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QUOTE OF THE DAY | आज का विचार

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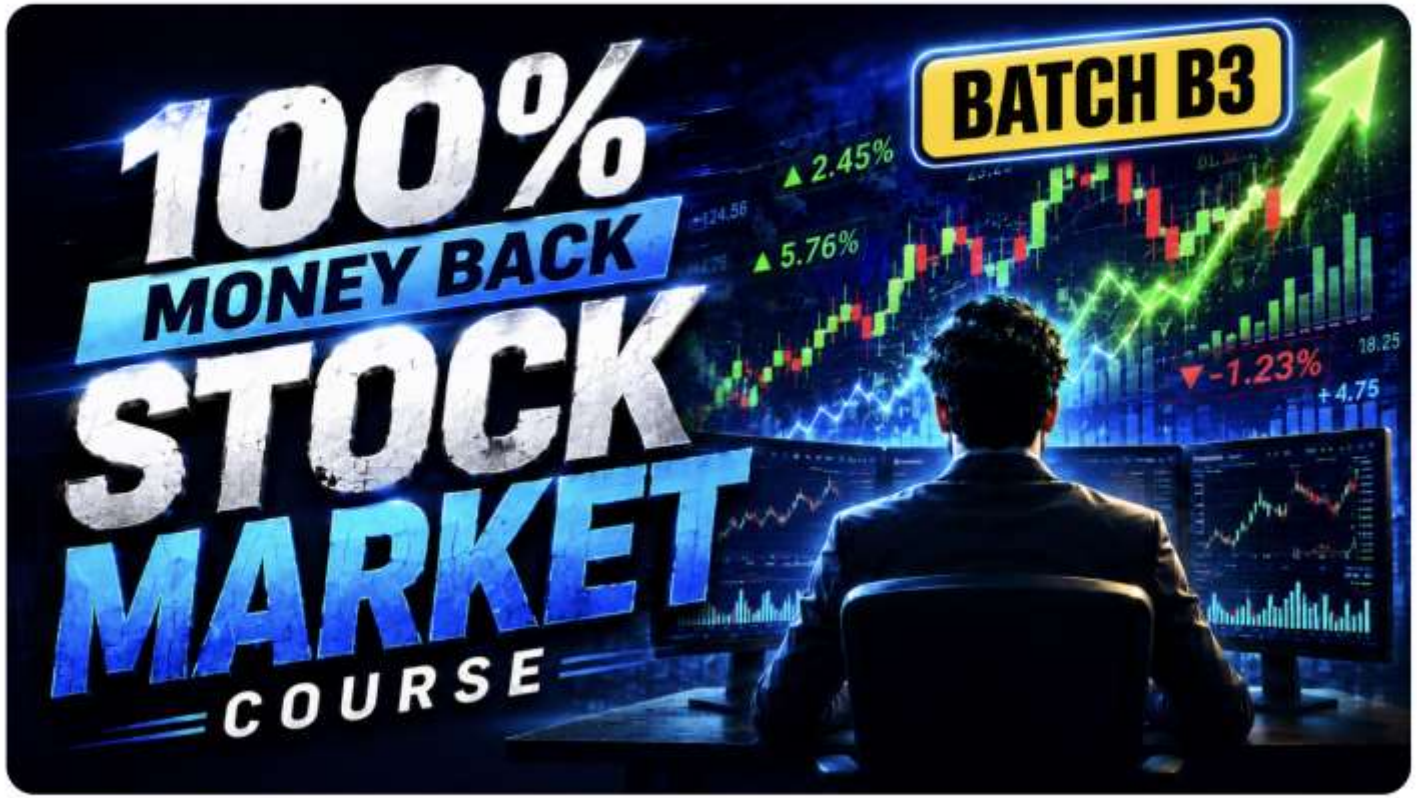
Dissent is the safety valve of democracy.

असहमति लोकतंत्र का सुरक्षा वाल्व है।

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Today’s Current Affairs | 4 November 2026

आज के समसामयिक मुद्दे — The Hindu • Indian Express • Financial Express — 6 articles + exam PYQs + MCQs + Myth Buster

1. **SC on ‘protest economy’; police: Jantar Mantar is a road**
   विरोध का अधिकार

2. **India to simplify visa forms to global standards**
   सरल वीज़ा फ़ॉर्म

3. **India’s asks at COP31: predictable climate finance**
   COP31 में भारत

4. **IRDAI: 4-layer cover for new cars & bikes from 15 Dec**
   चार-स्तरीय मोटर बीमा

5. **Sindhu, Mirabai on IOA Athletes’ Commission**
   IOA एथलीट आयोग

6. **71% of Indian universities slip in QS Asia 2027**
   QS एशिया रैंकिंग


4 THE HINDU News

No breakthrough in search for 10 villagers trapped in Odisha

Mechanism in place to deal with Ganga treaty: India

2

set to simplify forms to match global standards

Technological sovereignty key for India's self-reliance: Rajnath

Hero and guide

Truck driver who ran over M.P. police officer held

1

onstrations create a 'protest omy', top court tells traders

Jantar Mantar is a road, not a protest site: Delhi Police to SC

SC to hear interim bail plea of Tejpal tomorrow

THE HINDU • 4 NOV 2026

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1 **Protest economy & Jantar Mantar | विरोध प्रदर्शन**

2 **Simpler visa forms | वीज़ा फ़ॉर्म**

SC on ‘protest economy’; police: Jantar Mantar is a road

विरोध का अधिकार

Demonstrations create a ‘protest economy’, top court tells traders

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday remarked to Delhi traders that protests are not entirely hostile to business, pointing out that there is also “protest economy” that generates brisk earnings for enterprising hawkers and vendors at demonstration sites.

A Bench headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant expressed sympathy for the right to livelihood of the small traders, hawkers, and push cart vendors, noting that their right competed with the right to expression of the protesters. The court said there was a need for balance.

The court was responding to a petition filed by Kirana Committee Delhi that protests are “bleeding” the traders of Delhi dry during the two months of peak festive season.

Senior advocate Mukul Rohatgi, for the national capital’s traders, said even the Ramlila Grounds, the designated protest site after Jantar Mantar, was only a mile away from the iconic shopping and commercial hub of Connaught Place (CP) in the national capital.



The court was responding to a petition saying that protests were ‘bleeding’ traders dry during peak festive season. FILE PHOTO

“We have lost thousands of crores. Nobody is able to do business in Connaught Place. Thousands of auxiliary workers connected to these businesses are without a jobs as sales is down in the middle of the festive season,” Mr. Rohatgi said.

Solicitor General Tushar Mehta, for the Union government, referred to how the Cockroach Janta Party (CJP)-linked NEET-UG paper leak protestors had sought permission for a peaceful demonstration at Jantar Mantar only for a day on June 20, but had refused to leave.

Trade concerns

“Everybody has a right to protest... But everybody must adhere to conditions of permission. You cannot occupy a protest site indefinitely. There are other protestors too... Where will they go?” Chief Justice Kant asked.

Mr. Mehta submitted that the organisers of protests or bandh calls must take responsibility for the losses caused to others.

Senior advocate N. Hariharan, appearing for CPI (M) State secretary M.A. Baby along with advocate Subhash Chandran, questioned whether the authorities were suddenly having second thoughts about designating Ramlila Grounds as a designated site now.

Justice Bagchi pointed out that essentials like food and water usually are supplied to protesters at the site by hawkers and vendors.

“There would be ample food... There is a protest economy... Like in melas, there is a lot of business done... ‘Mela economy’,” Justice Bagchi observed orally.

Justice Bagchi asked the traders whether they had made the protest organisers a party in their case. Mr. Rohatgi replied in the negative, while calling for a two-month ban on protests during the festive season.

The court issued notice on the plea but refused to pass any interim order without hearing the other stakeholder – the protest organisers.

Jantar Mantar is a road, not a protest site: Delhi Police to SC

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Delhi Police Commissioner submitted in the Supreme Court on Tuesday that Jantar Mantar is not a “site” but a “public road”. He said no one can insist on a fundamental right to protest at a particular place and the State can shift venues of protest to other locations.

The Delhi Police were responding to a petition filed by Swaty Singh, represented by senior advocate Mukta Gupta and advocate Akanksha Mehra, challenging the recent de-notification of Jantar Mantar, which was at the heart of the NEET-UG paper leak and the anti-Chief Election Commissioner protests in the national capital.

Police Commissioner Anurag Kumar, in an affidavit, said the very identification of Jantar Mantar as a designated protest site was “contrary to public interest since the inception”.

“The location is a stretch of public road meant for the use and free movement of the public,



and could not appropriately have been identified and designated as a permanent protest site... Being a public road, it ought not to have been declared as a designated protest site since it continues to be used (though with difficulty) as a public road,” Mr. Kumar argued.

Capacity exceeded

He said the stretch of “road” witnesses nearly 1,300 protests every year. Emergency services on that stretch of road were a nightmare, and general security in the area was compromised. The July 20 NEET-UG protests showed a turnout that far exceeded capacity. This was not a solitary instance and created a constant fear of a stampede.

The police chief detailed that from August 1 to 17, the stretch of Jantar Mantar had accounted for 250 distress calls, 109 FIRs relating to theft, 10 FIRs on motor vehicle thefts, more than 250 property loss claims, and 23 FIRs relating to public order violations, rioting, and defacement.

The area around Jantar Mantar hosts 78 foreign embassies/missions, 99 Central government offices, a daily footfall of 1.46 lakh persons, and 7,017 private residences.

The right to dissent and peaceful protest should be balanced against the rights of other citizens, he said. The proximity of the new Parliament premises has further enhanced the significance of regulating activities in the area, Mr. Kumar submitted.

He highlighted that the right to publicly demonstrate dissent through protests must not stop others from carrying on their livelihood and business or arrest their right to move freely within the capital city of India of India.

Demonstrations Create a 'Protest Economy'; Jantar Mantar Is a Road, Says Police

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दिल्ली के व्यापारियों से कहा कि प्रदर्शन केवल नुक़सानदेह नहीं, उनसे "प्रोटेस्ट इकॉनमी" भी बनती है; वहीं दिल्ली पुलिस ने कहा कि जंतर-मंतर सार्वजनिक सड़क है, स्थायी प्रदर्शन स्थल नहीं

Right to protest
विरोध का अधिकार

1 Traders' plea व्यापारियों की याचिका

- **Kirana Committee Delhi** says protests are "**bleeding**" traders
  किराना कमेटी
- Losses in **peak festive season**
  त्योहारी सीज़न
- Asked for a **two-month ban** on protests
  दो माह रोक

2 What the Bench said अदालत ने कहा

- CJI **Surya Kant**: need for **balance**
  संतुलन ज़रूरी
- "You **cannot occupy** a protest site indefinitely"
  अनिश्चित क़ब्ज़ा नहीं
- Justice **Bagchi**: hawkers earn – a "**mela economy**"
  मेला इकॉनमी

3 Police's case पुलिस का पक्ष

- Jantar Mantar is a "**public road**", not a site
  सार्वजनिक सड़क
- No right to protest at a **particular place**
  विशेष स्थान का अधिकार नहीं
- Its designation was "**contrary to public interest**"
  जनहित के विरुद्ध

SC on 'protest economy'; police: Jantar Mantar is a road — in depth (1/2)

विरोध का अधिकार — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Other voices | अन्य पक्ष

- SG **Tushar Mehta**: organisers must bear **losses**
  आयोजकों की ज़िम्मेदारी
- NEET-UG protesters got a day but **refused to leave**
  NEET-UG
- CPI(M) asks why **Ramlila Grounds** is now in doubt
  रामलीला मैदान

5 Where it stands | स्थिति

- Court **issued notice** on traders' plea
  नोटिस
- **No interim order** without hearing organisers
  अंतरिम आदेश नहीं
- Separate plea challenges Jantar Mantar's **de-notification**
  डी-नोटिफ़िकेशन

6 Why the area is sensitive | संवेदनशील क्षेत्र

- **99 Central government** offices nearby
  सरकारी दफ़्तर
- **7,017** private homes
  निजी आवास
- Fear of a **stampede** at big rallies
  भगदड़ का डर

SC on ‘protest economy’; police: Jantar Mantar is a road — in depth (2/2)

विरोध का अधिकार — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How a protest is permitted | अनुमति प्रक्रिया

Apply आवेदन	Site & time स्थान व समय	Conditions शर्तें	Disperse समाप्ति
To Delhi Police पुलिस	Fixed by police तय	Crowd, duration भीड़, अवधि	When time ends समय पर

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- **Jantar Mantar** was built by **Sawai Jai Singh II** (1724) as an observatory
  जंतर-मंतर
- Jai Singh built **five** such observatories – Jaipur’s is a **UNESCO** site (2010)
  जयपुर

SC on 'protest economy'; police: Jantar Mantar is a road — background (1/2)

विरोध का अधिकार — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Constitution on protest संविधान

Article अनुच्छेद	Right अधिकार
19(1)(a) 19(1)(क)	Speech & expression
19(1)(b) 19(1)(ख)	Assemble peaceably, unarmed
19(3) 19(3)	Limits: sovereignty, public order
21 21	Life & livelihood

10 Key court rulings प्रमुख फ़ैसले

- **Ramlila Maidan case (2012)** – right to protest is fundamental
  2012
- **Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (2018)** – no blanket ban at Jantar Mantar
  2018
- **Amit Sahni (2020)** – public ways can't be blocked indefinitely
  2020

11 Police powers पुलिस शक्तियाँ

- **BNSS Sec 163** (old CrPC 144) – prohibitory orders
  धारा 163
- Unlawful assembly = **5 or more** with common illegal aim
  ग़ैरक़ानूनी सभा
- Police can **regulate**, not deny outright
  नियमन

SC on 'protest economy'; police: Jantar Mantar is a road — background (2/2)

विरोध का अधिकार — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Delhi's protest sites over time | प्रदर्शन स्थल

Boat Club बोट क्लब	Jantar Mantar जंतर-मंतर	NGT ban NGT रोक	Ramlila Maidan रामलीला
Till 1993 1993 तक	From 1993 1993 से	2017 (SC eased 2018) 2017	Also designated नामित

13 The economics अर्थशास्त्र

- Bandhs & blockades hit **daily wage earners** most
  दिहाड़ी मज़दूर
- Rallies also create **temporary jobs** for vendors
  अस्थायी रोज़गार
- SC (1998): **bandhs** that force closure are illegal
  बंद अवैध

SC on ‘protest economy’; police: Jantar Mantar is a road — Static GK

विरोध का अधिकार — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Famous protests of India प्रसिद्ध आंदोलन

- **Dandi March** – 1930
  दांडी मार्च
- **Chipko** – 1973, Uttarakhand
  चिपको
- **Narmada Bachao Andolan** – Medha Patkar
  नर्मदा बचाओ

15 Who’s who in the case कौन-कौन

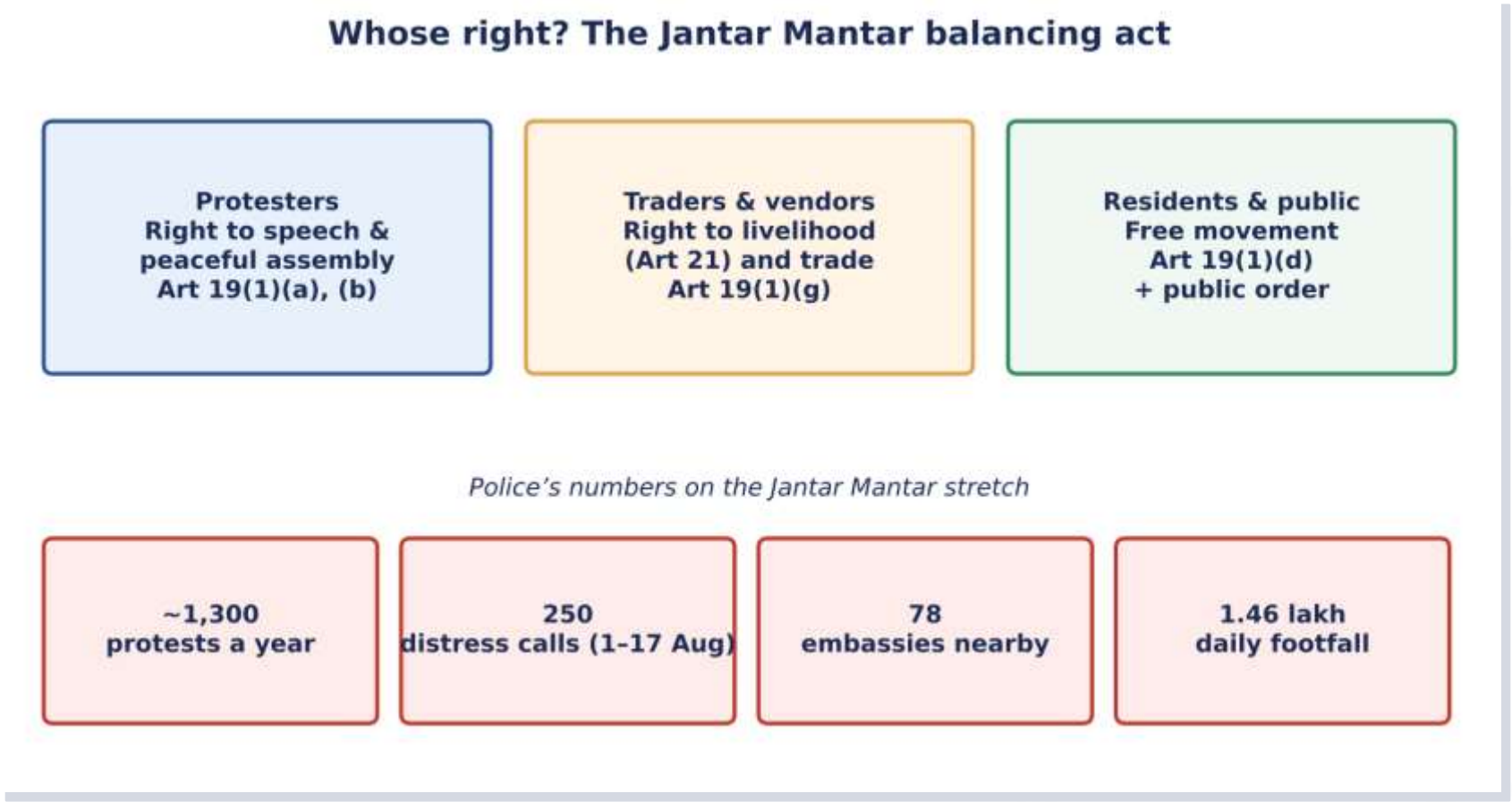
Role भूमिका	Name नाम
Chief Justice मुख्य न्यायाधीश	Surya Kant
Solicitor General सॉलिसिटर जनरल	Tushar Mehta
Delhi Police chief पुलिस आयुक्त	Anurag Kumar
Traders’ counsel व्यापारियों के वकील	Mukul Rohatgi

16 Law officers विधि अधिकारी

- **Attorney-General** – Art 76, highest law officer
  महान्यायवादी
- **Solicitor General** – next in rank, statutory post
  सॉलिसिटर जनरल
- **Advocate-General** of a State – Art 165
  महाधिवक्ता

SC on 'protest economy'; police: Jantar Mantar is a road — Map & Diagram

विरोध का अधिकार — मानचित्र व आरेख

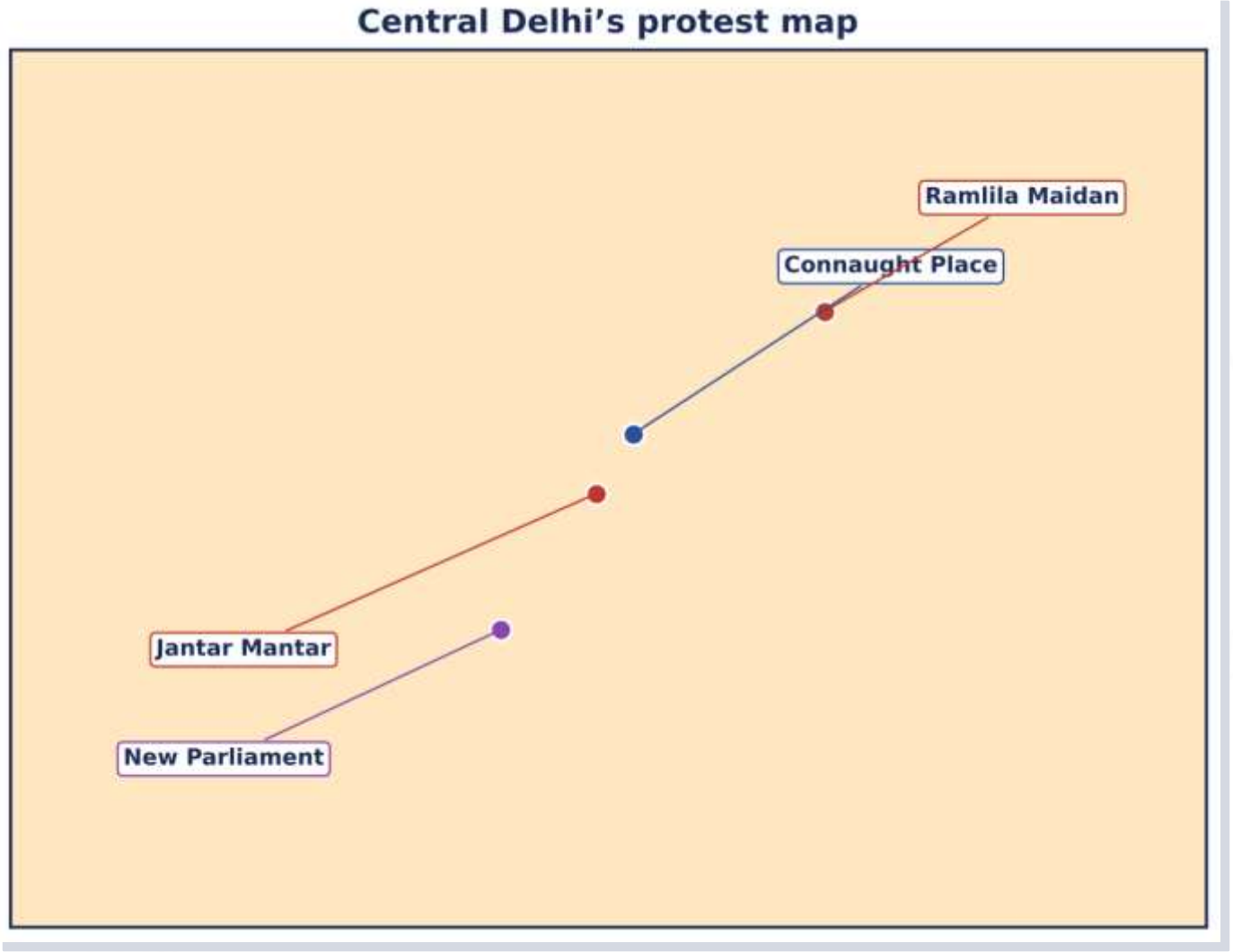


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Three sets of rights **pull in different directions**
  अधिकारों का टकराव
- Police use **crime & crowd data** to argue their case
  पुलिस के आँकड़े
- Courts must find a **balance**, not a winner
  संतुलन

SC on 'protest economy'; police: Jantar Mantar is a road — Map & Diagram

विरोध का अधिकार — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Jantar Mantar sits just south of **Connaught Place**
  कनॉट प्लेस
- **Ramlila Maidan** – the other designated site
  रामलीला मैदान
- **New Parliament** is close by
  नया संसद भवन

India to simplify visa forms to global standards

सरल वीज़ा फ़ॉर्म

India set to simplify visa forms to match global standards

Vijaita Singh
NEW DELHI

The Union government is all set to simplify visa application forms to bring them at par with global standards, a senior government official told *The Hindu*.

Redundant fields in the bulky visa forms would be done away with and the changes were likely to be implemented from next year, the official said.

The travel and tourism industry has been seeking the government's intervention to achieve pre-COVID era foreign tourist footfall, a target which India has not been able to meet yet.

According to the Ministry of Tourism data, foreign tourist arrival in 2019, before the 2020 COVID pandemic, stood at 1.093 crore, while in 2025, the number of foreign tourists was 91.5 lakh. In 2024, around 99 lakh foreign tourists arrived in India and in 2023, the number was 95 lakh tourists.

Another official said the visa forms were being designed in a way to remove repetitive fields.

"The visa forms will be made simpler and user-friendly in the coming days. The changes will reflect in all the 22 visa categories, in accordance with global standards. The forms will be leaner and the number of fields will be reduced by approximately 70%," said the official.

The Union Ministry of Home Affairs has convened several meetings to further liberalise the visa regime.

Fields such as "district" will be done away with as there is no global equivalent and the requirement of filling in "local address" is to be liberalised. At present, an e-visa application runs into nine pages and asks if the applicant has ever been engaged in "cybercrime, terrorist activities, sabotage, espionage, genocide, political killing or any other act of violence."

A tourism industry official said they had urged the government to uniformly apply the 120-day application window to all countries. At present, India offers e-visa preceded by electronic travel authorisation (ETA) under nine subcategories to 147 countries and the application window for some countries is 30 days.

India Set to Simplify Visa Forms to Match Global Standards

केंद्र सरकार वीज़ा आवेदन फ़ॉर्म को वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप सरल बनाएगी – सभी 22 श्रेणियों में फ़ील्ड लगभग 70% घटेंगे; अगले वर्ष से लागू होने की संभावना; उद्देश्य: कोविड-पूर्व विदेशी पर्यटक संख्या फिर हासिल करना

Tourism push
पर्यटन

1 What changes | क्या बदलेगा

- **Redundant fields** removed
  अनावश्यक फ़ील्ड हटेंगे
- "**District**" field goes – no global equivalent
  ज़िला
- "**Local address**" rule to be eased
  स्थानीय पता

2 When & who | कब और कौन

- Likely from **next year**
  अगले वर्ष
- **MHA** has held several meetings
  गृह मंत्रालय
- Pushed by the **travel & tourism** industry
  पर्यटन उद्योग

3 Industry's wish | उद्योग की माँग

- A uniform **120-day** application window
  120 दिन
- Today it is **30 days** for some countries
  30 दिन
- Easier forms to beat **rival destinations**
  प्रतिस्पर्धा

India to simplify visa forms to global standards — in depth (1/2)

सरल वीज़ा फ़ॉर्म — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Today's e-visa वर्तमान ई-वीज़ा

- Preceded by **Electronic Travel Authorisation**
  ETA
- **Nine sub-categories**
  9 उप-श्रेणियाँ
- Asks about **cyber-crime, terror, espionage**, genocide
  सुरक्षा प्रश्न

5 Tourist numbers पर्यटक संख्या

1.09 cr 2019 – pre-COVID peak 2019	**99 lakh** 2024 2024
91.5 lakh 2025 2025	**95 lakh** 2023 2023

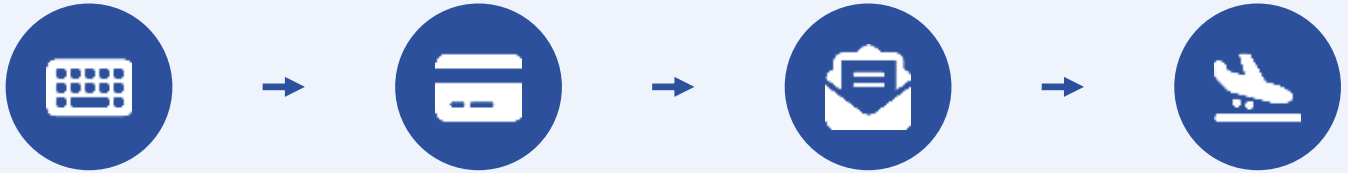
6 Why it matters | महत्व

- Tourism brings **foreign exchange**
  विदेशी मुद्रा
- Labour-intensive – **jobs**
  रोज़गार
- Better **global image** & soft power
  सॉफ़्ट पावर

India to simplify visa forms to global standards — in depth (2/2)

सरल वीज़ा फ़ॉर्म — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How an e-visa works | ई-वीज़ा प्रक्रिया



8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- India launched **e-Tourist Visa** in **2014**
  2014
- Visas are handled by the **Foreigners Division, MHA** with MEA
  विदेशी प्रभाग

India to simplify visa forms to global standards — background (1/2)

सरल वीज़ा फ़ॉर्म — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Visa & passport law क़ानून

Law क़ानून	Covers विषय
Passports Act 1967 पासपोर्ट अधिनियम	Indian passports
Immigration & Foreigners Act 2025 आप्रवासन अधिनियम	Entry, stay of foreigners
Bureau of Immigration आप्रवासन ब्यूरो	Checks at ports
FRRO FRRO	Registers foreigners

10 Tourism schemes पर्यटन योजनाएँ

- **Swadesh Darshan 2.0** – destination development
  स्वदेश दर्शन
- **PRASHAD** – pilgrimage sites
  प्रसाद
- **Dekho Apna Desh** – domestic travel
  देखो अपना देश

11 Global benchmarks वैश्विक तुलना

- **Schengen** – one visa, many EU nations
  शेंगेन
- **ETA** systems in UK, US (ESTA)
  ETA
- India ranked **39th** in WEF Travel & Tourism Index (2024)
  39वाँ

India to simplify visa forms to global standards — background (2/2)

सरल वीज़ा फ़ॉर्म — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Liberalising visas | वीज़ा उदारीकरण

e-Tourist Visa ई-टूरिस्ट	e-Visa sub-types उप-प्रकार	Fast-track फ़ास्ट-ट्रैक	Simpler forms सरल फ़ॉर्म
2014 2014	Business, medical व्यापार, चिकित्सा	FTI-TTP FTI-TTP	Next अगला

13 Indian passport
भारतीय पासपोर्ट

- **e-Passports** with chip rolled out (2024–25)
  ई-पासपोर्ट
- **Passport Seva** online system
  पासपोर्ट सेवा
- Issued by the **MEA**
  विदेश मंत्रालय

India to simplify visa forms to global standards — Static GK

सरल वीज़ा फ़ॉर्म — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Tourism days पर्यटन दिवस

- **27 Sept** – World Tourism Day
  विश्व पर्यटन दिवस
- **25 Jan** – National Tourism Day
  राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन दिवस
- UN Tourism HQ – **Madrid**
  मैड्रिड

15 India's UNESCO count यूनेस्को स्थल

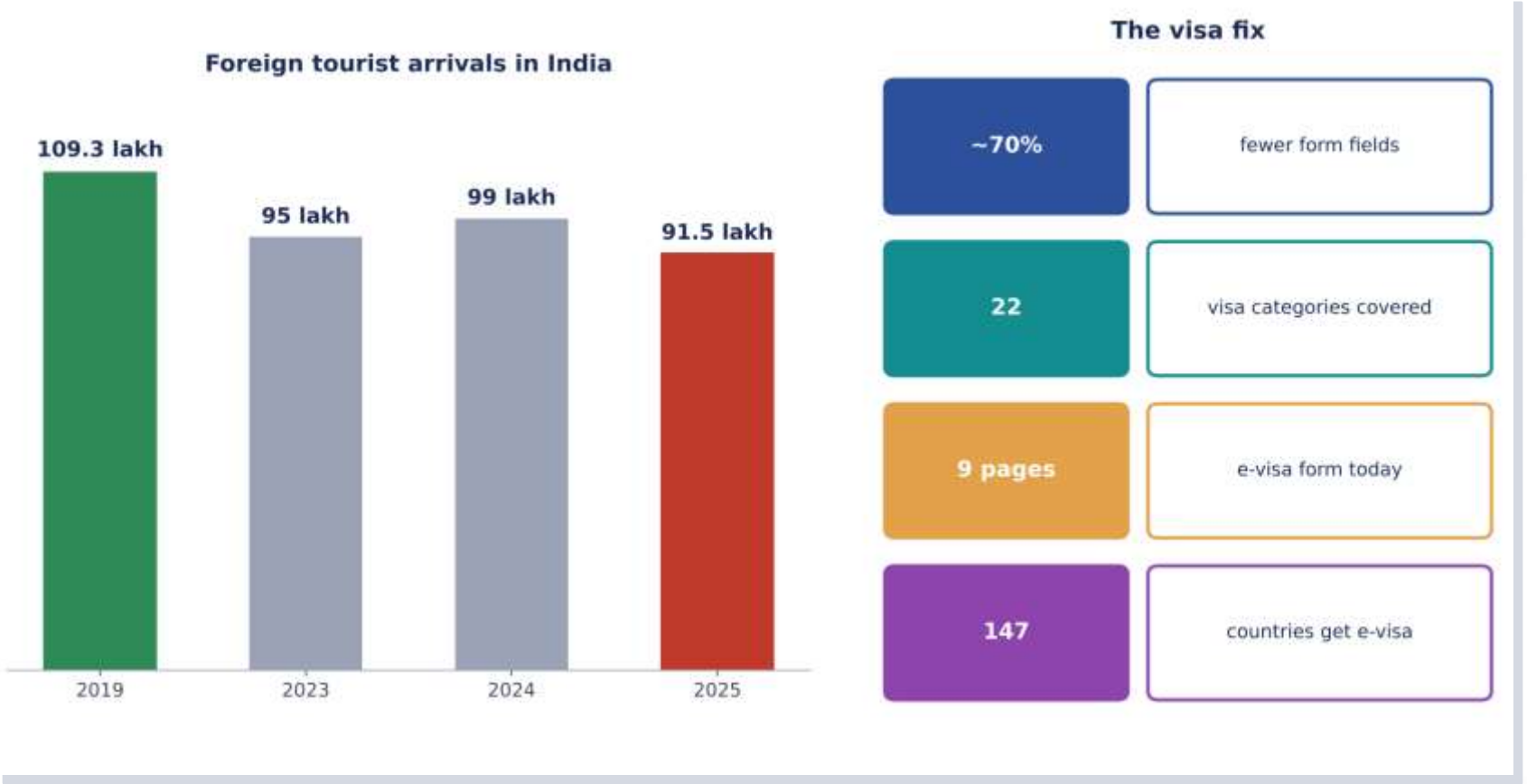
Type प्रकार	Example उदाहरण
Cultural सांस्कृतिक	Taj Mahal
Natural प्राकृतिक	Kaziranga
Mixed मिश्रित	Khangchendzonga NP
Latest नवीनतम	Maratha Military Landscapes (2025)

16 Incredible India अतुल्य भारत

- Campaign launched in **2002**
  2002
- **Atithi Devo Bhava** – guest is god
  अतिथि देवो भव
- Tourism = Ministry of **Tourism**
  पर्यटन मंत्रालय

India to simplify visa forms to global standards — Map & Diagram

सरल वीज़ा फ़ॉर्म — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Arrivals still **below the 2019 peak**
  2019 से कम
- 2025 was **lower than 2024**
  गिरावट
- Leaner forms aim to **win back tourists**
  पर्यटक वापस लाना

India to simplify visa forms to global standards — Map & Diagram

सरल वीज़ा फ़ॉर्म — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **USA** sends the most foreign tourists
  अमेरिका
- **Bangladesh** close behind
  बांग्लादेश
- **UK, Australia, Canada** complete the top five
  शीर्ष पाँच



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Page 6 · News

पृष्ठ 6 · समाचार

Articles covered from this page | इस पृष्ठ से लिए गए लेख

1 **India's asks at COP31 | COP31**

India's asks at COP31: predictable climate finance

COP31 में भारत

India to push for predictable climate finance, equitable transition at key UN summit

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

Predictable climate finance, technology transfer, and nationally determined approaches to climate mitigation and adaptation will be India's key demands at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP31) in Antalya, Turkiye, from November 9 to 20.

Underlining a long-standing position, India will reiterate that developed countries must fulfil their financial obligations to developing nations.

India is not inclined towards language suggesting "fossil fuel cuts or phase-out" or restrictions, as it is already on a pathway to ramp up its share of renewable energy, increasing forest cover, and improving energy efficiency.

These emerged at a press conference convened by Union Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav on Tuesday, outlining India's priorities ahead of the conference.



India will seek a decision to commence the Climate Finance Work Programme at COP31. AP

India will seek continuation of the Just Transition Work Programme (JWT) and "oppose attempts" to impose new, top-down mitigation targets on developing countries.

Climate finance will be a central negotiating issue, with India seeking a decision to begin a Climate Finance Work Programme.

Voluntary indicators

Mr. Yadav said finance provided by developed countries under Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement must be "predictable, largely public and concessional", and must not add to the debt burden of developing countries.

India will argue that indicators being developed under the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) should remain voluntary and should not become conditions for accessing climate finance. "Among the successes that we have had is reducing the number of parameters down to 59 from the nearly thousand," Mr. Yadav said.

Class24

India to Push for Predictable Climate Finance, Equitable Transition at COP31

तुर्किये के अंताल्या में 9–20 नवंबर को होने वाले COP31 में भारत विकसित देशों से पूर्वानुमेय, सार्वजनिक और रियायती जलवायु वित्त, प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण और राष्ट्रीय रूप से निर्धारित दृष्टिकोण की माँग करेगा



1 The summit | सम्मेलन

- **COP31**, Antalya, **9–20 November**
  COP31
- Priorities set out by Minister **Bhupender Yadav**
  भूपेंद्र यादव
- Developed nations must meet **finance duties**
  विकसित देशों का दायित्व

2 India's red lines भारत की सीमाएँ

- No "**fossil fuel phase-out**" language
  जीवाश्म ईंधन
- Already growing **renewables**, forest cover
  नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा
- Improving **energy efficiency**
  ऊर्जा दक्षता

3 Finance terms वित्त शर्तें

- Under **Art 9.1** of the Paris Agreement
  अनुच्छेद 9.1
- Must be "**largely public & concessional**"
  सार्वजनिक, रियायती
- Must **not add to debt** of poor nations
  क़र्ज़ नहीं

India's asks at COP31: predictable climate finance — in depth (1/2)

COP31 में भारत — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Adaptation goal अनुकूलन लक्ष्य

- **Global Goal on Adaptation** (GGA) indicators
  GGA
- Cut from ~1,000 to **59** parameters
  59 मापदंड
- A success India counts
  भारत की सफलता

5 Technology & approach तकनीक

- **Technology transfer** from rich nations
  तकनीक हस्तांतरण
- **Nationally determined** paths, not imposed ones
  राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण
- Equity & **CBDR** principle
  CBDR

6 Why finance is stuck वित्त की अड़चन

- $100 bn/yr pledge (2009) met **late**
  देर से पूरा
- Much aid comes as **loans**, not grants
  ऋण
- Adaptation gets a **small share**
  कम हिस्सा

India's asks at COP31: predictable climate finance — in depth (2/2)

COP31 में भारत — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How a COP works | COP कैसे



198 Parties
पक्ष

UNFCCC members
सदस्य



Negotiate
वार्ता

2 weeks
दो सप्ताह



Consensus
सहमति

No voting
मतदान नहीं



Decisions
निर्णय

Cover texts
घोषणा

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- **Australia** will chair COP31 talks while **Türkiye** hosts
  ऑस्ट्रेलिया-तुर्किये
- COP29 Baku set the **NCQG**: $300 bn/yr by 2035
  NCQG

India's asks at COP31: predictable climate finance — background (1/2)

COP31 में भारत — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Climate milestones प्रमुख पड़ाव

Event घटना	Year वर्ष
UNFCCC adopted (Rio) UNFCCC	1992
Kyoto Protocol क्योटो	1997
Paris Agreement पेरिस	2015
First Global Stocktake स्टॉकटेक	2023 (Dubai)

10 India's NDC targets भारत के लक्ष्य

- Cut emission intensity of GDP **45%** by 2030 (vs 2005)
  45%
- **50%** power capacity from non-fossil by 2030
  50%
- **Net zero by 2070**
  2070

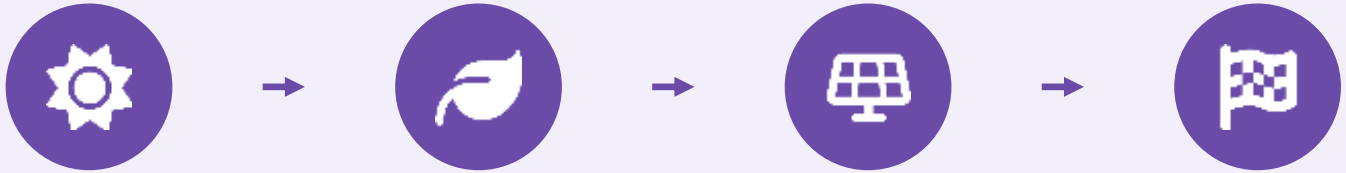
11 Funds | कोष

- **Green Climate Fund** (2010)
  GCF
- **Loss & Damage Fund** – operational from COP28
  हानि व क्षति कोष
- **Adaptation Fund** under Kyoto
  अनुकूलन कोष

India's asks at COP31: predictable climate finance — background (2/2)

COP31 में भारत — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 India's green journey | भारत की हरित यात्रा



13 Key ideas प्रमुख अवधारणाएँ

- **CBDR-RC** – common but differentiated responsibilities
  CBDR
- **Just transition** – fair shift for workers
  न्यायसंगत परिवर्तन
- **Carbon budget** – what's left to emit
  कार्बन बजट

India's asks at COP31: predictable climate finance — Static GK

COP31 में भारत — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Türkiye | तुर्किये

- Capital **Ankara**; biggest city **Istanbul**
  अंकारा
- Lies in **Europe & Asia** (Bosporus)
  दो महाद्वीप
- Currency: **Turkish lira**
  लीरा

15 Environment bodies पर्यावरण संस्थाएँ

Body संस्था	HQ मुख्यालय
UNFCCC Secretariat **UNFCCC**	Bonn
UNEP **UNEP**	Nairobi
IPCC **IPCC**	Geneva
International Solar Alliance **ISA**	Gurugram

16 Greenhouse gases ग्रीनहाउस गैसें

- **CO_2** – biggest share of warming
  CO_2
- **Methane** – ~80× CO_2's warming over 20 years
  मीथेन
- **Nitrous oxide** – from fertilisers
  नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड

India's asks at COP31: predictable climate finance — Map & Diagram

COP31 में भारत — मानचित्र व आरेख

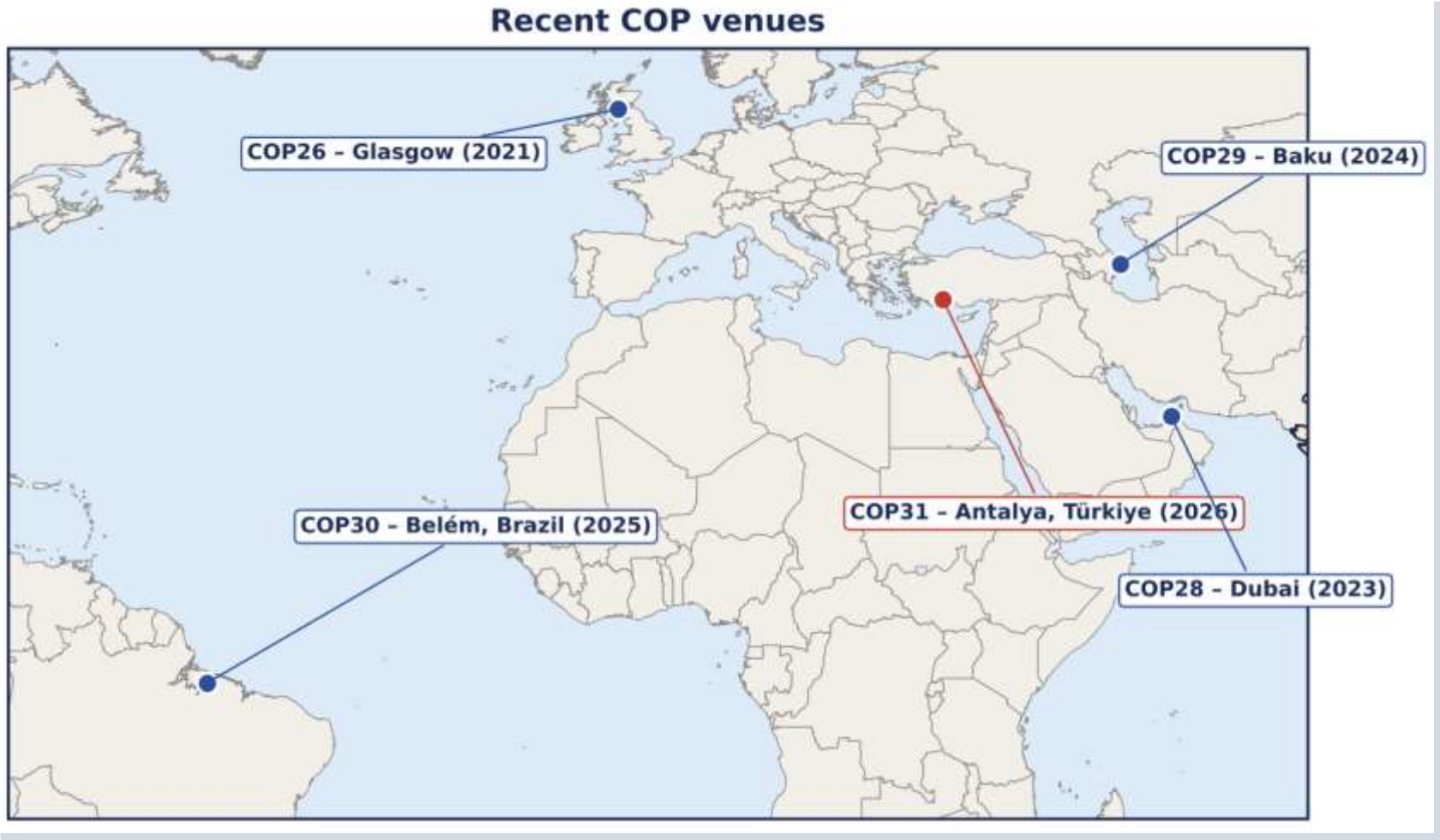


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **Money** is India's top ask
  वित्त सर्वोपरि
- Adaptation indicators must not become **conditions**
  शर्तें नहीं
- Resists **one-size-fits-all** targets
  समान लक्ष्य नहीं

India's asks at COP31: predictable climate finance — Map & Diagram

COP31 में भारत — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- COP31 in **Antalya, Türkiye**, 9–20 Nov
  अंताल्या
- COP30 was in **Belém**, on the Amazon's edge
  बेलेम
- COP26 **Glasgow** gave the "phase-down" coal language
  ग्लासगो


12
Business
IN BRIEF
PM Surya Ghar will add 1 lakh rooftop solar every 5 days soon
NMDC's iron ore output rises 18%, sales dip on rain impact
Tata-Iveco €3.8-bn deal turns global ambition into reality
BIGGER THAN WE EVER IMAGINED
SBI Q2 net profit rises 14.3% to ₹23,038 crore; eyes NIM above 3%
Air India eyes more widebodies, cost cuts
Shift to Navi Mumbai or stop flying to Mumbai: Adani Airports CEO tells international airlines
Rice exporters warn on west Asia cargoes
Stir over roof
1
cover for new ke from Dec. 15
Anthropic warns AI could outpace human control in successor models
ANTHROPIC
NSE September quarter profit rises 23%, but sequential earnings dip 17%

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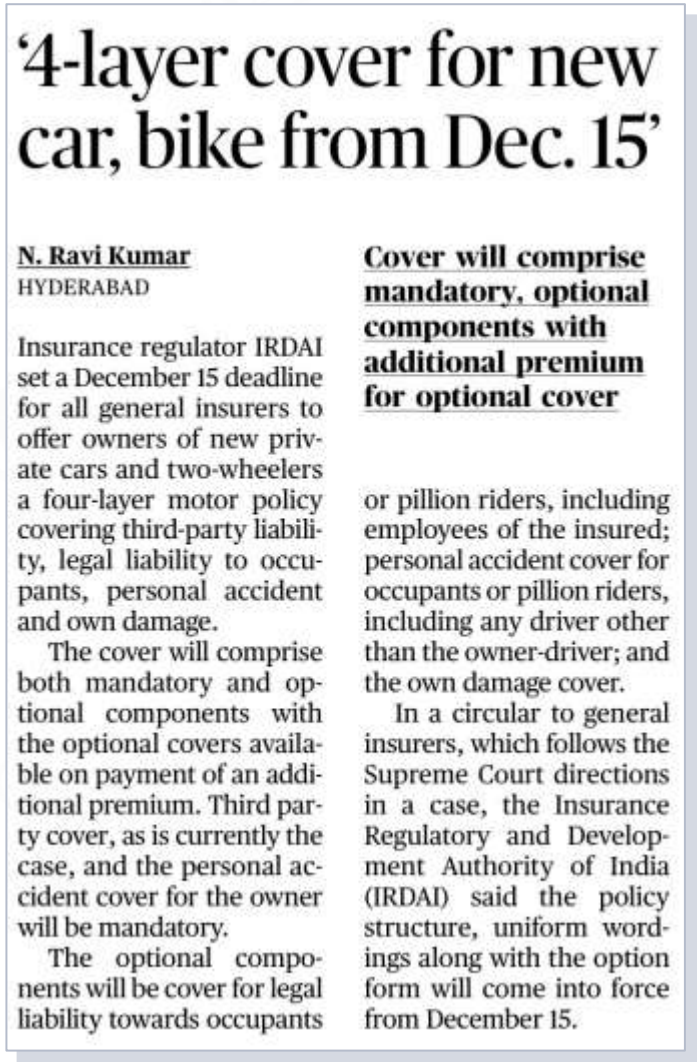
पृष्ठ 12 · व्यापार

Articles covered from this page | इस पृष्ठ से लिए गए लेख

1 **4-layer motor cover | मोटर बीमा**

IRDAI: 4-layer cover for new cars & bikes from 15 Dec

चार-स्तरीय मोटर बीमा



‘4-layer cover for new car, bike from Dec. 15’

N. Ravi Kumar
HYDERABAD

Cover will comprise mandatory, optional components with additional premium for optional cover

Insurance regulator IRDAI set a December 15 deadline for all general insurers to offer owners of new private cars and two-wheelers a four-layer motor policy covering third-party liability, legal liability to occupants, personal accident and own damage.

The cover will comprise both mandatory and optional components with the optional covers available on payment of an additional premium. Third party cover, as is currently the case, and the personal accident cover for the owner will be mandatory.

The optional components will be cover for legal liability towards occupants or pillion riders, including employees of the insured; personal accident cover for occupants or pillion riders, including any driver other than the owner-driver; and the own damage cover.

In a circular to general insurers, which follows the Supreme Court directions in a case, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) said the policy structure, uniform wordings along with the option form will come into force from December 15.

4-Layer Cover for New Cars, Bikes from Dec. 15

बीमा नियामक IRDAI ने सभी सामान्य बीमा कंपनियों से 15 दिसंबर से नई निजी कारों और दोपहिया वाहनों के लिए चार-स्तरीय मोटर पॉलिसी देने को कहा – तृतीय-पक्ष देयता, सवारियों के प्रति देयता, व्यक्तिगत दुर्घटना और स्वयं की क्षति

IRDAI
IRDAI

1 The rule | नियम

- Deadline: **15 December**
  15 दिसंबर
- For **new private cars & two-wheelers**
  नए वाहन
- Applies to **all general insurers**
  सभी बीमा कंपनियाँ

2 Why now | अभी क्यों

- Follows **Supreme Court** directions in a case
  सुप्रीम कोर्ट
- Brings **uniform wordings**
  एकसमान शब्दावली
- Comes with a standard **option form**
  विकल्प फ़ॉर्म

3 What buyers gain ग्राहकों का लाभ

- Clear choice of **add-on covers**
  स्पष्ट विकल्प
- Protection for **passengers & pillion riders**
  सवारियों की सुरक्षा
- Easier **comparison** across insurers
  तुलना आसान

IRDAI: 4-layer cover for new cars & bikes from 15 Dec — in depth (1/2)

चार-स्तरीय मोटर बीमा — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Optional covers in detail
वैकल्पिक कवर

- Legal liability incl. the **insured's employees**
  कर्मचारी
- PA for **any driver** other than the owner
  अन्य चालक
- Damage to **your own vehicle**
  स्वयं की क्षति

5 Third-party cover
तृतीय-पक्ष बीमा

- Compulsory under **Motor Vehicles Act, 1988**
  MV अधिनियम
- Pays for **injury, death, property damage** to others
  दूसरों की क्षति
- Driving without it is an **offence**
  अपराध

6 Big gap | बड़ी कमी

- Many vehicles on road are **uninsured**
  बिना बीमा
- Victims then struggle for **compensation**
  मुआवज़ा
- Long-term **multi-year** TP cover for new vehicles helps
  दीर्घकालिक कवर

IRDAI: 4-layer cover for new cars & bikes from 15 Dec — in depth (2/2)

चार-स्तरीय मोटर बीमा — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Making a motor claim | दावा प्रक्रिया

Inform
सूचना
Insurer & police
बीमा कंपनी, पुलिस

→

Survey
सर्वे
Damage assessed
आकलन

→

Repair
मरम्मत
Cashless garage
कैशलेस

→

Settle
भुगतान
Claim paid
दावा

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- Road-accident victims get **cashless treatment** up to **₹1.5 lakh** (2025 scheme)
  कैशलेस इलाज
- **Motor Accident Claims Tribunals** (MACT) decide compensation
  MACT

IRDAI: 4-layer cover for new cars & bikes from 15 Dec — background (1/2)

चार-स्तरीय मोटर बीमा — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 IRDAI basics | IRDAI

Fact तथ्य	Detail विवरण
Set up by **स्थापना**	IRDA Act, 1999
HQ **मुख्यालय**	Hyderabad
Goal **लक्ष्य**	Insurance for All by 2047
FDI cap **FDI सीमा**	100% (Budget 2025)

10 Insurance types
बीमा के प्रकार

- **Life** – LIC is the largest
  जीवन
- **General** – motor, health, property
  सामान्य
- **Reinsurance** – GIC Re
  पुनर्बीमा

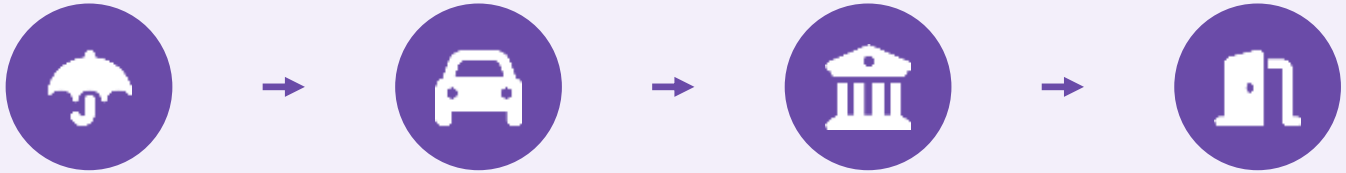
11 Road safety
सड़क सुरक्षा

- India loses about **1.7 lakh lives** a year on roads
  1.7 लाख मौतें
- **Good Samaritan** protection – MV Amendment 2019
  गुड समैरिटन
- **4E**: Education, Enforcement, Engineering, Emergency care
  4E

IRDAI: 4-layer cover for new cars & bikes from 15 Dec — background (2/2)

चार-स्तरीय मोटर बीमा — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Insurance in India – timeline | बीमा इतिहास



LIC LIC	General nationalised राष्ट्रीयकरण	IRDA IRDA	100% FDI 100% FDI
1956 1956	1972 1972	1999 1999	2025 2025

13 Insurance penetration
बीमा पैठ

- India's penetration ~**3.7%** of GDP
  3.7%
- Global average ~**7%**
  वैश्विक औसत
- **Bima Sugam** – one-stop online platform
  बीमा सुगम

IRDAI: 4-layer cover for new cars & bikes from 15 Dec — Static GK

चार-स्तरीय मोटर बीमा — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Financial regulators वित्तीय नियामक

Regulator नियामक	Sector क्षेत्र
RBI RBI	Banking
SEBI SEBI	Securities
IRDAI IRDAI	Insurance
PFRDA PFRDA	Pensions

15 Govt insurance schemes सरकारी बीमा योजनाएँ

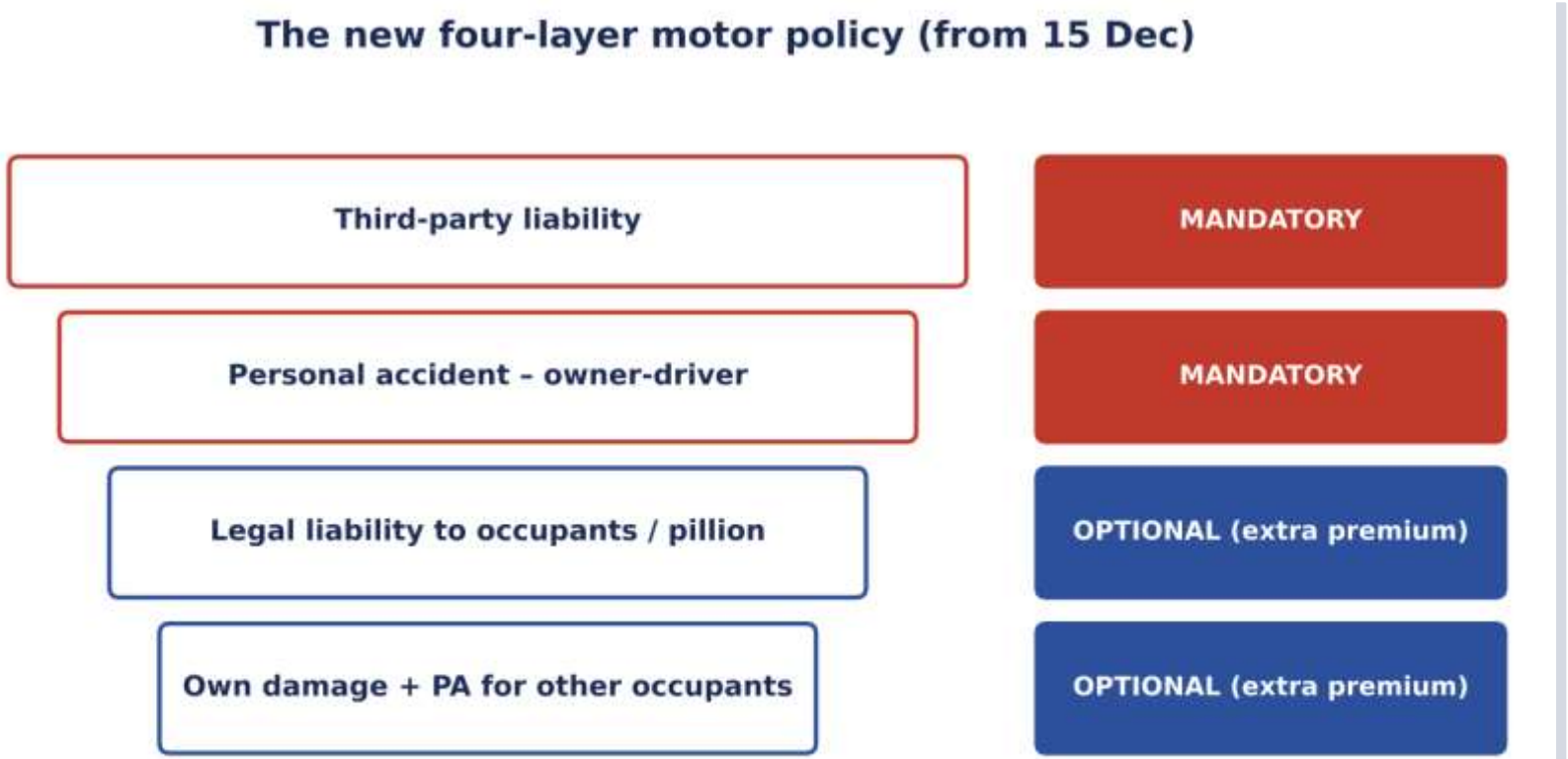
- **PMJJBY** – ₹2 lakh life cover, ₹436/yr
  जीवन ज्योति
- **PMSBY** – ₹2 lakh accident cover, ₹20/yr
  सुरक्षा बीमा
- **PMFBY** – crop insurance (2016)
  फ़सल बीमा

16 Road facts | सड़क तथ्य

- India has the world's **2nd-largest** road network
  दूसरा सबसे बड़ा
- Longest NH: **NH-44** (Srinagar–Kanyakumari)
  NH-44
- **MoRTH** frames road & vehicle rules
  सड़क परिवहन मंत्रालय

IRDAI: 4-layer cover for new cars & bikes from 15 Dec — Map & Diagram

चार-स्तरीय मोटर बीमा — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Two layers are a **must**, two are your **choice**
  2 अनिवार्य, 2 वैकल्पिक
- Optional covers cost **extra premium**
  अतिरिक्त प्रीमियम
- One **standard structure** for all insurers
  एक मानक

IRDAI: 4-layer cover for new cars & bikes from 15 Dec — Map & Diagram

चार-स्तरीय मोटर बीमा — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **IRDAI** headquarters: **Hyderabad**
  हैदराबाद
- **Mumbai** – home of LIC & GIC Re
  मुंबई
- Road transport law from **MoRTH**, New Delhi
  सड़क मंत्रालय


Sport

Impending Test series cloud hangs over immediate ODIs

Bracewell expects even contests in one-dayers

Jaiswal back to his best

'Hardik's return will solve the problem around No. 7 position'

Everton beats Newcastle to pile pressure on manager Jaissle

Ravinder, Saurabh and Amanpreet clinch team gold in 50m pistol event

Opener Allen will take flight in middle-order for the first time

1

Mirabai unopposed as IOA Athletes Commission members

They're still playing very well: Santner on Rohit and Kohli

Just want to play freely and give my best, says Lakshya

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पृष्ठ 17 · खेल

Articles covered from this page | इस पृष्ठ से लिए गए लेख

1 **IOA Athletes' Commission | IOA**

Sindhu, Mirabai on IOA Athletes' Commission

IOA एथलीट आयोग

Sindhu, Mirabai elected unopposed as IOA Athletes Commission members

Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

Olympic medallists P.V. Sindhu and Mirabai Chanu were among the 10 sportspersons declared elected unopposed as members of the Athletes' Commission of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), on Tuesday. With former track and field athlete Sudha Singh pulling out of the race late on Monday, there was no need to conduct the polls as just 10 candidates were left in the fray for the same number of seats. Returning Officer Sanjay K. Srivastava, on Tuesday, declared all the 10 candidates – five male and five female – to have been elected unopposed.

Earlier on Monday, shuttler K. Srikanth withdrew his candidature.

The chairperson and vice-chairperson – one male and one female in either of the two – of the Athletes' Commission shall be made members of the IOA Executive Council.

Two members – one male and one female – of the Athletes' Commission will become members of the IOA General Body with voting rights. They will take part in the IOA Executive Council elections on December 5 as Athletes' Commission representatives.

The elections for the chairperson and vice-chairperson of the Athletes' Commission, as well as the two representatives for the IOA General Body, will be held later.

IOA Athletes' Commission members: P.V. Sindhu, Mirabai Chanu, Harmanpreet Singh, Salima Tete, Swapnil Kusale, Bhavani Devi, Tajinderpal Singh Toor, Bombayla Devi, Sajan Prakash and Manjeet Singh.

Class24

Sindhu, Mirabai Elected Unopposed as IOA Athletes' Commission Members

ओलंपिक पदक विजेता पी.वी. सिंधु और मीराबाई चानू समेत 10 खिलाड़ी भारतीय ओलंपिक संघ (IOA) के एथलीट आयोग में निर्विरोध चुने गए – आयोग के अध्यक्ष व उपाध्यक्ष IOA कार्यकारी परिषद के सदस्य होंगे

IOA
भारतीय ओलंपिक संघ

1 What happened | क्या हुआ

- **10 athletes** declared elected **unopposed**
  निर्विरोध
- Only 10 candidates left for **10 seats**
  10 सीटें
- Declared by Returning Officer **Sanjay K. Srivastava**
  निर्वाचन अधिकारी

2 Who withdrew किसने नाम वापस लिया

- Shuttler **K. Srikanth** withdrew on Monday
  के. श्रीकांत
- Athlete **Sudha Singh** pulled out late
  सुधा सिंह
- So **no poll** was needed
  चुनाव नहीं

3 Their power | उनकी भूमिका

- Chair & vice-chair join the **IOA Executive Council**
  कार्यकारी परिषद
- Two members get **voting rights** in General Body
  मताधिकार
- Will vote in IOA polls on **5 December**
  5 दिसंबर

Sindhu, Mirabai on IOA Athletes' Commission — in depth (1/2)

IOA एथलीट आयोग — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Gender rule | लैंगिक नियम

- Chair & vice-chair: **one man, one woman**
  एक पुरुष, एक महिला
- General Body reps: also **one each**
  समान प्रतिनिधित्व
- Their election comes **later**
  बाद में चुनाव

5 Star members प्रमुख सदस्य

- **P.V. Sindhu** – two Olympic medals
  सिंधु
- **Mirabai Chanu** – Tokyo silver
  मीराबाई
- **Swapnil Kusale** – Paris bronze (shooting)
  स्वप्निल

6 Why athletes' voice खिलाड़ियों की आवाज़

- Sports bodies long run by **officials, politicians**
  अधिकारी, नेता
- **IOC** wants athletes in decision-making
  IOC
- **Sports Code** requires athlete representation
  स्पोर्ट्स कोड

Sindhu, Mirabai on IOA Athletes' Commission — in depth (2/2)

IOA एथलीट आयोग — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How Olympic sport is governed | ओलंपिक ढाँचा

IOC IOC	IOA IOA	Athletes' Commission एथलीट आयोग	Athletes खिलाड़ी
Lausanne, 1894 1894	India's NOC राष्ट्रीय समिति	10 members 10 सदस्य	Voice in policy भागीदारी

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- **PT Usha** became the first woman **IOA president** (2022)
  पी.टी. उषा
- **Bhavani Devi** – India's first Olympic fencer (Tokyo)
  भवानी देवी

Sindhu, Mirabai on IOA Athletes' Commission — background (1/2)

IOA एथलीट आयोग — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 IOA facts | IOA तथ्य

Fact तथ्य	Detail विवरण
Founded स्थापना	1927
First president पहले अध्यक्ष	Dorabji Tata
HQ मुख्यालय	New Delhi
President अध्यक्ष	PT Usha

10 National Sports Governance Act
खेल शासन अधिनियम

- Passed in **2025**
  2025
- Creates a **National Sports Board**
  राष्ट्रीय खेल बोर्ड
- **Sports tribunal** for disputes
  खेल न्यायाधिकरण

11 India's Olympic medals
ओलंपिक पदक

- **Tokyo 2020** – 7 medals (best ever)
  टोक्यो
- **Paris 2024** – 6 medals
  पेरिस
- Only individual golds: **Abhinav Bindra, Neeraj Chopra**
  स्वर्ण

Sindhu, Mirabai on IOA Athletes' Commission — background (2/2)

IOA एथलीट आयोग — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Mirabai's journey | मीराबाई का सफ़र

World champ विश्व चैंपियन	Tokyo silver टोक्यो	Khel Ratna खेल रत्न	Athletes' panel आयोग
2017 2017	2021 2021	2018 2018	2026 2026

13 Sindhu's record
सिंधु का रिकॉर्ड

- Rio **silver** (2016), Tokyo **bronze** (2020)
  ओलंपिक
- **World champion**, 2019
  विश्व चैंपियन
- First Indian woman with **two** individual Olympic medals
  पहली महिला

Sindhu, Mirabai on IOA Athletes' Commission — Static GK

IOA एथलीट आयोग — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Olympic facts ओलंपिक तथ्य

- Modern Games began: **Athens 1896**
  1896
- Five rings = **five continents**
  पाँच महाद्वीप
- Motto: "**Faster, Higher, Stronger – Together**"
  आदर्श वाक्य

15 Upcoming Games आगामी खेल

Games खेल	Host मेज़बान
Summer 2028 ग्रीष्म	Los Angeles
Winter 2030 शीत	French Alps
Summer 2032 ग्रीष्म	Brisbane
CWG 2030 राष्ट्रमंडल	Ahmedabad

16 Sports days | खेल दिवस

- **29 Aug** – National Sports Day (Dhyan Chand)
  राष्ट्रीय खेल दिवस
- **23 June** – Olympic Day
  ओलंपिक दिवस
- **6 April** – Intl Day of Sport for Development & Peace
  6 अप्रैल

Sindhu, Mirabai on IOA Athletes' Commission — Map & Diagram

IOA एथलीट आयोग — मानचित्र व आरेख

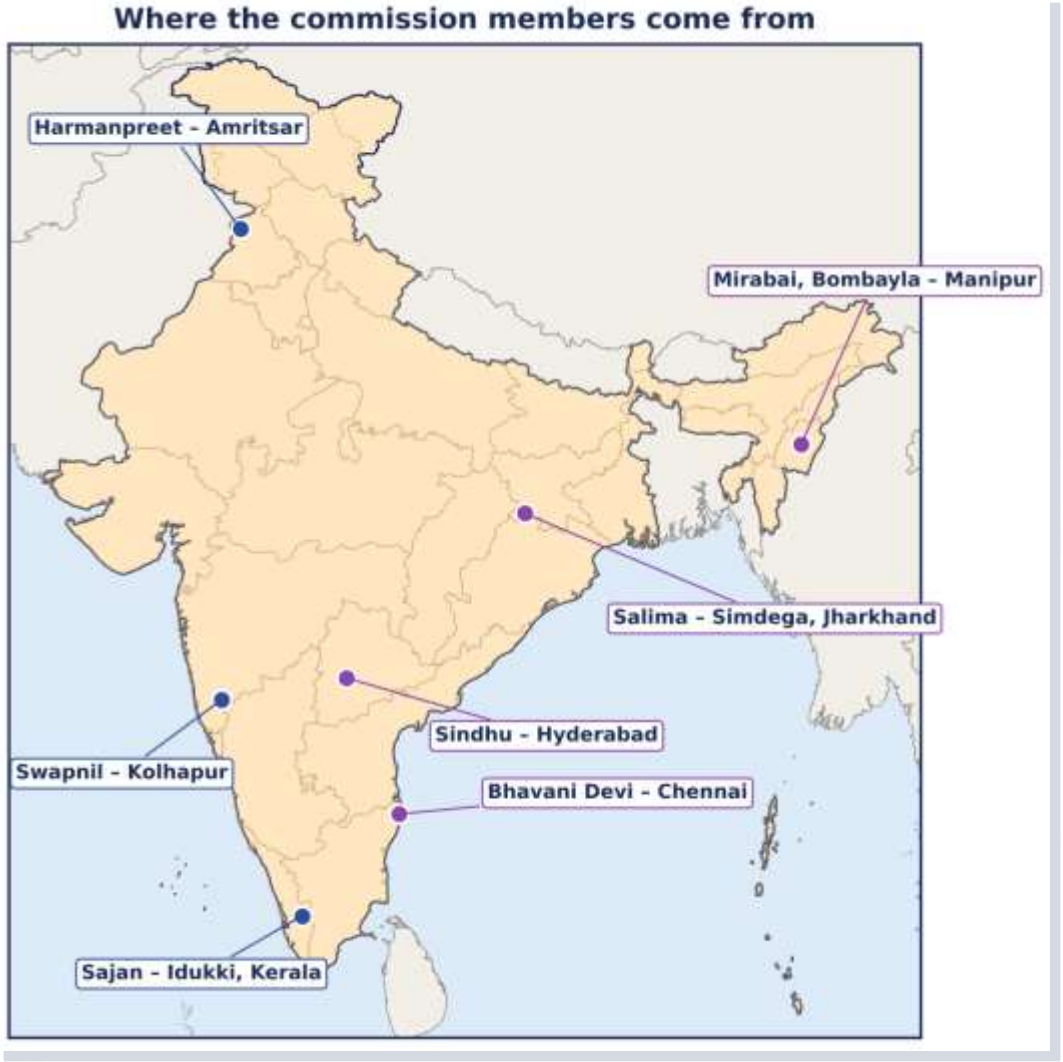


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **Five women, five men** – gender balance by design
  5+5
- Ten members from **nine** sports
  नौ खेल
- Mix of **Olympic medallists** and record-holders
  पदक विजेता

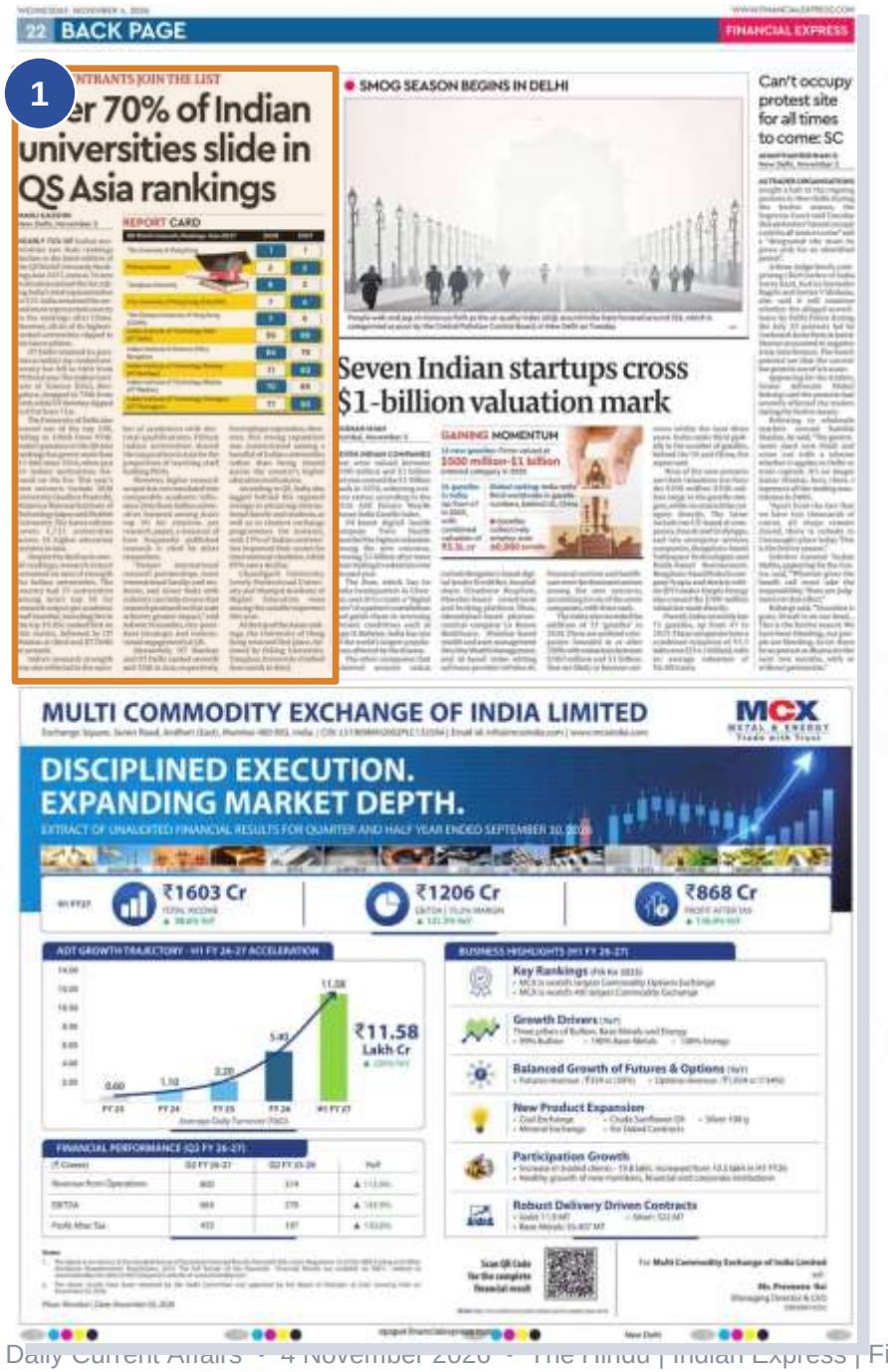
Sindhu, Mirabai on IOA Athletes' Commission — Map & Diagram

IOA एथलीट आयोग — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Two members from **Manipur**
  मणिपुर
- Members span **north, south, east, north-east**
  पूरा देश
- **Punjab** also has two (Harmanpreet, Tajinderpal)
  पंजाब



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पृष्ठ 22 · अंतिम पृष्ठ

Articles covered from this page | इस पृष्ठ से लिए गए लेख

1 **QS Asia 2027 rankings | QS रैंकिंग**

71% of Indian universities slip in QS Asia 2027

QS एशिया रैंकिंग



34 NEW ENTRANTS JOIN THE LIST

Over 70% of Indian universities slide in QS Asia rankings

MANU KAUSHIK
New Delhi, November 3

NEARLY 71% OF Indian universities saw their rankings decline in the latest edition of the QS World University Rankings: Asia 2027, even as 34 new institutions joined the list, taking India's total representation to 325. India remained the second most represented country in the rankings after China. However, all six of its highest-ranked universities slipped in the latest edition.

IIT Delhi retained its position as India's top-ranked university but fell to 66th from 59th last year. The Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru, dropped to 79th from 64th, while IIT Bombay slipped to 83rd from 71st.

The University of Delhi also moved out of the top 100, falling to 106th from 95th. India's presence in the QS Asia rankings has grown more than 13-fold since 2016, when just 24 Indian institutions featured on the list. This year's new entrants include SRM University (Andhra Pradesh), Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur and Shobhit University. The latest edition covers 1,722 universities across 26 higher education systems in Asia.

Despite the decline in overall rankings, research output remained an area of strength for Indian universities. The country had 27 universities among Asia's top 50 for research output per academic staff member, including five in the top 10. IISc ranked first on this metric, followed by IIT Madras at third and IIT Delhi at seventh.

India's research strength was also reflected in the number of academics with doctoral qualifications. Fifteen Indian universities shared the top position in Asia for the proportion of teaching staff holding PhDs.

However, higher research output has not translated into comparable academic influence. Only three Indian universities featured among Asia's top 50 for citations per research paper, a measure of how frequently published research is cited by other researchers.

"Deeper international research partnerships, more international faculty and students, and closer links with industry can help ensure that research produced on this scale achieves greater impact," said Ashwin Fernandes, vice-president (strategic and international engagement) at QS.

Meanwhile, IIT Bombay and IIT Delhi ranked seventh and 10th in Asia, respectively, for employer reputation. However, this strong reputation was concentrated among a handful of Indian universities rather than being shared across the country's higher education institutions.

According to QS, India also lagged behind the regional average in attracting international faculty and students, as well as in student exchange programmes. For instance, only 15% of Indian universities improved their scores for international students, while 85% saw a decline.

Chandigarh University, Lovely Professional University and Manipal Academy of Higher Education were among the notable improvers this year.

At the top of the Asian rankings, the University of Hong Kong retained first place, followed by Peking University. Tsinghua University climbed from ninth to third.

REPORT CARD

QS World University Rankings: Asia 2027	2026	2027
The University of Hong Kong	1	1
Peking University	2	2
Tsinghua University	9	3
City University of Hong Kong (CityUHK)	7	4
The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)	7	5
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT Delhi)	59	66
Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru	64	79
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT Bombay)	71	83
Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IIT Madras)	70	85
Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur (IIT Kharagpur)	77	90

Class24

Over 70% of Indian Universities Slide in QS Asia Rankings

QS एशिया 2027 रैंकिंग में लगभग 71% भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों की रैंक गिरी, जबकि 34 नए संस्थान जुड़ने से कुल संख्या 325 हुई; चीन के बाद भारत दूसरा सबसे अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व वाला देश – शोध उत्पादन मज़बूत, पर उद्धरण कमज़ोर

QS Asia 2027
QS एशिया

1 Headline numbers | मुख्य आँकड़े

~71%
Indian varsities slipped
रैंक गिरी

325
Indian institutions listed
भारतीय संस्थान

34
New entrants
नए संस्थान

2nd
Most represented, after China
दूसरा

2 Who fell | कौन गिरा

- **Delhi University** out of top 100 – now **106th**
  दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय
- All **six** top Indian institutions slipped
  सभी छह
- Gainers: **Chandigarh Univ., LPU, Manipal**
  सुधार

3 Strengths | मज़बूत पक्ष

- **27** Indian varsities in Asia's top 50 for research per staff
  शोध उत्पादन
- **IISc** ranks **1st** on this metric
  IISc पहला
- **15** share top spot for **PhD-holding** faculty
  PhD शिक्षक

71% of Indian universities slip in QS Asia 2027 — in depth (1/2)

QS एशिया रैंकिंग — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Weak spots | कमज़ोरियाँ

- Only **3** in Asia's top 50 for **citations per paper**
  उद्धरण
- Below average on **international faculty & students**
  अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्र
- **85%** saw international-student scores fall
  85% गिरावट

5 Employer reputation नियोक्ता प्रतिष्ठा

- **IIT Bombay 7th**, **IIT Delhi 10th** in Asia
  IIT
- But strength is **concentrated** in a few
  कुछ में सीमित
- Not spread across the **wider system**
  व्यापक नहीं

6 Growth story | विस्तार

- Grew **13-fold** since **2016** (24 then)
  13 गुना
- New: **SRM (AP)**, **MNIT Jaipur**, Shobhit Univ.
  नए नाम
- Edition covers **1,722** universities in **26** systems
  1,722

71% of Indian universities slip in QS Asia 2027 — in depth (2/2)

QS एशिया रैंकिंग — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How QS ranks | QS मापदंड

Reputation प्रतिष्ठा	Faculty ratio शिक्षक अनुपात	Citations उद्धरण	International mix अंतरराष्ट्रीय
Academic, employer अकादमिक	Staff per student अनुपात	Research impact प्रभाव	Faculty, students शिक्षक, छात्र

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- Asia's No. 1: **University of Hong Kong**; then **Peking**
  हांगकांग
- **Tsinghua** jumped from **9th to 3rd**
  सिंघुआ

71% of Indian universities slip in QS Asia 2027 — background (1/2)

QS एशिया रैंकिंग — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Rankings compared रैंकिंग तुलना

Ranking रैंकिंग	By द्वारा
QS QS	Quacquarelli Symonds (UK)
THE THE	Times Higher Education (UK)
ARWU ARWU	Shanghai (China)
NIRF NIRF	Ministry of Education (2015)

10 NEP 2020 goals NEP लक्ष्य

- **GER 50%** in higher education by 2035
  GER 50%
- **Multidisciplinary** universities
  बहुविषयक
- Foreign campuses in India – **Southampton** first (Gurugram)
  विदेशी कैंपस

11 Research push शोध प्रोत्साहन

- **ANRF** – Anusandhan National Research Foundation (2023)
  ANRF
- **One Nation One Subscription** – journal access (2025)
  ONOS
- **Institutions of Eminence** scheme
  उत्कृष्ट संस्थान

71% of Indian universities slip in QS Asia 2027 — background (2/2)

QS एशिया रैंकिंग — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Higher-ed regulators | नियामक

UGC	AICTE	NAAC	HECI
UGC	AICTE	NAAC	HECI
1956 1956	Technical, 1945 तकनीकी	Accreditation, 1994 प्रत्यायन	Proposed single body प्रस्तावित

13 Why rankings matter महत्व

- Draw **foreign students & faculty**
  विदेशी छात्र
- Shape **funding & partnerships**
  वित्त, साझेदारी
- Signal **quality** to employers
  गुणवत्ता

71% of Indian universities slip in QS Asia 2027 — Static GK

QS एशिया रैंकिंग — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 IIT facts | IIT तथ्य

Fact तथ्य	Detail विवरण
First IIT **पहला IIT**	Kharagpur, 1951
Total IITs **कुल IIT**	23
Overseas campuses **विदेशी कैंपस**	Zanzibar, Abu Dhabi
Admission **प्रवेश**	JEE Advanced

15 Old universities
पुराने विश्वविद्यालय

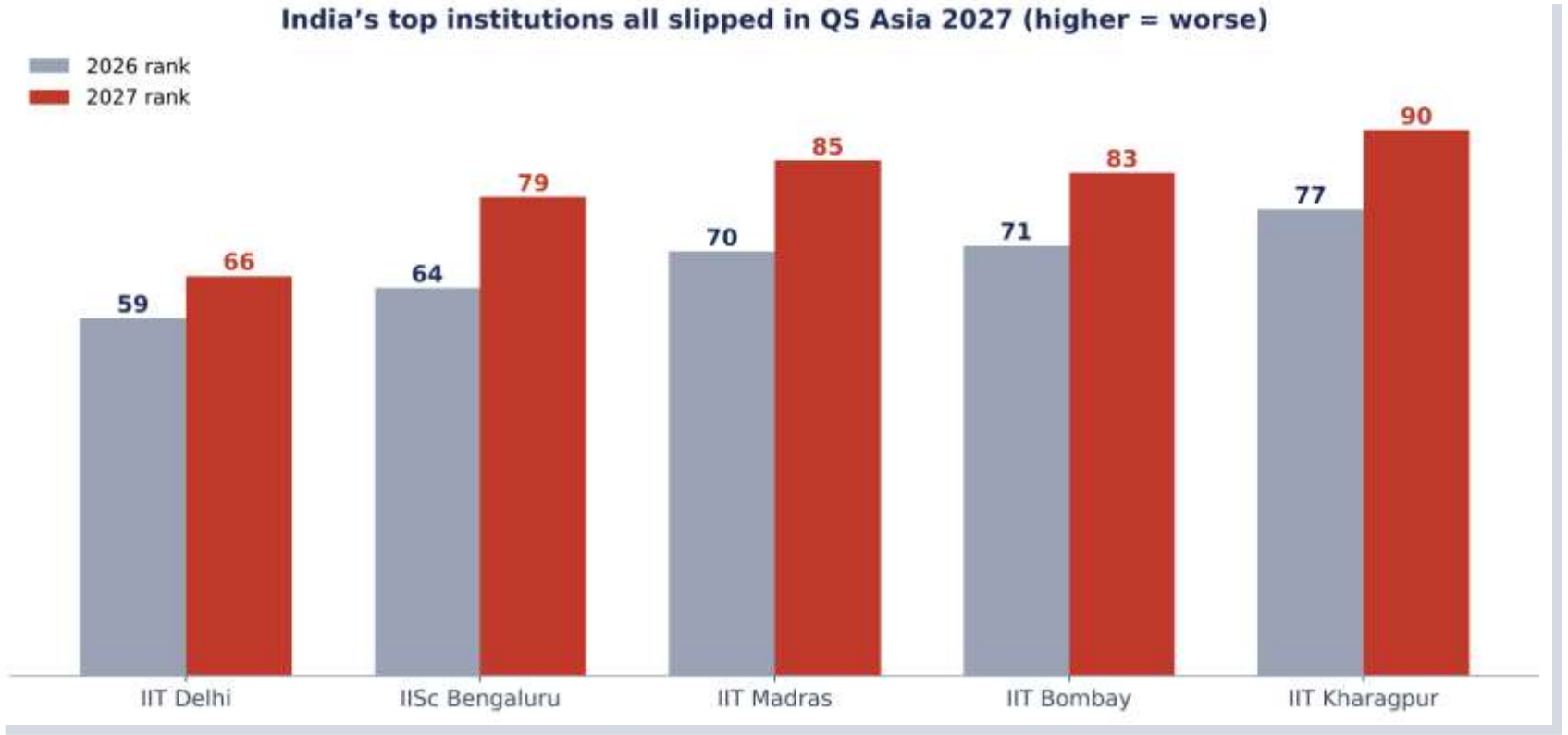
- **Calcutta, Bombay, Madras** – all **1857**
  1857
- **Delhi University** – 1922
  1922
- **Banaras Hindu University** – 1916, Madan Mohan Malaviya
  BHU

16 Education days
शिक्षा दिवस

- **24 Jan** – International Day of Education
  अंतरराष्ट्रीय शिक्षा दिवस
- **28 Feb** – National Science Day (Raman effect)
  विज्ञान दिवस
- **15 Oct** – Kalam's birthday, World Students' Day
  छात्र दिवस

71% of Indian universities slip in QS Asia 2027 — Map & Diagram

QS एशिया रैंकिंग — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- All **top five** slipped this year
  शीर्ष पाँच गिरे
- IISc and IIT Madras fell **15 places** each
  15 स्थान
- IIT Delhi stays **India's No. 1**
  भारत में नंबर 1

71% of Indian universities slip in QS Asia 2027 — Map & Diagram

QS एशिया रैंकिंग — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Top institutions spread across **five cities**
  पाँच शहर
- **IIT Kharagpur** – India's first IIT (1951)
  पहला IIT
- **IISc** was founded in 1909
  IISc

Asked in Exams — guess the answer! | पहले स्वयं उत्तर सोचें

RRB NTPC (Graduate) CBT-1
18 Mar 2026 (Shift 1, Q4) • Topic: COP31 – India's asks

Which report, released at the COP30 summit in 2025, highlights the rapid increase in global methane emissions and the need for urgent action to address climate change?

(a) Global Climate Mitigation Outlook Report 2025
(b) Global Methane Status Report 2025
(c) International Greenhouse Gas Assessment Report 2025
(d) Worldwide Atmospheric Pollution Trends Report 2025

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

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Which report, released at the COP30 summit in 2025, highlights the rapid increase in global methane emissions and the need for urgent action to address climate change?

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(c) International Greenhouse Gas Assessment Report 2025
(d) Worldwide Atmospheric Pollution Trends Report 2025

Answer: (b) — By UNEP & the Climate and Clean Air Coalition.
ग्लोबल मीथेन स्टेटस रिपोर्ट 2025।

Test Yourself — Q1–4 | स्वयं को परखें

Q1 The right to assemble peaceably and without arms is in Article:
शांतिपूर्वक, बिना हथियार एकत्र होने का अधिकार:

(a) 19(1)(a)
(b) 19(1)(b)
(c) 19(1)(c)
(d) 19(1)(d)

Q2 Jantar Mantar observatories were built by:
जंतर-मंतर वेधशालाएँ किसने बनवाईं?

(a) Akbar
(b) Sawai Jai Singh II
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Raja Man Singh

Q3 India launched the e-Tourist Visa in:
भारत ने ई-टूरिस्ट वीज़ा कब शुरू किया?

(a) 2010
(b) 2014
(c) 2017
(d) 2020

Q4 COP31 is being held in:
COP31 कहाँ हो रहा है?

(a) Belém, Brazil
(b) Baku, Azerbaijan
(c) Antalya, Türkiye
(d) Bonn, Germany

Test Yourself — Q5–8 | स्वयं को परखें

Q5 India's net-zero target year is:
भारत का नेट-ज़ीरो लक्ष्य वर्ष:

(a) 2050
(b) 2060
(c) 2070
(d) 2080

Q6 Which insurance cover is compulsory for every motor vehicle in India?
भारत में हर वाहन के लिए कौन-सा बीमा अनिवार्य है?

(a) Own damage
(b) Third-party liability
(c) Zero depreciation
(d) Engine protection

Q7 IRDAI is headquartered in:
IRDAI का मुख्यालय:

(a) Mumbai
(b) New Delhi
(c) Hyderabad
(d) Chennai

Q8 The first woman president of the Indian Olympic Association is:
IOA की पहली महिला अध्यक्ष:

(a) Mary Kom
(b) PT Usha
(c) Anju Bobby George
(d) Saina Nehwal

Test Yourself — Q9–10 | स्वयं को परखें

Q9 **Mirabai Chanu won an Olympic medal in:**
मीराबाई चानू ने ओलंपिक पदक किस खेल में जीता?

(a) Boxing
(b) Wrestling
(c) Weightlifting
(d) Archery

Q10 **India's first IIT was set up at:**
भारत का पहला IIT:

(a) Bombay
(b) Kharagpur
(c) Madras
(d) Kanpur

Answer Key — Q1–5 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

1-b **19(1)(b)** — Subject to limits in 19(3).
अनुच्छेद 19(1)(ख)।

2-b **Sawai Jai Singh II** — Delhi one in 1724.
सवाई जय सिंह द्वितीय।

3-b **2014** — Now e-visa for 147 countries.
2014।

4-c **Antalya, Türkiye** — 9–20 November 2026.
अंताल्या, तुर्किये।

5-c **2070** — Announced at COP26.
2070।

Answer Key — Q6–10 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

6-b **Third-party liability** — Under the MV Act, 1988.
तृतीय-पक्ष देयता।

7-c **Hyderabad** — Set up under the IRDA Act, 1999.
हैदराबाद।

8-b **PT Usha** — Since December 2022.
पी.टी. उषा।

9-c **Weightlifting** — Silver, Tokyo 2020.
भारोत्तोलन।

10-b **Kharagpur** — In 1951.
खड़गपुर।

Myth Buster of the Day — Polity | आज का भ्रम-भंजन

MYTH | भ्रम

"The right to protest means you can protest anywhere, any time, for as long as you like."

विरोध के अधिकार का अर्थ है कि आप कहीं भी, कभी भी, जितनी देर चाहें प्रदर्शन कर सकते हैं।

FACT | तथ्य

Article 19(1)(b) protects the right to assemble peaceably and without arms, but Article 19(3) lets the State impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order and India's sovereignty and integrity. The Supreme Court has held that protests are fundamental but public roads and places cannot be occupied indefinitely (Amit Sahni, 2020), and police can regulate the time, place and size of a protest.

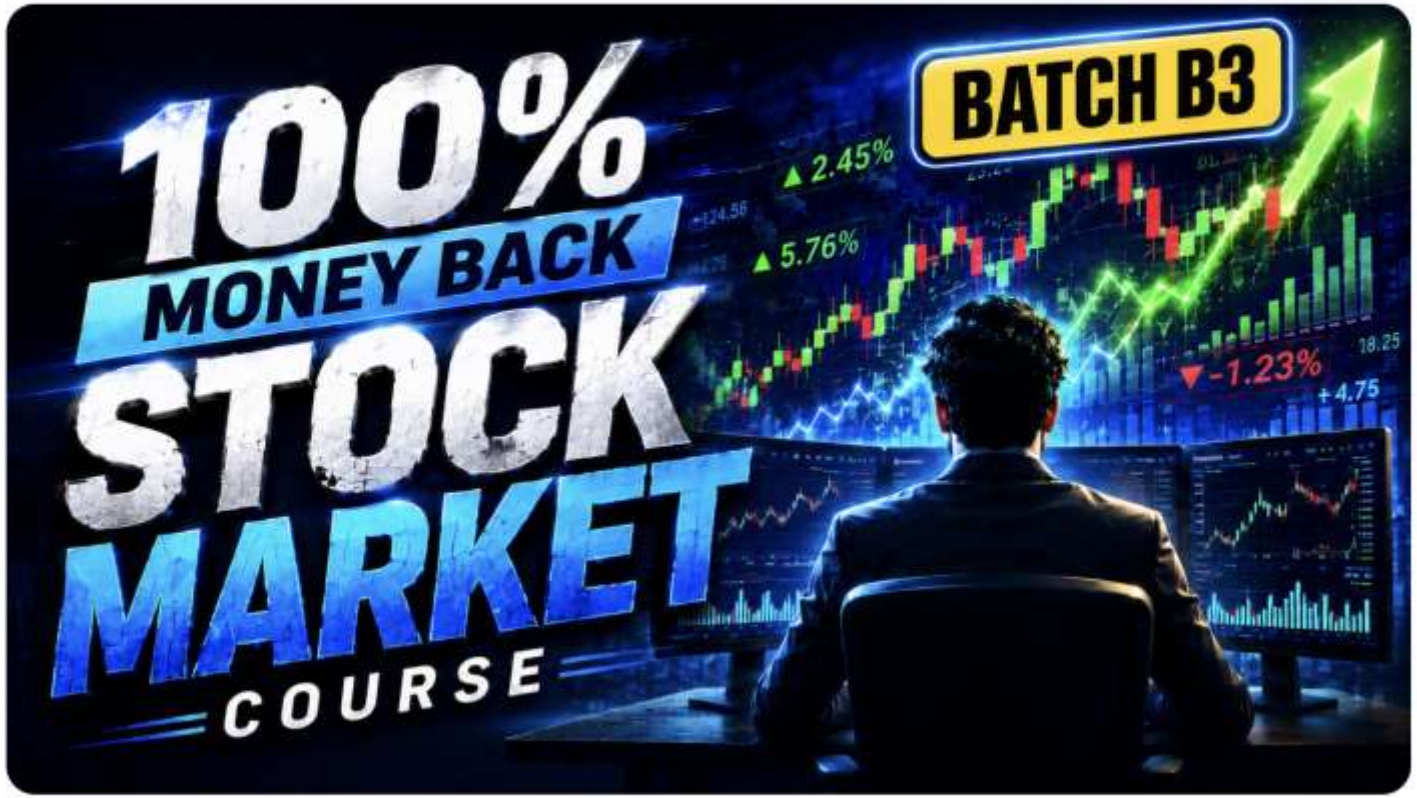
अनुच्छेद 19(1)(ख) शांतिपूर्ण और निःशस्त्र एकत्र होने के अधिकार की रक्षा करता है, पर अनुच्छेद 19(3) सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था और भारत की संप्रभुता व अखंडता के हित में उचित प्रतिबंध लगाने देता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने माना है कि विरोध मौलिक अधिकार है, पर सार्वजनिक सड़कों और स्थानों पर अनिश्चितकाल तक क़ब्ज़ा नहीं किया जा सकता (अमित साहनी, 2020); पुलिस प्रदर्शन का समय, स्थान और आकार तय कर सकती है।

💡 **Protest is a right – with reasonable limits. | विरोध अधिकार है – उचित सीमाओं के साथ।**

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