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Quote of the Day | आज का विचार

**“Forgetting is a
form of freedom.”**

— Kahlil Gibran



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Today's Current Affairs | 4 October 2026

आज के समसामयिक मुद्दे — The Hindu • Indian Express • Financial Express — 7 articles + exam
PYQs + MCQs + Myth Buster

1

Child Leprosy Cases Rise
बच्चों में कुष्ठ

2

UGC Scheme Delay
UGC योजना में देरी

3

Asian Games: Grand
Finish
एशियाई खेल

4

3D-Printed Rural Houses
3D-प्रिंटेड घर

5

Ig Nobel Prizes 2026
इग नोबेल 2026

6

GST Arrest Powers
GST गिरफ्तारी शक्ति

7

Fighter Jet Deal & IAF
Needs
लड़ाकू विमान सौदा

THE HINDU • 4 OCT 2026

Page 1 • Front Page

पृष्ठ 1 • मुख पृष्ठ

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

1 UGC scheme delay | UGC योजना में देरी



Protests persist; Rahul calls for joint 'resistance'

Debt Police detain around 50 protesters during a march demanding CEC Qanun's removal | Rahul launches the 'Sanyog' platform to urge resistance movements across the country | Kharge seeks dissolution of Lok Sabha, and State Assemblies over 'Bhag' polls

INSIDE

Plan to shuffle Mumbai flights
A major air traffic control project in Mumbai is set to begin next month, with the aim of improving the efficiency of the city's busiest airport. The project involves the relocation of several runways and the introduction of new flight paths. The authorities hope this will reduce delays and improve the overall passenger experience.

Tinamoon loses chairpersonship of two key panels
Tinamoon, a prominent figure in the industry, has been removed from the chairpersonship of two key panels. The decision was made by the governing body due to concerns over his impartiality and the potential for conflict of interest. This move is seen as a significant setback for Tinamoon's influence in the sector.

New season
The television industry is gearing up for a new season of programming. Several new shows are in the pipeline, and existing series are being renewed. The industry is optimistic about the upcoming season, with many expecting a high level of competition and innovation.

Russian attacks kill 6 in Ukraine, damage bridge
A series of Russian attacks on Ukraine have resulted in the deaths of six people and significant damage to infrastructure. A major bridge has been destroyed, disrupting transportation and trade in the region. The Ukrainian government has called for international support and intervention to stop the attacks.

Boiler explosion at Sri City pharmaceutical unit kills 5
A catastrophic boiler explosion at a pharmaceutical unit in Sri City has resulted in the deaths of five people. The explosion occurred during a routine maintenance check, and the cause is still under investigation. The incident has raised concerns about safety standards in the pharmaceutical industry.

UGC scheme renewal delay hits 24 universities
The delay in the renewal of the UGC scheme has hit 24 universities across the country. The scheme, which provides financial support for research and development, is crucial for the academic community. The delay has caused significant financial strain on the affected institutions and has disrupted their research and teaching activities.

1 UGC scheme renewal delay hits 24 universities

The UGC scheme renewal delay has hit 24 universities across the country. The scheme, which provides financial support for research and development, is crucial for the academic community. The delay has caused significant financial strain on the affected institutions and has disrupted their research and teaching activities.

According to the UGC, the scheme renewal process has been delayed due to a number of factors, including the need for more time to review the scheme's effectiveness and the need to address the concerns of the academic community. The UGC has expressed its commitment to resolving the issue as quickly as possible and to ensuring that the scheme is renewed in a timely manner.

The affected universities have expressed their frustration and concern over the delay. They have argued that the scheme is essential for their research and teaching activities and that the delay is causing them significant financial and operational difficulties. Some universities have even threatened to withdraw from the scheme if the delay is not resolved.

The UGC has responded to these concerns by stating that it is working to resolve the issue as quickly as possible. It has also announced that it will provide interim financial support to the affected universities to help them cope with the delay. The UGC has also expressed its commitment to ensuring that the scheme is renewed in a timely manner and that the concerns of the academic community are addressed.

The delay in the UGC scheme renewal has also raised concerns about the government's commitment to higher education. It has been argued that the delay is a sign of a lack of commitment to the academic community and that it is a reflection of the government's failure to prioritize higher education. The UGC has responded to these concerns by stating that it is working to resolve the issue as quickly as possible and that it is committed to ensuring that the scheme is renewed in a timely manner.

UGC Scheme Delay

UGC योजना में देरी

UGC scheme renewal delay hits 24 universities

Maitri Porecha

NEW DELHI

Seven months into the current financial year, 24 central universities still await the renewal of the University Grants Commission's (UGC's) flagship scheme for teaching and conducting research on marginalised communities.

The Centre for the Study of Social Inclusion in Universities (CSSIU) originated in 2007-08 as part of the Five-Year Plan. This now runs as a UGC scheme renewed annually from April to March each year.

In a written reply to *The Hindu*, the Ministry of Edu-



Administrative lags have crippled payroll systems in some universities that had been chosen for the scheme. ISTOCK

cation (MoE) said, "The proposal regarding the continuation of the CSSIU Scheme for the Financial Year 2026-27 is currently under process." Because the scheme is renewed on an annual cycle from April

to March, administrative lags have crippled payroll systems in universities. For the financial year 2026-27, while the continuation order for the scheme remains stuck in bureaucratic processing, teaching and

non-teaching staff working in these centres either have had their salaries delayed or remain unpaid.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, a professor said: "While our university paid salaries for August 2026 after a delay of about 20 days, our September salaries have currently been withheld entirely. We have been indicated that payouts will only be made after the extension nod arrives from the centre."

The Education Ministry said that financial assistance to universities under the CSSIU scheme operates on a reimbursement basis.

According to the Ministry, ₹26.05 crore was released on a reimbursement basis to 18 centres for the 2024-25 period. Additionally, a provisional grant calculated at 60% of the previous year's funding – up to ₹7.59 crore – was released in advance for 2025-26, taking the total disbursed amount for that period to ₹33.64 crore.

"The settlement of accounts for the financial year 2025-26 is currently under process, subject to the receipt and verification of the requisite documents from the respective centres," the Ministry stated.

UGC Scheme Renewal Delay

Hits 24 Universities

UGC की सामाजिक समावेशन अध्ययन योजना का नवीनीकरण अटका – 24 विश्वविद्यालयों में वेतन रुका



CSSIU scheme
CSSIU योजना

1 The scheme | योजना



- ▶ Centre for the Study of Social Inclusion in Universities (CSSIU)
सामाजिक समावेशन केंद्र
- ▶ Research & teaching on marginalised communities
वंचित समुदाय
- ▶ Started **2007-08** (11th Five-Year Plan)
2007-08 से

2 The problem | समस्या



- ▶ **7 months** into FY, renewal still pending
7 माह से लंबित
- ▶ Staff salaries **delayed or unpaid**
वेतन रुका
- ▶ Annual renewal (**April–March**) causes lags
वार्षिक नवीनीकरण

3 Money flow | धन प्रवाह



24

Central universities hit
विश्वविद्यालय

₹26.05 cr

For 18 centres (2024-25)
प्रतिपूर्ति

₹7.59 cr

Advance 2025-26 (60%)
अग्रिम

₹33.64 cr

Total for that period
कुल

UGC Scheme Delay — in depth (1/2)

UGC योजना में देरी — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 About UGC | UGC के बारे में



- ▶ Set up **1953**; statutory body under **UGC Act, 1956**

UGC अधिनियम 1956

- ▶ Under **Ministry of Education**

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

- ▶ Funds universities & sets **standards**

अनुदान व मानक

5 Proposed change प्रस्तावित बदलाव



- ▶ NEP 2020: single regulator **HECI**

एकल नियामक HECI

- ▶ **Viksit Bharat Shiksha Adhishthan Bill** to replace UGC, AICTE, NCTE

UGC की जगह नया निकाय

6 Why it matters | महत्व



- ▶ Research on **SC, ST, OBC, minorities**
वंचित वर्गों पर शोध
- ▶ Delays hurt **inclusive higher education**
समावेशी शिक्षा प्रभावित
- ▶ Reimbursement model = funds come **after spending**
प्रतिपूर्ति मॉडल

UGC Scheme Delay — in depth (2/2)

UGC योजना में देरी — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How the funding gets stuck | धन कैसे अटकता है



Renewal file
नवीनीकरण

Each April
हर अप्रैल



Ministry delay
देरी

Under process
प्रक्रियाधीन



**University
pays?**
विश्वविद्यालय

Cannot claim
दावा नहीं



Staff unpaid
वेतन रुका

Research suffers
शोध प्रभावित

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



- ▶ UGC was set up on the advice of the **Radhakrishnan Commission (1948)**
राधाकृष्णन आयोग
- ▶ UGC HQ: **New Delhi**
मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली

IN BRIEF



Head of U.S. Pacific Command visiting India to boost ties

Washington, D.C. (AP) — The head of the U.S. Pacific Command is visiting India to boost ties between the two nations. The visit is part of a larger effort to strengthen the U.S.-India strategic partnership. The command is the largest U.S. military command in the world, with a focus on the Asia-Pacific region.

CH names 80 cm, ex-Bellanca executives in U.K. fraud case

London (AP) — The Central Criminal Court in London has named 80 cm and ex-Bellanca executives in a fraud case. The case involves a large-scale financial fraud that took place over several years. The court is expected to hear the case in the coming months.

Five Indians rescued after tanker hit in Strait of Hormuz

Abu Dhabi (AP) — Five Indian sailors were rescued after their tanker was hit by a missile in the Strait of Hormuz. The incident occurred on Monday night, and the sailors were rescued by a British naval ship. The tanker was carrying oil and was damaged by the missile strike.

Sarco trafficking kingpin deported from Turkey: Shah

London (AP) — A kingpin of the Sarco trafficking network has been deported from Turkey. The kingpin was a British national who had been living in Turkey for several years. He was deported after being convicted of trafficking Sarco, a type of drug used in the construction industry.

SUDOKU

		6						
4	5			2	6			
		1	8	3	4			
7				2			1	6
1		3		9			5	9
6	8		7					
		2	8	3	9			
		8	1		5		2	
				5				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2
4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5
7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1 Long child leprosy cases challenge India's 2027 goal

Country records 1,000 child leprosy cases in 2019-20, a figure that is 10% above the Centre's target of 900. 27 Grade-I disability cases pose a delay of decision and ongoing treatment.

New Delhi (AP) — India recorded 1,000 new child leprosy cases in 2019-20, including 27 Grade-I disability cases, which is 10% above the target of 900 set by the Union Health Ministry. The 27 Grade-I cases are a concern as they require long-term treatment and can lead to permanent disability. The ministry is working to identify and treat these cases as early as possible to prevent long-term complications.

The ministry is also working to improve the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. It has launched a campaign to raise awareness about the disease and to encourage people to seek treatment early. The campaign is targeting schools, colleges, and communities.

The ministry is also working to improve the quality of care for leprosy patients. It has launched a programme to train health workers in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. The programme is being implemented in all states and union territories. The ministry is also working to improve the availability of medicines for leprosy patients.

The ministry is also working to improve the support for leprosy patients and their families. It has launched a programme to provide financial assistance to leprosy patients and their families. The programme is being implemented in all states and union territories.

Threatened by man posing as Minister, say 3 Bengal judges

Kolkata (AP) — Three judges of the Kolkata Bench of the Calcutta High Court have threatened to resign if a man posing as a Minister continues to threaten them. The man, who is known as 'Babu', has been threatening the judges for several months. The judges are concerned for their safety and the safety of their families. They are also concerned about the integrity of the judiciary.

The judges are also concerned about the impact of the threats on the judiciary. They are worried that the threats will lead to a loss of confidence in the judiciary. They are also worried that the threats will lead to a loss of respect for the judiciary. They are also worried that the threats will lead to a loss of trust in the judiciary.

IFT-B student death: police deny his father permission to protest

Delhi (AP) — The police have denied the father of a student who died while protesting at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay permission to hold a protest. The student, who was a member of the IIT Bombay Students' Union, died while protesting against the government's decision to cancel the IIT Bombay Students' Union's recognition. The police are concerned that the protest will lead to violence and disruption of the IIT Bombay campus.

Govt. plans Centres of Excellence in five classical languages

The initiative will promote regional languages and higher education in classical languages.

New Delhi (AP) — The Union Education Ministry has announced plans to set up Centres of Excellence in five classical languages: Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Tamil, and Telugu. The centres will be set up in different parts of the country. The ministry is also planning to launch a campaign to promote the use of classical languages in education and research.

The ministry is also planning to launch a programme to train teachers in the teaching of classical languages. The programme is being implemented in all states and union territories. The ministry is also planning to launch a programme to provide financial assistance to students who are studying classical languages.

The ministry is also planning to launch a programme to provide financial assistance to researchers who are working on classical languages. The programme is being implemented in all states and union territories. The ministry is also planning to launch a programme to provide financial assistance to publishers who are publishing books on classical languages.

The ministry is also planning to launch a programme to provide financial assistance to libraries who are acquiring books on classical languages. The programme is being implemented in all states and union territories.

Taking stock



A group of people, possibly a family, are standing together. They are all smiling and looking at the camera. The group consists of a man, a woman, and several children. They are all dressed in casual clothing. The background is a plain wall.

Enforcement gaps make Odisha haven for poachers, wildlife group

Bhubaneswar (AP) — The Wildlife Institute of India (WII) has warned that enforcement gaps in Odisha are making the state a haven for poachers. The WII has launched a campaign to raise awareness about the poaching problem in Odisha. The campaign is targeting schools, colleges, and communities. The WII is also working to improve the quality of care for poached animals.

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Page 5 • News

पृष्ठ 5 • समाचार

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

1 Child leprosy cases rise | बच्चों में कुष्ठ रोग

Child Leprosy Cases Rise

बच्चों में कुष्ठ

Rising child leprosy cases challenge India's 2027 goal

Country records 3,832 child leprosy cases in 2025-26, a figure that is 91.6% above the Centre's target of 2,000; 37 Grade-2 disability cases point to delayed detection and ongoing transmission

Binu Shajan Perappadan
NEW DELHI

India recorded 3,832 new leprosy cases among children in 2025-26, including 37 who had Grade-2 disability (G2D) at diagnosis – an indicator of delayed detection. The child caseload was 91.6% higher than the National Leprosy Eradication Programme's (NLEP) target of 2,000 cases for the year.

The figures, from the latest NLEP annual report for 2025-26, come even as India pursues the National Strategic Plan for Leprosy 2023-27, which seeks to interrupt transmission at the district level by 2027.

Under the roadmap, a district is considered to have interrupted transmission after reporting zero new indigenous child cases for five consecutive years.

The NLEP's programme objectives include zero disability among new child cases and a national G2D rate of less than one case per million population. The roadmap projects 1,000 child cases and a G2D rate of 0.5 per million for 2026-27.

Epidemiologic question

The World Health Organisation (WHO) considers new cases among children below 15 years an indicator of recent transmission, while G2D among newly



The Health Ministry has identified high-priority States and districts where the burden remains concentrated. FILE PHOTO

detected patients indicates delayed diagnosis.

The WHO also says disabilities among newly detected child cases signal both delayed detection and ongoing transmission.

India recorded 63 children with G2D in 2019-20, followed by 35 in 2020-21, 41 in 2021-22, 55 in 2022-23 and 45 in 2023-24. The continued detection of children with G2D contrasts with the NLEP's objective of zero disability among new child cases.

The latest numbers therefore raise a fundamental epidemiological question: if India is working to interrupt transmission by 2027, why are children still developing leprosy, and why are some reaching diagnosis only after visible disability has appeared?

India detected 91,783 new leprosy cases in 2025-26, according to the Union Health Ministry. The prevalence rate was 0.56 per 10,000 population, and

1,945 patients had Grade-2 disability at diagnosis, accounting for 2.12% of all newly detected cases. The national G2D rate was 1.34 per million, above the NLEP's target of less than one case per million.

Global hubs

According to the WHO's latest global update, India reported the world's largest number of newly detected leprosy cases in 2025, with 91,783 cases, followed by Brazil with 22,901 and Indonesia with 16,292. Together, the three countries accounted for 78.3% of all new cases reported globally. The WHO notes that, although the update is for 2025, India reported data for April 2025 to March 2026.

India also reported the world's largest number of new child leprosy cases in the WHO's 2025 global update, with 3,832 cases.

The WHO figures and the NLEP figures refer to

the same reporting period for India – April 2025 to March 2026 – although the WHO presents India's data in its 2025 global table. The WHO table records 3,832 child cases and 37 child cases with G2D for India.

Hard-to-reach areas

The Health Ministry identifies high-endemic and hard-to-reach areas as priorities for intensified case detection. The NLEP emphasises active case detection, household contact surveys and focused campaigns, along with special plans for hard-to-reach areas. The programme also identifies stigma and discrimination as continuing concerns.

Leprosy, or Hansen's disease, is a chronic bacterial infection caused mainly by *Mycobacterium leprae*. It primarily affects the skin and peripheral nerves. Transmission occurs mainly through prolonged, close contact with an untreated person. The disease is curable with multidrug therapy.

The Health Ministry has identified high-priority States and districts where the burden remains concentrated. Twenty-three districts in Chhattisgarh, 21 in Jharkhand, 18 each in Maharashtra and Odisha, and 10 in Madhya Pradesh had a prevalence rate above one case per 10,000 population.

Rising Child Leprosy Cases Challenge India's 2027 Goal

बच्चों में कुष्ठ रोग के बढ़ते मामले – 2027 तक संक्रमण रोकने के लक्ष्य पर सवाल



NLEP report 2025-26
NLEP रिपोर्ट

1 Child cases बच्चों के मामले



3,832

New child
cases 2025-26
नए मामले

2,000

NLEP target
लक्ष्य

+91.6%

Above target
लक्ष्य से अधिक

37

Children with
Grade-2
disability
विकलांगता

2 India overall | कुल स्थिति



► **91,783** new cases –
world's highest
विश्व में सर्वाधिक

► Then **Brazil (22,901)** &
Indonesia (16,292)
फिर ब्राज़ील, इंडोनेशिया

► Three together = **78.3%**
of global cases
विश्व के 78.3%

3 What it signals | संकेत



► Child cases = **ongoing
transmission** (WHO)
संक्रमण जारी

► Disability at diagnosis =
late detection
देर से पहचान

► Goal: stop transmission in
districts by **2027**
2027 लक्ष्य

Child Leprosy Cases Rise — in depth (1/2)

बच्चों में कुष्ठ — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Know the disease
रोग को जानें



- ▶ Caused by bacterium **Mycobacterium leprae**
जीवाणु से होता है
- ▶ Affects **skin, nerves**, eyes, nose
त्वचा व तंत्रिकाएँ
- ▶ Long incubation (~5 years); not highly contagious
लंबा ऊष्मायन काल
- ▶ **Fully curable** with **MDT** (free)
MDT से इलाज

5

Key terms | प्रमुख शब्द



Term शब्द	Meaning अर्थ
G2D	Grade-2 (visible) disability दृश्य विकलांगता
Prevalence	Cases per 10,000 people प्रति 10,000
Elimination	<1 case per 10,000 1 से कम
NLEP	National Leprosy Eradication Programme

6

India's numbers
भारत के आँकड़े



0.56

Prevalence per
10,000
व्याप्ति

1.34

G2D per million
प्रति 10 लाख

2005

National
elimination
reached
उन्मूलन

1,945

Patients with
G2D
रोगी

Child Leprosy Cases Rise — in depth (2/2)

बच्चों में कुष्ठ — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Path to zero leprosy | शून्य कुष्ठ की राह



Active search
खोज

House-to-house
घर-घर



Early MDT
शीघ्र इलाज

Before disability
विकलांगता से पहले



**Contacts
protected**
संपर्क

Preventive drug
निवारक दवा



**Zero
transmission**
शून्य संक्रमण

By 2027
2027 तक

8

Did you know?
क्या आप जानते हैं?



► **30 January** – Anti-Leprosy Day (Gandhi's death anniversary)

कुष्ठ विरोधी दिवस

► Also called **Hansen's disease**

हैन्सेन रोग

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Page 13 • Sport

पृष्ठ 13 • खेल

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

1 Hockey double & Kumkum gold | हॉकी व कुमकुम

2 Aman & Pranavi golds | अमन व प्रणवी



Asian Games: Grand Finish

एशियाई खेल



Doing the country proud: Kumkum kept her cool in a shoot-off to bring home the first individual gold in women's event.

Kumkum scripts a historic triumph

Uthra Ganesan
NAGOA

A 17-year-old single-handedly broke the Korean hegemony and set a new benchmark for Indian recurve archery going far, far, far. On Saturday, Kumkum Gupta kept hitting the target for India's first-ever individual gold in the event at the Asian Games.

Vip against Tokyo Olympics gold medalist and reigning World champion Kang Chae-young in the quarterfinals, Kumkum took the first set 29-28 before losing the second 27-28. The scoreline was reversed in the next set and with both scoring 29 each in the fourth set, Kumkum kept the lead 3-5 going into the decider.

Kumkum needed a 10 on her final shot to get one point for a tied set and ensure the game didn't go in to a shoot-off. She duly delivered, winning 6-4.

Next up was China's

World championships silver medalist Zhu Jingyi. Kumkum completely dominated the last-four clash and won the match 6-2 in stems into the final.

But she wasn't done. There was one more to go, another Korean, another 20-year-old Oh Yejin.

Kumkum shot her first eight on her third arrow to lose the first set with a 27, then called a 29 to tie the second. A perfect 30 helped her take the third and go level 3-3. Another eight on her fifth arrow saw her trail 5-6 in the fourth set, making the fifth a must-win.

Three hits bang to the centre mean the onus was on Oh now to match. She got two nines plus a 10 and it was single-arrow shoot-off time.

Oh stumbled for an eight. Kumkum found the middle with a 10, and a shy smile was all there to mark the magnitude of her achievement.



Superheroes: India defended its hockey title and also punched its ticket to the LA Olympics by 1000th win.

India swamps Malaysia to complete a hockey gold double

Uthra Ganesan
GFI

The double was formally completed and the hockey men joined the women to book their Olympic ticket as India defended its Asian Games title here on Saturday, defeating Malaysia 5-1 in the final.

The match itself, however, was much closer than the scoreline would indicate.

India began well and got an early lead in the fifth minute when Harmanpreet Singh converted the team's second penalty corner.

Three minutes later, Jai Singh's free hit from just outside the circle saw Shello Silverius smash the ball past half-a-dozen players to level. Another three minutes later, Sunil was instrumental in saving three back-to-back PCs. India survived.

That first quarter was, in many ways, a microcosm of the entire match. Messy, chaotic with no clear win-

agued to absorb the relentless pressure from the Malaysian counterattacks.

Malaysia was not short on experience — the Saif brothers, Shri and Prashant, along with Shello and captain Maribus Jall are no spring chickens. It was, however, short on players with big-match exposure and big-game temperament.

Harvik Singh continues to be the engine powering this Indian team and with Manpreet and Vivek Singh Prasad, was largely responsible for India scraping far possession, both of the half and the full. A 23rd minute PC from Jagraj Singh put India ahead at half time.

Mandeep's deflection of a Harmanpreet flick on India's seventh PC earned the team a penalty stroke, Harvik making no mistake in slamming the ball; 3-1 to India with 18 minutes left on the clock. Six consecutive PCs in the 53rd minute

53th minute saw India finally decide to experiment — and used a three-man routine. Harvik to push, Manpreet to stop and Harmanpreet to flick. It worked, 5-1.

The final goal also, in its own way, encapsulated India's entire campaign — things falling into place, going the team's way even when they weren't expected to.

It wasn't a flawless tournament for the stars but it did highlight the golf in Asian teams, even an Indian team at least as optimistic as being miles ahead of the rest. This is the first time both Indian teams have been crowned Games champions simultaneously and also the first time the Indian men have managed to defend their title.

Hockey's place in India's medal haul has always been special. It was only appropriate, then, that the men not only won the continental final medal but also helped India leapfrog into

Antim, who had also won bronze at Hangzhou, could not emulate Aman as she suffered a 1-9 defeat against 2024 World champion Kiyooka in the final. The Japanese did not allow Antim a single solid attacking move.

Deepak Punia added a bronze in the men's 97kg category, beating Mongolia's Ganikhuyag Ganbaatar 2-1.

Final hurdles: Kiyooka proved a tough nut to crack for Antim.

Aman adds golden sheen to Indian wrestlers' stacked trophy cabinet

Press Trust of India
NAGOA

Aman Sehrawat upgraded his Asian Games bronze to gold while Antim Panghal's bid to become only the second Indian woman wrestler to win the continental title ended in disappointment after being outclassed by Japan's Moe Kiyooka here on Saturday.

India signed off with six medals — two gold, two silver and two bronze — in one of the best shows in the tournament, especially after missing out on top-of-the-podium place in 2023.

Aman, who had won bronze at the 2023 Hangzhou Games, held his nerve to beat North Korea's reigning World champion Chong Song Han 11-7 in the men's 57kg final.

This was India's second wrestling gold after Sujet Kalkal's sensational title win on Friday. India has won two gold at Asian Games after the 2018 Jakarta Games when Bajrang Punia and Vinesh Phogat had triumphed in their respective events.



Deepak won bronze in the men's 97kg category. GETTY IMAGES



Giant-killer: Aman kept the Indian flag flying high after beating reigning World champion Han in the 57kg summit clash. REUTERS



Final hurdles: Kiyooka proved a tough nut to crack for Antim. GETTY IMAGES

THE INDIA SHOW

A look at some Indian performances on Saturday:

Archery: Recurve individual: Women's final: Kumkum bt Yejin (Kor); Men's bronze medal match: Neeraj bt Dhruv.

Cricket: Men (Final): bt Pakistan by 10 runs.

Golf: Fourth and final round: Individual: Women: Pranavi (Ind), Aditi (JPN), Diksha (T23); Team: Silver; Men: Veer and Sagark (T6), Yuvraj (T24); Team: Silver.

Hockey: Men (Final): bt Malaysia 5-1.

Volleyball: Men (classification match 5th-6th): lost to Thailand 2-3.

Wrestling: Men's freestyle: 57kg (Final): Aman bt Han (PRK); 57kg (bronze medal match): Deepak bt Ganbaatar (MGL); 74kg (bronze medal match): Sagar lost to Kajapanov (KAZ); Women: 53kg (Final): Antim lost to Kiyooka (JPN); 57kg (1/4 final): Manisha lost to Fujisami (JPN).

Medals table

Country	G	S	B	T
1 China	109	89	88	341
2 Japan	83	95	91	299
3 South Korea	86	45	88	330
4 India	21	27	37	85
5 Uzbekistan	21	25	24	70

mer on the bench, both teams creating chances to score and wasting them, as much as due to their own profligacy as the opposition's defending.

There were errors from both sides but India man-

went waste, only for Anand Lakra, at the far post, to deflect Sukheer's reverse swing after being put through by Abhishek in a minute later.

The match was as good as over. Another PC in the

to look at position on the medal table by virtue of its 21st and last gold.

The result: Final: India 5 (Harmanpreet 11 pc, 57 pc, Jagraj 23 pc, Harvik 42 pc, Shlohanand 54) bt Malaysia 1 (Shello Silverius 14).

Pranavi achieves a first with gold, India wins team silver

Press Trust of India
NAGOA

Pranavi Urs on Saturday became the first Indian woman golfer to win a gold medal at the Asian Games, overcoming the fatigue of a sleepless night to maintain a slender one-stroke lead that also helped the country bag the team silver.

Her stunning performance ensured India had its best show at the event in 44 years. The 23-year-old sent in three birdies to recover from a triple bogey on the third hole, which had wiped away her three-shot overnight lead.

With a final-round score of par 70, she ended with a total of 15-under 265. Pranavi was also a crucial factor in fetching India the team silver, with the other members being Aditi Ashok (67 in the final round) and Diksha Dagar (77).



Memorable campaign: Pranavi recovered from a triple bogey to take the top prize. REUTERS



Double the joy: Diksha, Pranavi and Aditi. REUTERS

Hockey Gold Double, Kumkum, Aman & Pranavi Strike Gold

हॉकी में स्वर्ण दोहरा, कुमकुम, अमन और प्रणवी को स्वर्ण – भारत चौथे स्थान पर



India: 21 gold, 85 medals
21 स्वर्ण, 85 पदक

1 Men's hockey | पुरुष हॉकी



- ▶ Beat Malaysia 5-1; Harmanpreet 2 goals
मलेशिया को 5-1
- ▶ First time both teams won gold together
दोनों टीमों एक साथ स्वर्ण
- ▶ First time men defended the title; LA 2028 spot
खिताब बचाया

2 Firsts | पहली बार



- ▶ Kumkum Mohod (17) – first individual recurve gold
कुमकुम – पहला व्यक्तिगत स्वर्ण
- ▶ Pranavi Urs – first Indian woman golfer with gold
प्रणवी – पहली महिला गोल्फ़ स्वर्ण
- ▶ Golf women's team silver
टीम रजत

3 Wrestling | कुश्ती



- ▶ Aman Sehrawat – gold (57 kg), beat world champ Han
अमन को स्वर्ण
- ▶ Antim Panghal – silver; Deepak Punia – bronze
अंतिम रजत, दीपक कांस्य
- ▶ Wrestling: 2 gold, 2 silver, 2 bronze
6 पदक

Asian Games: Grand Finish — in depth (1/2)

एशियाई खेल — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Final medal tally अंतिम पदक तालिका



Country देश	Gold स्वर्ण
1. China चीन	169
2. Japan जापान	83
3. South Korea द. कोरिया	39
4. India भारत	21 (27 S, 37 B = 85)

5 Cricket gold क्रिकेट स्वर्ण



- ▶ Men's team beat **Pakistan by 19 runs** in final
फ़ाइनल में पाकिस्तान को हराया
- ▶ **Abhishek Sharma & Tilak Varma** starred
अभिषेक व तिलक
- ▶ India **retained** the cricket gold
स्वर्ण बरकरार

6 Compare: Hangzhou 2023 2023 से तुलना



28

Golds 2023
स्वर्ण 2023

107

Medals 2023
पदक 2023

21

Golds 2026
स्वर्ण 2026

85

Medals 2026
पदक 2026

Asian Games: Grand Finish — in depth (2/2)

एशियाई खेल — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Asian Games 2026 at a glance | एक नज़र



20th edition
20वाँ

Aichi-Nagoya,
Japan
जापान



Hockey double
दोहरा स्वर्ण

Men + women
पुरुष + महिला



Archery
history
तीरंदाज़ी

Recurve golds
रिकर्व



India 4th
चौथा स्थान

21 gold
21 स्वर्ण

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



- ▶ Next Asian Games:
2030, Doha (Qatar)
अगले खेल **दोहा 2030**
- ▶ India hosted the **1st Asian Games (1951)** in
New Delhi
पहले खेल **नई दिल्ली**

IN BRIEF



Tuskier uses cleared passage to move to national park
In a positive sign, a tiger named Tuskier, who had been in a cage for months, was released into the wild in the Tadri National Park, Kerala. The tiger had been in a cage for months, and its release was a significant step towards its rehabilitation.

Rapunzel syndrome: High hair mass found in girl's stomach

A rare case of Rapunzel syndrome, a condition characterized by extremely long hair that forms a mass in the stomach, was diagnosed in a young girl. The girl's hair had grown to a length of several feet and was found during a medical examination.

Fashion photographer held in Kerala with drugs and cash

A fashion photographer was arrested in Kerala on charges of carrying drugs and cash. The arrest was made by the police during a routine check at a local airport.

AP files plea in SC against court order on BC quota in local polls

The Andhra Pradesh government has filed a plea in the Supreme Court against a court order regarding the reservation of seats for Backward Classes (BC) in local body elections. The government claims that the order is unconstitutional.

Support group



Children in a support group for children with disabilities in Andhra Pradesh.

Councillor's threat to resign puts BJP in a fix in Keralam

BJP-led alliance is in power in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation with deputy mayor Sivakrishnan reportedly set for resignation later. Mayor says the only option was personal intervention.

The Hindu news
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
For the BJP-led alliance in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation, a councillor's threat to resign has put the party in a difficult position. The councillor, who is a member of the BJP, has threatened to resign from the corporation. The party is now trying to find a way to handle the situation.



BJP councillor, the BJP-led alliance in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation.

The BJP-led alliance in Thiruvananthapuram Corporation is now in a difficult position. The councillor's threat to resign has put the party in a difficult position. The party is now trying to find a way to handle the situation.

Telangana Cantonment firearms theft investigation indicates role of insiders

Investigation into the theft of firearms from the Telangana Cantonment indicates that insiders may have been involved. The police are now trying to identify the people who were involved in the theft.

T.N. granite baron booked in one more POCO case

The Hindu news
CHENNAI
A prominent granite baron in Tamil Nadu has been booked in a new case related to the POCO (Public Order Control Organisation) investigation.

The granite baron, who is a prominent figure in the industry, has been booked in a new case related to the POCO investigation. The police are now trying to identify the people who were involved in the case.

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Why slap FIRs for filing Form-7, BJP Karnataka unit asks police

The BJP Karnataka unit has asked the police to stop filing FIRs against people who file Form-7. The unit claims that the FIRs are being filed against people who are simply exercising their right to file a return.

BJP Karnataka unit asks police to stop filing FIRs against people who file Form-7.

Telangana to set up online safety scheme for children, says CM

The Government of Telangana has announced that it will set up an online safety scheme for children. The scheme is aimed at protecting children from online threats and ensuring their safety.

First, 3D-printed houses to take shape in Andhra Pradesh under Central scheme

The first 3D-printed houses are being built in Andhra Pradesh under a Central scheme. The houses are being built using 3D printing technology, which is a new and innovative way of building houses.



3D-printed house structure being built in Andhra Pradesh.

Page 2 • States

पृष्ठ 2 • राज्य

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

1 3D-printed houses in A.P. | 3D-प्रिंटेड घर

3D-Printed Rural Houses

3D-प्रिंटेड घर

In a first, 3D-printed houses to take shape in Andhra Pradesh under Central scheme

V. Kamalakara Rao
VISAKHAPATNAM

October 4 will mark a defining milestone in India's infrastructure journey as Andhra Pradesh breaks new ground with a national-level pilot project to construct rural homes using 3D Concrete Printing (3DCP) under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) scheme.

The initiative will start with 100 housing units proposed in Burripalem of Guntur district and 77 units in Pothuru. The project has an outlay of ₹13.93 crore (excluding taxes), with the Union Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) contributing ₹9.44



Going hi-tech: 3D concrete printing replaces traditional masonry and sequential manual labour with a computer-controlled system.

crore and the State government ₹4.49 crore.

Speaking to *The Hindu* on the integration of this cutting-edge approach, P. Veerabhadra Rao, Professor of Practice in the Department of Civil Engineer-

ing at GVP College of Engineering, Visakhapatnam, highlighted how shifting toward automation could redefine national habitat development.

Prof. Rao and his research team have conduct-

ed extensive research on these 3DCP models.

How does it work?

Construction-scale additive manufacturing – commonly called 3D Concrete Printing – replaces traditional masonry and manual labour with a computer-controlled system. A robotic printer directly translates a digital Building Information Modelling (BIM) design into a physical structure by extruding specially formulated cementitious materials through a nozzle in successive horizontal layers.

The process relies heavily on materials science and automation to ensure the wet mix maintains precise

extrudability and buildability, and sets rapidly without collapsing under its own weight.

"Landmarks such as Dubai's multi-storey printing feats, ICON's advanced Vulcan printers in Texas, and Japan's seismically compliant structures in Miyagi Prefecture have steadily pushed the technology from experimental phases into heavily regulated commercial environments. Dubai, in particular, has emerged as one of the world's prominent hubs for... construction 3D printing; Dubai Municipality constructed a two-storey, 640-sq. m building using 3D printing technology in 2021," Prof. Rao said.

resh Nambath Chandrasekar (Responsible for selection of news under the PRP Act).

ISSN 0971-751X

A IN-X

In a First, 3D-Printed Houses Under PMAY-Gramin in A.P.

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना-ग्रामीण के तहत आंध्र प्रदेश में पहली बार 3D-प्रिंटेड घर



Pilot from 4 Oct
4 अक्टूबर से

1 The pilot | पायलट परियोजना

- ▶ **100 houses** at **Burripalem** (Guntur)
बुर्रिपालेम में **100** घर
- ▶ **77 houses** at **Pothuru**
पोथुरु में **77**
- ▶ First national-level **3D concrete printing** rural housing
राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पहला

2 Funding | वित्त

₹13.93 cr

Total
outlay
कुल

₹9.44 cr

Centre
(MoRD)
केंद्र

₹4.49 cr

State
राज्य

3 How it works कैसे काम करता है

- ▶ Robot prints from a **BIM** digital design
डिजिटल डिज़ाइन से
- ▶ Special cement mix pushed through a **nozzle, layer by layer**
परत-दर-परत
- ▶ Replaces bricks & **manual masonry**
ईंट-गारे की जगह

3D-Printed Rural Houses — in depth (1/2)

3D-प्रिंटेड घर — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

PMAY-Gramin
प्रधानमंत्री आवास-ग्रामीण



- ▶ Launched **20 Nov 2016**;
earlier **Indira Awas Yojana (1985)**
पहले **इंदिरा आवास योजना**
- ▶ Ministry of **Rural Development**
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
- ▶ Aid: **₹1.2 lakh** (plains), **₹1.3 lakh** (hilly)
सहायता राशि
- ▶ Beneficiaries chosen via **SECC 2011 / Awaas+**
SECC से चयन

5

Benefits | लाभ



- ▶ **Faster** – walls in days
तेज़ निर्माण
- ▶ **Less waste & labour cost**
कम बर्बादी
- ▶ Design flexibility; strong structures
लचीला डिज़ाइन

6

Challenges | चुनौतियाँ



- ▶ **Costly printers & special materials**
महँगी मशीनें
- ▶ Need **skilled operators**
कुशल कर्मी
- ▶ Building codes still evolving
मानक अभी विकसित हो रहे

3D-Printed Rural Houses — in depth (2/2)

3D-प्रिंटेड घर — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 From design to home | डिज़ाइन से घर तक



BIM design
डिज़ाइन

Digital model
डिजिटल



3D printer
प्रिंटर

Robotic arm
रोबोट



Layers
परतें

Concrete mix
कंक्रीट



House
घर

Faster, cheaper
तेज़, सस्ता

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► India's first 3D-printed **post office**: Bengaluru (2023)

पहला 3D डाकघर

► Dubai built a **2-storey 3D-printed** building (2021)

दुबई का 3D भवन

After great apes, scientists find African elephants self-medicate too

Wild animals have long been known to use natural substances to treat ailments, but now scientists have found that African elephants do so too. In a study published in the journal *Science*, researchers found that elephants use a specific type of mud to treat their skin and other ailments. The study was conducted by a team of scientists from the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge. The researchers found that elephants use a specific type of mud that contains a high concentration of silica, which is known to have antiseptic properties. They also found that elephants use this mud to treat their skin and other ailments, such as sunburns and insect bites. The researchers believe that this is the first time that elephants have been found to self-medicate with natural substances.

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SNAPSHOTS



Breaking up forests is just as bad for global warming

How forests are cleared can affect local temperatures as much as the forest itself, a new study has found. Using satellite data, researchers found that in tropical and subtropical areas, clearing a continuous forest has a much larger impact on local temperatures than clearing a fragmented forest. The study suggests that when clearing a forest, it is important to consider the impact on local temperatures, as well as the loss of biodiversity and other ecosystem services.



Radio jets from colossal black holes light up gas clouds

Astronomers have discovered that large black holes affect the gas clouds around them in a way that is not fully understood. Using radio waves, researchers found that the gas clouds around black holes are being heated and ionized by the radiation from the black holes. This process is known as "radio jet heating" and it is thought to be a major source of energy for the gas clouds. The study suggests that the gas clouds around black holes are being heated and ionized by the radiation from the black holes, which is then being emitted as radio waves.



Flying butterflies use wing patterns to confuse predators

The striking wing patterns of butterflies may be a visual defense. By creating high-speed motion of their wings, butterflies can confuse predators. Researchers found that butterflies use their wing patterns to create a "motion blur" effect, which makes it difficult for predators to track their movements. This is done by creating a series of high-speed movements that are too fast for the predator's eyes to follow. The study suggests that the wing patterns of butterflies are a visual defense mechanism that helps them to avoid predators.



Question Corner

Stumbling around

Why do we stumble when we walk? The answer may be simpler than you think. Researchers found that when we walk, our brains are constantly processing information about our surroundings. This information is used to adjust our gait and keep us balanced. When we stumble, it is because our brains are not processing the information correctly. The study suggests that the reason we stumble is because our brains are not processing the information correctly, which leads to a loss of balance.

India's river interlinks may create invasive species 'highways'

Large Ganga basin basin (LGB) river interlinking project could become a major source of invasive species for the Mahanadi river basin, a study has found. The study was conducted by a team of scientists from the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge. The researchers found that the LGB project could create a "highway" for invasive species to spread from the Ganga basin to the Mahanadi basin. This is because the project involves creating a series of canals and dams that would allow water to flow from the Ganga basin to the Mahanadi basin. The researchers believe that this could lead to the spread of invasive species, which could have a major impact on the local ecosystem.

Shocking News

The shocking news is that the LGB project could create a "highway" for invasive species to spread from the Ganga basin to the Mahanadi basin. This is because the project involves creating a series of canals and dams that would allow water to flow from the Ganga basin to the Mahanadi basin. The researchers believe that this could lead to the spread of invasive species, which could have a major impact on the local ecosystem.



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पृष्ठ 10 • विज्ञान

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

1 Ig Nobel Prizes 2026 | इग नोबेल पुरस्कार

1 Nobel Prizes awarded to serious work in amusing areas

Just as the Nobel Prizes are awarded to serious work in science and the arts, so are the Ig Nobel Prizes. These prizes are awarded to people who have done something amusing or entertaining. The prizes are named after Dr. Ig Nobel, a fictional character who is known for his sense of humor. The prizes are awarded in seven categories: Chemistry, Literature, Medicine, Physics, Peace, Science, and Technology. The prizes are awarded by a committee of scientists and scholars. The prizes are awarded to people who have done something amusing or entertaining, but who have also made a contribution to science or the arts. The prizes are awarded to people who have done something amusing or entertaining, but who have also made a contribution to science or the arts.



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Ig Nobel Prizes 2026

इग नोबेल 2026

Ig Nobel Prizes awarded to serious work in amusing areas



**SPEAKING OF
SCIENCE**

D. Balasubramanian

On September 3, a dozen people from various countries were declared to be the recipients of the Ig Nobel Prizes for 2026. Some readers may wonder what an Ig Nobel Prize is. The Ig Nobel Prizes are a light-hearted parody of the actual Nobel Prizes. They were instituted in 1991 by Marc Abraham, editor of *The Journal of Irreproducible Research*.

For example, last year, a group from Nigeria worked on how lizards like to eat pizza, and another group was feted for showing that when a lactating mother eats garlic, the baby drinks more milk.

Just as the Nobel Prizes are awarded in various fields of science and the arts, so are the Ig Nobel Prizes. (This column also wrote about the 2025 Ig Nobel Prizes on October 4, 2025.) But while the Nobel Prizes' categories are fixed, those of the Ig Nobel Prizes change year after year.

For example, this year, the Ig Nobel Prize in biomechanics was awarded to Matilda Brindle and colleagues of Florida State University, who showed how the practice of mouth-to-mouth transfer of food in birds, gorillas, and large apes evolved into lip-to-lip kissing in modern-day humans.

The prize for economics went to psychologist Paul Piff and his colleagues from the University of California, Irvine for their study of how upper-class people



Finding that blowing the nose inappropriately could lead to a sinus infection won the 2026 Ig Nobel Prize for medicine. GETTY IMAGES

are likely to be arrogant, cutting off other vehicles and pedestrians in traffic jams. We see examples of such arrogant behaviour in upper-class people in India as well.

The prize for medicine was awarded posthumously to Tokuji Unno, a physiologist from Japan who studied the aerodynamics of blowing the nose: he showed that doing so inappropriately could lead to a

sinus infection as well as that a big and long nose blow prevents upper and lower respiratory tract diseases. The prize was accepted on his behalf by his colleague Miki Takahara.

The prize in biology went to João Miguel Alves-Nunes and colleagues in São Paulo, Brazil, who studied factors such as body temperature, ambient temperature, time of day, and interaction with humans

that cause snakes to bite people. They learnt that upon physical contact, smaller snakes bite humans more often and that newborn female snakes are particularly prone to biting when provoked.

The olfaction prize went to Ilona Croy and colleagues from the University of Jena in Germany. They studied 235 nursing mothers and found that babies smell wonderful to their parents but less so as they grow up.

The peace prize has been awarded to social psychologists from several universities in the U.S. who studied why people become friends.

After studying over a thousand people from the U.S. and India, they came to particular conclusions about how people prefer their friends and their attitudes towards their

'enemies'.

The Wan Der Heiden laboratory at the University of Zurich won the soil science prize for asking hundreds of volunteers to bury their used underpants to study soil health.

Finally, the chemistry prize went to Sanchari Banerjee, Nitish Satyanarayanan, and Jandhyam Srikanth from InStem Bengaluru, S. Ramaswamy of Purdue University, Leo Chavas of DECTRIS Japan, and Nathan Coussens of the Frederick National Laboratory for Cancer Research in the U.S. for finding that milk proteins from the *Diploptera punctata* cockroach have more energy content than cow milk. When the prize was announced, the three from the U.S. received their prize wearing cockroach hats!

dbala@lpei.org

Ig Nobel Prizes: Serious Work in Amusing Areas

इग नोबेल पुरस्कार 2026 – मज़ेदार विषयों पर गंभीर शोध; भारतीय वैज्ञानिक भी सम्मानित



“First laugh, then think”
“पहले हँसो, फिर सोचो”

1

What are Ig Nobels?
इग नोबेल क्या है?



- ▶ A **light-hearted parody** of the Nobel Prizes
नोबेल की हास्य-पैरोडी
- ▶ Started **1991** by **Marc Abrahams**
1991 में मार्क अब्राहम्स
- ▶ Editor of *Annals of Improbable Research*
संपादक

2

Indian winners
भारतीय विजेता



- ▶ **Chemistry**: Sanchari Banerjee, Nitish Satyanarayanan, Jandhyam Srikanth (**InStem, Bengaluru**)
रसायन – बेंगलुरु
- ▶ Found **cockroach milk** (*Diploptera punctata*) has more energy than **cow milk**
कॉकरोच दूध
- ▶ Winners received the prize wearing **cockroach hats!**
कॉकरोच टोपी पहनकर

3

Other 2026 prizes
अन्य पुरस्कार



- ▶ **Medicine**: blowing the nose wrongly → **sinus infection** (Tokuji Unno, Japan)
नाक साफ़ करना
- ▶ **Economics**: upper-class people more **arrogant in traffic**
अर्थशास्त्र
- ▶ **Soil science**: buried **underpants** to test soil health
मिट्टी विज्ञान

Ig Nobel Prizes 2026 — in depth (1/2)

इग नोबेल 2026 — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 More winners | और विजेता



Field क्षेत्र	Finding खोज
Biomechanics	Mouth-to-mouth feeding → kissing चुंबन का विकास
Biology	Why snakes bite people साँप क्यों काटते
Olfaction	Babies smell less sweet as they grow शिशु की गंध
Peace	Why people become friends मित्रता

5 Why it matters | महत्व



- Makes people **curious about science**
विज्ञान में रुचि
- Odd questions can lead to **useful results** (e.g. nutrition)
उपयोगी परिणाम
- Shows science is for **everyone**
विज्ञान सबके लिए

6 Ig Nobel vs Nobel | तुलना



	Nobel	Ig Nobel
Started शुरुआत	1901	1991
Given by द्वारा	Nobel Foundation (Sweden)	Improbable Research (US)
Fields क्षेत्र	Fixed 6	Change every year

Ig Nobel Prizes 2026 — in depth (2/2)

इग नोबेल 2026 — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Cockroach milk – the Indian research | भारतीय शोध



**Pacific beetle
cockroach**
काँकरोच

Gives live birth
जीवित जन्म



Milk crystals
दूध के क्रिस्टल

Fed to young
बच्चों को



**Structure
studied**
संरचना

Proteins, fats,
sugars
प्रोटीन



Super-food
सुपर फूड

> cow milk energy
अधिक ऊर्जा

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► Andre Geim won an **Ig Nobel (2000)** and a **Nobel (2010)**

दोनों पुरस्कार

► InStem = **Institute for
Stem Cell Science,**
Bengaluru (DBT)

इनस्टेम

पृष्ठ 1 • मुख पृष्ठ

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

1 Arrest powers under GST | GST में गिरफ्तारी शक्ति



GST Arrest Powers

GST गिरफ्तारी शक्ति

BID TO ADDRESS CONCERNS ON OVERREACH BY TAX AUTHORITIES

Arrest powers under GST regime likely to be removed

GST Council to discuss issue on Oct 7, Govt may bring amendment in Winter Session

Aanchal Magazine
New Delhi, October 3

MORE THAN nine years after its rollout in July 2017, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime is set to see a major overhaul — removal of arrest powers

In a bid to boost investor sentiment and allay concerns about overreach by tax authorities, the upcoming GST Council meeting, on October 7, will take up the proposal to decriminalise offences under the indirect tax regime. Two persons

aware of the development told *The Indian Express*.

The Centre and the states are learnt to have held several meetings over the last eight-nine months, including involvement at the top levels of the Union government, to reach a broad consensus on removal of the arrest provisions under GST, which were being seen as a major impediment

»CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

E.

EXPLAINED

Throwback to VAT

If the power to arrest is removed, the GST regime, in a way, will be similar to the Value Added Tax regime that existed before the rollout of the indirect tax regime in July 2017 and did not have any provisions for arrest.

Arrest Powers Under GST Likely to Be Removed

GST कानून से गिरफ्तारी के प्रावधान हटाने का प्रस्ताव – 7 अक्टूबर की परिषद बैठक में चर्चा



Decriminalisation
अपराधमुक्त करना

1

What is proposed |
प्रस्ताव



- ▶ Remove **power to arrest** under GST law
गिरफ्तारी का अधिकार हटाना
- ▶ GST Council to discuss on **7 October**
7 अक्टूबर बैठक
- ▶ Amendment may come in **Winter Session**
शीतकालीन सत्र

2

Why | क्यों



- ▶ Boost **investor sentiment** & ease of business
निवेशक विश्वास
- ▶ Concerns of **overreach** by tax officers
अधिकारियों की ज्यादाती
- ▶ Centre–States held talks for **8-9 months**
केंद्र-राज्य सहमति

3

Back to VAT model
VAT जैसा



- ▶ Old **VAT** regime had **no arrest provisions**
VAT में गिरफ्तारी नहीं थी
- ▶ GST would become similar after change
बदलाव के बाद समान

GST Arrest Powers — in depth (1/2)

GST गिरफ्तारी शक्ति — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Arrest under GST now
वर्तमान प्रावधान



- ▶ **Sec 132** CGST Act – offences & punishment
धारा 132
- ▶ **Sec 69** – power to arrest (Commissioner)
धारा 69 – गिरफ्तारी
- ▶ Mainly for tax evasion/fake ITC above **₹2 crore**
₹2 करोड़ से अधिक
- ▶ SC (**Radhika Agarwal, 2025**): arrests need safeguards
सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सुरक्षा उपाय

5

Decriminalisation drive
अपराधमुक्ति अभियान



- ▶ **Jan Vishwas Act 2023**
– 183 provisions decriminalised
जन विश्वास अधिनियम
- ▶ **Jan Vishwas 2.0** for more laws
जन विश्वास 2.0
- ▶ Civil **penalties** instead of jail
जेल की जगह जुर्माना

6

Concerns | चिंताएँ



- ▶ Fake-invoice **rackets** may feel safer
फर्जी बिल गिरोह
- ▶ Need strong **data analytics** to catch evasion
डेटा आधारित निगरानी

GST Arrest Powers — in depth (2/2)

GST गिरफ्तारी शक्ति — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How the change would happen | बदलाव की प्रक्रिया



GST Council
परिषद

7 Oct meeting
7 अक्टूबर



Recommendation
सिफारिश

Remove arrest
गिरफ्तारी हटे



Parliament
संसद

Amend CGST Act
संशोधन



States
राज्य

Amend SGST
Acts
राज्य संशोधन

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► GST came into force on
1 July 2017

1 जुलाई 2017

► GST Council: **Art 279A**,
chaired by **Union FM**

अनुच्छेद 279A

Fighter Jet Deal & IAF Needs

लड़ाकू विमान सौदा

Fighter jet deal likely by end of fiscal year: IAF chief

Saurabh Trivedi

NEW DELHI

India expects to finalise the much-awaited Multi-Role Fighter Aircraft (MRFA) deal by the end of the current financial year, provided the ongoing process progresses as planned, Air Chief Marshal A.P. Singh said on Saturday.

The proposed acquisition of 114 fighter aircraft is at the price negotiation stage, with discussions also under way on other critical

aspects of the programme. Once concluded, the deal would be the Indian Air Force's largest fighter aircraft acquisition.

In February, the government cleared the long-pending proposal to procure 114 Rafale fighter jets from France through a government-to-government framework. The proposal was part of India's efforts to augment the IAF's depleting fighter fleet and came nearly two decades after the requirement was first initiated.

Speaking at a press conference ahead of Air Force Day on October 8, Mr. Singh said the IAF could also look at acquiring another fighter platform if the Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft (AMCA) pro-

gramme encounters delays. "Russia has offered us Su-57 jets, but no decision has been made on it," he said.

The comments come against the backdrop of the IAF's declining fighter squadron strength and the long-term requirement to induct additional aircraft. The Air Chief Marshal said the force would require at least 36-40 fighter aircraft every year over the next few years.

He also underlined the need for India to develop and manufacture a fighter aircraft engine domestically, an area that has remained a major challenge for the country's aerospace industry.

CM

Fighter Jet Deal Likely by End of Fiscal Year: IAF Chief

114 लड़ाकू विमानों का सौदा इस वित्त वर्ष के अंत तक संभव; वायुसेना को हर वर्ष 36-40 विमान चाहिए



Air Force Day: 8 Oct
वायुसेना दिवस

1 MRFA deal | MRFA सौदा

- ▶ **114** Multi-Role Fighter Aircraft
114 लड़ाकू विमान
- ▶ **Rafale** from **France**,
govt-to-govt route
फ्रांस से राफ़ेल
- ▶ Now at **price**
negotiation; IAF's **largest**
fighter buy
सबसे बड़ी ख़रीद

2 The need | ज़रूरत

- ▶ IAF needs **36-40 fighters**
every year
हर वर्ष 36-40 विमान
- ▶ Squadrons well below **42**
sanctioned
स्काड्रन घटे
- ▶ Requirement first raised
nearly **2 decades ago**
20 वर्ष पुरानी माँग

3 Other options | अन्य विकल्प

- ▶ If **AMCA** is delayed,
another platform possible
AMCA में देरी पर विकल्प
- ▶ Russia has offered **Su-57**
– no decision
रूस का Su-57 प्रस्ताव
- ▶ Need for a **domestic jet**
engine
स्वदेशी इंजन

Fighter Jet Deal & IAF Needs — in depth (1/2)

लड़ाकू विमान सौदा — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Key aircraft | प्रमुख विमान

Aircraft विमान	Note विवरण
Rafale	French; 36 in service फ्रांसीसी
Tejas Mk1A	HAL, indigenous LCA स्वदेशी
AMCA	5th-gen stealth, ADA 5वीं पीढ़ी
Su-57	Russian 5th-gen रूसी

5 Engine gap | इंजन की कमी

- **Kaveri engine (GTRE)** faced delays
कावेरी इंजन
- Tejas uses US **GE F404/F414** engines
अमेरिकी इंजन
- Engine = biggest hurdle for **self-reliance**
आत्मनिर्भरता की चुनौती

6 IAF facts | वायुसेना तथ्य

- Founded **8 Oct 1932**
स्थापना 8 अक्टूबर 1932
- Chief: **Air Chief Marshal A.P. Singh**
प्रमुख: ए.पी. सिंह
- Motto: **“Nabhah Sparsham Deeptam”**
(from Gita)
आदर्श वाक्य

Fighter Jet Deal & IAF Needs — in depth (2/2)

लड़ाकू विमान सौदा — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Road to more fighters | अधिक विमानों की राह



Feb 2026

114 Rafale
cleared
मंजूरी



Now

Price talks
मूल्य वार्ता



By Mar 2027

Deal likely
सौदा संभव



Future

Tejas + AMCA
स्वदेशी

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► Rafale maker: **Dassault Aviation**

निर्माता **दसॉ**

► First Rafales reached **Ambala in July 2020**

अंबाला 2020

| 5 October 2026

आज के समसामयिक मुद्दे — The Hindu • Indian Express • Financial Express — 9 articles + exam
PYQs + MCQs + Myth Buster

1

Agnipath Review
अग्निपथ समीक्षा

2

**6th Positive
Indigenisation List**
स्वदेशीकरण सूची

3

Visa ≠ Right to Entry
वीज़ा व प्रवेश

4

France School Protests
फ्रांस में छात्र आंदोलन

5

Green Energy Corridor III
हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा-III

6

Next-Gen GST (GST 2.0)
नेक्स्ट-जेन GST

7

**Asian Games: Report
Card**
एशियाई खेल

8

Lung Cancer Screening
फेफड़ों का कैंसर

9

LPG Imports Shift to US
LPG आयात



'SUSPECTED SUBJECT'
Abducted man found dead in Manipur
PHOTO BY PAGE 9

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED Services 'review' Agnipath as tenure of first batch ends

PHOTO BY PAGE 9



FOCUS ON NEGOTIATIONS
No military solution to war, says Iran Minister
PHOTO BY PAGE 9

DISSENTING VOICES An appalling state of affairs Election Commission's conduct of SIR raises serious questions

EDITORIAL BY PAGE 9



TRUMPY CUP
Mukesh and Akash
bowl Roil to victory
PHOTO BY PAGE 17

INSIDE



Campaigning for by-elections ends in 3 States, I.C.T.

NEW DELHI The campaign for by-elections in five Assembly constituencies in West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh, as well as in one Lok Sabha constituency in Assam, ended at 5 p.m. on Sunday. Polling for these constituencies will take place on Tuesday, and the counting of votes is scheduled for Friday. **BY PAGE 9**

Sailor held for leaking data to Pakistan spy

CHANDIGARH The Coastal Command Officer (CCO) of the Indian Navy has arrested a 21-year-old sailor for allegedly leaking classified maritime information to a Pakistani intelligence operation through a social media honey trap. He joined the Indian Navy in 2012 and is now posted in the Eastern Fleet Command in Visakhapatnam. **BY PAGE 9**

Two pregnant women die in Bihar hospital

PATNA Two pregnant women died on Sunday in Bihar's Patna District Hospital allegedly due to a lack of care at district-level facilities. Family members accused the doctors of negligence and staged a protest. Tension rose after Minister Bhupendra Singh visited the hospital and condemned the management. A video of the incident went viral. **BY PAGE 9**

Merz announces aid for Ukraine during Kyiv visit

KYIV Austrian Chancellor Friedrich Merz announced a new aid package for Ukraine worth more than \$1.5 billion during a visit to Kyiv on Sunday, as Russia continued to attack the Ukrainian cities. About \$1.1 billion of the package is military aid, including long-range strike weapons, precision-guided missiles and anti-aircraft technology. **BY PAGE 10**

Bengal govt. will legislate against 'love, land, jihad'

KOLKATA West Bengal Chief Minister Anandiben Debbarth on Sunday said he would bring stringent laws against "love jihad", "land jihad", and religious terrorism after the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is implemented. "The UCC will be implemented soon," he said at an event marking the birth centenary of WB's first Chief Minister, the late Ajoy Ghosh. **BY PAGE 10**

Over 500 held amid stir against CEC in Delhi

Police clash with protesters trying to reach the heavily barricaded Jantar Mantar protest area

The BJP is using the CEC to 'take away our right to vote', Uddhav Thackeray says at rally in Mumbai

AISA's chief Neta Bose says we showed we are citizens despite abuse and 'arbitrary detention'

NEW DELHI

Protesters seeking the removal of Chief Election Officer (CEO) Gyanesh Kumar and the suspension of the special initiatives version 2002 of electoral rolls entered their third day on Sunday, with demonstrations continuing in New Delhi and Mumbai. The protests, which began on October 2, sparked leaders of Opposition parties, civil society activists and members of youth and student organisations.



'Police trying to stop it (the protest)'. Protesters in New Delhi were arrested as they tried to reach the Jantar Mantar protest area.

On Sunday, demonstrations took place in New Delhi between protesters, who were trying to reach Jantar Mantar, and the Delhi Police, who had heavily barricaded the area. The police stopped the march at Aurangabad and detained nearly 500 people. Mumbai, the headquarters of the Shiv Sena Party and Uddhav Thackeray's Maharashtra Sahitya Akademi, also saw protests.

Uddhav Thackeray led a march to the CEC's office, which he said was a "war zone" in the hands of the Shiv Sena Party and Uddhav Thackeray. He said that the ruling party was using the CEC to "take away the right to vote". "We can control the situation, but we cannot control the CEC," he said, adding that the removal of the CEC is a "war zone" in the hands of the Shiv Sena Party and Uddhav Thackeray. He said that the ruling party was using the CEC to "take away the right to vote".

Disfranchising people a violative act, says SC judge

NEW DELHI Supreme Court judge Justice Dhananjaya Kumar on Sunday said that the government's attempt to disenfranchise people is a violative act. He said that the government is using the CEC to "take away the right to vote". "We can control the situation, but we cannot control the CEC," he said, adding that the removal of the CEC is a "war zone" in the hands of the Shiv Sena Party and Uddhav Thackeray. He said that the ruling party was using the CEC to "take away the right to vote".

Karnataka BJP agent booked for Form 7 misuse

BANGALORE A BJP agent in Karnataka was booked for misuse of Form 7, a document used for voter registration. The agent was charged with providing false information to the CEC. He was arrested by the police and is currently in custody. The CEC has asked the agent to provide a statement regarding the misuse of Form 7.

Marchal march MNS chief Raj Thackeray called for electronic voting machines to be replaced with ballot papers

MUMBAI MNS chief Raj Thackeray called for electronic voting machines to be replaced with ballot papers. He said that the government is using the CEC to "take away the right to vote". "We can control the situation, but we cannot control the CEC," he said, adding that the removal of the CEC is a "war zone" in the hands of the Shiv Sena Party and Uddhav Thackeray. He said that the ruling party was using the CEC to "take away the right to vote".

Country regimen



They take part in a rally through a field of the Bengal's Tropic, on the outskirts of Bangalore, on Sunday.

Talking to both Kyiv, Moscow: Jaishankar

NEW DELHI

India is giving "beyond all weapons" on the Russia-Ukraine conflict, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar said on Sunday. He said that India is providing humanitarian aid to Ukraine and is also providing military aid to Ukraine. He said that India is also providing humanitarian aid to Russia and is also providing military aid to Russia. He said that India is also providing humanitarian aid to both Ukraine and Russia and is also providing military aid to both Ukraine and Russia.

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Keralam orders corruption investigation against CEC

K. J. JAYARAJ

Asad protests seeking the removal of Chief Election Officer (CEO) Gyanesh Kumar, the Congress-led United Democratic Front (UDF) government in Kerala has ordered a corruption investigation against him. The UDF has accused the CEC of misuse of power and has demanded his removal. The CEC has denied the allegations and has said that he is innocent.



Asad protests seeking the removal of Chief Election Officer (CEO) Gyanesh Kumar.

He said that India is providing humanitarian aid to Ukraine and is also providing military aid to Ukraine. He said that India is also providing humanitarian aid to Russia and is also providing military aid to Russia. He said that India is also providing humanitarian aid to both Ukraine and Russia and is also providing military aid to both Ukraine and Russia. He said that India is also providing humanitarian aid to both Ukraine and Russia and is also providing military aid to both Ukraine and Russia.

Agnipath Review

अग्निपथ समीक्षा

3 Services propose improvements to Agnipath scheme

Saurabh Trivedi
NEW DELHI

With the first batch of Agniveers set to complete their four-year tenure later this year, the Army, Navy, and Air Force have submitted recommendations to the Department of Military Affairs on ways to improve the implementation of the Agnipath scheme.

A senior Ministry of Defence official confirmed that the three Services had shared their suggestions based on their experience of implementing the scheme over the past four years. A report incorporating the recommendations has been sent to the competent authority for consideration.

This comes amid a renewed focus on the Agnipath scheme as the first batch of Agniveers, who enrolled in 2023, are scheduled to complete their contractual tenure this year.

Under the existing policy, up to 25% of each batch of Agniveers can be retained in the regular cadre based on organisational requirements and performance. Those retained go on to serve as regular armed services personnel, while the remaining 75% exit after four years.

The reassessment of the



The first batch of Agniveers are scheduled to complete their contractual tenure this year.

armed forces seek to balance the objective of maintaining a younger force with the need for operational experience and continuity.

Introduced in June 2022, the Agnipath scheme marked a major change in the armed forces' recruitment policy. Under the scheme, young men and women between 17.5 and 21 years of age are recruited as Agniveers for a four-year period, including six months of training.

At the end of the engagement, up to 25% can be selected for permanent enrolment, while the remaining personnel exit the services with a tax-free Seva Nidhi package, which is built through monthly contributions from the Agniveer and matched by the government. Those exiting after four years do not receive any pension or gratuity.

Services Propose Changes to Agnipath Scheme

पहले बैच का कार्यकाल पूरा होने से पहले तीनों सेनाओं ने अग्निपथ योजना में सुधार सुझाए



First batch exits 2026
पहला बैच

1 What happened | क्या हुआ



- ▶ Army, Navy, Air Force sent suggestions
तीनों सेनाओं के सुझाव
- ▶ To Department of Military Affairs (DMA)
सैन्य मामलों का विभाग
- ▶ Based on 4 years of experience
4 वर्ष के अनुभव पर

2 The scheme | योजना



June 2022

Launched
शुरुआत

17.5–21

Age (years)
आयु

4 years

Incl. 6 months training
अवधि

25%

Retained as regulars
नियमित

3 The debate | बहस



- ▶ Younger force vs experience & continuity
युवा सेना बनाम अनुभव
- ▶ 75% exit with Seva Nidhi – no pension or gratuity
पेंशन नहीं
- ▶ Retention share may be raised
प्रतिधारण बढ़ सकता है

Agnipath Review — in depth (1/2)

अग्निपथ समीक्षा — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Seva Nidhi | सेवा निधि



- ▶ **30%** of monthly pay saved by Agniveer
वेतन का **30%**
- ▶ **Equal matching** by the government
सरकार भी उतना ही
- ▶ **Tax-free** ~₹11.7 lakh at exit
कर-मुक्त राशि

5 Support after exit बाद में सहारा



- ▶ **10% reservation** in CAPFs & Assam Rifles (MHA)
CAPF में **10%** आरक्षण
- ▶ Age relaxation & **physical-test exemption**
आयु छूट
- ▶ Many States offer police quotas
राज्य पुलिस में कोटा

6 Why reforms? | सुधार क्यों



- ▶ Technical roles need **longer training**
तकनीकी भूमिकाएँ
- ▶ Keep **morale & cohesion**
मनोबल
- ▶ Attract **quality recruits**
बेहतर भर्ती

Agnipath Review — in depth (2/2)

अग्निपथ समीक्षा — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 An Agniveer's journey | अग्निवीर की यात्रा



Join
भर्ती

Age 17.5–21
आयु



Train
प्रशिक्षण

6 months
6 माह



Serve
सेवा

3.5 years
3.5 वर्ष



Exit / retain
बाहर / स्थायी

75% / 25%

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



- ▶ DMA is headed by the **Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)**
प्रमुख **CDS**
- ▶ Women can join as Agniveers in all 3 Services
महिलाएँ भी पात्र

6th Positive Indigenisation List

स्वदेशीकरण सूची

Govt. likely to release sixth Positive Indigenisation List in a few months

Saurabh Trivedi
NEW DELHI

The Defence Ministry has reviewed the much-awaited sixth Positive Indigenisation List (PIL), which is now in the final stages of consideration and is likely to be promulgated within the next few months, a senior official said.

The review meeting was recently held by the Department of Military Affairs (DMA), during which a presentation on the proposed list was made to officials associated with the indigenisation exercise. "A review of the sixth list has been done and finally, after three years, the sixth list is under consideration and is in the final stage for approval. The list primarily contains items for the Navy and the Army. It will be out within a couple of months," the official said.

The sixth list is expected



Such lists are aimed at restricting imports and mandating procurement of military equipment from domestic industry. PTI

to add another set of strategically important major Line Replaceable Units (LRUs), sub-systems, assemblies and other equipment that will have to be sourced from Indian industry after successful indigenisation.

The lists are aimed at providing a decisive impetus to the government's *Atmanirbhar Bharat* initiative in defence by

progressively restricting the import of specified military equipment and mandating procurement from domestic industry.

Five lists

The DMA has so far promulgated five PILs comprising 509 items between August 2020 and October 2023. More than half of these items have since been indigenised, accord-

ing to the government.

Of the 509, 191 items worth ₹3.40 lakh crore have been contracted, while Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) has been accorded for another 114 items worth ₹4.75 lakh crore. The remaining 204 items, valued at ₹5.41 lakh crore, are at various stages of development, according to official data.

The sixth PIL was expected to be released earlier but has remained under consideration as the Services and the Ministry examined the requirements and indigenisation potential of additional equipment.

The lists notified by the DMA are separate from those issued by the Department of Defence Production (DDP). While the DMA's five lists cover 509 major items, the DDP has promulgated six PILs covering 5,417 items.

Sixth Positive Indigenisation List Likely in a Few Months

रक्षा मंत्रालय जल्द छठी सकारात्मक स्वदेशीकरण सूची जारी करेगा – आयात पर रोक, देश में खरीद



Atmanirbhar Bharat
आत्मनिर्भर भारत

1

What is a PIL?
PIL क्या है



- Items that **cannot be imported** after a deadline
समय-सीमा के बाद **आयात बंद**
- Must be bought from **Indian industry**
देशी उद्योग से खरीद
- 6th list: mostly for **Navy & Army**
नौसेना व थलसेना

2

DMA lists so far | अब तक



5

Lists (2020–23)
सूचियाँ

509

Major items
वस्तुएँ

191

Contracted
(₹3.40 L cr)
अनुबंधित

114

AoN given
(₹4.75 L cr)
स्वीकृति

3

Two sets of lists
दो प्रकार की सूचियाँ



By द्वारा	Lists सूचियाँ
DMA	5 lists, 509 major items 509 बड़ी वस्तुएँ
DDP	6 lists, 5,417 items (parts) पुर्जे

6th Positive Indigenisation List — in depth (1/2)

स्वदेशीकरण सूची — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Key terms | प्रमुख शब्द

Term शब्द	Meaning अर्थ
LRU	Line Replaceable Unit बदली जाने वाली इकाई
AoN	Acceptance of Necessity आवश्यकता स्वीकृति
DDP	Dept of Defence Production रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग
DAP 2020	Defence Acquisition Procedure खरीद प्रक्रिया

5 Defence production रक्षा उत्पादन

- ▶ Record production of **₹1.5 lakh cr+ (FY25)**
रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन
- ▶ Defence exports **~₹23,600 cr (FY25)**
रक्षा निर्यात
- ▶ **Defence corridors: UP & Tamil Nadu**
रक्षा गलियारे

6 Why it matters | महत्व

- ▶ India was among top **arms importers**
बड़ा आयातक
- ▶ Supply security in **wartime**
युद्धकाल में सुरक्षा
- ▶ Jobs, MSMEs, technology
रोज़गार व तकनीक

6th Positive Indigenisation List — in depth (2/2)

स्वदेशीकरण सूची — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How a PIL works | PIL कैसे काम करती है



List notified
सूची

Item + deadline
समय-सीमा



Import stops
आयात बंद

After deadline
बाद में



Indian firms
देशी कंपनियाँ

Develop item
विकास



Contract
अनुबंध

Forces buy
सेना खरीदे

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► First PIL: **August 2020**
(101 items)

पहली सूची 2020

► DMA was created in
2020

DMA की स्थापना 2020

Text & Context

THE HINDU

NEWS IN NUMBERS

Mine-contaminated land acquired by India-backed project

1.98 lakh sq. m. nearly 100 per cent of the mine-contaminated land in Cambodia that has been acquired by India-backed project to develop the country's energy sector.

Myanmar nationals repatriated from Malaysia

1,500 Myanmar nationals repatriated from Malaysia after being stranded there for nearly a year.

'Mostly Chinese' workers arrested by Philippines

244 'Mostly Chinese' workers arrested by Philippines after being stranded there for nearly a year.

Sties in Delhi approved by the Ministry for EV charging infra

382 Sties in Delhi approved by the Ministry for EV charging infra.

Vote share of pro-Ukraine coalition which won Latvia polls

35 per cent, latest coalition which won Latvia polls.

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1 Does a visa guarantee entry into India?

Why was Turkmenistan's claim denied entry? What grounds did the court have in challenging the denial? What did the Government argue about a foreigner's right to enter? Why did the court reject the Article 14 argument? What does the Immigration and Passports Act, 2019 say? What have the Supreme Court's earlier rulings said?

STORY AT A GLANCE

The story in brief
The Delhi High Court has held that a passport is not a visa. It does not give a foreign national an automatic right to enter India.

India's Delhi High Court has held that a passport is not a visa. It does not give a foreign national an automatic right to enter India. The court rejected the Government's argument that a passport is a visa. It held that a passport is a document that allows a foreign national to travel to a foreign country. It does not give a foreign national an automatic right to enter India.

What was the case about?
The petitioner argued that he had a valid passport and was entitled to enter India. The respondent argued that he did not have a visa and was not entitled to enter India. The court held that a passport is not a visa. It does not give a foreign national an automatic right to enter India.

What is the court's order?
The court held that a passport is not a visa. It does not give a foreign national an automatic right to enter India. The court rejected the Government's argument that a passport is a visa.



who are permitted to enter India are not subject to the same rules as those who are not. The court held that a passport is not a visa. It does not give a foreign national an automatic right to enter India.

What did the court say?
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obtaining a visa and actually being admitted into the country. The court held that a passport is not a visa. It does not give a foreign national an automatic right to enter India.

However, immigration shall be allowed to enter into or stay in India if he is found to be a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin or a person of Indian descent or a person of Indian blood or a person of Indian race or a person of Indian religion or a person of Indian caste or a person of Indian tribe or a person of Indian community or a person of Indian nation.

THE GIST

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2 Why are students across France blocking schools?

When did the protest begin? How has the government responded to the protest?

STORY AT A GLANCE

The story in brief
A group of students in France have started blocking schools. They are protesting against the government's decision to allow the entry of refugees into the country.

When did the protest begin?
The protest began on October 4, 2026. It was led by a group of students in France who were protesting against the government's decision to allow the entry of refugees into the country.

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THE HINDU • 5 OCT 2026

Page 10 • Text & Context

पृष्ठ 10 • टेक्स्ट एंड कॉन्टेक्स्ट

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

1 Does a visa guarantee entry? | क्या वीज़ा प्रवेश की गारंटी है?

2 France school blockades | फ़्रांस में स्कूल नाकेबंदी

Visa ≠ Right to Entry

वीज़ा व प्रवेश

Does a visa guarantee entry into India?

Why was Turkmenistan citizen denied entry? What grounds did she cite in challenging the denial? What did the Centre argue about a foreigner's right to enter? Why did the court reject her Article 14 argument? What does the Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025 say? What have the Supreme Court's earlier rulings said?

EXPLAINER

Ritvi Lila M.

The story so far:

The Delhi High Court has held that possession of a valid visa does not give a foreign national an inherent or legally enforceable right to enter India.

Justice Amit Mahajan was hearing a petition filed by a Turkmenistan citizen who was stopped at the Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi despite holding a valid business visa. She had arrived in India on March 25 on the same flight as her husband, who was permitted to enter the country. But she had to return to Turkmenistan the same day.

The petitioner sought a written order explaining why she had been denied entry and also sought permission to enter India with her business visa. The court dismissed the petition on September 30, holding that there is no inherent or legally enforceable right of a foreign national to enter India.

What was the case about?

The petitioner argued that she had a valid passport and business visa issued by the Indian Embassy in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan.

She contended that she was denied entry without being given reasons, while her husband, who had travelled with her and held a visa of the same category, was allowed into India.

She therefore challenged the action on two grounds: first, that the authorities had not provided reasons for refusing her entry; and second, that allowing her husband to enter while denying her entry amounted to discriminatory treatment in violation of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.

The Centre, however, argued that a foreign national does not acquire an indefeasible right to enter India merely because a valid visa has been issued. According to the government, grant of a



GETTY IMAGES

visa and permission to enter India are two distinct matters and entry remains subject to the immigration law and the powers of the competent authorities.

The authorities also told the court that "adverse inputs" had been received concerning the petitioner and that the decision was taken in the interest of national security and public order. The court examined material placed by the government in a sealed cover.

The material referred to discrepancies in the petitioner's personal details, the absence of a business card or invitation letter, and the lack of details about the business or company with which she was associated. The court also noted her travel history on medical and business visas.

What did the court rule?

The court held that "there is no inherent or legally enforceable right of a foreign national to seek entry into India".

It noted that issuance of a visa, refusal of entry and immigration clearance are sovereign functions of the State, involving considerations such as national security, foreign policy and administrative discretion. The court drew a distinction between satisfying the requirements for

obtaining a visa and actually being admitted into the country. The court noted that "the statutory framework, therefore, does not treat the possession of a visa as creating an absolute and unconditional right of admission into India".

As for the Article 14 argument, the court said that the mere fact that the petitioner's husband was allowed to enter did not establish that the two were similarly situated in all respects. The authorities had stated that "adverse inputs" specifically concerned the petitioner.

Thus, the court held that since the petitioner could not establish infringement of a legally enforceable right, there was no basis for issuing a writ under Article 226. The petition was dismissed.

What is the law behind this?

The key legislation in the judgment is the Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025, which now governs the legal framework concerning foreigners in India.

Section 3 of the 2025 Act requires a foreigner seeking to enter India to possess a valid passport or travel document and a valid visa.

However, no foreigner shall be allowed to enter into or stay in India if he is found inadmissible to do so on account of a threat to national security, sovereignty and integrity of India, relations with a foreign State or public health or on such other grounds.

Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (now repealed) as well as Section 7 of the Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025 authorises the Central government to make provisions, either generally or with respect to all foreigners, for prohibiting, regulating or restricting the entry of foreigners into India or their departure therefrom or their presence or continued presence therein. The respondent authorities can therefore, or rather are entitled to, take into consideration all the relevant factors that may warrant scrutiny.

An examination by the Immigration Officer of the passport, travel document and visa of a foreigner at the stage of entry empowers the Immigration Officer to require such information as may be necessary and appropriate. The statutory framework, therefore, does not treat the possession of a visa as creating an absolute and unconditional right of admission into India.

The judgment majority relied on two Supreme Court decisions. In *Hans Muller of Nuremberg v Superintendent, Presidency Jail* (1958) the Supreme Court held that the Foreigners Act, 1946, gave the Central government broad discretion in relation to foreigners, including the power to expel them.

Later, in *Louis De Rendt v Union of India* (1990), the Supreme Court held that a foreigner's fundamental rights are confined to Article 21's protection of life and personal liberty. The right to reside and settle in India under Article 19(1)(e) is available only to citizens.

The court held that where the petitioner could not establish infringement of a legally enforceable right to enter India, there was no basis for issuing a writ directing the authorities to admit her.

THE GIST

➤ The Delhi High Court holds that a valid visa does not give a foreign national an inherent or legally enforceable right to enter India, and that entry remains subject to immigration laws and the powers of competent authorities.

➤ The court upholds the denial of entry to a Turkmenistan citizen despite her valid business visa, citing 'adverse inputs' concerning her and rejecting her claim that the decision was discriminatory because her husband was allowed to enter.

➤ The judgment relies on the Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025, and earlier Supreme Court rulings to hold that the State has broad powers over the entry and presence of foreigners in India.

Does a Visa Guarantee Entry into India?

दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट: वैध वीज़ा से विदेशी नागरिक को भारत में प्रवेश का अधिकार नहीं मिलता



Delhi HC, 30 Sept
दिल्ली HC

1 The case | मामला



- ▶ **Turkmenistan** citizen denied entry at **IGI Airport** (25 March)
तुर्कमेनिस्तान की नागरिक
- ▶ Had a valid **business visa**; husband was allowed in
वैध व्यापार वीज़ा
- ▶ Justice **Amit Mahajan** dismissed her petition
याचिका खारिज

2 Her arguments | उसके तर्क



- ▶ No **reasons** given for refusal
कारण नहीं बताए
- ▶ Letting husband in but not her = **discrimination**
भेदभाव
- ▶ Violation of **Articles 14 & 21**
अनुच्छेद 14 व 21

3 Court's ruling | फैसला



- ▶ Visa ≠ **legally enforceable right** to enter
प्रवेश का अधिकार नहीं
- ▶ Entry is a **sovereign function** – national security, foreign policy
संप्रभु कार्य
- ▶ “**Adverse inputs**” were shown in sealed cover
प्रतिकूल सूचना

Visa ≠ Right to Entry — in depth (1/2)

वीज़ा व प्रवेश — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 The law | कानून

- Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025

आप्रवासन व विदेशी अधिनियम 2025

- Replaced **Foreigners Act 1946**, Passport (Entry into India) Act 1920 & others

पुराने कानूनों की जगह

- **Sec 3**: valid passport & visa needed

धारा 3

- **Sec 7**: Centre can bar entry / regulate stay

धारा 7

5 Rights of foreigners विदेशियों के अधिकार

Right अधिकार	For foreigners? विदेशी?
Art 14 – Equality समानता	Yes हाँ
Art 21 – Life & liberty जीवन	Yes हाँ
Art 19(1)(e) – Reside & settle बसना	No – citizens only केवल नागरिक

6 Key SC cases | प्रमुख मामले

- **Hans Muller (1955)**:
Centre has wide power to expel foreigners
निष्कासन का अधिकार
- **Louis De Raedt (1991)**:
foreigners' rights limited to **Art 21**
केवल अनुच्छेद 21
- Right to settle – only for **citizens**
बसने का अधिकार नागरिकों को

Visa ≠ Right to Entry — in depth (2/2)

वीज़ा व प्रवेश — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 At the border | सीमा पर क्या होता है



Visa issued
वीज़ा

By embassy
दूतावास



Arrival
आगमन

Airport
हवाई अड्डा



Immigration
check
जाँच

Officer decides
अधिकारी



Entry / refusal
प्रवेश / इनकार

Sovereign call
संप्रभु निर्णय

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



- Citizenship is under **Part II (Art 5–11)**
नागरिकता **भाग II**
- Immigration is a **Union List** subject
संघ सूची

France School Protests

फ्रांस में छात्र आंदोलन

Why are students across France blockading schools?

When did the protest begin? How has the government responded to the protest?

Nivedita S.

The story so far:

Across France, teenagers have been using trash cans and furniture to stage blockades (*blocus* in French) at the entrances of lycées or high schools in protest over poor conditions in schools. Over 5,000 people, mostly students, have been detained so far, including 1,949 people on October 1 alone.

When did the protest begin?

In mid-September, small protests began in lycées in the suburbs of Paris and spread rapidly across the country after word spread on social media. Lycées are upper secondary schools attended by students from the ages of 15 to 18. Out of the 3,700 lycées in the country, 1,027 have been affected, according to a release by the Interior Ministry. University students have also joined the protests, with blockades staged across 30 campuses.

The protests gained momentum and coincided with the larger public workers' protests over the planned budget cuts by the Emmanuel Macron government before the next year's presidential election. *AFP* reported that in the draft 2027 budget Bill, the government has planned to cut expenditure by €43 billion to reduce the deficit to 5%. Teachers, particularly from primary schools, and school staff have also joined the protest demanding better pay.

What are students protesting for?

Students are protesting over the poor condition of schools, dilapidated buildings, long hours, lack of teachers, overpacked classrooms, and schedules. Students complained of broken toilets and rodents on school premises. They have also been demanding equity funding, as schools in lower-income areas have been receiving considerably less funding compared to the higher-income areas.

Their main demands include more funds to be allocated for improving school infrastructure, reduced hours, and hiring more teachers.

France experienced one of the hottest summers this year, with heatwaves pushing temperatures above 40 degrees Celsius in several regions. This has been particularly grueling for students who are in classrooms with over 30 people, poor insulation, and no air conditioning for over nine hours a day. This has also been a major grievance that the students want to be addressed through the protest.

Student unions are calling for a national day of demonstrations on Tuesday.

How has the government responded to the protest?

Prime Minister Sébastien Lecornu convened a crisis meeting on October 1 and cancelled Ministers' trips to manage the protests. The Prime Minister's Office warned of 'urban violence' by

demonstrators and shifted online classes for many schools.

On September 30, around 85 police officers and gendarmes were injured in the clashes. Trash cans were set on fire, and projectiles were also thrown at schools by protesters. Two schools in Nantes and Le Havre were set on fire by the protesters, and a teacher was reportedly doused in petrol. Municipal tram lines were halted by the authorities. The riot police used less lethal crowd control measures like tear gas and rubber bullets, causing injuries to dozens of protesters, which have drawn criticism from the opposition.

Interior Minister Laurent Nuñez noted the escalation of the movement and said "troublemakers" were going to different schools to incite violence. He has asked the public to limit travel and deployed more security forces to maintain law and order.

The government, citing intelligence sources, has accused the far-left party La France Insoumise (LFI) of encouraging the protests and causing public disorder. LFI's presidential candidate Jean-Luc Mélenchon said that the party backs the "non-violent methods of struggle by the students" and accused the government of turning the issues raised by the students into a political battle.

Similar protests have also started in neighbouring Belgium, with authorities ordering schools to be closed in Liège on October 2, according to local media.

THE GIST

Students across France are blockading schools over poor infrastructure, overcrowded classrooms, long hours, teacher shortages and inadequate funding, with the protests spreading from lycées to universities amid wider opposition to planned government spending cuts

The protests have escalated into clashes and violence, with thousands detained. The government has deployed additional security forces and warned of further unrest, while opposition parties have criticised the police response

Why Are Students Across France Blockading Schools?

फ्रांस में छात्र स्कूलों की नाकेबंदी क्यों कर रहे हैं – शिक्षा बजट कटौती के विरुद्ध आंदोलन



“Blocus” protests
“ब्लोकस” आंदोलन

1

What is happening
क्या हो रहा है



- ▶ Teens block **lycées** (high schools) with trash cans
हाई स्कूलों की नाकेबंदी
- ▶ **1,027** of 3,700 lycées affected
1,027 स्कूल प्रभावित
- ▶ **5,000+** detained; **1,949** on 1 Oct alone
5,000+ हिरासत में

2

Why | क्यों



- ▶ Govt plans **€43 bn** spending cut (2027 budget)
€43 अरब कटौती
- ▶ Aim: cut deficit to **5%**
घाटा 5%
- ▶ Old buildings, **overcrowded classes (30+)**, no AC in heatwaves
भीड़भाड़ वाली कक्षाएँ

3

Government response
सरकार का जवाब



- ▶ PM **Sébastien Lecornu** held crisis meeting
प्रधानमंत्री लेकोर्नु
- ▶ Warned of “**urban violence**”; more police
“शहरी हिंसा”
- ▶ Blames far-left **LFI** (Mélenchon)
LFI पर आरोप

France School Protests — in depth (1/2)

फ्रांस में छात्र आंदोलन — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Students' demands | मांगें

- ▶ More **funds** for school infrastructure
अधिक धन
- ▶ **Smaller classes**, more teachers
छोटी कक्षाएँ
- ▶ Fewer hours; better toilets & **cooling**
बेहतर सुविधाएँ

5 France facts | फ्रांस तथ्य

Item विषय	Detail विवरण
Preside nt राष्ट्रपति	Emmanuel Macron
PM प्रधानमंत्री	Sébastien Lecornu
System प्रणाली	Semi-presidential अर्ध-अध्यक्षीय
G7 chair 2026	France फ्रांस

6 Spreading | फैलाव

- ▶ Joined by **workers'** protests against budget cuts
कर्मचारियों का साथ
- ▶ Spread to **universities** (30 campuses)
विश्वविद्यालयों तक
- ▶ Similar protests in **Belgium** (Liège)
बेल्जियम में भी

France School Protests — in depth (2/2)

फ्रांस में छात्र आंदोलन — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How the protest grew | आंदोलन कैसे बढ़ा



Mid-Sept
सितंबर

Paris suburbs
पेरिस उपनगर



Social media
सोशल मीडिया

Spreads fast
तेज़ी से फैला



Workers join
कर्मचारी

Budget anger
बजट विरोध



Clashes
झड़पें

85 police hurt
85 पुलिसकर्मी

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► **Lycée** = upper secondary school (age 15–18)

लिसे

► France's **May 1968** protests also began with students

1968 छात्र आंदोलन

INDIA IS WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF 8% GROWTH

Domestic capacity, reforms key amid global uncertainty, says Das

Associated Press
New Delhi, October 2
Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said on Monday that India is within striking distance of 8% growth, a target set by the government for the fiscal year 2024-25. She said the government is focused on improving domestic capacity and implementing reforms to boost growth, despite global uncertainty. Sitharaman said the government is targeting 8% growth for the fiscal year 2024-25, which is a significant improvement over the 6.5% growth in the fiscal year 2022-23. She said the government is focusing on improving domestic capacity and implementing reforms to boost growth, despite global uncertainty. Sitharaman said the government is targeting 8% growth for the fiscal year 2024-25, which is a significant improvement over the 6.5% growth in the fiscal year 2022-23. She said the government is focusing on improving domestic capacity and implementing reforms to boost growth, despite global uncertainty.



Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman

RBI may hike rates: Why inflation, crude & global rates are forcing its hand

Associated Press
New Delhi, October 2
The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is expected to hike interest rates in the near future, as inflation remains high and global rates are rising. The RBI has been keeping rates steady for some time, but with inflation at a 46-month high and global rates rising, it is likely to hike rates to control inflation. The RBI has been keeping rates steady for some time, but with inflation at a 46-month high and global rates rising, it is likely to hike rates to control inflation. The RBI has been keeping rates steady for some time, but with inflation at a 46-month high and global rates rising, it is likely to hike rates to control inflation.

Q2 FMCG growth hits 6-quarter high: Bizon

Reuters
New Delhi, October 2
Fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) companies in India reported a 6-quarter high growth in the second quarter of 2023. The growth was driven by strong demand for consumer goods and a recovery in the economy. The growth was driven by strong demand for consumer goods and a recovery in the economy. The growth was driven by strong demand for consumer goods and a recovery in the economy.

Why Tata Sons listing row has put RBI board roles into focus

Reuters
New Delhi, October 2
The controversy over the listing of Tata Sons has put the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on the board of directors of public sector enterprises (PSEs) into focus. The RBI has been a vocal critic of the listing, and its role on the board is being questioned. The RBI has been a vocal critic of the listing, and its role on the board is being questioned. The RBI has been a vocal critic of the listing, and its role on the board is being questioned.

Jio Platforms IPO likely this month at \$146 bn valuation

Reuters
New Delhi, October 2
Reliance Jio Platforms is expected to launch its initial public offering (IPO) this month at a valuation of \$146 billion. The IPO is one of the largest in India's history and is expected to raise significant funds for the company. The IPO is one of the largest in India's history and is expected to raise significant funds for the company. The IPO is one of the largest in India's history and is expected to raise significant funds for the company.

Dea secy Thakur bats for greater macro stability

Reuters
New Delhi, October 2
Deputy Economic Affairs Secretary Thakur has called for greater macro stability in the Indian economy. He said the government is focused on improving domestic capacity and implementing reforms to boost growth, despite global uncertainty. He said the government is focused on improving domestic capacity and implementing reforms to boost growth, despite global uncertainty. He said the government is focused on improving domestic capacity and implementing reforms to boost growth, despite global uncertainty.

DATA-BITES

REVENUE India's revenue growth in the second quarter of 2023 was 12.5%, compared to 11.5% in the first quarter. The growth was driven by strong demand for consumer goods and a recovery in the economy. The growth was driven by strong demand for consumer goods and a recovery in the economy. The growth was driven by strong demand for consumer goods and a recovery in the economy.

1 n Energy Corridor III: Tackling India's renewable power bottleneck

Associated Press
New Delhi, October 2
The government is planning to launch the Green Energy Corridor III (GEC-III) to tackle the bottleneck in renewable power generation in India. The corridor will connect renewable power sources to the national grid, improving the efficiency of power transmission. The corridor will connect renewable power sources to the national grid, improving the efficiency of power transmission. The corridor will connect renewable power sources to the national grid, improving the efficiency of power transmission.

THE INDIAN EXPRESS • 5 OCT 2026

Page 15 • Economy

पृष्ठ 15 • अर्थव्यवस्था

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

1 Green Energy Corridor III | हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा-III

INFLATION VIEW

Associated Press
New Delhi, October 2
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INDIA-CANADA TRADE TALKS ENTER FIFTH ROUND

Associated Press
New Delhi, October 2
India and Canada have entered the fifth round of trade talks, focusing on issues such as trade in goods and services, and trade in intellectual property. The talks are part of a broader effort to strengthen trade relations between the two countries. The talks are part of a broader effort to strengthen trade relations between the two countries. The talks are part of a broader effort to strengthen trade relations between the two countries.

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Green Energy Corridor III

हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा-III

Green Energy Corridor III: Tackling India's renewable power bottleneck

Pratyush Deep

New Delhi, October 4

LAST WEEK (September 30), the Centre approved the third phase of the Green Energy Corridor (GEC), with an outlay of Rs 1.86 lakh crore, aimed at facilitating the evacuation of up to 135 gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy (RE). Evacuation refers to the process of transferring electricity generated from renewable sources to the places where consumers are located.

This comes as India's rapidly expanding RE capacity is posing a growing challenge to its power grid: ensuring that electricity generated from renewable sources can be evacuated and absorbed by the grid when and where it is needed.

GEC is a flagship govern-

ment programme aimed at building dedicated transmission infrastructure to integrate large-scale RE, such as solar and wind power, into the national power grid.

Green Energy Corridor programme

For the first time, GEC includes a dedicated battery energy storage component, with provisions for deploying 50 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of Battery Energy Storage Systems.

Energy storage systems can store excess renewable electricity during high generation and discharge it when demand rises but power generation is low.

Transmission bottlenecks and grid congestion, particularly during high solar generation in the daytime, are resulting in re-

newable power being curtailed or facing restrictions on evacuation. The challenge is becoming more pronounced as renewable capacity expands faster than the associated transmission infrastructure.

Of the scheme's total outlay, over Rs 1.36 lakh crore has been earmarked for developing intra-state transmission systems (InSTS), while Rs 50,000 crore has been allocated for 50 GWh of BESS. It entails total Central Financial Support of Rs 54,082 crore, which the Centre said will help offset intra-state transmission charges and keep power costs lower for end users.

Under the InSTS component, all greenfield projects will be implemented through tariff-based competitive bidding (TBCB) route, while brownfield



Centre has approved Rs 1.86 lakh crore for the third phase of the Green Energy Corridor (GEC) to evacuate up to 135 GW of renewable energy. REUTERS

upgrades and network-strengthening works will be undertaken on a cost-plus basis (CPB). Under TBCB, private transmission companies compete to develop and operate a project at a competitively de-

Green Energy Corridor III

हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा-III



crore GEC-III to evacuate up to
RS

terminated tariff, whereas the CPB model means the project cost and an approved return are recovered through the regulated tariff.

State transmission utilities will serve as overall implement-

ing agencies, while transmission service providers will participate in TBCB process under a build-own-operate-maintain model, the government said. The scheme is targeted for completion by FY33.

Infra creation, hurdles

Santosh Kumar Sarangi, Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), had told the media that India is expected to add around 400 GW of RE capacity between 2030 and 2035-36, requiring about 160 GW of additional InSTS infrastructure. Of this, GEC-III is expected to support 135 GW of infrastructure creation at the state level.

Sarangi said the scheme is expected to support renewable power evacuation while also helping decentralise RE capac-

ity, which has so far been concentrated in five states. He said proposals have been received from at least 13 states along with transmission lines to be part of GEC-III. This would expand GEC's geographical coverage, with GEC-I having been implemented across eight states and GEC-II across seven states.

The scheme is also expected to boost private-sector participation in state-level transmission infrastructure. Greenfield projects, traditionally developed by states largely on CPB using budgetary resources or loans, would now be opened to TBCB, he said.

Notably, MNRE is implementing GEC in two phases to augment transmission lines and transformation capacity through InSTS and ISTS net-

works. But there have been implementation delays.

Sarangi said GEC-I is expected to be completed by March 2027, while all projects under GEC-II are expected to be completed by 2028. He added there will be a steering committee at the Cabinet Secretary level, which will monitor progress of GEC-III and GEC-II twice a year.

Transmission constraints are seen as a major challenge in evacuation of power from RE sources. During FY26, around 6,900 GWh of clean electricity faced restrictions owing to a mismatch between the rapid pace of RE deployment and commissioning of associated transmission infrastructure, latest government data shows.

FULL REPORT ON

WWW.INDIANEXPRESS.COM

Green Energy Corridor III: Fixing the Renewable Bottleneck

हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा-III: अक्षय ऊर्जा को ग्रिड तक पहुँचाने की बाधा दूर करना



Approved 30 Sept
30 सितंबर मंजूरी

1 The scheme | योजना



₹1.86 L cr

Total outlay
कुल परिव्यय

135 GW

RE to evacuate
अक्षय ऊर्जा

₹54,082 cr

Central support
केंद्रीय सहायता

FY33

Completion
पूर्णता

2 Two parts | दो घटक



► **₹1.36 L cr** – intra-state lines (InSTS)

राज्य के भीतर ट्रांसमिशन

► **₹50,000 cr – 50 GWh battery storage** (first time)

बैटरी भंडारण

► **13+ States** sent proposals

13 से अधिक राज्य

3 The problem | समस्या



► RE grows **faster than transmission**

ट्रांसमिशन पीछे

► **6,900 GWh** of clean power curtailed in FY26

कटौती

► Daytime **solar peak** congests the grid

दोपहर में ग्रिड जाम

Green Energy Corridor III — in depth (1/2)

हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा-III — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Key terms | प्रमुख शब्द

Term शब्द	Meaning अर्थ
Evacuation	Carrying power to consumers बिजली उपभोक्ता तक
Curtailment	RE output cut by grid उत्पादन में कटौती
TBCB	Tariff-based competitive bidding प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली
CPB	Cost-plus basis लागत-जोड़ आधार

5 Phases | चरण

Phase चरण	Status स्थिति
GEC-I (8 States)	Complete by Mar 2027 मार्च 2027
GEC-II (7 States)	Complete by 2028
GEC-III (13+ States)	Target FY33 + BESS

6 Big targets | बड़े लक्ष्य

- **500 GW** non-fossil capacity by **2030**
2030 तक 500 GW
- **~400 GW** more RE between **2030–36**
और 400 GW
- Needs **~160 GW** of new InSTS
नई लाइनें

Green Energy Corridor III — in depth (2/2)

हरित ऊर्जा गलियारा-III — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 From farm to grid | संयंत्र से ग्रिड तक



Solar / wind
सौर / पवन

Generated
उत्पादन



BESS
बैटरी

Store surplus
भंडारण



Green corridor
गलियारा

Transmission
ट्रांसमिशन



Consumers
उपभोक्ता

Evening use
शाम में उपयोग

8

Did you know?
क्या आप जानते हैं?



- Nodal ministry: **MNRE**
नवीन व नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा
मंत्रालय
- Cabinet Secretary-level
panel to review **twice a**
year
वर्ष में दो बार समीक्षा



FINANCIAL EXPRESS • 5 OCT 2026

Page 1 • Front Page

पृष्ठ 1 • मुख पृष्ठ

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

1 GST 2.0 process reforms | GST 2.0 सुधार

Next-Gen GST (GST 2.0)

नेक्स्ट-जेन GST

COUNCIL'S WEDNESDAY MEET TO TAKE UP BROADER PROCESS REFORMS

GST 2.0: Faster refunds, wider ITC, no arrests

• Small businesses, exporters, investors among key gainers

PRASANTA SAHU
New Delhi, October 4

THE SECOND-GENERATION Goods and Services Tax (GST) reforms, launched a year ago with sweeping rate cuts across a wide range of goods and taxpayers, are now set to enter a broader phase focused on overhauling the tax system's processes and administration. The GST Council, at its 57th meeting on October 3, is expected to introduce a package of measures aimed at speeding up and widening access to tax refunds and input tax credits (ITC), simplifying compliance through greater automation and system-driven enforcement, and bringing more small businesses into the organised supply chain.

If approved, the proposals could lower project costs, strengthen export competitiveness and provide a boost to investment. A key element of the comprehensive process reforms will be the progressive decriminalisation of GST offences, alongside a proposed plan to remove arrest provisions from the GST laws altogether. Following the Council's approval, the proposals are likely to be rolled out in phases through 2027. The GST 2.0 reforms were unveiled by the Council in September 2025, following an announcement by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on August 13.

Continued on Page 11

INVESTMENT INCENTIVES
MEASURE: Refund of taxes on a wider range of services, plant & machinery; equipment tax payable over five years, matching asset life.
IMPACT: More business taxes recoverable with lower conditions; major working-capital boost and lower project costs.

REDUCED LITIGATION
MEASURE: Buyer's credit not denied for dishonest acts by suppliers up to the choice of GSTN mapping to help.
IMPACT: Lower litigation; businesses may stop avoiding small vendors, expanding organised supply chains.

WIDER INSURANCE COVER
MEASURE: More business spending brought into the credit chain, including group insurance, telecom towers, pipelines, vehicle leases and outdoor catering.
IMPACT: Removes credit blockages, expands insurance cover and opens supply chains to MSMEs.

NO ARREST
MEASURE: Arrest provisions to be removed from GST laws; disputes to have only civil consequences. Prosecution threshold may rise to ₹5 crore, excluding arbitrary disputes, no minimum sentence.
IMPACT: Enforcement through money rather than custody; focus on large revenue issues, giving honest businesses greater peace.

EXPORT PUSH
MEASURE: Duty drawback no longer bars refund; streamlined cap lifted. Local jobs work for foreign clients treated as exports; definition eased with a single 'customer-ordered' condition.
IMPACT: Wider pool of recoverable taxes, more competitive export pricing.

BOON FOR SMALL UNITS
MEASURE: Optional annual return with quarterly payment for units up to ₹5 crore turnover supplying unregistered persons; late-filing fee waived.
IMPACT: Easier compliance for small and new units.

GST 2.0 FINAL LEG

More trade may qualify as exports
THE GST COUNCIL is likely to consider a package of changes aimed at making it easier for exporters to claim refunds, unlock working capital and align the indirect tax rules with the way Indian companies operate in global markets, reports **Mukesh Jagota**. The proposed measures could provide some relief to exporters facing heightened uncertainty from trade disruptions, wars and shifting supply chains. ■ **PAGE 2**

Relief likely for group insurance
IN A SIGNIFICANT move that could widen corporate insurance coverage, the government may consider allowing input tax credit (ITC) on GST paid on group health and life insurance policies taken by employers for their employees, reports **Narayanan V**. The proposal is among three major decisions concerning the banking, insurance, and financial services sectors likely to be taken up at the GST Council meeting. ■ **PAGE 2**

Rules may be eased for small online sellers
THE GST COUNCIL may take a proposal to allow small sellers on e-commerce platforms to use the platform's warehouse as their place of business in states where they have no premises of their own, allowing them to reach customers nationwide on the strength of a single verified address, reports **Anvesh Hussain**. Another proposal seeks to bring delivery of goods via a platform to a uniform rate of 2% without input tax credit. ■ **PAGE 2**

TELECOM TOWERS MAY GET INPUT TAX CREDIT **PAGE 2**

LARGER TAX CREDIT TO SPUR TOURISM, HOSPITALITY **PAGE 2**

COUNCIL MAY ALIGN EV, ICE FLEET TAX TREATMENT **PAGE 2**

Next-Gen GST: Faster Refunds, Wider ITC, No Arrests

नेक्स्ट-जेन GST: तेज़ रिफ़ंड, व्यापक इनपुट टैक्स क्रेडिट, गिरफ्तारी नहीं – 57वीं परिषद बैठक 7 अक्टूबर



57th Council on 7 Oct
7 अक्टूबर बैठक

1

FM's numbers
वित्त मंत्री के आँकड़े



₹12.46 L cr

Gross GST
Apr–Sep
सकल

+11.6%

Growth
वृद्धि

+25.8%

Taxable
supplies
आपूर्ति

22 Sep 2025

Rate cuts
began
दर कटौती

2

Proposed reforms
प्रस्तावित सुधार



► **Faster & wider refunds**
(plant, machinery)
तेज़ रिफ़ंड

► **Buyer's ITC not denied**
for supplier's default
ITC सुरक्षित

► **Local job work** for
foreign clients = **export**
निर्यात माना जाएगा

3

No arrests
गिरफ्तारी नहीं



► **Arrest provisions**
removed; only civil
penalties

केवल दीवानी दंड

► Prosecution limit may rise
to **₹5 crore**

₹5 करोड़ सीमा

► Roll-out in phases till
2027

2027 तक चरणबद्ध

Next-Gen GST (GST 2.0) — in depth (1/2)

नेक्स्ट-जेन GST — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Who gains | किसे लाभ



- ▶ **Small businesses** – optional annual return
छोटे व्यापारी
- ▶ **Exporters** – drawback no longer bars refund
निर्यातक
- ▶ **Investors** – lower project costs
निवेशक

5 GST 2.0 rates GST 2.0 दरें



Slab स्लैब	Goods वस्तुएँ
5%	Essentials आवश्यक वस्तुएँ
18%	Most goods अधिकांश वस्तुएँ
40%	Sin & luxury विलासिता/हानिकारक

6 Cooperative federalism सहकारी संघवाद



- ▶ **GST Council** – Centre + all States (Art 279A)
GST परिषद
- ▶ FM thanked **States** as partners
राज्यों का धन्यवाद
- ▶ Growth in **all 11 sector groups** & major States
सभी क्षेत्रों में वृद्धि

Next-Gen GST (GST 2.0) — in depth (2/2)

नेक्स्ट-जेन GST — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 GST journey | GST की यात्रा



1 Jul 2017

GST launched
शुरुआत



Sep 2025

GST 2.0 rate cuts
दर कटौती



7 Oct 2026

57th Council
57वीं बैठक



Till 2027

Process reforms
प्रक्रिया सुधार

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► GST came via the **101st Amendment (2016)**

101वाँ संशोधन

► IT backbone: **GSTN**
(Goods & Services Tax Network)

GSTN

Asian Games: Report Card

एशियाई खेल

Aichi-Nagoya should act as the springboard for Indian athletes

Teen archer Kumari, the women's hockey team, marksman Neeru and grapplers Aman and Sujet stood out; the biggest areas of concern would be the performance of the shuttlers and shooters, the two most heavily funded sports



Long wait ends: The women's hockey team regained the title after 44 years. A. A. AGARWAL

ASIAN GAMES
NAGATA

The Asian Games are over. The quadrennial spectacle that determines continental sporting excellence and bragging rights, ended the way most expected it to — China at the top, a million miles ahead of anyone else. Host Japan and South Korea completed the top three. India, with a massive push in the last stretch, managed 25 medals, including 11 gold, to finish fourth.

This edition threw up several winners but few stood out as much for the magnitude of their achievements as the manner of it, none more than the Indian women's hockey team, led by the intrepid 17-year-old Kumari. For her, as much as her gold in team and individual events are historic, the fact that she also booked a direct quota for LA Olympics matters equally. The next two years will see whether the fearlessness of youth is burnished further or gets tempered in the fire of in-

ternational competition. The women's hockey team won the gold for the first time since 1982 and it was a sudden triumph with an Olympic spot at stake. Battering China needed something special — Bjorn Marip brought it into the mix to turn a flaccid bunch into a happy, unified team, and called it 'the captain'. This team has to go all the way to a medal in LA 2028, provided it stays the course, both in planning and personnel.

The men's team as expected booked its ticket to the Olympics. The recent World Cup, however, exposed the growing gap with Europe.

Track and field was a mixed bag for India — the number of medals were close to what it won last time around (24 to 28) but it's the close misses and lost golds that should be the focus of the Athletics Federation of India (AFI).

There needs to be greater accountability of the various stakeholders, including athletes themselves, and a re-look at the selections.

Wrestling, on the other hand, proved it had a sys-

tem, as criticised as it is, that works. Aman Sehrawat and Sujet Kalia are precursors, the Wrestling Federation of India would do well to protect them, along with Astin Panghal, and perhaps bring greater focus on the Greco-Roman category as well. Similarly, the bowmen had their best ever outing with three gold and as many bronzes.

The biggest areas of concern would be shooting and badminton, the two most heavily funded sports that had disappointing outings this time around. A single bronze in men's badminton team event should see alarm bells ringing for the lack of backups. The shooters had their moments but it took Neeru Chandra's surprise gold for the contingent to finish marginally better.

If India does hope to substantially increase its tally and improve its position in Olympics, however, it really needs to amp up focus on the medal-intensive water sports, both pool and open.

The Aichi-Nagoya Games can, and should, be the springboard to leap higher and further, two years into the future.

Torch and flag pass to the 2030 host Doha

Ulrich Ganesan
NAGATA

The flag and the torch were passed, the athletes celebrated and Aichi-Nagoya bid adieu to the Asian Games here on Sunday the way it had started — high lighting Japan's culture and history and with hopes of sports uniting the continent going forward.

After more than two weeks of intense competition that saw more than 15,000 athletes from 45 countries creating almost 90 world records, the celebratory atmosphere at the Fukuoka Mizuho Athletic Stadium relegated all the logistical nightmares to the background.

Olympic Council of Asia President Sheikh Juan Bin Hamud Al Thani declared the Games officially closed after the 30-minute programme witnessed by Japan's crown prince and princess.

The OCA torch and flag were handed over to Qatar Prime Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani, who passed it to Olympic, World and Asian high jump champion Mutaz Essa Barshim as a mark of formal handover. Qatar rider Jassem Al Ku-

wait emerged on a horse, took the flag from Barshim and rode out. The next edition is set to be held in Doha in 2030.

"Tonight, as we lower the flag on Aichi-Nagoya 2020, we close these Games but we raise the bar for Asian sport. The flame may be extinguished but the hopes it has kindled will continue to burn brightly across our continent," Hamud Al Thani said. The empty space at the centre of the rainbow heart logo from the opening ceremony was replaced with 'Ous Asia' for the closing, to highlight the sense of unity.

A later show, with performances from artists of the Nagoya school of music and dance, was followed by the athletes parade. The Indian contingent was led by shooter Neeru Chandra as the flagbearer.

A hexagonal stage placed at the centre of the stadium, adorned with lanterns, saw a bon-ohori performance, a traditional Japanese dance transcending age and genders with local singers joining in for a rendition of Mansaku Sanjō. It that it really brought the curtain down on the event.



Sayonara: The Indian contingent at the closing parade, six years on

Aichi-Nagoya: A Springboard for Indian Athletes

एशियाई खेल समाप्त – भारत 21 स्वर्ण सहित 85 पदकों के साथ चौथे स्थान पर; मशाल दोहा 2030 को



Next: Doha 2030
अगला: दोहा

1

Final tally | अंतिम तालिका



4th

India's rank
स्थान

85

Medals
पदक

21

Gold
स्वर्ण

China

Top, then
Japan, Korea
शीर्ष

2

Stars | सितारे



► Kumkum Mohod (17) –
recurve team & individual
gold

कुमकुम

► Women's hockey – first
gold since 1982

महिला हॉकी

► Boxing: **best ever** – 3
gold, 3 bronze

मुक्केबाज़ी

3

Concerns | चिंताएँ



► Shooting & badminton
– most funded, disappointed
निशानेबाज़ी, बैडमिंटन

► Athletics: many **close
misses**

एथलेटिक्स

► Need **accountability** of
federations

महासंघों की जवाबदेही

Asian Games: Report Card — in depth (1/2)

एशियाई खेल — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Closing ceremony समापन समारोह



- ▶ Flag passed to **Doha, Qatar** – hosts **2030**
दोहा 2030
- ▶ India's flag-bearer: shooter **Neeru Dhanda**
ध्वजवाहक नीरू धांडा
- ▶ Organised by **Olympic Council of Asia**
OCA

5

Olympic quotas ओलंपिक कोटा



- ▶ **Both hockey teams** qualified for **LA 2028**
दोनों हॉकी टीमों
- ▶ Kumkum earned a **direct archery quota**
तीरंदाजी कोटा
- ▶ Wrestlers **Aman & Sujeet** – **golds**
कुश्ती स्वर्ण

6

Hosts so far | मेज़बान



Year वर्ष	City शहर
2018	Jakarta-Palembang
2023	Hangzhou
2026	Aichi-Nagoya
2030	Doha
2034	Riyadh

Asian Games: Report Card — in depth (2/2)

एशियाई खेल — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 From Asiad to LA 2028 | एशियाड से LA 2028



Asiad 2026
एशियाड

85 medals
85 पदक



Review
समीक्षा

Fix weak sports
कमज़ोर खेल



TOPS support
TOPS सहायता

Training
प्रशिक्षण



LA 2028

Olympic medals
ओलंपिक

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► TOPS = Target
Olympic Podium
Scheme (2014)

TOPS

► India's best Asiad: **2023**
– 107 medals
सर्वश्रेष्ठ 2023

The tussle over top posts in Central Armed Police Forces and IPS deputation

Deputy Editor
Ananya Chatterjee

THE INDIAN EXPRESS, 5 OCTOBER 2026

The tussle over top posts in Central Armed Police Forces and IPS deputation is a long-standing issue. The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) have been demanding higher pay and better conditions of service for their officers. The IPS deputation officers, on the other hand, have been demanding higher pay and better conditions of service for their officers. The issue has been a major point of contention between the two forces.

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Health

Why India doesn't screen its deadliest cancer

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THE INDIAN EXPRESS, 5 OCTOBER 2026

How AI agents can be kept under control, where gaps are

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Lung Cancer Screening

फेफड़ों का कैंसर

Why India doesn't screen for its deadliest cancer



ANONNA DUTT

LUNG CANCER is the leading cause of cancer deaths in India. In 2024, it accounted for 10.9% of all cancer deaths, or 98,687 deaths — up from 75,031 in 2022, when it ranked fourth.

While lung cancer is one of the more difficult-to-treat types of the disease, another reason why it kills so many in India is that most patients reach hospitals in the late stages of the disease by that time, the survival rate drops significantly. Yet, the government's screening programme at primary health centres looks only for the other common types: breast, oral and cervical.

Why is screening necessary?

Between 2022 and 2024, new lung cancer cases increased from 81,248, or 5.8% of all cancer cases, to 1,12,141, or 7.2%, taking it from fourth to third place in terms of incidence. Mortality, meanwhile, increased from 8.2% of all cancer deaths to 10.9%, shows the latest data from Global Cancer Observatory, a cancer statistics platform maintained by the World Health Organisation's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

This means there is a need to detect cases and provide treatment early, which is possible only if there is a screening programme for lung cancer.

But lung cancer is a disease that is not usually screened for — and has no easy way to screen for — it is usually diagnosed when it has already spread. "We have seen that 93% of all the lung cancer cases are diagnosed in advanced stages," Dr Abhishek Shankar, one of the authors of a "perspective" on lung cancer screening published by the IARC in September, told *The Indian Express*.

When diagnosed in late stages, the likelihood of surviving five years with lung

cancer is just 7% to 18%. This can increase to 80% if the disease is detected in the first stage. "LDCT (low-dose computed tomography)-based lung cancer screening can reduce the mortality from lung cancer by treating the disease at an early stage. While not a part of the government's programme, there should be efforts at institutional level to provide lung cancer screening," said Shankar.

Why is India not increasing screening?

There are several challenges, especially in a resource-constrained setting such as India.

COST OF SCREENING: The screening tests for breast, oral, and cervical cancer are all inexpensive and low-tech. Primary health centres perform clinical breast exams for breast cancer, a visual examination of the oral cavity for oral cancer, and usually a visual inspection under acetic acid for cervical cancer (the cancer cells turn white with acetic acid). If health workers detect something suspicious, they refer patients to higher centres.

• Low-dose CT scans: Highest cost, highest gain

• **LDCT** (low-dose computed tomography)-based lung cancer screening can reduce the mortality from lung cancer by treating the disease at an early stage.

• **The likelihood** of surviving five years with lung cancer can rise to 80% if the disease is detected in the first stage.

• **An Indian Council of Medical Research** study comparing the outcomes of LDCT, chest X-rays, and no screening in a hypothetical high-risk population found that although LDCT incurred the highest cost, it also provided the highest net monetary benefit.

• **The study** concluded that LDCT is a "cost-effective strategy" for lung cancer screening in India, and policymakers should "consider integrating LDCT into national cancer screening programs".



CT scan machines are not available at primary health centres.

Outside the net

Guidelines cover people with a history of smoking cigarettes, but there is no equivalent for India's large population of beedi-smokers.

• A 2024 statement by researchers said these smokers should be added to the high-risk category.

The increasing burden of lung cancer makes early detection crucial. But there are several challenges with introducing a screening programme

smokers and there is no equivalent screening criteria for them.

HIGH INCIDENCE OF TB: A concern often raised is whether the high prevalence of tuberculosis (TB) in India could lead to more false positives and excessive testing. But a pilot study from Mumbai published in 2023 said: "...even in a tuberculosis endemic country, LDCT picks up malignant lung nodules early and saves lives." Another 2025 study by AIIMS doctors also found that prevalence of TB posed no problem in lung cancer screening.

Who should be screened?

An expert opinion statement written by Indian researchers in 2024 said that people with a history of beedi smoking, exposure to second-hand smoke, biomass fuel, fumes, and domestic smoke should also be added to the high-risk category. Ambient air pollution may be an emerging threat.

"Screening cannot rely only on smoking history when millions are exposed to air pollution and occupational risks. Through the Indian Lung Screening Trial, we are generating Indian evidence on low-dose CT screening, while AIRCARE (Air Pollution and Cancer Research Ecosystem) is studying the contribution of air pollution and other environmental exposures to lung-cancer risk," said Shankar.

What is the role of measures to curb smoking?

While a significant proportion of lung cancers in India may not be linked to smoking, smoking cessation is still a very effective way to reduce risk of lung cancer. "In lung cancer patients, smoking cessation can significantly improve treatment outcomes," said Shankar.

According to Shankar, changing the way we warn people about the risks associated with smoking may also help in ensuring more people receive timely care. "Instead of simply saying that smoking kills, if the cigarette packets, for example, say that if you are over the age of 60 years and have been smoking for 20, you should get screened for cancer. This way, the people have actionable knowledge about what they need to do."

• CULTURE

Why India Doesn't Screen for Its Deadliest Cancer

फेफड़ों का कैंसर भारत में सबसे घातक, फिर भी इसकी जाँच का कोई राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम नहीं



93% found late
93% देर से

1

The numbers (2024) |
आँकड़े



98,687

Deaths – #1
cancer killer
मौतें

10.9%

Of cancer
deaths
हिस्सा

1.12 lakh

New cases
नए मामले

93%

Found at late
stage
देर से पता

2

Current screening
वर्तमान जाँच



► Govt screens only **oral, breast, cervical** cancers
केवल 3 कैंसर

► At **primary health centres** (NP-NCD)
प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र

► Lung cancer **left out**
फेफड़े का कैंसर बाहर

3

LDCT scan | LDCT स्कैन



► **Low-dose CT** finds
cancer early
कम-खुराक CT

► Stage-1 detection → **80% five-year survival**
80% जीवित

► ICMR study: costly but
cost-effective
लागत-प्रभावी

Lung Cancer Screening — in depth (1/2)

फेफड़ों का कैंसर — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Challenges | चुनौतियाँ



- ▶ **High TB burden** – scans may give false alarms
टीबी से भ्रम
- ▶ CT machines **not at PHCs**
PHC में CT नहीं
- ▶ Who to screen? **Beedi smokers**, pollution-exposed
किसकी जाँच

5 Risk factors | जोखिम कारक



- ▶ **Smoking** – cigarettes & beedis
धूम्रपान
- ▶ **Air pollution**, biomass smoke
वायु प्रदूषण
- ▶ Many patients are **non-smokers** in India
धूम्रपान न करने वाले भी

6 Key data source आँकड़ा स्रोत



- ▶ **GLOBOCAN** – Global Cancer Observatory
ग्लोबोकैन
- ▶ By **IARC** (WHO), Lyon
IARC
- ▶ Lung cancer rose **4th** → **3rd** in incidence
चौथे से तीसरे

Lung Cancer Screening — in depth (2/2)

फेफड़ों का कैंसर — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Why early screening saves lives | शीघ्र जाँच क्यों



High-risk person
जोखिम वाला

Smoker, 50+
धूम्रपान



LDCT scan
स्कैन

Yearly
वार्षिक



Early stage found
जल्दी पता

Stage 1
चरण 1



Treatment
इलाज

80% survive
80%

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► **COTPA 2003** bans smoking in public places

COTPA 2003

► **4 February** – World Cancer Day

विश्व कैंसर दिवस

1. Asia's share in import of LPG drops to 40% in H1

Imports more than tripled to 1.76 MT in April-September

SOURCING SHIFT

Imports of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) from Asia have seen a significant shift in sourcing patterns. In April, imports from Asia were 1.76 MT, a more than threefold increase from the 0.54 MT imported in the same period last year. The share of Asia in total LPG imports fell from 76.5% in April to 40.9% in August, as imports from other regions increased.

2. GST panel may weigh tax sops for many farm inputs

HDFC Bank's advances rise 1.6%, deposits up nearly 19%

FARM TAX RELIEF

The GST Council may consider tax sops for many farm inputs, including fertilizers, pesticides, and seeds. The council is expected to meet on October 10 to discuss the proposal. HDFC Bank reported a 1.6% rise in advances and a nearly 19% increase in deposits for the quarter ended September 30.

3. Das: India's resilience led by reforms, not accidental

IBBI study proposes to bring in IPs for bank liquidation

DEA Secy bats for greater macro stability to attract global capital

Dr. Anshu Das, Deputy Economic Adviser, stated that India's economic resilience is a result of structural reforms and not accidental. He also mentioned that the DEA is working to attract global capital by ensuring macro stability.

4. IBBI study proposes to bring in IPs for bank liquidation

IBBI study proposes to bring in IPs for bank liquidation

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) has proposed to bring in Insolvency Professionals (IPs) for bank liquidation. The proposal aims to streamline the liquidation process and reduce the time and cost involved.

5. India-Canada CEPA talks to begin today

India-Canada CEPA talks to begin today

The talks between India and Canada to negotiate a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) are set to begin today. The agreement is expected to boost trade and investment between the two countries.

6. Shri Ramnath Goenka

April 18, 1904 - October 5, 1991

Be forthright, be frank, be fearless, whatever the odds. Never hesitate to take a stand if you believe in it. Never hesitate to speak out boldly against the wrongs. And always, ensure that you illuminate the truth behind the events.

FINANCIAL EXPRESS • 5 OCT 2026

Page 3 • Economy

पृष्ठ 3 • अर्थव्यवस्था

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

1. LPG imports shift | LPG आयात में बदलाव

LPG Imports Shift to US

LPG आयात

US SHIPMENTS MORE THAN TRIPLED TO 3.76 MT IN APRIL-SEPTEMBER

West Asia's share in import of LPG drops to 40% in H1

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, October 4

INDIA'S SOURCING OF cooking gas underwent a sharp shift in the first half of FY27, with LPG imports from West Asia plunging 71% year-on-year to 2.93 million tonne (MT) during April-September from 10.16 MT a year earlier, while shipments from the US more than tripled to emerge as the largest source, according to Kpler data.

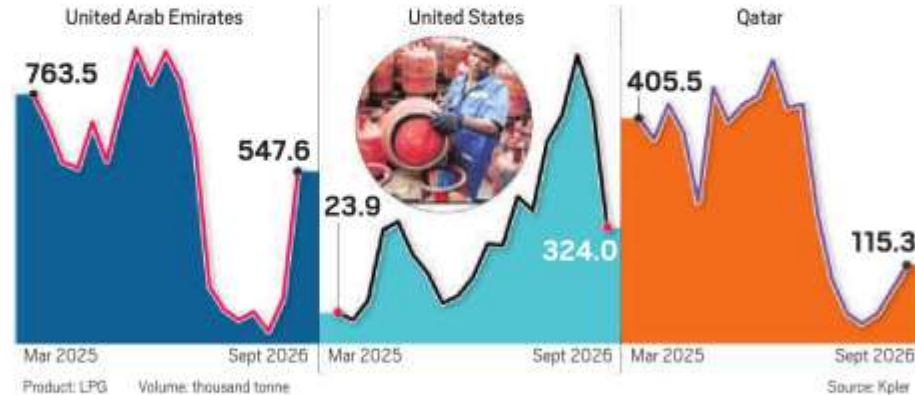
West Asia's share in India's LPG imports consequently fell to 39.6% from 89.1% in the corresponding period last year. The US supplied 3.76 MT, up 232% from 1.13 MT, raising its share to 50.7% from 9.9%.

Overall LPG imports declined 35% to 7.41 MT during April-September from 11.41 MT a year earlier.

The fall in imports coincided with a sharp contraction

SOURCING SHIFT

INDIA LPG IMPORTS



the year-ago period.

In September alone, LPG consumption dropped 9.15% year-on-year to 2.636 MT from 2.902 MT.

Kpler data show the shift

ments from Qatar fell to about 306,000 tonne from 2.27 MT. Kuwait supplied around 367,000 tonne, down from 1.76 MT, while shipments from Saudi Arabia fell to about

month to about 909,000 tonne from 455,000 tonne in August, led by the UAE. UAE shipments jumped to 548,000 tonne from 194,000 tonne. Even so, West Asian supplies

West Asia's Share in LPG

Imports Drops to 40%

भारत के LPG आयात में पश्चिम एशिया का हिस्सा 89% से घटकर 40%; अमेरिका सबसे बड़ा स्रोत



H1 FY27
पहली छमाही

1 Big shift | बड़ा बदलाव



89.1% → 39.6%

West Asia share
पश्चिम एशिया

9.9% → 50.7%

US share
अमेरिका

3.76 MT

From US
(+232%)
अमेरिका से

-71%

West Asia volume
गिरावट

2 Imports fell | आयात घटा



▶ Total LPG imports **-35%**
to **7.41 MT**

कुल आयात **-35%**

▶ Consumption also down
(Sept **-9.15%**)

खपत घटी

▶ Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi
supplies **plunged**
क़तर, कुवैत, सऊदी

3 Why | क्यों



▶ **West Asia conflict**
(Iran war) disrupted
supply

पश्चिम एशिया संघर्ष

▶ **Strait of Hormuz risk**
होर्मुज़ जलडमरूमध्य

▶ Diversify sources for
energy security
ऊर्जा सुरक्षा

LPG Imports Shift to US — in depth (1/2)

LPG आयात — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

LPG basics
LPG की मूल बातें



- ▶ Mix of **propane & butane**
प्रोपेन व ब्यूटेन
- ▶ India imports ~**60%** of its LPG
~**60%** आयात
- ▶ India = world's **2nd largest** LPG consumer
दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उपभोक्ता

5

Schemes | योजनाएँ



- ▶ **PM Ujjwala Yojana** (2016) – free connections to poor women
उज्ज्वला
- ▶ **PAHAL (DBTL)** – subsidy in bank account
पहल
- ▶ **Give It Up** campaign (2015)
सब्सिडी छोड़ो अभियान

6

Upside for India–US
भारत-अमेरिका



- ▶ More US energy buys help **trade balance** talks
व्यापार संतुलन
- ▶ But **longer route** = higher freight
लंबा मार्ग, अधिक भाड़ा

LPG Imports Shift to US — in depth (2/2)

LPG आयात — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How a war changes your gas cylinder | युद्ध और सिलेंडर



Conflict
संघर्ष

West Asia
पश्चिम एशिया



Supply risk
आपूर्ति जोखिम

Hormuz
होर्मुज़



New source
नया स्रोत

United States
अमेरिका



Your kitchen
रसोई

Steady supply
आपूर्ति

8

Did you know?
क्या आप जानते हैं?



- ▶ LPG smell comes from added **ethyl mercaptan**
गंध एथिल मरकैप्टन से
- ▶ Data source here: **Kpler**
(ship tracking)
स्रोत **Kpler**

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

Odisha Police SI (Paper II)

Exam date: 26 Nov 2023 • Topic: Leprosy

Which of the following is NOT true about the disease Leprosy?

- (a) It is caused by a virus
- (b) The disease spreads only after a long and close contact with the patient
- (c) Its symptoms occur after more than one year of the entry of bacteria into the body
- (d) All of the above

SSC CGL 2025 (Tier I)

Exam date: 19 Sept 2025 (Shift 3) • Topic: GST

Fill in the blanks: The Chairperson of the GST Council is the _____ of India.

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Union Finance Minister
- (c) President
- (d) Vice-President

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

Odisha Police SI (Paper II)

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(a) It is caused by a virus

(b) The disease spreads only after a long and close contact with the patient

(c) Its symptoms occur after more than one year of the entry of bacteria into the body

(d) All of the above

Answer: (a) Leprosy is caused by a bacterium, Mycobacterium leprae.
कुष्ठ जीवाणु से होता है।

SSC CGL 2025 (Tier I)

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Fill in the blanks: The Chairperson of the GST Council is the _____ of India.

(a) Prime Minister

(b) Union Finance Minister

(c) President

(d) Vice-President

Answer: (b) Article 279A – Union Finance Minister chairs it.
केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री।

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

MP Police Constable 2023

Exam date: 2 Sept 2023 (Shift 2) • Topic: PMAY-Gramin

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana was earlier known as—

- (a) Indira Awas Yojana
- (b) Nehru Awas Yojana
- (c) Rajiv Awas Yojana
- (d) Rashtriya Awas Yojana

RSMSSB Sanganak (Computer)

Exam date: 2021 • Topic: Fighter Jets

India got Rafale fighter aircraft from which country?

- (a) France
- (b) Russia
- (c) USA
- (d) Japan

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

MP Police Constable 2023

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- (a) Indira Awas Yojana**
- (b) Nehru Awas Yojana
- (c) Rajiv Awas Yojana
- (d) Rashtriya Awas Yojana

Answer: (a) Indira Awas Yojana (1985), restructured in 2016.
इंदिरा आवास योजना।

RSMSSB Sanganak (Computer)

Exam date: 2021 • Topic: Fighter Jets

India got Rafale fighter aircraft from which country?

- (a) France**
- (b) Russia
- (c) USA
- (d) Japan

Answer: (a) Made by Dassault Aviation, France.
फ़्रांस।

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

RPSC RAS/RTS Prelims 2021

Exam date: 27 Oct 2021 • Topic: Green Energy Corridor

‘Green Energy Corridor’ will pass through which of the following districts of Rajasthan?

- (a) Ajmer, Chittorgarh, Bikaner
- (b) Jodhpur, Jaipur, Alwar
- (c) Udaipur, Bhilwara, Jaipur
- (d) Kota, Ajmer, Jodhpur

RRB Clerk Mains (memory-based)

Exam date: 6 Oct 2024 (Shift 1) • Topic: GST

Which of the following are members of the GST Council?

- (a) Prime Minister, Chief Justice of India
- (b) Finance Minister, Union Minister of State for Finance
- (c) President, RBI Governor
- (d) Lok Sabha Speaker, NITI Aayog Vice Chairman

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

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(c) Udaipur, Bhilwara, Jaipur

(d) Kota, Ajmer, Jodhpur

Answer: (a) Intra-state corridor through Ajmer, Chittorgarh, Bikaner (also Nagaur, Jodhpur).
अजमेर, चित्तौड़गढ़, बीकानेर।

RRB Clerk Mains (memory-based)

Exam date: 6 Oct 2024 (Shift 1) • Topic: GST

Which of the following are members of the GST Council?

(a) Prime Minister, Chief Justice of India

(b) Finance Minister, Union Minister of State for Finance

(c) President, RBI Governor

(d) Lok Sabha Speaker, NITI Aayog Vice Chairman

Answer: (b) Union FM (chair), MoS Finance and State Finance Ministers.
वित्त मंत्री व वित्त राज्य मंत्री।

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

DSSSB PGT (English)

Exam date: 7 July 2025 (Shift 2) • Topic: LPG

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is related to which of the following sectors?

- (a) Skill training for women
- (b) Free electricity
- (c) LPG connection
- (d) Financial Inclusion

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

DSSSB PGT (English)

Exam date: 7 July 2025 (Shift 2) • Topic: LPG

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is related to which of the following sectors?

- (a) Skill training for women
- (b) Free electricity
- (c) LPG connection**
- (d) Financial Inclusion

Answer: (c) Launched 1 May 2016 – free LPG connections to poor women.

LPG कनेक्शन।

Test Yourself — Q1–4 | स्वयं को परखें

Q1 Under Agnipath, what share of Agniveers can be retained?

अग्निपथ में कितने अग्निवीर स्थायी हो सकते हैं?

- (a) 10%
- (b) 25%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 75%

Q2 Positive Indigenisation Lists for major items are issued by:

बड़ी वस्तुओं की स्वदेशीकरण सूची कौन जारी करता है?

- (a) DRDO
- (b) Dept of Military Affairs
- (c) NITI Aayog
- (d) HAL

Q3 Which Act now governs entry of foreigners into India?

विदेशियों का प्रवेश अब किस अधिनियम से?

- (a) Foreigners Act, 1946
- (b) Passport Act, 1967
- (c) Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025
- (d) Citizenship Act, 1955

Q4 Which right is available only to citizens, not foreigners?

कौन-सा अधिकार केवल नागरिकों को?

- (a) Art 14
- (b) Art 21
- (c) Art 19(1)(e)
- (d) Art 25

Test Yourself — Q5–8 | स्वयं को परखें

Q5 The 2030 Asian Games will be held in:
2030 एशियाई खेल:

- (a) Riyadh
- (b) Doha
- (c) Seoul
- (d) Bangkok

Q6 GLOBOCAN cancer data is published by:
ग्लोबोकैन आँकड़े कौन प्रकाशित करता है?

- (a) ICMR
- (b) IARC (WHO)
- (c) UNICEF
- (d) CDC

Q7 LPG is mainly a mixture of:
LPG मुख्यतः किसका मिश्रण है?

- (a) Methane & ethane
- (b) Propane & butane
- (c) Hydrogen & methane
- (d) Ethylene & propylene

Q8 GEC-III includes battery storage of:
GEC-III में बैटरी भंडारण:

- (a) 10 GWh
- (b) 25 GWh
- (c) 50 GWh
- (d) 100 GWh

Test Yourself — Q9–12 | स्वयं को परखें

Q9 Cutting renewable output because the grid cannot take it is called:
ग्रिड न ले पाने से अक्षय उत्पादन घटाना:

- (a) Curtailment
- (b) Islanding
- (c) Load shedding
- (d) Banking

Q10 GST Council decisions need a majority of:
GST परिषद के निर्णय के लिए बहुमत:

- (a) Simple
- (b) Two-thirds
- (c) Three-fourths
- (d) Unanimous

Q11 Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was launched in:
प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना:

- (a) 2014
- (b) 2016
- (c) 2018
- (d) 2020

Q12 Under GST 2.0, the prosecution threshold may rise to:
GST 2.0 में अभियोजन सीमा:

- (a) ₹1 crore
- (b) ₹2 crore
- (c) ₹5 crore
- (d) ₹10 crore

Answer Key — Q1–6 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

1-b

25% — Up to 25%.
25% तक।

2-b

Dept of Military Affairs — DMA (headed by CDS).
सैन्य मामलों का विभाग।

3-c

Immigration and Foreigners Act, 2025 — 2025 Act replaced the 1946 Act and others.
2025 अधिनियम।

4-c

Art 19(1)(e) — Right to reside and settle.
अनुच्छेद 19(1)(e)।

5-b

Doha — Doha, Qatar.
दोहा।

6-b

IARC (WHO) — International Agency for Research on Cancer.
IARC।

Answer Key — Q7–12 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

7-b

Propane & butane — Propane and butane.
प्रोपेन व ब्यूटेन।

8-c

50 GWh — 50 GWh BESS.
50 GWh।

9-a

Curtailment — Curtailment.
कटौती।

10-c

Three-fourths — Three-fourths of weighted votes.
तीन-चौथाई।

11-b

2016 — 1 May 2016, Ballia (UP).
2016।

12-c

₹5 crore — ₹5 crore, excluding ordinary disputes.
₹5 करोड़।

Myth Buster of the Day — Science & Human Body | आज का मिथक



MYTH | मिथक

“Cracking your knuckles causes arthritis.”

उंगलियाँ चटकाने से गठिया (आर्थराइटिस) होता है।



FACT | तथ्य

No study has found this link. The “pop” is just a gas bubble bursting in the fluid of the joint. Dr Donald Unger cracked the knuckles of only his left hand for over 60 years – both hands had no arthritis – and won an Ig Nobel Prize in 2009 for it.

कोई अध्ययन यह संबंध नहीं दिखाता। “चटक” की आवाज़ जोड़ के द्रव में गैस के बुलबुले फूटने से आती है। डॉ. डोनाल्ड उंगर ने 60 वर्षों तक केवल बाएँ हाथ की उंगलियाँ चटकाई – दोनों हाथों में गठिया नहीं हुआ – और 2009 में इग नोबेल पुरस्कार जीता।



Test old beliefs with evidence – even a simple home experiment helps. पुरानी मान्यताओं को प्रमाण से परखें।



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