

# Daily Current Affairs

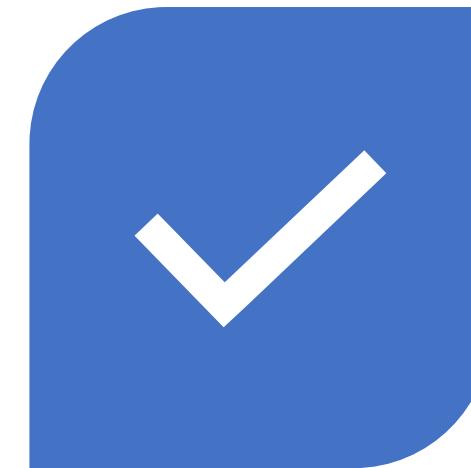




# Download class24



PDF



10 MCQ QUIZ

---

The difference  
between toppers and  
dreamers is a  
timetable they obey.

टॉपर और सप्ने देखने  
वाले में फर्क है—  
टाइमटेब्ल, जिसे टॉपर  
मानता है।



BIG DISCOUNT  
FESTIVAL

10% OFF

**GK-GS +  
+CURRENT AFFAIRS  
2025-26 COMBO**

BY BHUNESH SIR

GET 10% OFF CODE:B10

**INCLUDES:**

- COMPLETE GK-GS (RECORDED | 200+ HRS)
- COMPLETE CURRENT AFFAIRS (LIVE  
| JAN 2025–MAR 2026 | 20 HIGH PRIORITY TOPICS)

FOR: UPSC, STATE PCS, SSC, BANKING, RAILWAY, DEFENCE



# GK GS Complete Course by Bhunesh Sir

[Computer Knowledge](#)[Physics](#)[Chemistry](#)[Biology](#)[Geography](#)[History](#)[Polity](#)[Economics](#)[Static GK](#)

## Part-6 Governor & Com, High Court Class-2

2024-06-21 at 10:00 AM

[Watch Now](#)

## Part-6 Governor & Com, High Court

2024-06-20 at 10:00 AM

[Watch Now](#)

## Part-6 Governor & Com Class-2

2024-06-13 at 11:00 AM

[Watch Now](#)

## Part-6 Governor & COM

2024-06-12 at 11:00 AM

[Watch Now](#)

## Part-5 Supreme Court Class-2 & Part-6 Governor

2024-06-11 at 11:00 AM

[Watch Now](#)

## Part-5 Supreme Court

2024-06-08 at 11:00 AM

[Watch Now](#)

## What you'll get

- Coverage of all major national and international events from **January 2025 to March 2026**
- **20 high-priority topics** explained in depth so you can handle both factual and analytical questions

### Topics to be Covered:

1. Government Schemes (Flagship + New Launches)
2. Budget & Taxation
3. Economic Indicators
4. Reports & Indices (India's Rank)
5. International Affairs (India + Major Summits)
6. Science & Tech
7. Environment & Ecology
8. Polity & Constitution Updates
9. Awards & Honours
10. Sports
11. Banking & Financial Market
12. Defence
13. Appointments & Resignations
14. Books & Authors
15. Important Days & Themes
16. Government Committees
17. States in News
18. India Rankings & Lists
19. Sports + Govt Sports Schemes
20. Miscellaneous Must-Do

- All video lectures will be delivered in bilingual format (Hindi + English) to ensure clarity and comfort for every learner.

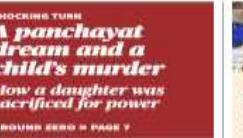


TEEN TITANS

## India regains U-19 World Cup

Suryavanshi's blistering knock of 175 sets up a thumping 106-run win against England

**SPORT** ▶ PAGE 24



INSIDE



## U.S. calls for new nuclear pact with Russia and China

**GENEVA** The United States on Friday urged three-way talks with Russia and China to renew limits on nuclear weapons, after the last treaty between Washington and Moscow expired. ▶ PAGE 24

## AAP under fire in Punjab as leader is shot and killed

**CHANDIGARH** Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) leader Sarangpal Singh alias Sukhbir Oberoi was allegedly shot dead by two unidentified assailants in Panjraon, Jalandhar, on Friday evening as the Opposition parties took a dig at the AAP government over the poor law and order situation. ▶ PAGE 3

## Modi succumbed to U.S. pressure, says Congress

**NEW DELHI** Pressing against the Narendra Modi government for not sharing details of the India-U.S. trade deal, the Congress' right-wing leader that read 'trap laid' to the Parliament complex. ▶ PAGE 4

## Deep technology start-up officially defined by Centre

**NEW DELHI** The Centre has provided an official definition of what constitutes a "deep tech" start-up in its third gazette notification by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). ▶ PAGE 5

# \$120 million pledged to Chabahar port fully paid: govt.

**Sushant Koirala**

**NEW DELHI** The government on Friday told Parliament that it has completely paid up its commitment of \$120 million to the port of Chabahar, well before the U.S. sanctions waiver runs out in April.

Iran's Ambassador to India, however, said that the government has not so far consented to its use for the future of the port, even as Opposition MP Manish Tewari accused the government of acting prematurely to "opt out" of the port deal.

The government's statement, the corner days after it had sought an urgent allocation for Chabahar port, in the annual Budget for 2020-21, indicated it will be available for use by the port unless the U.S. withdraws sanctions.

Rather than risk a

# Oil imports from Russia hit 38-month low

Russia's share in India's crude imports fell to 25% in December 2023 from 34% a month ago

**T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan**

**N**EW DELHI India, however, has neither confirmed nor denied this specific assertion. Instead, it has maintained that it is diversifying its energy imports "in line with objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics."

According to data from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, India's oil imports, at \$2.7 billion in December 2023, were less than a quarter of India's imports, down from 34% in December 2022. An analysis of the latest official data shows, Oil imports from the U.S., the fourth largest crude oil importer, fell 30% over December 2024.

Over the last week, U.S. President Joe Biden and his team have repeatedly claimed that India will soon import more oil from India in exchange for the U.S. cutting tariffs on Indian imports from 80% to 30%.

Only 5.8 million tonnes of oil from Russia, the lowest since February 2023, was imported in December 2023, down from 6.6 million tonnes worth of oil from the U.S. in December 2022. While this was 10.8% lower than the amount imported

in November 2023, that was because November 2023 was the lowest oil imports from the U.S. in a month high. Oil imports from the U.S. in December 2023 were nearly 30% higher than in December 2022.

## Narrow escape



A private speeder boat caught fire following an accident near Helianga on the northern fringes of Bengaluru, late on Thursday night. All passengers and crew are safe. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Trump has repeatedly claimed India will stop Russian imports in exchange for lower tariffs

India imported 1.1 million tonnes from the U.S. in Dec. 2023, 58% higher than in Dec. 2024.

In relative terms, India imported 1.1 million tonnes from the U.S. in December 2023, 58% higher than in December 2024.

On December 2023, India says India is diversifying its oil imports in a dynamic market environment from 19 countries, up from 20 in December 2022.

India diversified its oil imports from 19 countries

in relative terms, India imported 1.1 million tonnes from the U.S. in December 2023, 58% higher than in December 2024.

"The U.S. will export oil from the Gulf Coast, which is far away from India and further via ship than Russia is from India," a senior government official told *The Hindu*.

"The distance from Venezuela to India is getting a discount from Russia on the oil as well as the basic shipping distance means it is much cheaper to import from Russia than from Venezuela," the official said.

According to a rough analysis by the State Bank of India, if India were to obtain 100% of its oil from Russia and replace it with oil from Venezuela, it would be commercially viable if the Venezuelan crude is bought at a discount of \$10 to \$12 a barrel, compared to a max

of \$1 a barrel from Venezuela, assuming the cost of transporting oil from Russia is difficult as different companies work with different countries, and with non-sanctioned entities in Russia.

India's data shows that Indian companies paid an average of \$90.7 per tonne for oil from Venezuela, while they paid \$469.4 per tonne for oil from Russia in December 2023.

According to some industry sources, the cost of shipping oil from Venezuela or the U.S. Gulf Coast could be as high as \$4.8 a barrel due to its sourness.

## FIR against filmmakers over title of new movie

**The Hindu Bureau**  
NEW DELHI



Attack aftermath: People mourn the death of relatives in the bombing outside a hospital in Islamabad on Friday. AP

# At least 31 killed in suicide blast at Shia mosque in Pakistan

**Agence France-Presse**  
ISLAMABAD

A suicide blast at a Shia mosque in Islamabad killed at least 31 people on Friday, with a police source saying more than 100 others were injured. It was the deadliest attack in Pakistan's capital since the 2008 Mumbai attacks.

City officials said 31 people died in the blast at the Imam Bargah Qasim-e-Kadim shrine, located in the Tariq area on the city's outskirts.

The attacker was stopped at the gate and detonated himself, a source said. A senior police official said the explosion occurred during Friday prayers. The casualty toll was "expected to rise further," he said.

Mohammad Kasim, a 52-year-old worshipper, said he was "extremely shocked" when he heard the explosion through the building as prayers were starting. "We were holding the *namaz* (prayer ritual), we heard gunfire," he said.

Defence Minister Khawaja Asif claimed the attack on India and Afghanistan in the attack, without providing any evidence. In a social media post, he claimed that "it was the terrorist who travelled to and from Afghanistan to carry out this attack."

India rejects allegations that it was behind the attack, claiming that it has no "hostile intent" towards India. The MIA said, "It is a terrorist attack, and it is extremely important that the government of India, through its diplomatic channels, should condemn the attack and demand that the responsible parties be held accountable for the attack."

India's Foreign Ministry said that the attack was the dead-

major strike on Iran in recent years, and it is crucial to its crackdown on protests, but United States and Iranian officials met in Tehran on Friday to avoid an escalation in tensions.

Along with sanctions that could be implemented over the Chabahar project, the U.S. has also imposed a 20% tariff on imports of port equipment from Iran. Mr. Trump had threatened sanctions, India has also "not ruled out" such a move, but has not restarted imports from Iran, and has not restarted imports from Iran.

Mr. Tewari, on whether it had decided to reduce its engagement with the Chabahar port, said that it had even in the re-engagement with the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, India was keeping the doors to Central Asia open. Mr. Tewari told *The Hindu*, pointing to the recent meeting between Mr. Khan and Mr. Trump in Oman in October 2023. "U.S. President Donald Trump has threatened to opt out of the port unless it is used for access

to the Chabahar port project that would have been implemented in 2020, but even in the re-engagement with the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, India was keeping the doors to Central Asia open (on this issue)," Mr. Tewari said. In response to a question on whether India's government's move on Chabahar is a "good opportunity for boosting (Iran's) relations with India,"

Mr. Tewari said that a possible claim of responsibility for the bombing at the shrine, while Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that India would be firm in its stance on the issue. "India has rejected the claim of responsibility for the bombing at the shrine, and India has condemned the attack," he said.

It is a terrorist attack, and it is extremely important that the government of India, through its diplomatic channels, should condemn the attack and demand that the responsible parties be held accountable for the attack," he said.

(With PTI inputs)

# Oil imports from Russia hit 38-month low

Russia's share in India's crude imports fell to 25% in December 2025 from 34% a month ago

**T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan**  
NEW DELHI

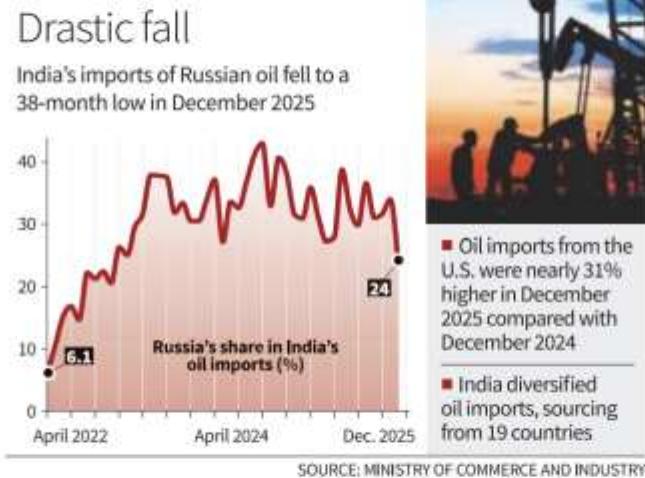
The value of India's crude oil imports from Russia fell to a 38-month low of \$2.7 billion in December 2025, with Russian oil making up less than a quarter of India's imports, down from 34% just a month before, an analysis of the latest official data shows. Oil imports from the U.S., on the other hand, grew nearly 31% over December 2024.

Over the last week, U.S. President Donald Trump and his team have repeatedly claimed that India will stop its purchases of Russian oil in exchange for the U.S. cutting tariffs on Indian imports from 50% to 18%.

India, however, has neither confirmed nor denied this specific assertion. Instead, it has maintained that it is diversifying its energy sources "in keeping with objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics".

According to data from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, India's Russian oil imports, at \$2.7 billion in December 2025, were 15% lower than the amount imported in December 2024 and 27.1% lower than the \$3.7 billion worth of imports in November 2025.

As a result, Russia's share in India's overall oil imports fell to 24.9% in December 2025, the lowest in three years. In terms of volume, too, India imported



only 5.8 million tonnes of oil from Russia, the lowest since February 2025.

India imported \$569.3 million worth of oil from the U.S. in December 2025. While this was 60.5% lower than the amount imported

in November 2025, that was because November saw oil imports from the U.S. surging to a seven-month high. Oil imports from the U.S. were nearly 31% higher than in December 2024.

Trump has repeatedly claimed India will stop Russian imports in exchange for lower tariffs



In volume terms, India imported 1.1 million tonnes from the U.S. in December 2025, 58% higher than in December 2024.

Overall, December 2025 saw India diversifying its oil imports in a dynamic manner, sourcing crude oil from 19 countries, up from 16 countries in December 2024. Among these 19 countries, 10 saw their shares in India's crude oil basket increasing, while nine saw their shares falling.

## Pricing matters

While Mr. Trump has claimed that India has agreed to stop buying Russian oil and will instead buy more American and Venezuelan oil, officials in the Indian government say

India imported 1.1 million tonnes from the U.S. in Dec. 2025, 58% higher than in Dec. 2024

that the economics of this decision does not yet make sense.

"The U.S. will export oil from the Gulf Coast, which is about 4.5 to five times farther via ship than Russia is from India," a senior government official told *The Hindu*.

"The distance from Venezuela is the same. At the moment, India is getting a discount from Russia on the oil it sells. This, plus the lower shipping distance, means it is much cheaper to import from Russia than from the U.S. or Venezuela."

According to some industry estimates, the cost of shipping oil from Venezuela or the U.S. Gulf Coast could be as high as \$4.5 a barrel, compared to a max-

imum of \$1 a barrel from West Asia. Estimating the cost of transporting oil from Russia is difficult as different companies work out separate deals with non-sanctioned entities in Russia.

The data shows that Indian companies paid an average of \$506.7 per tonne for oil from the U.S., while they paid \$469.4 per tonne for oil from Russia in December 2025.

According to a rough analysis by the State Bank of India, if India were to entirely switch away from Russian oil and replace it with oil from Venezuela, this choice would be commercially viable if the Venezuelan crude is bought at a discount of \$10 to \$12 a barrel due to its sourness.

 **Top 5 Oil-Importing Countries (2019–2023)**

Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	🇨🇳 China	10.0 mb/d	9.6 mb/d	11.0 mb/d	11.7 mb/d	12.0 mb/d
2	🇺🇸 United States	9.1 mb/d	7.8 mb/d	8.5 mb/d	8.8 mb/d	9.0 mb/d
3	🇮🇳 India	5.5 mb/d	5.2 mb/d	5.7 mb/d	6.0 mb/d	6.2 mb/d
4	🇰🇷 South Korea	3.2 mb/d	3.0 mb/d	3.4 mb/d	3.6 mb/d	3.7 mb/d
5	🇯🇵 Japan	4.0 mb/d	3.6 mb/d	3.9 mb/d	4.1 mb/d	3.9 mb/d

mb/d = million barrels per day

## Trend

- ◊ **China remains the largest oil importer.**
- ◊ **US import slightly increases post-Covid.**
- ◊ **India's oil imports rising steadily.**
- ◊ **South Korea steady due to refining industry.**
- ◊ **Japan fluctuates with energy policies.**

## Explanation

Due to rapid industrialisation and energy demand growth.

Domestic production (shale) reduces net imports but still large.

Growing transport sector & limited domestic production.

Major crude importer and re-exporter (refined products).

Reduced nuclear output increased oil demand in some years.

## Country

## 2019 → 2023 Change (%)

**CN China** +20%

**US United States** -1%

**IN India** +13%

**KR South Korea** +16%

**JP Japan** -2%

## 🇮🇳 India's Crude Oil Imports (Top Importing Origins)

### Annual Imports in Million Tonnes (2019–2023)

Year	Saudi Arabia	Iraq	UAE	Nigeria	Kuwait
2019	23.0	21.5	12.4	11.2	9.8
2020	20.8	20.1	11.5	10.7	8.9
2021	22.5	23.8	12.1	11.0	9.2
2022	24.1	24.9	13.0	11.8	10.5
2023	25.0	25.5	13.7	12.3	11.0

### 📊 Trend Summary (2019-2023)

Trend Indicator	Observation
📈 Fastest Growing Source	Iraq – fastest growth in import volumes
📊 Largest Supplier	Saudi Arabia in total tonnage
📅 Dip Due to Covid (2020)	Imports declined across all sources
📍 African Sources Rising	Nigeria imports growing due to price competitiveness

Topic	Explanation (English + अंग्रेजी)
Crude Oil Import Dependence	India imports ~80-85% of its oil requirement क्रूप्रकार १ हजार लूप्र ए त्र\$ ३५ लूप्र इंवेस्टमेंट्स ए ग्रेन्ड इंडियन एन्ड एक्स्पोर्ट्स
Top 5 Oil Suppliers	Saudi Arabia, Iraq, UAE, Nigeria, Kuwait द्वारा व्हाइस्ट्रेट्स ग्रेन्ड एक्स्पोर्ट्स इंडिया
Strategic Importance	Energy security & current account pressure राजनीतिक सुरक्षा विवरण
Refinery Sector	India has large refining capacity → requires crude imports राजनीतिक सुरक्षा विवरण
Geopolitical Reliance	Middle East remains dominant source राजनीतिक सुरक्षा विवरण
Diversification Policy	India seeking imports from the US, Russia & African nations राजनीतिक सुरक्षा विवरण

**Supplier****% Change Over 5 Years**

Saudi Arabia	+8.7%
Iraq	+18.6%
UAE	+10.5%
Nigeria	+9.8%
Kuwait	+12.2%

## 1) What happened (core facts)

- India's imports of Russian crude fell to a **38-month low** in Dec 2025.  
दिसंबर 2025 में रूस से कच्चे तेल का आयात 38 महीनों के न्यूनतम स्तर पर आ गया।
- Russia's share in India's crude basket fell from ~34% (Nov 2025) to ~25% (Dec 2025).  
भारत के कुल कच्चे तेल आयात में रूस की हिस्सेदारी ~34% (नवंबर 2025) से घटकर ~25% (दिसंबर 2025) हुई।
- Imports from the U.S. rose; India imported ~1.1 million tonnes from the U.S. in Dec 2025, about 58% higher YoY.  
अमेरिका से आयात बढ़ा; दिसंबर 2025 में ~1.1 मिलियन टन आयात, YoY ~58% अधिक।
- India diversified sourcing to **19 countries** (Dec 2025) vs 16 (Dec 2024).  
भारत ने आपूर्ति **19 देशों** से की (दिसंबर 2025), जो दिसंबर 2024 में **16** थे।

---

## 2) Historical dimension (why this matters over time)

- Pre-2022: Russia was not India's top supplier.  
2022 से पहले रूस भारत का शीर्ष आपूर्तिकर्ता नहीं था।
- Post-Feb 2022 (Russia-Ukraine war): Russia offered **deep discounts**, becoming a major supplier to India.  
फरवरी 2022 के बाद (रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध) रूस ने भारी छूट दी, जिससे वह भारत का प्रमुख आपूर्तिकर्ता बना।
- Dec 2025 fall indicates a **rebalancing** from the earlier "discount-driven" surge.  
दिसंबर 2025 की गिरावट पहले की "छूट-आधारित" तेज बढ़त के बाद री-बैलेंसिंग दर्शाती है।

### 3) Geographical / logistics dimension

- Russian crude generally has **shorter/cheaper logistics** to India than U.S. Gulf Coast routes.  
रूस से भारत तक लॉजिस्टिक्स दूरी/लागत आमतौर पर अमेरिका (गल्फ कोस्ट) से कम रहती है।
- U.S. supply involves **longer sea distance**, pushing up freight and time-to-delivery.  
अमेरिका से लंबी समुद्री दूरी के कारण भाड़ा और डिलीवरी समय बढ़ते हैं।

---

### 4) Economic dimension (prices, inflation, CAD)

- Russian crude stayed cheaper due to **discount + lower shipping**; U.S. crude cost per tonne was higher.  
रूस का तेल छूट + कम परिवहन से सस्ता; अमेरिका का प्रति टन खर्च अधिक।
- If higher-cost imports rise, it can:  
यदि महंगे आयात बढ़ें तो:
  - raise the import bill and pressure **Current Account Deficit (CAD)**  
आयात बिल बढ़ेगा, चालू खाता घाटे (CAD) पर दबाव
  - increase downstream **fuel inflation** risks  
ईंधन-आधारित मुद्रास्फीति का जोखिम
- Diversification may reduce risk of supply shocks but can raise cost depending on freight/pricing.  
विविधीकरण से आपूर्ति-झटके का जोखिम घटता है, पर भाड़े/कीमत से लागत बढ़ सकती है।

## 5) Political & diplomatic dimension

- Claims surfaced that India may reduce Russian imports linked to tariff negotiations; India publicly stresses **market-based diversification**.

टैरिफ वार्ता से जोड़कर रूस से आयात घटाने के दावे आए; भारत का रुख बाजार-आधारित विविधीकरण पर है।

- Core idea: balancing external pressure with **strategic autonomy**.

मूल बात: बाहरी दबाव और रणनीतिक स्वायत्ता के बीच संतुलन।

---

## 6) Strategic / energy security dimension

- India is heavily import-dependent (around ~85% crude import dependence), so **supplier diversification** is a security tool.

भारत की आयात-निर्मता अधिक (लगभग ~85%), इसलिए आपूर्तिकर्ता विविधीकरण ऊर्जा सुरक्षा का साधन है।

- Reducing over-reliance on one supplier lowers vulnerability to sanctions, payment issues, or disruptions.

किसी एक स्रोत पर निर्मता घटाने से प्रतिबंध, भुगतान, या सप्लाई-डिसरप्शन का जोखिम कम।

- Full replacement of Russian crude is difficult unless alternatives offer comparable pricing discounts.

रूस का पूर्ण विकल्प कठिन है जब तक विकल्प समान स्तर की छूट/कीमत न दें।

---

Consider the following statements:

1. In December 2025, Russia's share in India's crude oil imports fell to about one-fourth, the lowest level in nearly three years.
2. India's crude sourcing became more diversified in December 2025 compared to December 2024.
3. The shift towards higher U.S. crude imports necessarily reduces India's overall crude import cost because U.S. shipping routes are shorter than Russia's.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

# \$120 million pledged to Chabahar port fully paid: govt.

**Suhasini Haidar**

NEW DELHI

The government on Friday told Parliament that it has completely paid up its commitment of \$120 million for Chabahar port, well before the U.S. sanctions waiver runs out in April 2026.

Iran's Ambassador to India, however, said that the government has not so far conveyed its plans for the future of the port, even as Opposition MP Manish Tewari accused the government of acting prematurely to "opt out" of the port deal.

The government's statement, that comes days after it ended its annual Budget allocation for Chabahar port, in the annual Budget for 2026-27, indicates it will be unable to manage the port unless the U.S. withdraws sanctions.

Rather than risk a

drawn-out process later, the government appears to have disbursed its total standing commitment, made in a 10-year MoU with Iran, signed in May 2024.

## 'Commitment fulfilled'

"India has fulfilled its commitment of contributing \$120 million for the procurement of port equipment," the Ministry of External Affairs said in its response to a query in the Lok Sabha.

"Pursuant to discussions with the U.S. side, the [U.S.] issued guidance extending the conditional sanctions waiver until 26 April 2026. The Government of India remains engaged with all concerned in order to address the implications of these developments," the MEA said.

The Ministry was replying to specific questions from Congress MP Manish



**In limbo:** Centre indicates it will be unable to manage the port unless the U.S. withdraws sanctions. GETTY IMAGES

Tewari on whether it had decided to reduce its engagement with the Chabahar project and withdrawn personnel from the port.

Mr. Tewari accused the government of "officially giving up" on plans for the warm-water port on Iran's south-eastern coast, which India began to develop in 2003.

"India may have acted

prematurely by opting out of the Chabahar Port project that would have been an important catalyst even in the re-engagement with the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, in addition to keeping the doors to Central Asia open," Mr. Tewari told *The Hindu*, pointing to U.S.-Iran talks that began in Oman on Friday.

U.S. President Donald Trump has threatened

major strikes on Iran in response to its crackdown on protesters, but United States and Iranian officials met in Oman to try and avoid an escalation in tensions.

Along with sanctions that could be implemented over the Chabahar project, the U.S. has also threatened India with 25% tariffs if it continues to trade with Iran. Since 2019-2020, when Mr. Trump had threatened sanctions, India has also "zeroed out" all oil imports from Iran, and has not restarted them.

## Iran awaits move

Iranian Ambassador to India Mohammad Fathali told journalists on Friday that he believes Delhi would like to try and resolve the issue without giving up its interest in Chabahar. India has been using the port for access

to Afghanistan, to transport humanitarian aid and food supplies.

"We have a good relation with India in this issue, and we believe that the Indian government wants to manage this [port]," Mr. Fathali said at a press conference.

"It is up to any country that wants to use it, particularly India, to decide [its plans]. So this question should be asked to [the Indian government]. Until now, we have no comments from the Indian side [on this issue]," Mr. Fathali said, in response to questions about the government's moves on Chabahar.

He also said that a possible visit by Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian, for the BRICS summit in India later this year, would be a "good opportunity for boosting [Iran's] relations with India".





## CHABAHAR PORT



- Chabahar Port is located in the Sistan-Balochistan province of Iran, on the southeastern coast of the country, near the border with Pakistan and Afghanistan.



- Alternate route to Afghanistan and Central Asia
- Access to the Arabian Sea
- Key component of India's connectivity plans in the region
- Leverage point for India to compete with China



- Iran and US tussle
- Delays in the completion of the projects
- Lack of proper road and rail connectivity
- Competition with other ports in the proximity
- Security concerns

# BRIDGING THE GAP

Indian presence in Chabahar is expected to offset Chinese presence in Pakistani port of Gwadar

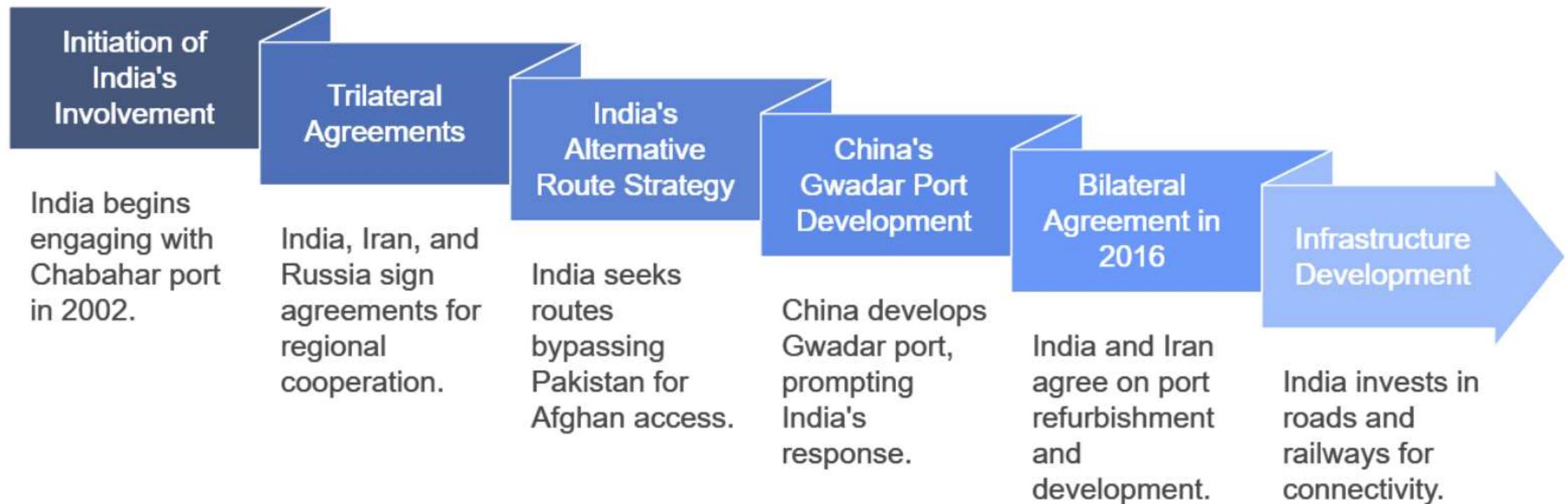
**COST CUTTER** The port will be used to ship crude oil and urea, greatly reducing India's transportation costs

**AFGHAN CONNECT** A railway line, to be built by Ircon International, will connect Chabahar port to Zahedan on Afghan border

**BIGGER LINK** The port will link to International North-South Transport Corridor that will connect India with Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and other Central Asian trading partners



## Course of India's Engagement with Chabahar Port



## RUN-UP TO THE DEAL

In 2009, India built a **218 km** long (@\$100m) link road from **Delaram** in western Afghanistan to **Zaranj** on the Iran-Afghan border to **link up with Chabahar port**

**Zaranj-Delaram** highway connects with the 2,200 km two-lane metalled road network, known as the **Garland Road** that connects major cities in the country

## WHY CHABAHR IS CRUCIAL

- Sits at mouth of Strait of Hormuz area
- Connects three regions: Central Asia, South Asia and West Asia
- Junction of shipping, oil trade routes
- About 100,000 ships sail by yearly
- Region holds two-thirds world oil reserves; estimated 17 billion barrels of crude oil passes this way daily



## WHAT DEALS MEAN FOR AFGHANISTAN

- Unhindered access to the Indian Ocean
- India-built highway will link country to Chabahar port, further trade
- Afghanistan hopes to exploit \$1trillion of untapped mineral wealth to earn revenue

## Connectivity Corridors

Corridor	Role of Chabahar
INSTC (International North–South Transport Corridor)	Links India → Iran → Russia → Europe
India–Afghanistan Trade Route	Mumbai → Chabahar → Zaranj → Delaram
Central Asia Corridor	India → Iran → Turkmenistan → Uzbekistan

## Economic Significance

Aspect	Details
Trade Cost Reduction	Cuts cost & time vs Suez route
Indian Exports	Wheat, medicines, machinery
Iran Economy	Boosts underdeveloped Sistan-Baluchestan
Regional Trade Hub	Alternative to Pakistan-centric routes

## 2) Background / historical dimension (why Chabahar matters historically)

- India's engagement with Chabahar is not new; India began pursuing development of this warm-water port since the early 2000s (long-running connectivity plan).  
चाबहार में भारत की रुचि नई नहीं; 2000 के दशक से यह लंबी अवधि की कनेक्टिविटी रणनीति का हिस्सा रहा है।
- Since 2019–20, due to U.S. pressure, India "zeroed out" oil imports from Iran and has not restarted them—showing sanctions impact on India–Iran economic ties.

2019–20 से U.S. दबाव के कारण भारत ने ईरान से तेल आयात शून्य कर दिया और अब तक पुनः शुरू नहीं किया—यह प्रतिबंधों का स्पष्ट प्रभाव है।

---

## 3) Geographical dimension (location advantage)

- Chabahar is in south-eastern Iran on/near the Gulf of Oman, giving India sea access that bypasses Pakistan for reaching Afghanistan/Central Asia.  
चाबहार दक्षिण-पूर्वी ईरान में गाल्फ ऑमान क्षेत्र में है; यह भारत को अफगानिस्तान/मध्य एशिया तक पाकिस्तान को बायपास करके समुद्री पहुँच देता है।
- It provides an alternative to routes dominated by rival infrastructure in the region and supports India's westward connectivity.  
यह क्षेत्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर-आधारित मार्गों का विकल्प देकर भारत की पश्चिम दिशा कनेक्टिविटी मजबूत करता है।

## 6) Economic dimension (trade logic, costs, risks)

- Paying \$120 million strengthens India's claim of fulfilling commitments, supporting credibility for future operational/business arrangements.

\$120 मिलियन भुगतान से भारत की प्रतिबद्धता-विश्वसनीयता बढ़ती है, आगे के ऑपरेशनल/व्यावसायिक ढांचे में मदद मिलती है।

- However, sanctions risk can deter insurers, shippers, banks and private logistics—raising transaction costs and uncertainty for trade via Chabahar.

लेकिन प्रतिबंध-जोखिम से बीमा, शिपिंग, बैंकिंग व निजी लॉजिस्टिक्स प्रभावित हो सकते हैं—जिससे लागत व अनिश्चितता बढ़ती है।

- If port management becomes difficult without sanctions relief, India's westward trade connectivity could face delays, forcing reliance on longer/costlier alternatives.

यदि प्रतिबंधों में राहत बिना पोर्ट प्रबंधन मुश्किल हुआ, तो पश्चिमी व्यापार-कनेक्टिविटी में देरी होगी और महंगे/लंबे विकल्पों पर निर्भरता बढ़ सकती है।

---

## 7) Exam-ready takeaways (high-yield lines)

- "\$120 million fully paid" + "10-year MoU (May 2024)" = core factual anchor.

"\$120 मिलियन पूरा भुगतान" + "10-वर्षीय MoU (मई 2024)" = मुख्य फैक्ट।

- "Conditional U.S. waiver till 26 April 2026" = sanctions timeline anchor.

"26 अप्रैल 2026 तक शर्तों वाला U.S. वेवर" = टाइमलाइन फैक्ट।

- Chabahar = Afghanistan access + Central Asia gateway + bypass Pakistan + humanitarian route.

चाबहार = अफगानिस्तान पहुँच + मध्य एशिया गेटवे + पाकिस्तान बायपास + मानवीय आपूर्ति मार्ग।

- Sanctions = banking/shipping constraints + policy uncertainty; may shape India's operational ability.

प्रतिबंध = बैंकिंग/शिपिंग बाधाएँ + नीति अनिश्चितता; संचालन क्षमता प्रभावित हो सकती है।

Consider the following statements:

1. India has fully disbursed \$120 million committed for procurement of equipment for Chabahar Port under a long-term understanding with Iran.
2. The U.S. sanctions waiver related to Chabahar is unconditional and extends permanently beyond 2026.
3. Chabahar has been used as a route for access to Afghanistan including transport of humanitarian aid and food supplies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



# RBI plans ₹25,000 compensation for cyberfraud victims

**Lalatendu Mishra**

MUMBAI

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has proposed to introduce a framework to compensate victims of online frauds up to ₹25,000 for losses incurred in small-value fraudulent transactions. The draft guidelines will be issued soon.

Both the victim and the bank will have skin in the game and both will bear 15% of the transaction value. The RBI will pay the remaining from its Depositor Education and Awareness Fund, which amounts to nearly ₹85,000 crore.

For example, if someone has lost ₹50,000 in a fraudulent transaction, 85% of that amount (₹42,500) or ₹25,000, whichever is less, will be paid by the RBI. In case if someone lost ₹20,000, 85% of that amount (₹17,000) or ₹25,000, whichever is less, will be paid. In this case, the victim gets ₹17,000.

For such small-value fraudulent transactions, which constitute 65% of online frauds, no questions will be asked to the victim if she or he has even given an OTP.

RBI Governor Sanjay Malhotra said, "We will



Sanjay Malhotra

have a framework for compensation for small frauds. We have observed that while in value, they constitute a small proportion, in terms of numbers, 65% of them have less than ₹50,000 in terms of amount [lost in fraudulent transactions]."

"So as long as they are defrauded, whether on their own accord or anyone's accord, no questions will be asked. An amount of ₹25,000 or 85% of the amount. You will have the details very shortly. We will compensate them as long as it is unintended and that they have lost," the Governor said.

"If he loses the money, no questions asked. We will make checks so it is not kind of mala fide. That is why we have kept the amount very small," Mr. Malhotra added.

## 1) What happened (core announcement)

- RBI has proposed a framework to compensate victims of online/cyber frauds up to ₹25,000 for losses in **small-value fraudulent transactions**; draft guidelines will be issued soon.  
RBI ने ऑनलाइन/साइबर धोखाधड़ी के पीड़ितों को छोटे मूल्य के फ्रॉड लेन-देन में हुए नुकसान पर ₹25,000 तक मुआवज़ा देने का ढांचा प्रस्तावित किया है; ड्राफ्ट गाइडलाइंस जल्द आएंगी।

## 2) Who pays and from where (funding + “skin in the game”)

- RBI plans to fund payouts from the **Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF)**, which is around ₹85,000 crore (as mentioned in the report).  
भुगतान का स्रोत RBI का **Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF)** होगा, जो रिपोर्ट के अनुसार लगभग ₹85,000 करोड़ है।
- The framework says both the **bank and the customer/victim will have “skin in the game”** (a cost-sharing idea), while RBI covers the remaining part (final split expected in detailed guidelines).  
ढांचे में बैंक और ग्राहक/पीड़ित दोनों की “skin in the game” (कुछ लागत साझा) की बात है; शेष हिस्सा RBI देगा (अंतिम विवरण ड्राफ्ट गाइडलाइंस में स्पष्ट होगा)।

### 3) Proposed compensation rule (as illustrated)

- RBI payout is illustrated as up to 85% of the loss, capped at ₹25,000 (whichever is lower).

मुआवजे का नियम उदाहरणों से: नुकसान का 85% तक, अधिकतम ₹25,000 (जो कम हो)।

- Example 1: Loss ₹50,000 → 85% = ₹42,500, but cap applies → payout ₹25,000.

उदाहरण 1: ₹50,000 नुकसान → 85% = ₹42,500, पर कैप लगेगा → ₹25,000 भुगतान।

- Example 2: Loss ₹20,000 → 85% = ₹17,000 (within cap) → payout ₹17,000.

उदाहरण 2: ₹20,000 नुकसान → 85% = ₹17,000 (कैप के भीतर) → ₹17,000 भुगतान।

### 4) Coverage logic (why “small-value” focus)

- RBI noted that small-value frauds form a large share by **number of cases**; about 65% of such frauds involve loss **below ₹50,000** (as stated).

RBI के अनुसार संख्या के हिसाब से छोटे फ्रॉड अधिक हैं; ऐसे लगभग 65% मामलों में नुकसान ₹50,000 से कम होता है।

### 5) “No questions asked” angle (and the caution)

- The proposal suggests **no questions asked** for these small-value frauds—even if the victim shared OTP—so long as the loss was **unintended** and genuinely fraudulent (as per the statement).

प्रस्ताव के अनुसार छोटे फ्रॉड में “**no questions asked**”—OTP साझा हुआ हो तब भी—यदि नुकसान अनजाने में हुआ और वास्तविक फ्रॉड है।

- RBI also indicated it will keep the compensation amount relatively small and do checks to reduce **mala fide/abuse risk**.

साथ ही, दुरुपयोग/मालाफाइड रोकने हेतु राशि को सीमित रखने और कुछ जाँच की बात कही गई।

United Kingdom	Contingent Reimbursement Model (CRM Code)	Banks	No fixed cap	Victim not grossly negligent	Global benchmark for bank liability
United States	Regulation E (Electronic Fund Transfer Act)	Banks	Usually full refund	Prompt reporting required	Strong consumer protection
Australia	ePayments Code	Banks	Full or partial	Depends on customer negligence	Similar to UK model
Singapore	Shared liability framework (2024)	Banks + Telcos	Case-based	Failure of safeguards	Tech-enabled liability sharing
Canada	Bank reimbursement policies	Banks	Varies	Unauthorized transaction	Bank-led protection
Germany	EU Payment Services Directive (PSD2)	Banks	Full refund	Unless gross negligence	EU-wide legal backing
France	Consumer banking law	Banks	Full refund	Fraud proven	Civil law protection
Japan	Banking Act + voluntary schemes	Banks	Partial / full	Prompt reporting	High digital discipline
South Korea	Financial Consumer Protection Act	Banks	Partial / full	Based on fault	Advanced fintech regulation

Consider the following statements:

1. RBI has proposed compensating victims of small-value online frauds, with a maximum payout of ₹25,000.
2. The proposed payout (as illustrated) is up to 85% of the loss amount, subject to a ₹25,000 cap.
3. The proposal states that such frauds are rare in number and therefore RBI has avoided creating any compensation framework.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



# Centre lays down eligibility criteria for 'deep tech' start-ups in country

**Jacob Koshy**

NEW DELHI

The Centre has provided an official definition of what constitutes a "deep tech" start-up in India.

A buzzword until now, the "deep-tech" start-up, according to a gazette notification by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) made public on Thursday, is one that is primarily concerned with producing a solution based on new knowledge/advancements in a scientific or engineering discipline.

## What should it do?

It must spend most of its money on research and development (R&D) activities; owns or is in the process of creating significant novel intellectual property (IP) and taking steps to commercialise the same; faces extended development timelines, long gestation periods, high capital



To be counted as a deep tech start-up, companies must apply to the DPIIT for certificate.

and infrastructure requirements, and carries large technical or scientific uncertainty.

A start-up – the DPIIT says – is a company that is less than 10 years old or has a turnover less than ₹200 crore.

According to the gazette notification, a deep tech company can consider itself a start-up for as long as 20 years and has a turnover of up to ₹300 crore – indicating the longer runway

such companies have and the time it takes to come to fruition.

To be counted as a deep tech start-up, companies must apply to the DPIIT for a certificate.

The DPIIT is the final authority that determines whether a company qualifies as a startup or a deep tech startup. It will decide this based on "guidance" from an Inter-Ministerial Board of Certification, which includes a Joint Secretary, DPIIT (Convener); a representative from the Department of Science and Technology (DST); a representative from the Department of Biotechnology, according to the notification.

The notification also prohibits a defined start-up from investing in activities that are not directly connected to its core mandate of working and creating new knowledge – for instance investing in real estate or "speculative assets", or shares, and

securities – unless they are core to the company's knowledge production.

These definitions are important given the Centre's thrust on technology-driven start-ups. The Anusandhan National Research Foundation is the custodian of the ₹1 lakh crore Research and Development Innovation (RDI) Fund that is expected to invest in emerging technology and fund research over seven years. A part of these investments will go to deep tech start-ups.

Earlier this week, Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology Jitendra Singh said companies with RDI funds could get financing at concessional rates of around 2%-4% with tenures up to 15 years.

The Principal Scientific Adviser's office prepared a deep tech policy in July 2023, though this has yet to be approved by the Union Cabinet.

## 1) What happened (core news)

- The Centre (through DPIIT gazette notification) has issued an official definition and eligibility framework for what counts as a "deep-tech" start-up in India.

केंद्र सरकार ने DPIIT की गजट अधिसूचना के जरिए भारत में "डीप-टेक" स्टार्टअप की आधिकारिक परिभाषा और पात्रता ढांचा तय किया है।

- A deep-tech start-up is one that primarily builds solutions based on new knowledge/advances in scientific or engineering disciplines and involves high technical/scientific uncertainty.

डीप-टेक स्टार्टअप यह है जो वैज्ञानिक/इंजीनियरिंग क्षेत्र में नए ज्ञान/उन्नति पर आधारित समाधान बनाता है और जिसमें उच्च तकनीकी/वैज्ञानिक अनिश्चितता होती है।

- Companies must apply to DPIIT for certification; DPIIT will be the final authority to decide.

कंपनियों को DPIIT से प्रमाणन हेतु आवेदन करना होगा; अंतिम निर्णय DPIIT करेगा।

---

## 2) Eligibility/definition: "What should it do?" (high-yield criteria)

- Must spend most of its money on R&D activities.

अधिकांश खर्च R&D गतिविधियों पर होना चाहिए।

- Must own or be in the process of creating significant novel Intellectual Property (IP) and take steps to commercialise it.

महत्वपूर्ण नवीन बौद्धिक संपदा (IP) का स्वामित्व/निर्माण प्रक्रिया और उसका व्यावसायीकरण करने की दिशा में कदम आवश्यक हैं।

- Deep-tech firms typically face long development timelines/gestation periods, high capital and infrastructure needs, and large technical/scientific uncertainty (hence special runway).

डीप-टेक में विकास अवधि लंबी, पूँजी/इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर जरूरत अधिक और तकनीकी/वैज्ञानिक अनिश्चितता अधिक होती है (इसलिए विशेष "रनवे" का तर्क बनता है)।

### 3) Certification & governance mechanism (who decides, how)

- Certification will be guided by an Inter-Ministerial Board of Certification, including: Joint Secretary, DPIIT (convener), representatives from DST and Department of Biotechnology.  
प्रमाणन हेतु अंतर-मंत्रालयी बोर्ड का मार्गदर्शन होगा, जिसमें Joint Secretary DPIIT (कन्वीनर), DST और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं।
- DPIIT is the final authority to determine whether a company qualifies as a start-up or a deep-tech start-up (based on guidance).

DPIIT मार्गदर्शन के आधार पर तय करेगा कि कोई कंपनी स्टार्टअप/डीप-टेक स्टार्टअप के रूप में योग्य है या नहीं।

---

### 4) "Start-up" vs "Deep-tech start-up" runway (why this is important)

- The notification distinguishes deep-tech needs: compared to normal start-ups, deep-tech may get a longer runway (because innovation cycles are longer).  
अधिसूचना का संदेश: सामान्य स्टार्टअप की तुलना में डीप-टेक को लंबा रनवे चाहिए क्योंकि इनोवेशन साइकिल लंबा होता है।
- The report indicates deep-tech firms may be treated as start-ups for a longer period and at a higher turnover threshold (reflecting longer gestation).

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार डीप-टेक के लिए "स्टार्टअप" की अवधि और टर्नओवर सीमा अधिक/लंबी हो सकती है (लंबी ग्रोथ/ट्रायल अवधि के कारण)।

---



## THE HIGHS

### MOST TITLES WON

**India, West Indies and England (2 each)**

### MOST APPEARANCES IN A FINAL

**India, Pakistan, England and Sri Lanka (3 each)**

### HIGHEST TOTAL

**260/6 (Sri Lanka vs. Kenya, Johannesburg, 2007)**

### BIGGEST VICTORY MARGIN BY RUNS

**172 (Sri Lanka vs. Kenya, Johannesburg, 2007)**



**MOST RUNS**  
**Kohli** (India, 1292 in 33 innings)



**MOST WICKETS**  
**Shakib** (Bangladesh, 50 wickets in 41 innings)



**MOST DISMISSALS (WICKETKEEPER)**  
**Dhoni** (India, 32 in 32 innings - 21 catches, 11 stumpings)



**MOST CATCHES (FIELDER)**  
**Warner** (Australia, 25 in 41 innings)

### MOST RUNS IN AN EDITION

**Kohli** (319, 2014)

### MOST WICKETS IN AN EDITION

**Arshdeep** (India, 2024) and **Farooqi** (Afghanistan, 2024) - 17

### HIGHEST SCORE

**Brendon McCullum** (123 off 58b, NZ vs. Ban, Pallekele, 2012)

### BEST BOWLING

**Ajantha Mendis** (4-2-8-6, SL vs. Zim, Hambantota, 2012)

### MOST CENTURIES

**Gayle** (2 - one each in 2007 and 2016)

### MOST 50-PLUS SCORES

**Kohli** (15)

### FASTEST CENTURY

**Gayle** (47b, WI vs. England, Mumbai, 2016)

### FASTEST HALF-CENTURY

**Yuvraj** (12b, India vs. England, Durban, 2007)

### MOST FOUR-FORS

**Nortje** (SA), **Rashid** (Afg), **Ajmal** (Pak) and **Shakib** (Ban) - three each

### MOST ECONOMICAL SPELL

**Ferguson** (4-4-0-3, NZ vs. Papua New Guinea, Tarouba, 2024)

Source: ESPNCRICINFO & ICC

## THE TOPPERS

## T20 WORLD CUPS AT A GLANCE

**0** No team has ever won the title at home

**0** No team has successfully defended its crown in the tournament

**1** The India-Pakistan group-stage clash in Durban in 2007 witnessed the only Bowl Out in the history of the competition. India went on to win 3-0

**1** Zimbabwe's Brendan Taylor, 40, is the only player who featured in the inaugural event to be picked for this edition

**1** Italy, ranked 27 in the world, is the lone debutant in this edition

**2** Rohit (Ind) and Shakib (Ban) were the only players to figure in all nine editions

**2** Oman has the tournament's oldest players in its squad — Aamir Kaleem (44) and Mohammad Nadeem (43)

**3** Group D will have three top-10 ranked teams — New Zealand (4), South Africa (5) and Afghanistan (10) - unlike any other pool

**5** Scotland will make its fifth successive appearance in the marquee event after having initially missed the cut

Compiled by **S. SHRIVATHSAN**

# Suryavanshi goes berserk as India stuns England in U19 World Cup final

**Press Trust of India**

HARARE

Batting prodigy Vaibhav Suryavanshi lit up the grand stage with a jaw-dropping 175 (80b, 15x4, 15x6) to power India to a record-extending sixth ICC under-19 World Cup title with a 100-run victory over England in the final here on Friday.

The triumph adds to India's previous titles in 2000, 2008, 2012, 2018 and 2022.

The 14-year-old Suryavanshi recorded the fastest 150 in under-19 cricket history, reaching the milestone in 71 deliveries, as India piled up a daunting 411 for nine after electing to bat. In response, England kept the required run-rate within sight for large parts of the chase but lost wickets at regular intervals, which derailed its pursuit. England was eventually bowled out for 311 with Caleb Falconer scoring a 66-ball 115 (9x4, 7x6).



**Teen stars:** The Class of 2026 brought home India's sixth under-19 title. GETTY IMAGES

Suryavanshi registered the highest individual score by any batter in an ICC tournament final. He put on 142 runs in just 19

overs with his skipper Ayush Mhatre, who departed following a 51-ball 53 (7x4, 2x6) after bringing up his half-century.

Suryavanshi was named Player-of-the-Tournament for scoring 439 runs with three half-centuries and a ton.



# ICC U19 MEN'S CRICKET WORLD CUP

**Administrator** International Cricket Council

**Format** Limited-overs (50 overs)

**First edition** 1988 Australia

**Latest edition** 2026 Zimbabwe, Namibia

**Tournament** Round-robin

**format** Knock-out

**Number of  
teams** 16

**Current  
champion** India (6th title)

**Most  
successful** India (6 titles)

**Most runs** Eoin Morgan (606)

**Most wickets** Wesley Madhevere (28)  
 Kwena Maphaka (28)

# Aspect

## Event / ਦੁਹਾਂ ਘੰਨ

## Title Count / संख्या त्रैयां द्वारा

## Final Match / ਫਿਨਾਲ ਮਾਚ / ਫਿਨਾਲ ਮਾਚ

## Final Venue / विषय ज्याग्राफी)

Date / तिथि

# Winning Margin / न्हूँ डुव श्वालघा

# Significance / ખાણદુ

## Details (English + ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಕ)

# India won ICC Under-19 Cricket World Cup

# 2026 ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਫੁੱਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਣਾ

# 6th U19 World Cup title (Record) ਦੇ ਮੁੱਕ੍ਰ U19 ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਕੱਢੀ ਲੱਭਾ ਜਾਂਗੜਾਂ

# India vs England क्रिकेट मैच स्कोर और रिपोर्ट

# Harare, Zimbabwe હારે, શિંબાબ્વે

February 2026 ફેબ્રુઆરી 2026

**100 runs 100 घण्टे**

## Category

**India's Score / क्रिकेट टूर्न विन्नर**

**Highest Individual Score**

**Age Highlight**

**Captain / टीम के कप्तान**

**Captain's Contribution**

**England Score / संक्षेप टूर्न विन्नर**

**Top Bowler (India)**

**Other Bowlers**

## Details (English + शास्त्रीय)

**411/9 (50 overs) 50 इनेट रेकॉर्ड्स**

**Vaibhav Suryavanshi – 175 (80 balls) युवा दूसरे रिकॉर्ड – इण्डियन युवा युवा रिकॉर्ड**

**Vaibhav Suryavanshi – 14 years old prodigy युवा दूसरे रिकॉर्ड – इन्होंने अपने 14 वें वर्ष में 175 रन बनाए थे।**

**Ayush Mhatre ए महात्रे दूसरे रिकॉर्ड**

**53 runs off 51 balls 51 रन विन्नर 53 गेंद**

**311 all out (40.2 overs) 40.2 इनेट रेकॉर्ड इण्डियन युवा दूसरे रिकॉर्ड**

**R.S. Ambrish – 3 wickets एम्ब्रिश. १८२८ – ३ रिकॉर्ड**

**Deepesh Devendran – 2 wickets Kanishk Chauhan – 2 wickets कृष्ण कृष्ण युवा दूसरे रिकॉर्ड – 2-2 रिकॉर्ड**

## Record Type

### Most U19 World Cup Titles

### Highest Team Score in Final

### Largest Margin (Runs)

### Talent Pipeline

## Details (English + ਸਾਡਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ)

India – 6 titles ਕ੍ਰਿਕਟ – ਫ਼ ਸ਼੍ਵੰਤੇ ਲਾਗੂ

India – 411 runs ਕੁਝ ਸਾਡਾ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਅਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੱਡਾ

100-run victory ਪ੍ਰਾਤਿਸ਼ਤੀਕ ਰੀਵਾਂਡ ਟ੍ਰੈਨਿੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ

U19 World Cup as feeder for senior national team U19  
ਸਾਡਾ C ਤੋਂ ਹੋ ਵੱਡਾ ਗੁਣ ਬਹੁਤ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਬੇਤਾਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ

**Topic**

**Harare Location**

**Continent**

**River Near Harare**

**Sports Importance**

**Facts (English + ਪੰਜਾਬੀ)**

Capital city of Zimbabwe ਜ਼ਿਮਬਾਬੀਵੇ

Africa ਦੀ ਮਹਿੰਦਰ

Manyame River basin ਜ਼ਿਮਬਾਬੀਵੇ

Zimbabwe hosts ICC events to promote cricket in Africa ਜ਼ਿਮਬਾਬੀਵੇ ਦੀ ਮਹਿੰਦਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਂਕੜੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਕੇਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਡੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕਰਨਾ ਲਈ ICC ਦੀ ਗੁਣਵਤਾ ਹੈ

# Nuclear-capable Agni-3 missile successfully test-fired

**PRESS TRUST OF INDIA**  
Balasore, February 6

**INDIA ON FRIDAY** successfully test-fired nuclear weapons-capable Agni-3 ballistic missile from the Chandipur off Odisha coast, which has a strike range of more than 3,000 kilometres, officials said.

The surface-to-surface

missile was launched by the personnel of Strategic Forces Command (SFC) from a mobile launcher as part of a regular training exercise for the user.

The missile was picked up randomly from the production lot and test fired, they said adding that the SFC is tasked with handling strategic weapons systems. The

launch validated all operational and technical parameters, officials said.

After the command for auto-launch was given, the two-stage solid-propelled missile took off on a designated flight path and homed onto the pre-designated target area in the Bay of Bengal with accuracy.

The Defence Research and

Development Organisation (DRDO) sources said that it met all the mission objectives.

Various parameters and trajectory of the 17-meter long missile were tracked and monitored in real time by radars along the east coast, as well as by the telemetry and electro-optical systems.

Two down-range ships

near the impact point recorded the terminal event, they said.

Agni-3 is one of the sophisticated and accurate missiles of its class and has already been inducted into the armed forces.

It is capable of carrying a payload weighing 1.5 tons to a distance of more than 3,000 kilometres.

- India successfully test-fired the Agni-3 ballistic missile on **February 6** from **Chandipur (Odisha coast)**; the strike range is more than 3,000 km.

भारत ने 6 फरवरी को चांदीपुर (ओडिशा तट) से अग्नि-3 बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल का सफल परीक्षण किया; इसकी मारक क्षमता 3,000 किमी से अधिक है।

- The launch was carried out by **Strategic Forces Command (SFC)** from a **mobile launcher** as part of a regular training exercise.

प्रक्षेपण **Strategic Forces Command (SFC)** द्वारा मोबाइल लॉन्चर से नियमित प्रशिक्षण अभ्यास के तहत किया गया।

- The missile was **randomly picked from the production lot**, indicating validation of production-quality systems (not a special prototype).

मिसाइल को उत्पादन-लॉट से रैंडम चुना गया—इससे उत्पादन-स्तर की गुणवत्ता/विश्वसनीयता का सत्यापन होता है।

- It is a **two-stage, solid-propelled surface-to-surface ballistic missile**; the test validated operational and technical parameters.

यह दो-चरणीय, ठोस ईंधन वाली सतह-से-सतह बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल है; परीक्षण में ऑपरेशनल/तकनीकी पैरामीटर सत्यापित हुए।

- Tracking was done in real-time by **radars along the east coast, telemetry and electro-optical systems**, and **down-range ships** near the impact point; target area was in the **Bay of Bengal**.

ट्रैकिंग पूर्वी तट के रडार, टेलीमेट्री, इलेक्ट्रो-ऑप्टिकल सिस्टम और डाउन-रेंज जहाजों से रियल-टाइम में हुई; लक्ष्य क्षेत्र बंगाल की खाड़ी में था।

- Agni-3 is described as accurate and already **inducted into the armed forces**; capable of carrying about **1.5-ton payload to >3,000 km**.

अग्नि-3 को सटीक व उन्नत बताया गया है और यह सेवा में शामिल है; लगभग 1.5 टन पेलोड को 3,000+ किमी तक ले जाने में सक्षम है।

Variant	Type / Stage	Approx Range (km)	Key use / notes
Agni-I	Ballistic, single-stage (solid)	~700–900	Mainly for short-range strategic deterrence; faster reaction, simpler logistics
Agni-II	Ballistic, two-stage (solid)	~2,000–3,000	Medium-range; deeper regional reach; widely cited in exams
Agni-III	Ballistic, two-stage (solid)	>3,000	Intermediate-range; heavier payload (~1.5 ton reported in your article); inducted
Agni-IV	Ballistic, two-stage (solid)	~3,500–4,000	Improved accuracy, better avionics; often called Agni-II Prime lineage in evolution discussions
Agni-V	Ballistic, three-stage (solid)	~5,000+	Near-ICBM class; canisterised versions tested; enhances extended deterrence
Agni-VI*	(Reported/expected) advanced IRBM/ICBM-class	~6,000–10,000*	Not officially confirmed in many public domains; treat as "reported/under development" in exam answers

Country	Comparable strategic missile (example)	Type / Basing	Approx range (km)	Key notes (quick)
India	<b>Agni-V</b>	Land-based ballistic missile (road/rail-mobile TEL; canisterised versions tested)	<b>&gt;5,000</b> (official); ~7,000–8,000 reported	3-stage solid; Strategic Forces Command user. ( <a href="#">Press Information Bureau</a> )
United States	<b>Minuteman III (LGM-30G)</b>	ICBM (silo-based)	<b>13,000</b>	3-stage solid; land-based leg of US triad. ( <a href="#">Missile Threat</a> )
Russia	<b>Topol-M (SS-27 Mod 1)</b>	ICBM (silo + road-mobile)	<b>11,000</b>	Solid-fueled ICBM; strategic deterrent role. ( <a href="#">Missile Threat</a> )
China	<b>DF-41 (CSS-X-20)</b>	ICBM (road/rail-mobile + silo)	<b>Up to 15,000</b>	Longest-range Chinese ICBM; MIRV-capable (reported). ( <a href="#">Missile Threat</a> )
France	<b>M51</b>	SLBM (submarine-launched)	<b>8,000</b>	3-stage solid; MIRV-capable; core of France's sea-based deterrent. ( <a href="#">Missile Threat</a> )
United Kingdom	<b>Trident II D5</b>	SLBM (submarine-launched; used by US & UK)	<b>12,000</b>	3-stage solid; payload up to 2,800 kg; deployed on SSBNs. ( <a href="#">Missile Threat</a> )

Consider the following statements:

1. Agni-3 is a two-stage, solid-propelled, surface-to-surface ballistic missile with a strike range of more than 3,000 km.
2. The reported test launch was conducted by the Strategic Forces Command from a mobile launcher as part of a regular training exercise, and the missile was randomly picked from the production lot.
3. During the test, tracking and monitoring were done only through satellite imagery, without the use of radars, telemetry, electro-optical systems, or down-range ships.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



RCB  
Clinches  
Second WPL  
Title 2026 –

---





RCB Target / चार	204 runs
RCB Chase / उ घट्हहाह डूव्र हृहृव्र	Achieved with <b>2 balls remaining</b> 2 फूँ टुँड्ह घण्ठ्याचार एक्साच
Historic Record / चॅल्प्रक्रम्ह डू श्रग्ध्यम्ह	<b>Highest successful run chase in a WPL final</b> WPL एव्रस्याच डूव्र द्रूँद्हादू च घष टुँड्ह
RCB Captain / डूक्र जRCB)	Smriti Mandhana
Mandhana's Knock / रक्ष्यव्रष्ट्र डूह व्वरघ्ह	87 runs off 41 balls 41 फूँक्काटघ 87 घष
Partnership Highlight / द्रवफ्लव्वरघ्ह	Mandhana & Georgia Voll – <b>165 runs partnership</b> रक्ष्यव्रष्ट्र च घ न्ह्यश्यव्रत्रक्ष्य – 165 घष डूह द्रवफ्लव्वरघ्ह
Georgia Voll Performance	79 runs off 54 balls 54 फूँक्काटघ 79 घष
Finishing Touch / न्ह्यल डूह रक्ष्यव्र	Radha Yadav hit the title-winning boundaries घ्रस्त्र ग्रस्त्र झुँश्यन्ग्रह ट्हुँड्ह चाप्त्रक्ष
WPL Titles by RCB / WPLस्टु ल्वा	Second WPL title ल्क्ष्यव्र WPLस्टु ल्वा

## Theme

## History – WPL / संक्षिप्तकथा

## Economic Angle / अर्थव्याप्ति हिणच्छा

## Political / Institutional Aspect

## Gender Equality Dimension

## Geography – Gujarat

# Sports Governance

## Exam-Relevant Facts (English + Hindi)

WPL was launched in **2023** by BCCI WPL ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਲਈ ਵੱਡਾ ਹੈ।  
BCCI ਕੋਈ 2023 ਦਾ ਕੁਝ ਹੈ।

WPL strengthened women's sports economy through franchise valuation, sponsorship & media rights WPL ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਵਿਖੇ ਵੱਡੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਖੇ ਵੱਡੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

BCCI governs WPL under ICC regulations WPL इन्हें  
द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है BCCI द्वारा ICC द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है

WPL promotes women empowerment and sports participation WPL ਕ੍ਰਿਏਟਿਵ ਟ੍ਰੈਨਿੰਗ ਮੈਡੀਅਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਡਾ ਯੋਗ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਡਾ ਯੋਗ ਹੈ।

Gujarat has emerged as a major host state for national sporting events ગુજરાત માટે દુંગરી અને ગુજરાત બ્રાહ્મણ કુદુરુતું એ ડાંડા ક્રિકેટ અને ક્રિકેટ પણ

Franchise-based league model similar to IPL IPL ਡੂਹ ਲਾਗਣ  
ਅਨੁਕੂਲਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਕਤਿਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤਿ ਰਾਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।



Lowering  
Age of Consent  
Will Undermine  
Child Safety:  
Government

Aspect	Details (English + ਪੰਜਾਬੀ)
Issue / ਰਾਹੀਂ	Government rejected proposal to lower age of consent ਦੁਧਤੁ ਵਰਧਾ ਛੁਣ ਗੇਤੁ-ਦੁਧਤੁ ਕਰਨ ਤੁ ਭਰਾ ਛੁਣ ਕੁਝ ਭਰਾ ਤੁ ਭਰਾ ਦੁਧਤੁ ਕਰਨ ਗੇਤੁ
Current Age of Consent / ਅੱਗੁੱਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਗੇਤੁ	18 years 18 ਅੱਗੁੱਲਾਂ
Government Stand / ਦੁਧਤੁ ਵਰਧਾ ਛੁਣ	Any dilution will <b>undermine child safety</b> and increase exploitation ਤੁ ਦੁਧਤੁ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਖੇ ਵਾਕਾ ਦੁਧਤੁ ਅੱਗੁੱਲਾਂ ਤੁ ਸਾਨੁੱਗ ਦੁਧਤੁ
Context / ਦੁਧਤੁ ਕਰਨ	Debate triggered by judicial observations & Lok Sabha questions ਪੈਕਾਡੁ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੁਕਤਾਨ ਵਿਖੇ ਵਾਕਾ ਦੁਧਤੁ
Statement Given In / ਅੱਗੁੱਲਾਂ	Written reply in <b>Lok Sabha</b> ਚੁਣ੍ਹ ਵਿਖੇ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਾਡੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਕੁਝ ਵਿਖੇ
Concerned Ministry / ਰਾਹੀਂ ਵਰਤੋਂ	Ministry of Women and Child Development ਰਾਹੀਂ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਵਾਕਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ
Minister / ਰਾਹੀਂ	Annapurna Devi

## Law / Article

# **POCSO Act, 2012**

## **Juvenile Justice Act, 2015**

## **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006**

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

## Constitutional Basis

## Key Provision (English + **શરીરક્તિ**)

**Criminalises all sexual activity below 18 years, irrespective of consent 18** ਤ੍ਰਾਂਖਾਂਡੁੱਖ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸ਼੍ਵਾਂ ਦੁਹਨ ਕਰੁਣਾਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਸ਼੍ਵਾਂ ਹੁਣਰੂ ਰਕਾਂਖਾਂ ਲਿਵ ਪਾ

Defines child as person below 18 years 18 ऋक्षाद्वय  
दुर्घट रक्ष = विवरण

Minimum marriage age aligned at 18 years  
(female) ਸਾਲਾਂ ਵਿਵਾਹ ਵਿਧੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਡੀ 18 ਸਾਲਾਂ

Retains age of majority at 18 years 18 अक्षय वयस्सा  
अग्रWल्व इह ए क्षम रख्वैल्व

## Article 15(3), Article 39(e)(f) – Child protection ۲۰۱۵(۳)۰۳۹(e)(f)

## Aspect

### SC Observation

### Meaning

### Government Response

## Details (English + ਸਾਂਚੇ ਵਿੱਚ)

Suggested examining a “Romeo-Juliet clause” “ਛੁਅਕਗੜ੍ਹ ਸਾਗਰ ਫੁੱਲ” ਹੁਣ ਸਾਂਦੂਕਾਂ  
ਤੇ ਕੱਢ੍ਹ ਲੱਕੜਾ

Close-in-age exemption for consensual  
adolescent relationships ਛੁਕਗੜ੍ਹ ਅਤੇ ਗੁੱਲਾਂ ਪੱਕੇ  
ਤੇ ਛੁਅਕਗੜ੍ਹ ਲੱਕੜਾ

Rejected — would dilute child  
protection ਇਹ ਛੁਲ੍ਹ ਕੀ — ਇਹ ਛੁਲ੍ਹ ਕੀ  
ਤੇ ਰਕਾਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਹੈ

## 🌐 Government's Rationale (Why Age = 18)

Reason	Explanation (English + हिंदी)
Psychological Capacity	Minors lack ability for informed consent नाबालिगों में सूचित सहमति की क्षमता नहीं
Uniformity in Law	Same age across all child-related laws सभी बाल कानूनों में समान आयु
Prevent Exploitation	Prevent coercion, grooming & manipulation शोषण, ग्रूमिंग व दबाव से सुरक्षा
Gender Protection	Special protection for adolescent girls किशोरियों के लिए विशेष सुरक्षा

## 🌐 International Comparison (Extra Facts)

Country	Age of Consent
United Kingdom	16 years
United States	16–18 years (state-wise)
Germany	14 years
France	15 years
India	18 years (strictest child protection)



 Goa  
Becomes Second  
State to Publish  
Bird Atlas

---



## Aspect

Event / दृष्टिकोण

Bird Atlas Name / उत्तराधिकारी

Rank / दृष्टिकोण

First State / दृष्टिकोण

Release Date / निपत्रित करने की तिथि

Occasion / उत्तराधिकारी

Purpose / उत्तराधिकारी

## Details (English + शास्त्रीय)

Goa became the **second Indian state** to publish a comprehensive Bird Atlas **पक्षीकर्तव्यग्रंथ ड्रूप्रतिक्रियात्मक उत्तराधिकारी**

**Bird Atlas of Goa** **पक्षीकर्तव्य ड्रूप्रतिक्रियात्मक उत्तराधिकारी**

Second in India **क्रियात्मक उत्तराधिकारी**

**Kerala** **उत्तराधिकारी**

7 February 2026 **प्रतिक्रियात्मक उत्तराधिकारी** 2026

Ninth Bird Festival of Goa **पक्षीकर्तव्य उत्तराधिकारी** 9 अक्टूबर 2026

Avian research, conservation planning & biodiversity documentation **पक्षीकर्तव्य उत्तराधिकारी** उत्तराधिकारी



Topic	Details (English + Marathi)
Festival Location	Valpoi, Goa वळपौ, गोवा
River Basin Highlighted	Mhadei (Mahadayi) River Basin महाडी नदी उपर्युक्त
Ecological Importance	Part of Western Ghats biodiversity hotspot हिमाचल प्रदेश ने जागतिक विविधता क्षेत्र घोषित किया
Habitat Types in Goa	Forests, wetlands, estuaries, coastal ecosystems वन, जलाशय, वेस्टर्न घाट्स के विविधता क्षेत्र
Bird Migration Zone	Important stopover for migratory birds विदेशी पक्षियों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण रुक़्न

**Fact**

India's first state with Bird Atlas

India's second state with Bird Atlas

River highlighted

Festival location

Biodiversity hotspot

**Answer**

Kerala

Goa

Mhadei (Mahadayi)

Valpoi, Goa

Western Ghats

## State of Goa



A beach in South Goa



Dudhsagar Falls



Mangueshi Temple



Gallery de Fontainhas



Shanta Durga Temple



Basilica of Bom Jesus

Previously was	Goa, Daman and Diu
Admission to union	19 December 1961
Formation (by bifurcation)	30 May 1987
Capital	Panaji
Largest city	Vasco da Gama, Goa
Districts	3
Government	
• Body	Government of Goa
• Governor	Ashok Gajapathi Raju
• Chief Minister	Pramod Sawant (BJP)
State Legislature	Unicameral
• Assembly	Goa Legislative Assembly (40 seats)
National Parliament	Parliament of India
• Rajya Sabha	1 seat
• Lok Sabha	2 seats
High Court	Bombay High Court
Area <sup>[1]</sup>	
• Total	3,702 km <sup>2</sup> (1,429 sq mi)
• Rank	28th
Highest elevation (Sonsogor)	1,026 m (3,366 ft)
Lowest elevation (Arabian Sea)	0 m (0 ft)
Population (2025) <sup>[2]</sup>	
• Total	▲ 1,591,000
• Rank	28th
• Density	380/km <sup>2</sup> (980/sq mi)
• Urban	77.89%
• Rural	22.11%
Demonym(s)	Goenkar, Goan

## Language

- Official Konkani<sup>[3]</sup>
- Additional official Marathi<sup>[4]</sup> and English<sup>[5]</sup>
- Official script Devanagari script

## GDP<sup>[7]</sup>

- Total (2025–2026) ▲ \$15.85 billion (nominal)
- ▲ \$68.89 billion (PPP)<sup>[6]</sup>
- Rank 23rd
- Per capita ▲ : ₹873,000 (US\$10,000) (nominal)
- ▲ \$47,713 (PPP) (2nd)

## Time zone

UTC+05:30 (IST)

## ISO 3166 code

IN-GA

## Vehicle registration

GA

## HDI (2023)

▲ 0.801 Very High<sup>[8]</sup>  
(1st)

## Literacy (2025)

99.7%<sup>[9]</sup> (2nd)

## Sex ratio (2025)

986 ♀/1000 ♂ (5th)

## Website

goa.gov.in ↗

## Symbols of Goa



Emblem of Goa

<b>Foundation day</b>	Goa Day
<b>Bird</b>	Flame-throated bulbul
<b>Flower</b>	Jasmine
<b>Fruit</b>	Cashew
<b>Mammal</b>	Gaur
<b>Tree</b>	Matti Terminalia crenulata



# Iran's First Female Member Elected to IOC

---

<b>Formation</b>	23 June 1894; 131 years ago
<b>Founders</b>	Pierre de Coubertin Demetrios Vikelas
<b>Type</b>	Sports federation (association organised under the laws of the Swiss Confederation)
<b>Headquarters</b>	Olympic House, Lausanne, Switzerland
<b>Membership</b>	110 active members, 39 honorary members, 206 individual National Olympic Committees
<b>Official language</b>	French (reference language), English, and the host country's language when necessary
<b>Honorary President</b>	Thomas Bach
<b>President</b>	Kirsty Coventry <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Vice Presidents</b>	Juan Antonio Samaranch Nawal El Moutawakel Gerardo Werthein Pierre-Olivier Beckers- Vieuulant <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Director General</b>	Christophe De Kepper

Aspect	Details (English + અધ્યાત્મિક)
Event / ટેબલ	Iran's first female elected to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) હિન્દુના ડુન હિન્દુના રક્ષાના ક્રમાંકના ડુન શરીરના નાના ડુન ક્રમાંકના ડુન દ્રાશ્રાના (IOC) રક્ષાના ક્રમાંકના
Name / નામ	<b>Soraya Aghaei</b>
Country / દ્વારા	<b>Iran (હિન્દુના)</b>
Date of Election / નાના	4 February 2026 4 હિન્દુના 2026
Position / કાર્ય	Member, <b>International Olympic Committee</b>
Historic First / ચાલુણું ડુન ક્રમાંકના	First Iranian woman IOC member IOC ડુન હિન્દુના હિન્દુના રક્ષાના ક્રમાંકના
Age Highlight / વાર્ષિક વાર્ષિક	Youngest current IOC member ત્રણું ક્રમાંક રક્ષાના ડુન ક્રમાંકના IOC ક્રમાંકના
Term Duration / ક્રમાંકના	8 years 8 અન્ના

## III Election & Institutional Details

Aspect	Details (English + हिंदी)
Membership Number	107th IOC Member 107वीं IOC सदस्य
Voting Result	Elected by 95–2 vote 95–2 मतों से निर्वाचित
Iran at IOC	Third-ever Iranian IOC member IOC में ईरान की तीसरी प्रतिनिधि
Previous Gap	First Iranian member since 2004 2004 के बाद पहली बार

## IV Profile of Soraya Aghaei (Sports Angle)

Aspect	Details (English + हिंदी)
Sport / खेल	Badminton बैडमिंटन
Olympic Participation	Competed in Tokyo Summer Olympics टोक्यो ओलंपिक में भाग लिया
Committee Role	Member, Iranian Olympic Committee Athletes' Commission ईरानी ओलंपिक समिति – एथलीट आयोग
Expertise	Athlete welfare & governance reforms खिलाड़ी कल्याण व शासन सुधार

## IOC Governance & Global Context

Aspect	Details (English + हिंदी)
IOC President	<b>Kirsty Coventry</b> IOC के 132 वर्षों के इतिहास की पहली महिला अध्यक्ष
Women Representation	Women form ~45% of IOC membership IOC में लगभग 45% महिलाएँ
Inclusivity Trend	Focus on gender balance & youth leadership लैंगिक संतुलन व युवा नेतृत्व पर ज़ोर
Re-election Context	Afghanistan's <a href="#">Samira Asghari</a> re-elected for second term अफगानिस्तान की समीरा अशगरी पुनर्निर्वाचित

## Geography & International Relations Angle

Aspect	Details (English + हिंदी)
Region	West Asia (Middle East) पश्चिम एशिया
Significance for Iran	Enhances Iran's soft power in global sports governance वैश्विक खेल शासन में ईरान की सॉफ्ट पावर बढ़ी
Gender Diplomacy	Symbol of women's representation from conservative regions रूढ़िवादी क्षेत्रों से महिला प्रतिनिधित्व का प्रतीक

## Powers & Role of IOC Members (Exam Favourite)

Function	Explanation (English + हिंदी)
Host City Selection	Vote to select host cities (e.g., 2036 Summer Olympics) ओलंपिक मेज़बान शहर का चयन
Policy Making	Olympic Charter amendments ओलंपिक चार्टर संशोधन
Athlete Welfare	Safeguarding, ethics & fairness खिलाड़ी सुरक्षा व नैतिकता
Global Sports Governance	Oversight of Olympic movement ओलंपिक आंदोलन का वैश्विक संचालन

## Static Facts for Exams

Topic	Fact
IOC Founded	1894
IOC Headquarters	Lausanne, Switzerland
IOC Term Length	8 years (renewable)
IOC Members Role	Individuals, not country representatives



# Bhutan Queen Mother Receives Upendra Nath Brahma Award



Aspect	Details (English + ଶାବ୍ଦିକୀୟ)
Award / ପ୍ରାପ୍ତିଶୀଳତା	Upendra Nath Brahma 'Soldier of Humanity' Award (22nd edition) କ୍ଷେତ୍ରୀ ଷ୍ଵରକ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତିଶୀଳତା ଛେ । ଏହା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତିଶୀଳତା ହାତିରେ ଜାତିନାରକ୍ତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟରୁକ୍ତି
Year / ବୟବସ୍ଥା	2025
Recipient / ପ୍ରାପ୍ତିଶୀଳତା	Gyalum Ashi Dorji Wangmo Wangchuck
Title / ପଦ	Queen Mother of Bhutan କ୍ରମତରେ ଡିହା ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତ୍ରିକାରୁକ୍ତି
Venue / କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଜାଗା (Geography)	Bodoland University, Kokrajhar, Assam ଭାରତରେ ଶାଶ୍ଵତାକ୍ରମଗ୍ରାମ ଡିହା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତିଶୀଳତା ହାତିରେ ।
Awarding Body / ପ୍ରାପ୍ତିଶୀଳତା	Upendra Nath Brahma Trust କ୍ଷେତ୍ରୀ ଷ୍ଵରକ ମୁଖ୍ୟ
Chief Guest / ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ସବକାରୀ	Lakshman Prasad Acharya ୧ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ଡିହା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତିଶୀଳତା

Aspect	Explanation (English + ଶାବ୍ଦିକାନ୍ତରିକ)
Purpose of Award	Recognition of humanitarian service & social justice ରକ୍ଷଣାକାରୀ କାମକାରୀ ଓ ପ୍ରକାଶକାରୀ କାମକାରୀ
Why Awarded	Lifelong commitment to inclusive development & community welfare ଦ୍ୱାରା କାମକାରୀ କାମକାରୀ କାମକାରୀ କାମକାରୀ କାମକାରୀ
Cross-Border Importance	Strengthens people-to-people ties between India & Bhutan ଭାରତ-ବୁନ୍ଦିଲାଙ୍ଘନ କାମକାରୀ

Aspect	Details (English + ਸਾਂਚੇ)
Foundation	<b>Tarayana Foundation</b>
Role of Queen Mother	Founder-President ਫੁਰਾਹੁੰ - ੨ੱਲ
Focus Areas	Rural development, women empowerment, healthcare, education ਫੁਰਾਹੁੰ ਸਾਂਚੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਫੁਰਾਹੁੰ ਸਾਂਚੇ ਸਾਂਚੇ
Development Model	Community-centric & sustainable ਫੁਰਾਹੁੰ ਸਾਂਚੇ ਤੁਲਾਂ ਤੇ ਫੁਰਾਹੁੰ ਸਾਂਚੇ
Cultural Aspect	Preservation of indigenous traditions ਫੁਰਾਹੁੰ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਣਾਂ ਫੁਰਾਹੁੰ ਸਾਂਚੇ

## Topic

**Upendra Nath Brahma**

## Cultural Legacy

## Award Symbolism

## Artefacts Presented

## Facts (English + শাস্ত্ৰীয়)

Known as **Bodofa** – guardian of Bodo community ‘**কুকুৰ**’ – **কুকুৰ দুরুক্তিৰ কেন্দ্ৰ কেন্দ্ৰ**

Advocate of peace, dignity & identity **ত্ৰুতি**  
**প্ৰিয়াৰকৰ অৱণ্যদৰ্শণ** **কুকুৰ হলীঘ**

Compassion, social justice & humanity  
**কুকুৰ কুকুৰ কুকুৰ** **কুকুৰ কুকুৰ**

Seraja, Aronai, Dakhona (Bodo traditions)  
**কুকুৰ কুকুৰ** **১৪৪৪** **মুকুত্তু**

BIG DISCOUNT  
FESTIVAL

10% OFF

**GK-GS +  
+CURRENT AFFAIRS  
2025-26 COMBO**

BY BHUNESH SIR

GET 10% OFF CODE:B10

**INCLUDES:**

- COMPLETE GK-GS (RECORDED | 200+ HRS)
- COMPLETE CURRENT AFFAIRS (LIVE  
| JAN 2025–MAR 2026 | 20 HIGH PRIORITY TOPICS)

FOR: UPSC, STATE PCS, SSC, BANKING, RAILWAY, DEFENCE



# GK GS Complete Course by Bhunesh Sir

[Computer Knowledge](#)[Physics](#)[Chemistry](#)[Biology](#)[Geography](#)[History](#)[Polity](#)[Economics](#)[Static GK](#)

## Part-6 Governor & Com, High Court Class-2

2024-06-21 at 10:00 AM

[Watch Now](#)

## Part-6 Governor & Com, High Court

2024-06-20 at 10:00 AM

[Watch Now](#)

## Part-6 Governor & Com Class-2

2024-06-13 at 11:00 AM

[Watch Now](#)

## Part-6 Governor & COM

2024-06-12 at 11:00 AM

[Watch Now](#)

## Part-5 Supreme Court Class-2 & Part-6 Governor

2024-06-11 at 11:00 AM

[Watch Now](#)

## Part-5 Supreme Court

2024-06-08 at 11:00 AM

[Watch Now](#)

## What you'll get

- Coverage of all major national and international events from **January 2025 to March 2026**
- **20 high-priority topics** explained in depth so you can handle both factual and analytical questions

### Topics to be Covered:

1. Government Schemes (Flagship + New Launches)
2. Budget & Taxation
3. Economic Indicators
4. Reports & Indices (India's Rank)
5. International Affairs (India + Major Summits)
6. Science & Tech
7. Environment & Ecology
8. Polity & Constitution Updates
9. Awards & Honours
10. Sports
11. Banking & Financial Market
12. Defence
13. Appointments & Resignations
14. Books & Authors
15. Important Days & Themes
16. Government Committees
17. States in News
18. India Rankings & Lists
19. Sports + Govt Sports Schemes
20. Miscellaneous Must-Do

- All video lectures will be delivered in bilingual format (Hindi + English) to ensure clarity and comfort for every learner.



Thank you ☺

