Strategy & Geopolitics / भू-राजनीति

China's assertiveness | South China Sea | QUAD | Act East Policy | Rule-of-law agenda

## Indo-Pacific Strategy & India-Vietnam

China's Assertiveness | South China Sea | Act East Policy | QUAD



India-Vietnam: counter Chinese assertiveness in Indo-Pacific  
Rule-of-law, peace, stability, prosperity | Act East Policy

## Geopolitics / भू-राजनीति

- China's growing military presence in South China Sea discussed
- *दक्षिण चीन सागर में चीन की बढ़ती सैन्य उपस्थिति पर चर्चा*
- India & Vietnam agreed to continue contributing to rule-of-law, peace & stability
- *दोनों देश: नियम-आधारित व्यवस्था, शांति और स्थिरता का समर्थन*
- Vietnam: key strategic partner for India in ASEAN counter-China strategy
- *वियतनाम: ASEAN में भारत का रणनीतिक भागीदार*
- QUAD: India, USA, Japan, Australia — Indo-Pacific stability
- *क्वाड: भारत, अमेरिका, जापान, ऑस्ट्रेलिया*
- Act East Policy: India's engagement with SE Asian nations
- *एक्ट ईस्ट नीति: दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई देशों से जुड़ाव*

# Art.4 | India-Vietnam — Key Terms & Multi-Subject

IR | Economy | Geography | History | Static GK

Term / शब्द	Meaning / अर्थ
Enhanced Comprehensive Strategic Partnership	Highest level of diplomatic partnership   भारत-वियतनाम संबंध का सर्वोच्च स्तर
ASEAN	Association of SE Asian Nations   10 members   HQ: Jakarta   Founded 1967
Act East Policy	India's policy to engage with SE Asian nations   PM Modi 2014   एक्ट ईस्ट नीति
South China Sea	Disputed maritime area   China claims 9-dash line   दक्षिण चीन सागर
QUAD	Quadrilateral Security Dialogue: India, USA, Japan, Australia   क्वाड
Rare Earth Minerals	17 elements critical for EVs, electronics, defence   China dominates supply
UNCLOS	UN Convention on Law of Sea   Governs maritime rights   समुद्री कानून
Indo-Pacific	Strategic region: Indian Ocean + Pacific Ocean   India's key strategic space

Vietnam GDP ~\$430bn | India-Vietnam: first comprehensive strategic partner in ASEAN a decade ago | वियतनाम: ASEAN में प्रथम रणनीतिक भागीदार

# Art.4 | India-Vietnam — Exam Questions / परीक्षा प्रश्न

## STATEMENT MCQ / कथन-आधारित MCQ

**Consider statements about India-Vietnam relations:**

1. India and Vietnam elevated their ties to 'Enhanced Comprehensive Strategic Partnership' in 2026.
2. Vietnam was India's first Comprehensive Strategic Partner in ASEAN.
3. The two sides signed 25 agreements during the Modi-To Lam summit.

**Which are correct? (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) All three**

Stmnt 3 ✗ — Only 13 agreements signed, not 25 | केवल 13 समझौते हुए, 25 नहीं

## Mains / मुख्य परीक्षा

- Q1 (GS-2, 250w): Critically analyse the strategic and economic dimensions of India-Vietnam Enhanced Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. How does it fit into India's Indo-Pacific strategy?
- Q2 (GS-3, 150w): Discuss the significance of rare earth minerals in India-Vietnam cooperation and its implications for India's supply chain security.

## Prelims + Interview

- Q (Pre): ASEAN HQ is located in: (a) Bangkok (b) Jakarta  (c) Hanoi (d) Singapore
- Q (Pre): India's 'Act East Policy' was first announced as 'Look East Policy' in: Ans: 1991
- Q (Int.): With China's growing influence in SE Asia, how should India calibrate its partnerships with Vietnam and other ASEAN nations under its Indo-Pacific strategy?



# Skyroot Aerospace Becomes India's First Space-Tech Unicorn (2026)

Event	Skyroot Aerospace became India's first space-tech unicorn on 7 May 2026.	स्काईरूट एयरोस्पेस 7 मई 2026 को भारत की पहली स्पेस-टेक यूनिकॉर्न कंपनी बनी।
Valuation	The company achieved a valuation of about \$1.1 billion.	कंपनी का मूल्यांकन लगभग 1.1 बिलियन डॉलर हुआ।
Funds Raised	Around \$60 million funding was raised in the latest round.	नवीनतम फंडिंग राउंड में लगभग 60 मिलियन डॉलर जुटाए गए।
Headquarters	Skyroot Aerospace is headquartered in Hyderabad, Telangana.	स्काईरूट एयरोस्पेस का मुख्यालय हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना में स्थित है।
Sector	It works in the private space-launch and satellite launch sector.	यह निजी अंतरिक्ष प्रक्षेपण एवं उपग्रह लॉन्च क्षेत्र में कार्य करती है।
Main Investors	Sherpalo Ventures, GIC Singapore, Arkam Ventures, BlackRock-managed funds, Playbook Partners participated.	शेरपालो वेंचर्स, जीआईसी सिंगापुर, अरकम वेंचर्स, ब्लैकरॉक फंड्स एवं प्लेबुक पार्टनर्स ने निवेश किया।
Sherpalo Ventures	Venture capital firm founded by Ram Shriram.	शेरपालो वेंचर्स की स्थापना राम श्रीराम ने की थी।
GIC	GIC is Singapore's sovereign wealth fund.	GIC सिंगापुर का संप्रभु संपत्ति कोष (Sovereign Wealth Fund) है।
Unicorn Meaning	A unicorn is a privately held startup valued at \$1 billion or more.	यूनिकॉर्न वह निजी स्टार्टअप होता है जिसका मूल्यांकन 1 बिलियन डॉलर या उससे अधिक हो।

Main Rocket	Vikram-1 is Skyroot's orbital launch vehicle under development.	विक्रम-1 स्काईरूट का विकसित किया जा रहा ऑर्बिटल लॉन्च व्हीकल है।
Purpose of Vikram-1	It is designed to launch satellites into Earth orbit.	इसे पृथ्वी की कक्षा में उपग्रह भेजने हेतु विकसित किया गया है।
Launch Site	Vikram-1 launch is planned from Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh.	विक्रम-1 का प्रक्षेपण श्रीहरिकोटा, आंध्र प्रदेश से प्रस्तावित है।
Sriharikota	Sriharikota hosts Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC), India's main spaceport.	श्रीहरिकोटा में सतीश धवन अंतरिक्ष केंद्र स्थित है, जो भारत का प्रमुख स्पेसपोर्ट है।
Important Test	Integrated Electrical Test Campaign (Phase-3) completed on 24 April 2026.	इंटीग्रेटेड इलेक्ट्रिकल टेस्ट कैंपेन (फेज-3) 24 अप्रैल 2026 को पूरा हुआ।
Earlier Achievement	In 2022, Skyroot launched Vikram-S, India's first privately built rocket to reach space.	2022 में स्काईरूट ने विक्रम-S लॉन्च किया, जो अंतरिक्ष तक पहुंचने वाला भारत का पहला निजी रॉकेट था।
Naming of Rockets	The Vikram series is named after Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, father of India's space programme.	विक्रम रॉकेट श्रृंखला का नाम भारत के अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम के जनक डॉ. विक्रम साराभाई के नाम पर रखा गया है।
Importance for India	It reflects the rapid growth of India's private space sector after space reforms.	यह भारत के निजी अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र की तीव्र प्रगति और स्पेस सुधारों को दर्शाता है।
Space Reforms	IN-SPACe and NSIL reforms opened the space sector to private companies.	IN-SPACe एवं NSIL सुधारों ने निजी कंपनियों के लिए अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र खोला।

# Bengaluru Records Highest Cybercrime Cases (2024)

Report	Bengaluru recorded the highest cybercrime cases among Indian metropolitan cities in 2024.	बेंगलुरु ने 2024 में भारत के महानगरों में सबसे अधिक साइबर अपराध दर्ज किए।
Total Cases	Bengaluru registered 17,561 cybercrime cases in 2024.	बेंगलुरु में 2024 में 17,561 साइबर अपराध मामले दर्ज हुए।
Crime Rate	Cybercrime rate in Bengaluru was 206.6 cases per one lakh population.	बेंगलुरु में साइबर अपराध दर 206.6 मामले प्रति एक लाख जनसंख्या रही।
Source of Data	Data was published in NCRB's "Crime in India 2024" report.	यह आंकड़े NCRB की "क्राइम इन इंडिया 2024" रिपोर्ट में प्रकाशित हुए।
NCRB	NCRB stands for National Crime Records Bureau.	NCRB का पूर्ण रूप National Crime Records Bureau है।
Ministry	NCRB functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs.	NCRB गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कार्य करता है।
Definition of Cybercrime	Cybercrime refers to offences committed using computers, digital devices, networks, or online platforms.	साइबर अपराध वह अपराध है जो कंप्यूटर, डिजिटल उपकरण, नेटवर्क या ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से किया जाता है।
Share in Metro Cities	Bengaluru accounted for more than half of cyber offences among metropolitan cities.	महानगरों में दर्ज साइबर अपराधों में बेंगलुरु का हिस्सा आधे से अधिक रहा।
2023 Cases	Bengaluru recorded 17,631 cybercrime cases in 2023.	बेंगलुरु में 2023 में 17,631 साइबर अपराध मामले दर्ज हुए थे।
Fraud Cases	Fraud-related offences accounted for 16,842 cases in Bengaluru in 2024.	2024 में बेंगलुरु में 16,842 मामले धोखाधड़ी से संबंधित थे।

Computer Offences	Computer-related offences accounted for 17,310 cases.	कंप्यूटर से संबंधित अपराधों के 17,310 मामले दर्ज हुए।
Karnataka Data	Karnataka registered 21,993 cybercrime cases in 2024.	कर्नाटक में 2024 में 21,993 साइबर अपराध मामले दर्ज हुए।
National Data	India recorded 1,01,928 cybercrime cases in 2024.	भारत में 2024 में 1,01,928 साइबर अपराध मामले दर्ज हुए।
Growth Trend	Cybercrime cases in India increased by 17.9% from 2023 to 2024.	भारत में साइबर अपराध मामलों में 2023 से 2024 के बीच 17.9% वृद्धि हुई।
Charge-Sheeting Rate	Bengaluru's charge-sheeting rate in cybercrime cases was 24.2%.	बेंगलुरु में साइबर अपराध मामलों की चार्जशीट दर 24.2% रही।
Major Offence Type	Most cases involved cheating by personation using computer resources.	अधिकांश मामले कंप्यूटर संसाधनों के माध्यम से प्रतिरूपण द्वारा धोखाधड़ी से जुड़े थे।
Related Law	Cybercrimes in India are mainly governed by the Information Technology Act, 2000.	भारत में साइबर अपराध मुख्यतः सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 के अंतर्गत आते हैं।
CERT-In	CERT-In is India's national cyber security incident response agency.	CERT-In भारत की राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा प्रतिक्रिया एजेंसी है।
Digital Threat	Rising digital payments and internet usage have increased cyber fraud risks.	डिजिटल भुगतान एवं इंटरनेट उपयोग बढ़ने से साइबर धोखाधड़ी का खतरा बढ़ा है।

# Indian schoolkids weakest in mathematics, higher reasoning

SUGANDHA MUKHERJEE  
New Delhi, May 7

NITI AAYOG'S NATIONAL education report released Thursday flagged a deepening learning crisis among the country's 246.9 million school students. ASER 2024 data shows that only 27.1% of Grade 3 students could read a Grade 2-level text and just 30.7% of Grade 5 students could solve a basic division problem. The report also found that reading proficiency among Grade 8 students declined nationally from 74.7% in 2014 to 71.1% in 2024. Government schools recorded a sharper fall in reading comprehension from 71.5% to 67.5% over a decade.

The report, "School Education System in India: Temporal Analysis and Policy Roadmap for Quality Enhancement," is based on data from The Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+ 2024-25), the National Achievement Survey (NAS), Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowl-

edge for Holistic Development (PARAKH) and Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) to assess learning trends, school infrastructure and education outcomes across the country.

NAS 2021 findings cited in the report showed several major states recorded sharp declines in Grade 8 learning outcomes across language, mathematics, science and social science between 2017 and 2021. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka were among the states flagged for significant declines, while significant disparities exist among these states. Curiously, states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala slipped after attaining higher levels of learning outcomes. Punjab emerged as one of the strongest-performing states in the NAS analysis, recording 'significant gains across subjects'.

The report stated that mathematics and higher-order reasoning remained

## WORRYING TREND

■ Reading proficiency among Grade 8 students declined nationally from 74.7% in 2014 to 71.1% in 2024

■ Govt schools recorded a sharper fall in reading comprehension from 71.5% to 67.5% over a decade

■ Only 31% Grade 5 kids could do basic division



■ Girls' enrolment in primary schools declined from 107.38% in 2014-15 to 92.3% in 2024-25

■ Secondary-level dropout rates in 2024-25 were highest in West Bengal at 20%

■ India's school system currently comprises **1.47 million** schools

among the weakest areas nationally. NAS and PARAKH 2024 findings analysed in the report showed that only 29% of Grade 6 students could compare fractions, 38% could perform unit conversions and 53% could apply four basic operations on whole numbers to solve daily life problems.

NAS data also showed a decline in average Grade 3 scores nationally between 2017 and 2021. Language scores fell

from 336 to 323, mathematics from 321 to 306 and environmental studies from 321 to 307.

ASER 2024 findings, meanwhile, showed that foundational reading and arithmetic skills remain uneven despite signs of post-pandemic recovery. Nationally, the share of Grade 3 students able to read a Grade 2-level text rose from 20.5% in 2022 to 27.1% in 2024 after dropping sharply during the pandemic years.

The data also showed that reading skills at the upper primary level have weakened over the decade. Nationally, Grade 8 reading proficiency fell from 74.7% in 2014 to 71.1% in 2024. Government schools recorded a sharper decline from 71.5% to 67.5%, while private schools declined from a peak of 82.9% in 2018 to 80% in 2024.

In arithmetic, ASER data showed that only 33.7% of Grade 3 students nationally

could solve a basic subtraction problem in 2024, while only 30.7% of Grade 5 students could solve a division problem. Among Grade 8 students, arithmetic performance remained largely stagnant over the decade, improving only marginally from 44.2% in 2014 to 45.8% in 2024.

The study also noted that girls frequently perform as well as or better than boys in language competencies during

## Education overhaul mooted

CALLING FOR SWEEPING reforms to improve the quality and inclusiveness of India's school education system, the NITI Aayog report warned that fragmented schooling structures, teacher shortages and uneven learning outcomes continue to hold back progress despite rising enrolment levels.

The report recommends restructuring schools into integrated clusters to ensure continuity from primary to higher secondary levels, while reducing the number

of single-teacher and low-enrolment schools. It also proposes strengthening school infrastructure, expanding digital classrooms and internet access, and improving facilities for children with special needs.

Among the key recommendations are reforms in teacher deployment and career progression, stronger school leadership, and the creation of state and district-level task forces to monitor school quality.

—FE BUREAU

early stages, but inequalities persist in digital access. The report stated that girls' enrolment in primary schools declined from 107.38% in 2014-15 to 92.3% in 2024-25, citing "demographic changes, including falling fertility rates and shrinking cohorts of children entering primary school".

The study also highlighted major disparities in school retention across states. Secondary-level dropout rates in 2024-25 were highest in West Bengal at 20%, followed by Arunachal Pradesh and Karnataka at 18.3% each, Assam at 17.5%, Meghalaya at 17.4% and Gujarat at 16.9%.

Topic	English	हिंदी
Why in News	NITI Aayog's report highlighted a serious learning crisis among Indian school students.	नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट ने भारतीय स्कूली विद्यार्थियों में गंभीर सीखने की कमी को रेखांकित किया।
Report Name	<b>School Education System in India: Temporal Analysis and Policy Roadmap for Quality Enhancement</b>	भारत में स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली: गुणवत्ता सुधार हेतु समयगत विश्लेषण और नीति रोडमैप
Based on Data	The report is based on UDISE+ 2024-25, NAS, PARAKH and ASER 2024 data.	रिपोर्ट UDISE+ 2024-25, NAS, PARAKH और ASER 2024 के आंकड़ों पर आधारित है।
Main Concern	Mathematics and higher-order reasoning were found to be among the weakest learning areas.	गणित और उच्च-स्तरीय तर्क क्षमता सबसे कमजोर क्षेत्रों में पाई गई।
ASER 2024 Finding	Only <b>27.1% of Grade 3 students</b> could read Grade 2 level text.	ASER 2024 के अनुसार केवल <b>27.1% कक्षा 3 के विद्यार्थी</b> कक्षा 2 स्तर का पाठ पढ़ पाए।
Grade 5 Maths	Only <b>30.7% of Grade 5 students</b> could solve a basic division problem.	केवल <b>30.7% कक्षा 5 के विद्यार्थी</b> बुनियादी भाग का सवाल हल कर पाए।
Grade 8 Reading	Reading proficiency among Grade 8 students declined from <b>74.7% in 2014 to 71.1% in 2024.</b>	कक्षा 8 के विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ने की दक्षता <b>2014 में 74.7% से घटकर 2024 में 71.1% हुई।</b>

Government Schools	Government schools saw reading comprehension decline from <b>71.5% to 67.5%</b> over a decade.	सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ने की समझ <b>71.5% से घटकर 67.5%</b> हो गई।
NAS Finding	NAS found decline in average Grade 3 scores between 2017 and 2021.	NAS ने 2017 से 2021 के बीच कक्षा 3 के औसत स्कोर में गिरावट पाई।
Grade 6 Skills	Only <b>29%</b> of Grade 6 students could compare fractions.	कक्षा 6 के केवल <b>29%</b> विद्यार्थी भिन्नों की तुलना कर पाए।
Unit Conversion	Only <b>38%</b> could perform unit conversions.	केवल <b>38%</b> विद्यार्थी इकाई रूपांतरण कर पाए।
Daily Life Maths	Only <b>53%</b> could apply four basic operations to daily life problems.	केवल <b>53%</b> विद्यार्थी दैनिक जीवन की समस्याओं में चार मूल गणितीय क्रियाओं का उपयोग कर पाए।
National Learning Trend	Foundational reading and arithmetic skills remain uneven despite some post-pandemic recovery.	महामारी के बाद कुछ सुधार के बावजूद बुनियादी पढ़ने और गणना कौशल असमान बने हुए हैं।
Girls' Enrolment	Girls' enrolment in primary schools declined from <b>107.3% in 2014-15 to 92.3% in 2024-25</b> .	प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में लड़कियों का नामांकन <b>2014-15 में 107.3% से घटकर 2024-25 में 92.3%</b> हुआ।
Number of Schools	India's school system has about <b>1.47 million schools</b> .	भारत की स्कूली प्रणाली में लगभग <b>14.7 लाख स्कूल</b> हैं।

Number of Schools	India's school system has about <b>1.47 million schools</b> .	भारत की स्कूली प्रणाली में लगभग <b>14.7 लाख स्कूल</b> हैं।
Dropout Rate	Secondary-level dropout rate in 2024-25 was highest in West Bengal at <b>20%</b> .	2024-25 में माध्यमिक स्तर पर सबसे अधिक ड्रॉपआउट दर पश्चिम बंगाल में <b>20%</b> रही।
Other High Dropout States	Arunachal Pradesh: 18.3%, Assam: 17.5%, Meghalaya: 17.4%, Gujarat: 16.9%.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश: 18.3%, असम: 17.5%, मेघालय: 17.4%, गुजरात: 16.9%।
Policy Concern	Fragmented schooling structures, teacher shortages and learning gaps are major barriers.	खंडित स्कूली ढांचा, शिक्षक कमी और सीखने की कमी प्रमुख बाधाएं हैं।
Reform Suggested	Restructure schools into integrated clusters from primary to higher secondary level.	प्राथमिक से उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर तक स्कूलों को एकीकृत क्लस्टर में पुनर्गठित करने का सुझाव।
Digital Reform	Strengthen digital classrooms, internet access and inclusive education.	डिजिटल कक्षाओं, इंटरनेट सुविधा और समावेशी शिक्षा को मजबूत करने की जरूरत।
Teacher Reform	Improve teacher deployment, career progression and school leadership.	शिक्षक नियुक्ति, करियर प्रगति और स्कूल नेतृत्व को बेहतर बनाने की आवश्यकता।
Monitoring	State and district-level task forces should monitor school c	राज्य और जिला स्तर की टास्क फोर्स को स्कूल गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करनी चाहिए।

Area	English	हिंदी
Constitutional Link	Article 21A provides free and compulsory education to children aged 6-14 years.	अनुच्छेद 21A 6 से 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा देता है।
RTE Act	Right to Education Act, 2009 operationalises Article 21A.	शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 अनुच्छेद 21A को लागू करता है।
NEP 2020 Link	NEP 2020 gives high priority to foundational literacy and numeracy.	राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता को प्राथमिकता देती है।
NIPUN Bharat	It aims to ensure foundational literacy and numeracy by Grade 3.	निपुण भारत का लक्ष्य कक्षा 3 तक बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता सुनिश्चित करना है।
SDG Link	SDG 4 deals with quality education.	सतत विकास लक्ष्य 4 गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा से संबंधित है।
Governance Issue	Learning outcome is now more important than mere enrolment.	अब केवल नामांकन नहीं, बल्कि सीखने के परिणाम अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

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# Word of the day

## **Palpable:**

so intense as to be almost touched or felt

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**Synonym:** tangible

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**Usage:** *The grief in the village was palpable after the tragedy.*

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**Pronunciation:** [newsth.live/ScdNO2/](http://newsth.live/ScdNO2/)  
palpable

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**International Phonetic**

**Alphabet:** /ˈpælpəbəl/

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