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QUOTE OF THE DAY | आज का विचार

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“

You can’t cross the sea merely by standing and staring at the water.

केवल खड़े होकर पानी को देखते रहने से आप समुद्र पार नहीं कर सकते।

— Rabindranath Tagore

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Today’s Current Affairs | 10 November 2026

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

1. **Hasina seeks new passport; Dhaka wants extradition**
   हसीना प्रत्यर्पण विवाद

2. **Nvidia probes CEO Huang over “Chinese spy” link**
   एनवीडिया CEO जाँच

3. **SC: commercial farming in forests not protected by FRA**
   वन अधिकार अधिनियम

4. **Delhi’s Diwali air 200× WHO limits; worst in 5 years**
   दिल्ली का दीवाली प्रदूषण

5. **Anuj Shrivatri becomes India’s 100th Grandmaster**
   भारत का 100वाँ ग्रैंडमास्टर

6. **How the World Bank counted India’s poor**
   ग़रीबी का आकलन



THE HINDU • 10 NOV 2026

Page 1 · Front Page

पृष्ठ 1 · मुख पृष्ठ

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

1. **Hasina – passport & extradition | हसीना**
2. **Nvidia CEO spy row | एनवीडिया**

Hasina seeks new passport; Dhaka wants extradition

हसीना प्रत्यर्पण विवाद

Hasina seeks new passport; Dhak wants her extradition as 'terrorist

London-based law firm seeks new documents for leader; Acting Foreign Minister of Bangladesh says Hasina is a 'terror and adds India should hand her over under the extradition treaty; Minister notes that Hasina has been sentenced to d

Kallol Bhattacherjee
NEW DELHI

Hours after a legal team representing deposed Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina sought a new passport for her, the Government of Bangladesh asserted on Monday that Ms. Hasina can return to Bangladesh through an "acceptable prisoner exchange" programme under the India-Bangladesh extradition treaty.

A source in Dhaka told *The Hindu* that Ms. Hasina has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through a London-based legal firm, for a new passport and a National Identity Card.

The official said the Ministry is verifying the letter and will take a decision after internal consultations.

Document push

Bangladeshi officials were verifying a request for a fresh passport and a National Identity Card for the former PM

Sheikh Hasina had announced in August this year that she may return to her country in December despite facing serious legal challenges



Hasina's passport was revoked after she escaped to India in August 2024 after an uprising that toppled her government

A passport will be needed in case India has to consider Hasina's extradition to Bangladesh

"Bangladesh will seek the return of Sheikh Hasina through an acceptable prisoner exchange process"

HUMAYUN KABIR, Acting Foreign Minister

Ms. Hasina's passport was revoked after she escaped to India in August 2024 after an uprising toppled her government.

She had announced in a press conference in August this year that she may return to her country in December despite facing serious legal challenges.

Speaking to the media in Dhaka, the country's Acting Foreign Minister Humayun Kabir described Ms. Hasina as a "terrorist" who had fled to India after committing crimes.

"Bangladesh will not issue a passport to any terrorist; there is no provision for such an action. Bangladesh will seek the return of Sheikh Hasina through an acceptable prisoner exchange process," Mr. Kabir said, adding that India should hand over Ms. Hasina under the extradition treaty. The External Affairs Ministry is yet to respond to Mr. Kabir's remarks, but a source familiar with the Indian stance on the matter told *The Hindu* that the Bangladeshi position of not issuing a passport to Ms. Hasina will further complicate the matter, as a passport will be needed if India were to consider her extradition. The Acting Foreign Minister of Bangladesh added that Ms. Hasina and several of her colleagues from her Awami League party are responsi violent crimes and cial fraud, and nee brought to justice.

The Bangladeshi who spoke to *The* said over the phon have received an from Matrix Cham law firm in London ing a new passp Sheikh Hasina. We rently examining t tents of the letter a take an appropriate ter internal consulta

Bangladesh High mission press se Md. Saidur Rahma the Bangladesh auth are "not sure if the is genuine".

India had earli nowledged receivi gladesh's extraditi quests for Ms. Hasi has not announced cision on handing h

BANGLADESH GOVT EXAMINING AUTHENTICITY & LEGAL GROUNDS OF APPLICATION: SALAHUDDIN

Hasina seeks fresh passport, Bangla minister for extraditio

Shubhajit Roy
New Delhi, November 9

THREE MONTHS after she expressed her desire to return to her country, deposed prime minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina on Monday requested a new passport to facilitate that journey in December.

After fleeing Bangladesh in August 2024 following a student-led mass uprising, Hasina has been living in India for more than two years.

In a letter to Bangladesh's Acting High Commissioner to India, Preeti Rahman, in Delhi, Hasina's lawyers wrote, "In view of the reported revocation of her existing Bangladeshi passport and National Identity Card by the interim government and other authorities,... respectfully request that you take the necessary steps to issue a new Bangladeshi passport and NID for our client."

The letter also asked for the application to be processed "expeditiously" on the basis of her Bangladeshi nationality and in accordance with "obligations arising under international human rights instruments".

However, Bangladesh High Commission's spokesperson, Saidur Rahman, responding to questions about the letter, told *The Indian Express* Monday, "Former Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, who was ousted following the student-people uprising, has not applied for a new passport or National Identity Card (NID)."

"We have received an email from a law firm requesting the issuance of a new passport and NID in the name of Sheikh Hasina. However, we are not sure whether the request is genuine. There is no way for us to verify whether the request was actually made on behalf of Sheikh Hasina, as the email sent by the law firm did not include any authorisation letter or supporting documents proving that the firm was authorised by her to make such a request," Rahman said.

"However, we have forwarded the email to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for necessary consideration," the spokesperson added.

The Bangladesh government, led by PM Tarique Rahman, has been seeking Hasina's



Hasina fled to India in 2024 after a student-led uprising

"We are not sure whether the request is genuine. There is no way for us to verify whether the request was actually made on behalf of Sheikh Hasina, as the email sent by the law firm did not include any authorisation letter or supporting documents."

SAIDUR RAHMAN,
SPOKESPERSON, BANGLADESH HIGH COMMISSION

extradition and the Indian government had said earlier that this request is "being examined".

In Dhaka, Bangladesh Home Minister Salahuddin Ahmed said the government is examining the authenticity and legal grounds of the application submitted by Hasina, the state-run BSS news agency reported.

At a press briefing, the minister said the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Law were looking into the matter. The relevant ministries would review all legal provisions before deciding on any necessary action, he said.

"...I can say that we have sent a formal request through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the country where a convicted fugitive has taken shelter, seeking her extradition in accordance with the extradition treaty and applicable laws," Ahmed said.

State Minister for Foreign Affairs Humalun Kobir described Hasina's application as "utterly ridiculous", reiterating that Bangladesh would seek her return from India through the existing extradition

"She has been se death. Bangladesh issue passports to te told reporters Mond

He said Hasina, c crimes against should be handed ov ladesh under the extradition treaty ra turn as an ordinar *BSS* reported.

"We have an act tion treaty with India need a passport to br rorists and crimina matter of handover, cial process is alread he said. "If she genu to return to Bangl should ask the Indi ment to hand her ov extradition treaty," h

Meanwhile, th League Monday said stated her intention Bangladesh in Dec face the legal p against her. The pa NID applications m portant step towar that stated intention than two years in In

(WITH AGEN FR

Hasina seeks new passport; Dhaka wants extradition — Map & Diagram

हसीना प्रत्यर्पण विवाद — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **Dhaka** – BNP government under **Tarique Rahman**
  ढाका
- **New Delhi** – has kept the request "under examination"
  नई दिल्ली
- **London** – law firm sent the passport request
  लंदन

Hasina Seeks New Passport; Dhaka Wants Her Extradition as 'Terrorist'

बांग्लादेश की अपदस्थ प्रधानमंत्री शेख़ हसीना ने लंदन स्थित क़ानूनी फ़र्म के ज़रिए नए पासपोर्ट और राष्ट्रीय पहचान पत्र की माँग की; ढाका ने उन्हें "आतंकवादी" बताते हुए भारत से प्रत्यर्पण संधि के तहत सौंपने की माँग दोहराई

India–Bangladesh
भारत–बांग्लादेश

1 The request | अनुरोध

- New **passport & National ID** sought
  पासपोर्ट, NID
- Sent via a **London-based law firm**
  लंदन की फ़र्म
- To process it "**expeditiously**"
  शीघ्र प्रक्रिया

2 Dhaka's reply ढाका का जवाब

- "**No passport to any terrorist**" – Acting FM Humayun Kabir
  आतंकवादी
- Return only via **prisoner exchange**
  कैदी आदान-प्रदान
- Request's authenticity "**not sure**" – High Commission
  संदेह

3 India's dilemma भारत की दुविधा

- MEA **yet to respond**
  चुप्पी
- A passport is **needed** for any extradition
  पासपोर्ट ज़रूरी
- Dhaka's refusal **complicates** matters
  उलझन

Hasina seeks new passport; Dhaka wants extradition — in depth (1/2)

हसीना प्रत्यर्पण विवाद — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Dhaka's legal stand क़ानूनी रुख़

- Home Minister **Salahuddin Ahmed**: checking legal grounds
  गृह मंत्री
- Formal request sent for a "**convicted fugitive**"
  दोषी भगोड़ा
- Calls the application "**utterly ridiculous**"
  हास्यास्पद

5 The extradition treaty प्रत्यर्पण संधि

- Signed **2013**; amended **2016**
  2013
- Has a **political-offence** exception
  राजनीतिक अपवाद
- Final call rests with **India**
  अंतिम निर्णय भारत

6 Awami League's view अवामी लीग

- Passport bid is a step to **return home**
  वापसी
- Hasina wants to **face legal processes**
  क़ानूनी लड़ाई
- Party remains under **pressure** in Dhaka
  दबाव

Hasina seeks new passport; Dhaka wants extradition — in depth (2/2)

हसीना प्रत्यर्पण विवाद — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How extradition works | प्रत्यर्पण प्रक्रिया



8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- India's law: the **Extradition Act, 1962**
  प्रत्यर्पण अधिनियम 1962
- Hasina was Bangladesh's **longest-serving PM**
  सबसे लंबा कार्यकाल

Hasina seeks new passport; Dhaka wants extradition — background (1/2)

हसीना प्रत्यर्पण विवाद — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 India–Bangladesh milestones प्रमुख पड़ाव

Event घटना	Year वर्ष
Liberation War मुक्ति युद्ध	1971
Ganga Water Treaty गंगा जल संधि	1996
Land Boundary Agreement भूमि सीमा समझौता	2015
Hasina flees to India हसीना भारत आईं	2024

10 The border | सीमा

- **4,096 km** – India's longest land border
  4,096 किमी
- Touches **WB, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram**
  पाँच राज्य
- LBA via the **100th Amendment** swapped enclaves
  100वाँ संशोधन

11 Open issues लंबित मुद्दे

- **Teesta** water sharing
  तीस्ता
- **Ganga treaty** expires in **Dec 2026**
  संधि नवीनीकरण
- **Illegal migration** & border killings
  अवैध प्रवास

Hasina seeks new passport; Dhaka wants extradition — background (2/2)

हसीना प्रत्यर्पण विवाद — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Bangladesh since 2024 | 2024 के बाद

Uprising
विद्रोह
Students, Aug 2024
छात्र

→

Interim
अंतरिम
Muhammad Yunus
यूनुस

→

Election
चुनाव
BNP wins
BNP जीती

→

New PM
नए PM
Tarique Rahman
तारिक़ रहमान

13 ICT verdict | ICT फ़ैसला

- **International Crimes Tribunal**, Dhaka
  अंतरराष्ट्रीय अपराध न्यायाधिकरण
- Death sentence **in absentia**
  अनुपस्थिति में
- Over the **2024 crackdown** on protesters
  दमन

Hasina seeks new passport; Dhaka wants extradition — Static GK

हसीना प्रत्यर्पण विवाद — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Bangladesh at a glance बांग्लादेश

Fact तथ्य	Detail विवरण
Capital राजधानी	Dhaka
Currency मुद्रा	Taka
Parliament संसद	Jatiya Sangsad
National anthem राष्ट्रगान	Amar Shonar Bangla (Tagore)

15 1971 facts | 1971 तथ्य

- **16 Dec** – Vijay Diwas
  विजय दिवस
- **~93,000** Pakistani troops surrendered
  आत्मसमर्पण
- **Sheikh Mujibur Rahman** – "Bangabandhu"
  बंगबंधु

16 Rivers shared साझा नदियाँ

- **54** rivers shared with India
  54 नदियाँ
- Ganga is called **Padma** there
  पद्मा
- Brahmaputra becomes the **Jamuna**
  जमुना

Hasina seeks new passport; Dhaka wants extradition — Map & Diagram

हसीना प्रत्यर्पण विवाद — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Over **two years** in India since fleeing
  दो वर्ष से अधिक
- Faces a **death sentence** at home
  मृत्युदंड
- Wants to return – but on **her terms**
  वापसी की इच्छा

Nvidia probes CEO Huang over “Chinese spy” link

एनवीडिया CEO जाँच

Nvidia investigates CEO Huang over affair with ‘Chinese spy

Agence France-Presse
NEW YORK

AI chip behemoth Nvidia was plunged into turmoil on Monday after its CEO Jensen Huang acknowledged having an affair, with reports saying U.S. officials believe the woman was spying for China.

Beijing denied the claim but Nvidia’s board opened an inquiry into the reports that Mr. Huang was “the target of a foreign intelligence effort.”

Late last month, *The New York Times* reported that U.S. intelligence officials determined that Alice Huang, a Chinese executive linked to a Singapore-based data centre company, Megaspeed, had been funnelling information to Beijing.

The executive, also known as Huang Le, developed a close relationship with the Nvidia chief, the *Times* said.

Nvidia’s board announced on Sunday that it had opened a probe “in light of recent reporting that company’s chief executive and co-founder has been the target of a foreign intelligence effort.”

“While the board has no reason to believe that either national security or Nvidia secrets were compromised, the board’s inquiry will examine all available information,” the board said in a statement said.

Key figure

Mr. Huang is a huge figure in the AI revolution and a close informal adviser to U.S. President Donald Trump, who has repeatedly spoken out against regulating the industry so as not to let China gain the upper hand in the AI race.



Facing controversy: Nvidia CEO Jensen Huang with Alice Huang, a Chinese executive, in Taipei, Taiwan, in this 2024 photo. REUTERS

“I was unfaithful to my wife,” Mr. Huang said in a message to company employees. “My actions hurt her and our children. There is no excuse for what I did. I am deeply sorry.”

AI insights

The *Times* said Ms. Alice Huang’s relationship with the Nvidia chief could have given her insights into Mr. Trump’s thinking around AI.

Mr. Trump was briefed on the findings about Mr. Huang’s relationship roughly a year ago and chose not to act on the information, the *Times* said.

The U.S. President said on said Sunday that he did not regret not acting on this intelligence. “No, I don’t think so. I think – you know, he’s an honorable guy. I think he probably has an excuse for it. You have to hear it,” he said.

China rejected the spying allegations, with Foreign Ministry spokesperson Guo Jiakun telling a regular briefing on Monday that “the narrative of a so-called Chinese spy is entirely baseless vilification and smearing.”

The issue of AI is likely to arise during Mr. Trump’s planned talks with President Xi Ji later this month at a mit in China.

China is in a rac tech dominance a the United States, restricts the export t na of the most cutting silicon chips.

Nvidia shares dr roughly 5% in pre-m trading early Monday

Technology analys Ives, with the invest bank Yorkville Ives, the inquiry was “a eye moment” for Huang.

He predicted it wo the very least spark ple congressional inq and “create an ove on the stock for a myr reasons.”

THE CHIEF’S BLUNDER
» PAGE 15

Nvidia probes CEO Huang over “Chinese spy” link

एनवीडिया CEO जाँच

Nvidia’s chief Huang blunders into the eye of a Beijing-linked spy imbroglio

Nvidia said that it was investigating Jensen Huang, after he told the board he had been intimate with a customer, Alice Huang, whom U.S. intelligence determined was a Chinese spy; the controversy has renewed scrutiny of leadership accountability at a company central to the global AI chip race

NEWS ANALYSIS

John Xavier

Nvidia is the world leader in making chips for AI data centres, and its role in providing the critical hardware for the development of large language models cannot be understated. Powerful AI tools like Anthropic’s Claude, Google’s Gemini, Meta’s Muse, and OpenAI’s GPT exist today because of Nvidia’s graphic processing unit (GPU) chips.

Accessing Nvidia’s GPUs to build powerful AI models started becoming difficult for Chinese companies since 2022 as Washington doubled down on measures to tighten controls on who can access advanced chips. The first big move came in October 2022, when the U.S. Commerce Department blocked the A100 and H100 chips from being sold to China. Nvidia then responded with a China-specific versions of the chip – the A800 and H800.

Washington closed that gap a year later, and Nvidia designed the H20 to fit under the new thresholds. Each round of rules produced a new workaround, and each workaround produced a new round of rules. Beijing, meanwhile, was never a passive bystander. Even back in 2020, China’s market regulator approved Nvidia’s $6.9 billion purchase of the Israeli networking firm Mellanox on the condition that Nvidia keeps supplying GPUs to Chinese buyers.

Unstable controls

Washington’s own stance has been anything but steady. The Trump administration required licences for H20 sales in April 2025, then reversed course a few months later. Nvidia and AMD agreed to hand 15% of their China revenue to the U.S. government, a deal that has drawn questions in the U.S. Congress about whether the government can charge for export approvals at all.

This year, the Commerce department moved the more powerful H200 chip to case-by-case review, while keeping Blackwell and Rubin – more advanced Nvidia AI chips – off the table.

Now Beijing is the one holding things up as a Reuters report says that about 600,000 H200 chips are stuck in Hong Kong because China is withholding import approval as Nvidia, as per a *Financial Times* report, has told cloud partners to cap Chinese customers at 49% of their base.

Beijing’s reluctance to take in the shipment of H200 is partly strategic as it aims to prop up Huawei,



The path forward: NVIDIA CEO Jensen Huang with U.S. President Donald Trump. REUTERS

which, according to industry reports, shipped over 812,000 AI chips in China in 2025, and is projected to take about 62% of the domestic accelerator market this year.

Mr. Huang himself has said Nvidia has “largely conceded” the AI chip market to Huawei. China still lags badly as its chipmakers are stuck at 7nm-class manufacturing with low yields, and it has no competitive homegrown high-bandwidth memory.

And the chips that Washington has tried to keep away from China were finding their way across the border anyway. As per a research by C4ADS, a non-profit think-tank, restricted Nvidia GPUs, worth about US$13.4 million, were routed via Vietnam, India and Malaysia to Hong Kong and China between 2022 and 2025.

This is the backdrop against which the latest news about Mr. Huang’s romantic relationship with a Chinese spy lands.

A probe begins

Nvidia said on Sunday that it was investigating Mr. Huang after he told the board he had been intimate with a customer, Alice Huang, whom U.S. intelligence determined was a Chinese spy, as per a report by *New York Times*.

Ms. Huang is employed at Megaspeed International, a subsidiary of a Chinese gaming company 7Roads. It is a multi-jurisdictional entity, meaning it has registered corporate offices in different countries.

Its primary business is focused on cloud computing service, data processing and infrastructure hosting. Think of it like a massive cloud vendor that provides computing space for companies that unable to set up their own racks of Nvidia GPUs.

As per a report by Bloomberg, which was part of the C4ADS report, Megaspeed is the largest Southeast Asian importer of Nvidia’s GPUs.

On LinkedIn, the company’s handle has 557 followers, and describes the cloud vendor as provider of “massive GPU scale on fast, flexible infrastructure” and that it is a premium business partner of Nvidia “strategically positioned in the Asia Pacific region.”

A quick search for “Alice Huang” revealed an image of a woman who looked very much like the person seen with Nvidia chief Huang at a restaurant in a now viral video footage. Ms. Huang has listed herself as the CEO of Megaspeed International in her LinkedIn profile.

In a LinkedIn post, the company has denied the accusations and said that it has undergone multiple on-site inspections and reviews in the past six months by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the U.S. Commerce Department, the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry of Malaysia, and NVIDIA.

But the *New York Times* report claims that Ms. Huang was sharing information with Beijing. In a message to staff, Mr. Huang apologised, saying, “I was unfaithful to my wife,” and that there was no excuse for his actions. It would be wrong to read too much into what is still an unfolding story. The board has said it has no reason to believe that national security or Nvidia’s secrets were compromised, though its outside counsel will examine all available information.

But the question to ask is not really about one man’s personal conduct. It is about concentration of power. Mr. Huang is a co-founder who dictates all aspects of a business that is at the centre of the most important technological shifts in history with the most contested technology supply chain in the world.

In a market where Beijing has used antitrust rulings, security probes and import approvals as bargaining chips, the personal ties of the one person steering Nvidia’s China strategy are bound to attract scrutiny.

Nvidia probes CEO Huang over “Chinese spy” link — Map & Diagram

एनवीडिया CEO जाँच — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **Singapore** – base of Megaspeed
  सिंगापुर
- **Hong Kong** – H200 shipments stuck
  हांगकांग
- **Beijing** rejects the spy charge
  बीजिंग

Nvidia Investigates CEO Huang over Affair with 'Chinese Spy'

AI चिप बनाने वाली दिग्गज कंपनी एनवीडिया के CEO जेन्सेन हुआंग ने एक चीनी कार्यकारी से संबंध स्वीकार किया, जिसे अमेरिकी ख़ुफ़िया एजेंसियाँ चीन के लिए जासूस मानती हैं; बोर्ड ने जाँच शुरू की, चीन ने आरोप नकारे

AI chip race
AI चिप दौड़

1 The scandal | प्रकरण

- Huang admitted an **affair**
  संबंध स्वीकार
- With **Alice Huang** (Huang Le) of **Megaspeed**
  एलिस हुआंग
- US officials say she **passed information to Beijing**
  जासूसी आरोप

2 The board's probe बोर्ड की जाँच

- CEO "target of a **foreign intelligence effort**"
  विदेशी ख़ुफ़िया
- "No reason to believe" secrets were **compromised**
  रहस्य सुरक्षित
- **Outside counsel** to examine all facts
  बाहरी वकील

3 Reactions | प्रतिक्रियाएँ

- Huang: "**I was unfaithful** … no excuse"
  माफ़ी
- Trump: "an **honorable guy**"
  ट्रंप
- China: "**baseless vilification**"
  चीन का खंडन

Nvidia probes CEO Huang over “Chinese spy” link — in depth (1/2)

एनवीडिया CEO जाँच — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Why Nvidia matters महत्व

- World leader in **AI data-centre chips**
  AI चिप
- Powers **Claude, Gemini, GPT, Muse**
  AI मॉडल
- Huang is a close **informal adviser** to Trump
  सलाहकार

5 Megaspeed | मेगास्पीड

- Unit of Chinese gaming firm **7Roads**
  7Roads
- **Largest SE Asian importer** of Nvidia GPUs
  सबसे बड़ा आयातक
- Denies charges; cites **US & Malaysian** checks
  खंडन

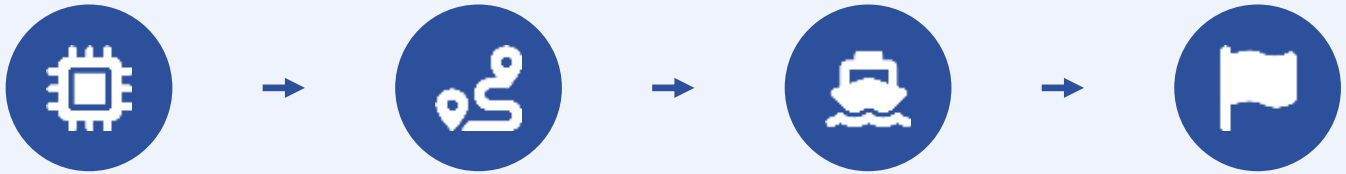
6 China’s chip push चीन की चिप नीति

- Backs **Huawei** – ~62% of home AI-chip market
  हुआवेई
- Chipmakers stuck at **7nm** with low yields
  7nm
- No homegrown **high-bandwidth memory**
  HBM नहीं

Nvidia probes CEO Huang over “Chinese spy” link — in depth (2/2)

एनवीडिया CEO जाँच — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Chip smuggling route | तस्करी मार्ग



8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- Nvidia shares fell about **5%** after the news
  5% गिरावट
- Nvidia & AMD agreed to give **15%** of China revenue to the US govt
  15% राजस्व

Nvidia probes CEO Huang over “Chinese spy” link — background (1/2)

एनवीडिया CEO जाँच — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Chip types चिप के प्रकार

Chip चिप	Job काम
CPU CPU	General computing
GPU GPU	Parallel maths, AI
TPU TPU	Google’s AI chip
HBM HBM	Fast AI memory

10 India’s chip mission भारत का चिप मिशन

- **India Semiconductor Mission** (2021)
  ISM
- **Tata–PSMC** fab at **Dholera**, Gujarat
  धोलेरा
- **Micron** packaging plant, **Sanand**
  साणंद

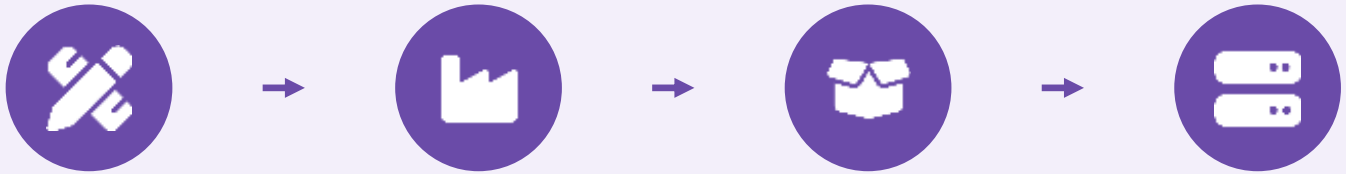
11 IndiaAI Mission इंडियाAI मिशन

- Approved in **2024**; **~₹10,372 cr**
  ₹10,372 करोड़
- Subsidised **GPU compute** for startups
  सस्ता GPU
- Push for **Indian foundation models**
  स्वदेशी मॉडल

Nvidia probes CEO Huang over “Chinese spy” link — background (2/2)

एनवीडिया CEO जाँच — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 How a chip is made | चिप निर्माण



Design डिज़ाइन	Fab फ़ैब	ATMP पैकेजिंग	Use उपयोग
Nvidia, AMD डिज़ाइनर	TSMC, Taiwan ताइवान	Assembly, test परीक्षण	Data centres डेटा केंद्र

13 Nvidia facts | एनवीडिया तथ्य

- Founded **1993**; HQ **Santa Clara**, California
  1993
- Co-founder & CEO **Jensen Huang** (Taiwan-born)
  जेन्सेन हुआंग
- First company to hit **$4 trillion** value (2025)
  $4 ट्रिलियन

Nvidia probes CEO Huang over “Chinese spy” link — Static GK

एनवीडिया CEO जाँच — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Tech terms | तकनीकी शब्द

- **nm** – nanometre, chip-node size
  नैनोमीटर
- **LLM** – large language model
  बड़ा भाषा मॉडल
- **Export control** – licence needed to sell abroad
  निर्यात नियंत्रण

15 Chip giants | चिप दिग्गज

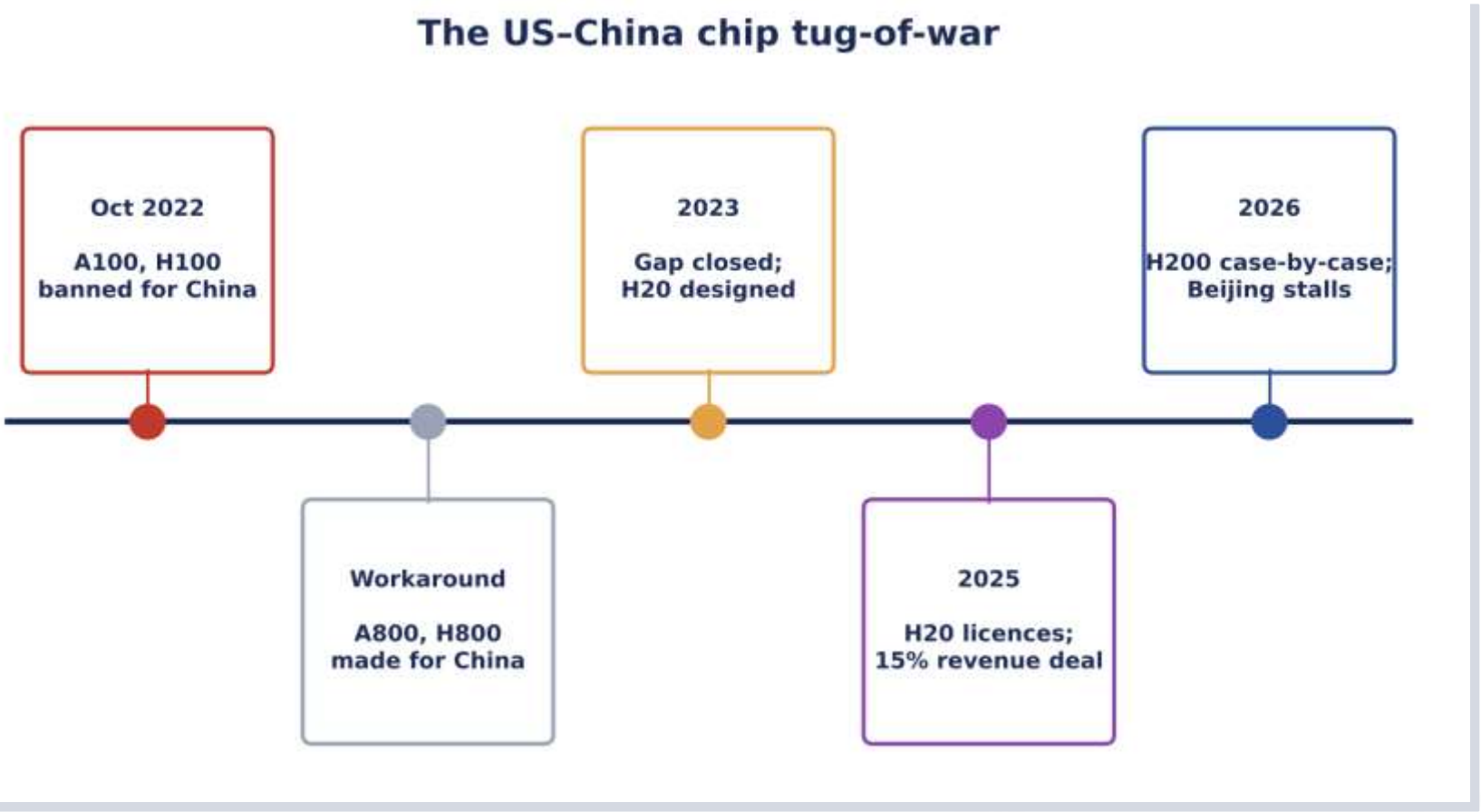
Company कंपनी	Country देश
TSMC **TSMC**	Taiwan
Samsung **सैमसंग**	South Korea
ASML **ASML**	Netherlands
Huawei **हुआवेई**	China

16 Wassenaar & controls नियंत्रण व्यवस्था

- **Wassenaar Arrangement** – dual-use tech
  वासेनार
- India joined in **2017**
  2017
- US curbs run via the **Commerce Dept (BIS)**
  BIS

Nvidia probes CEO Huang over “Chinese spy” link — Map & Diagram

एनवीडिया CEO जाँच — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Each US rule met a **new workaround** chip
  नियम बनाम जुगाड़
- Washington’s stance kept **changing**
  अस्थिर नीति
- Now **Beijing** is the one holding back
  अब चीन रोक रहा


4 News

1

...ercial farming ...st land is not protected in FRA: SC

Fourth 'encounter' in just 4 months as rape-murder accused killed in Bengal

He was shot dead while trying to flee in Bihar, say police; CM Adhikari backs the police action, says his government has given the force a free hand to deal with rapists, drug traffickers, infiltrators

Census to remain on hold in Manipur till April 2027: HC

'Inspired' by online video, man kills child for organ trade in Chhattisgarh

Six of family killed in fire at home above grocery store in Maharashtra

Modi said India ready to help end the conflict: Zelenskyy

Tool developed to test teachers' grasp of inclusive education

THE HINDU • 10 NOV 2026

Page 4 · News

पृष्ठ 4 · समाचार

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

1 **Forest Rights Act – SC | वन अधिकार**

SC: commercial farming in forests not protected by FRA

वन अधिकार अधिनियम



Commercial farming in forest land is not protected in FRA: SC

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court has made it clear that commercial crop cultivation within reserve forest areas is not protected under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.

The court has distinguished commercial cultivators and plantation owners from forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, who have lived in forests for generations and depend on them for livelihood. Their rights are protected under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, commonly known as the FRA.

A Bench of Justices Vikram Nath and Sandeep Mehta recorded the court's view in an order concerning extensive silk cotton cultivation within the reserve forests of the Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve. The court, in its November 6 order, directed the Central Empowered Committee to examine the Tamil Nadu government's opinion that silk cotton was a 'minor forest produce'. At present, 3,637.83 hectares of the 5,072.64 hectares of forest land are under silk cotton cultivation.

The Bench made clear its *prima facie* view against the State's claim of historical cultivation of silk cotton. "What emerges from the government affidavits is the promotion and sponsored cultivation of silk cot-

The Bench made its *prima facie* view clear against Tamil Nadu's claim of historical cultivation of silk cotton. REPRESENTATIVE IMAGE

The concept of planned cultivation of commercial crops is totally contrary to the very concept of a naturally occurring minor forest produce," the apex court noted.

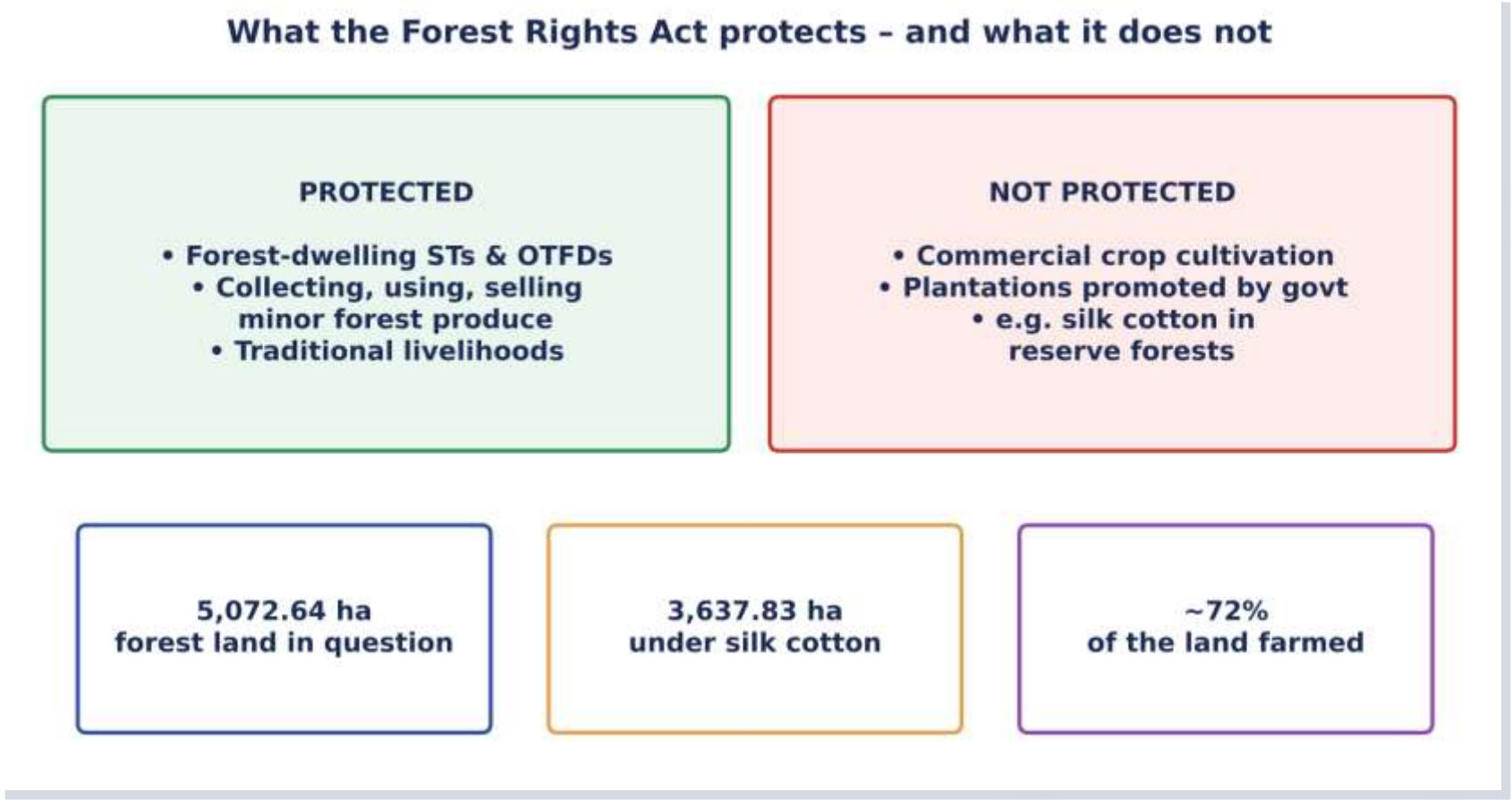
'Not permissible'

"We are of the prima facie view that planned or promoted cultivation of a commercial crop inside the forest areas is completely impermissible, as no such right is recognised under the FRA, 2006. The Act recognises the right of forest dwellers to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce in accordance with Section 3(1)(c). The cultivation of a commercial crop cannot, therefore, be recognised as a forest right so as to justify occupation or continued presence within the forest area," the Bench said.

"If commercial crops are permitted to be cultivated in the forest areas, the very nature of the forest is bound to change," Justice Mehta, who authored the

SC: commercial farming in forests not protected by FRA — Map & Diagram

वन अधिकार अधिनियम — मानचित्र व आरेख

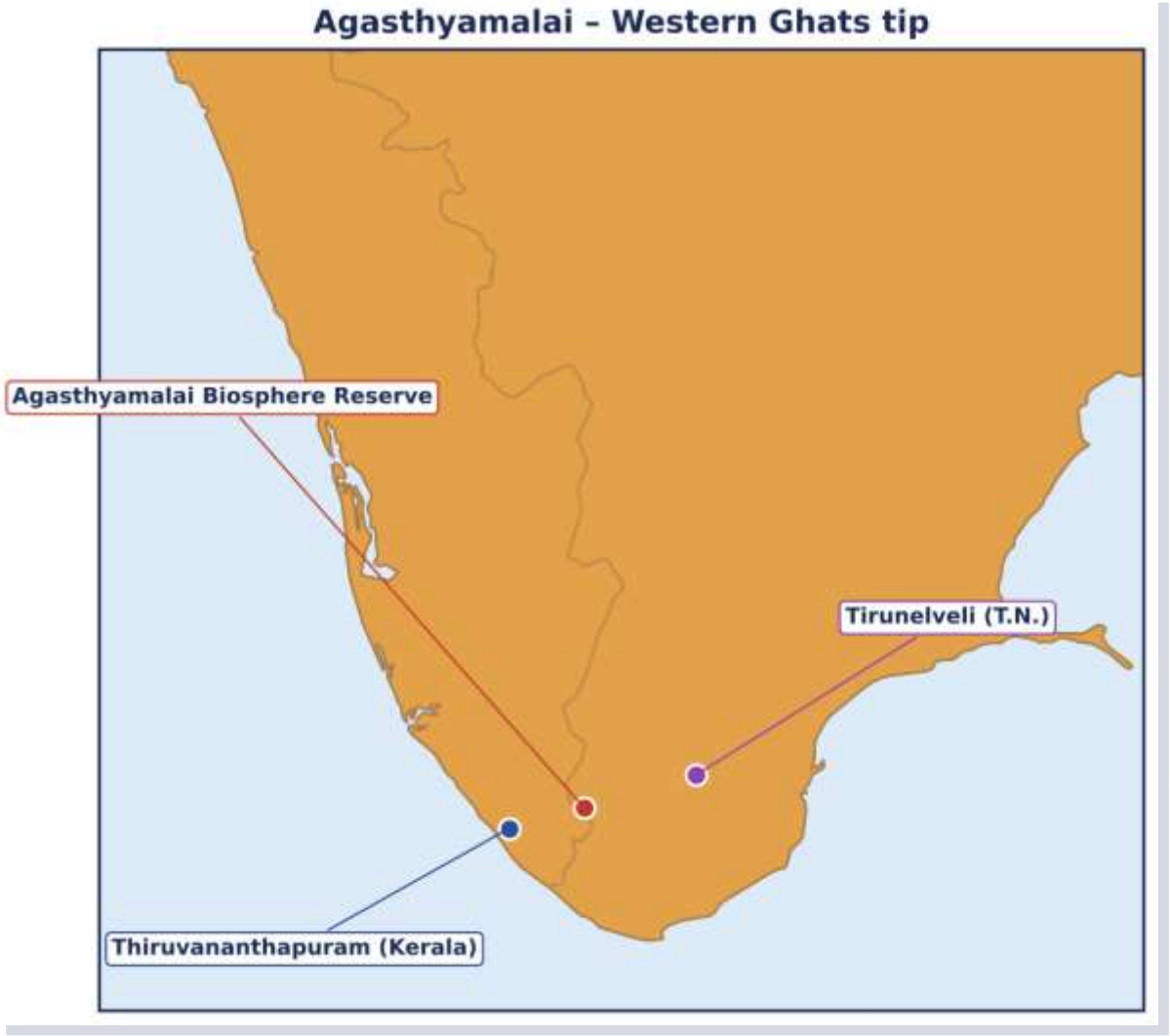


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- The Act protects **dwellers**, not **businesses**
  निवासी, व्यापार नहीं
- Most of the forest patch is already **farmed**
  अधिकांश भूमि पर खेती
- The line: **livelihood vs commerce**
  आजीविका बनाम व्यापार

SC: commercial farming in forests not protected by FRA — Map & Diagram

वन अधिकार अधिनियम — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **Agasthyamalai** – southern tip of the Western Ghats
  अगस्त्यमलाई
- Spans **Tamil Nadu & Kerala**
  दो राज्य
- Home to the **Kani** tribe
  कानी जनजाति

Commercial Farming in Forest Land Is Not Protected in FRA: SC

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि आरक्षित वनों में व्यावसायिक फ़सलों की खेती वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के तहत संरक्षित नहीं है – अगस्त्यमलाई बायोस्फ़ियर रिज़र्व में सेमल (सिल्क कॉटन) की खेती पर तमिलनाडु सरकार के दावे के ख़िलाफ़ प्रथम दृष्टया मत

Forest rights
वन अधिकार

1 The ruling | फ़ैसला

- Commercial crops in **reserve forests** not protected
  संरक्षण नहीं
- Bench: **Justices Vikram Nath & Sandeep Mehta**
  पीठ
- Order dated **6 November**
  6 नवंबर

2 The case | मामला

- **Silk cotton** farming in **Agasthyamalai**
  सेमल की खेती
- T.N. called it a **minor forest produce**
  लघु वनोपज का दावा
- **CEC** asked to examine that claim
  CEC जाँच

3 Court's reasoning | तर्क

- Planned farming is "**contrary**" to natural MFP
  प्राकृतिक नहीं
- Sec **3(1)(c)** covers collecting, not **cultivating**
  धारा 3(1)(c)
- Else "the very nature of the forest" **changes**
  वन का स्वरूप

SC: commercial farming in forests not protected by FRA — in depth (1/2)

वन अधिकार अधिनियम — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Who FRA protects किसकी रक्षा

- **Scheduled Tribes** living in forests
  अनुसूचित जनजाति
- **Other Traditional Forest Dwellers** – 3 generations (75 yrs)
  OTFD
- People who **depend on forests** for livelihood
  आजीविका

5 Govt-sponsored farming सरकारी प्रोत्साहन

- Court saw **promotion & sponsorship** in affidavits
  सरकारी हलफ़नामे
- Rejected claim of **historical** cultivation
  ऐतिहासिक दावा ख़ारिज
- Plantation owners ≠ **forest dwellers**
  बाग़ान मालिक

6 Why it matters | महत्व

- Stops misuse of FRA for **encroachment**
  अतिक्रमण पर रोक
- Protects **biodiversity hotspots**
  जैव-विविधता
- Keeps focus on **genuine dwellers**
  वास्तविक निवासी

SC: commercial farming in forests not protected by FRA — in depth (2/2)

वन अधिकार अधिनियम — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Claiming forest rights | दावा प्रक्रिया



8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- FRA recognises **community forest resource** rights too
  सामुदायिक अधिकार
- **Niyamgiri** (2013): SC let Gram Sabhas decide on mining
  नियमगिरि

SC: commercial farming in forests not protected by FRA — background (1/2)

वन अधिकार अधिनियम — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Forest laws | वन क़ानून

Law क़ानून	Year वर्ष
Indian Forest Act भारतीय वन अधिनियम	1927
Wildlife Protection Act वन्यजीव संरक्षण	1972
Forest (Conservation) Act वन संरक्षण	1980
Forest Rights Act वन अधिकार	2006

10 Minor forest produce
लघु वनोपज

- Non-timber products of **plant origin**
  ग़ैर-काष्ठ
- Includes **bamboo, tendu leaves**, honey, lac
  बाँस, तेंदू पत्ता
- **MSP for MFP** scheme supports gatherers
  न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य

11 Central Empowered Committee
CEC

- Set up by the **SC in 2002**
  2002
- Advises on **forest & wildlife** cases
  सलाहकार
- Made a **statutory** body in **2023**
  वैधानिक

SC: commercial farming in forests not protected by FRA — background (2/2)

वन अधिकार अधिनियम — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Biosphere reserve zones | जैवमंडल क्षेत्र

Core कोर	Buffer बफ़र	Transition संक्रमण	UNESCO यूनेस्को
Strictly protected पूर्ण संरक्षित	Research, tourism शोध	People live, farm बस्तियाँ	MAB network MAB

13 Agasthyamalai अगस्त्यमलाई

- On UNESCO's **MAB list** since **2016**
  2016
- Includes **Kalakkad-Mundanthurai** Tiger Reserve
  बाघ अभयारण्य
- Source of **Arogyapacha** – the "Jeevani" herb
  आरोग्यपच्चा

SC: commercial farming in forests not protected by FRA — Static GK

वन अधिकार अधिनियम — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Nodal bodies नोडल संस्थाएँ

- FRA nodal ministry: **Tribal Affairs**
  जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय
- Forests are in the **Concurrent List**
  समवर्ती सूची
- Moved from State List by the **42nd Amendment**
  42वाँ संशोधन

15 Biosphere reserves जैवमंडल रिज़र्व

Reserve रिज़र्व	State राज्य
Nilgiri (first, 1986) नीलगिरि	TN, Kerala, Karnataka
Gulf of Mannar मन्नार की खाड़ी	Tamil Nadu
Sundarban सुंदरबन	West Bengal
Great Rann of Kutch कच्छ	Gujarat (largest)

16 Western Ghats पश्चिमी घाट

- UNESCO World Heritage Site (**2012**)
  2012
- One of the world's **biodiversity hotspots**
  हॉटस्पॉट
- Highest peak: **Anamudi** (Kerala)
  अनामुडी


6 THE HINDU News Tuesday, November 11, 2026

INBRIEF

Modernist artist Arpita Singh, aged 89, passes away

Delhi Police serve notice on Mamata in 2003 protest case

1 pollution spikes 200 times above WHO limits in Delhi during Deepavali

Data missing from several monitoring stations at the peak of air pollution during the intervening night of Nov. 8 and 9. AAP accuses BJP govt. of data fraud, the latter hits back, alleging stubble burning conspiracy by AAP-governed Punjab, which recorded 1,152 stubble burning incidents on Sunday

NMC warns students against joining fake medical colleges, asks them to verify approvals

Only non-*Sanatanis* have a problem with firecrackers: Suvendu

Modi govt. is in denial over air pollution deaths, must wake up, says Cong. leader

THE HINDU CROSSWORD — 14944

SUDOKU

FAITH

Greatness of Padma Purana

THE HINDU • 10 NOV 2026

Page 6 · News

पृष्ठ 6 · समाचार

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

1 **Delhi Deepavali pollution | प्रदूषण**

Delhi's Diwali air 200× WHO limits; worst in 5 years

दिल्ली का दीवाली प्रदूषण

Air pollution spikes 200 times above WHO limits in Delhi during Deepavali

Data missing from several monitoring stations at the peak of air pollution during the intervening night of Nov. 8 and 9; AAP accuses BJP govt. of 'data fraud', the latter hits back alleging stubble burning 'conspiracy' by AAP-governed Punjab, which recorded 1,152 stubble burning incidents on Sunday

Nikhil M. Babu
NEW DELHI

As Delhiites burst firecrackers well past the 10 p.m. deadline set by the Supreme Court for Deepavali night, air pollution shot up to over 150-200 times World Health Organisation (WHO) limits in parts of the city, but fell through the early morning hours of Monday due to better weather conditions, show official data.

At the peak of pollution, following the bursting of firecrackers on Sunday night, crucial air quality data were missing from several monitoring stations managed by government authorities. Experts say missing data on peak values of air pollution will artificially show better air quality than the reality.

Though the Supreme Court allowed only green firecrackers during fixed windows on November 7 and 8, traditional firecrackers, which are more polluting, were also available in



Worrying trend: Rashtrapati Bhavan was shrouded in thick smog during the early morning hours of Monday after Deepavali celebrations in New Delhi. SHASHI SHEKHAR KASHYAP

As per the Delhi government's Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) data, the level of PM2.5 (a major pollution) in Patparganj of East Delhi was 2,597 micrograms per cubic metre at 1 a.m. on Monday – about 173.13 times the WHO permissible limit of 15 micrograms per cubic metre for a 24-hour period.

Similarly, the level of PM2.5 on NSUT West Campus was 3,008.4 micro- a.m. on Monday – about 200.5 times the WHO permissible limit. PM2.5 (Particulate matter 2.5) are fine inhalable particles, which can get into lungs and bloodstream and lead to a range of respiratory and other diseases.

Favourable wind

Gufran Beig, chair professor, National Institute of Advanced Studies, said though the air pollution spiked around 12 midnight Monday due to bursting of firecrackers on Deepavali, both wind direction and speed were very favourable for faster dispersion of air pollution.

"The wind direction was earlier north westerly, originating from stubble burning areas in Punjab and Haryana. But around Sunday afternoon, it changed to easterly and south easterly and also picked up speed by Sunday evening. The reversal of most negligible effect of stubble burning in Delhi," said Mr. Beig, who is also the founder-director of the Central government's SAFAR (System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting Research).

The 24-hour average overall Air Quality Index (AQI) of Delhi stood at 344 ("very poor") at 4 p.m. on Monday, lower than 376 ("very poor") a day earlier, according to the CPCB's daily bulletin, which is considered the day's AQI. A higher AQI means worsening of air quality. The overall AQI of Delhi which stood at 370 (very poor) at 9 a.m. on Monday, improved through the day to reach 344 by 4 p.m.

Meanwhile, both the AAP and the Congress attacked the BJP government over the missing data, with the former alleging that it was "data fraud". Hitting back, Delhi Labour Minister Kapil Mishra alleged there was a "conspiracy" by AAP-governed Punjab to set stubble on fire on Sunday evening.

tion spikes in Delhi-NCR and many parts of the larger Indo-Gangetic Plains, mainly due to meteorological factors such as lower wind speeds and a drop in temperature. Also, pollution from stubble burning during October and November and bursting of firecrackers during the festive season add to existing pollution from vehicles and dust, worsening the air quality.

Stubble burning

Meanwhile, Punjab recorded 1,152 stubble burning incidents on Sunday – the highest this paddy harvest season, according to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute's (IARI) daily bulletin. But it dropped to 198 on Monday, taking the total this harvest season to 4,657, the second lowest since 2020 (till November 9), the data show.

The contribution of stubble burning in neighbouring States to PM2.5 (a chief pollutant) in Delhi on Sunday was 5.1%, according to the Union Ministry of

Capital crisis: Diwali-day pollution worst in 5 year

SOPHIYA MATHEW
New Delhi, November 9

DELHI RECORDED ITS worst Diwali-day air since 2021, with the average Air Quality Index (AQI) touching 376 on Sunday, according to data maintained by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). This was higher than the corresponding Diwali-day readings in the past four years: 345 in 2025, 328 in 2024, 218 in 2023 and 312 in 2022.

The pollution build-up continued into Monday, with the city's average AQI showing 370 at 9.05 am, with eight monitoring stations recording readings above 400, in the 'Severe' category. Real-time station data from the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) showed that the highest hourly PM 2.5 (fine particulate matter) reading on Sunday was recorded at Jahangirpuri: 4,985 µg/m³ between 7 pm and 8 pm — over

NO RESPITE FROM TOXIC AIR

AQI in major Indian cities after Diwali celebrations



83 times the national 24-hour safe limit of 60 µg/m³ and more than 330 times the WHO's 24-hour guideline of 15 µg/m³.

Other key stations such as Anand Vihar saw PM10 (particulate matter) peak at 3,450 µg/m³ during midnight, and RK Puram saw a similarly high at 1,698 µg by 5 am Monday. PM2.5 peaked at Patparganj at 2,597 µg/m³ by 1 am, whereas at Nehru Nagar it was 2,808 µg/m³ at 3 am, on Monday.

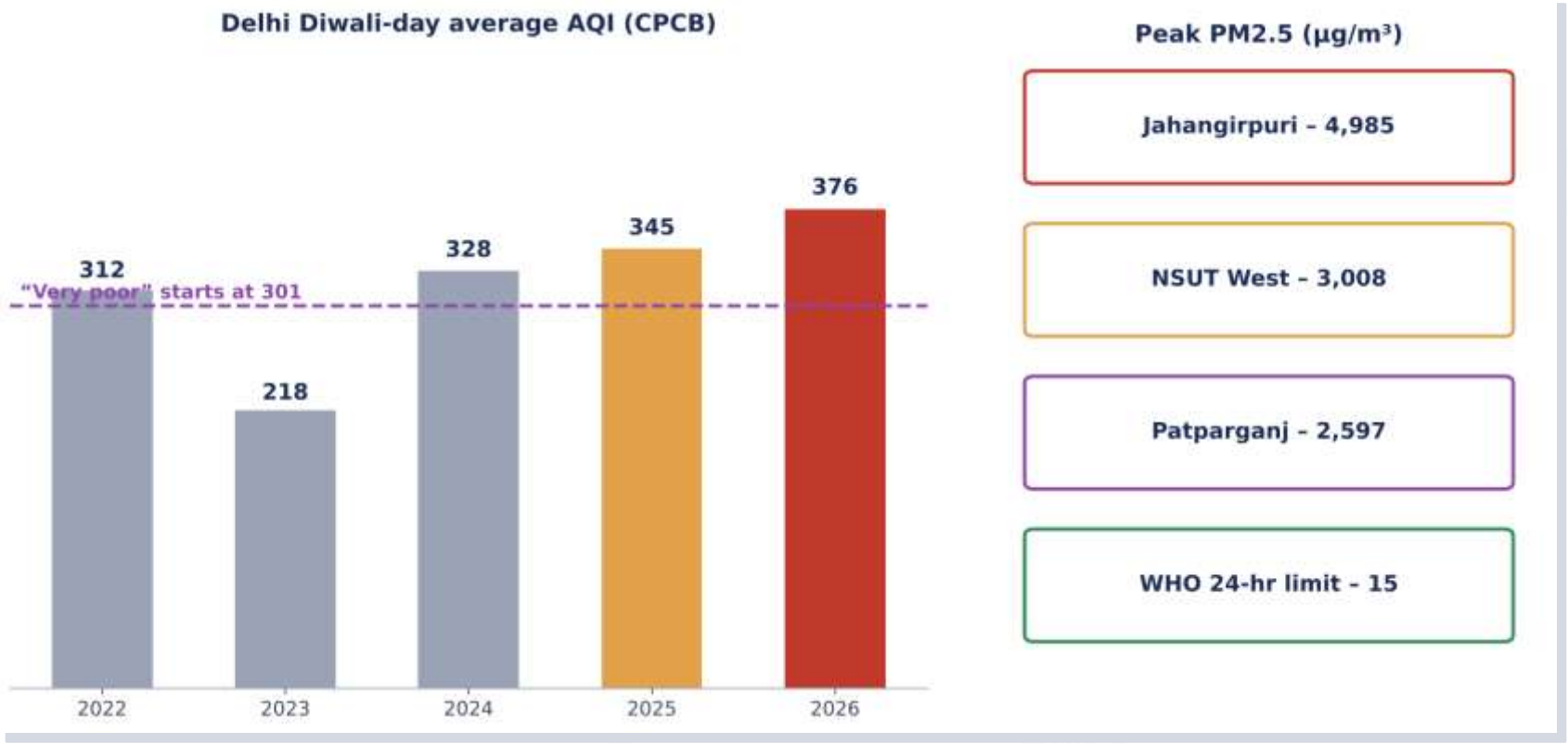
Continued on Page 10

2026 to be among the four warm years: WM

THE YEAR 2026 v one of the four wa years on record, wi global average tem ture for January-Se ber 2026 touchin degrees Celsius than pre-industrial (the average of the 1900 period), acc to a new World Me logical Organi (WMO) report. This average temperatu ure was higher th full-year averages i and 2023. ■ PAGE 16

Delhi's Diwali air 200× WHO limits; worst in 5 years — Map & Diagram

दिल्ली का दीवाली प्रदूषण — मानचित्र व आरेख

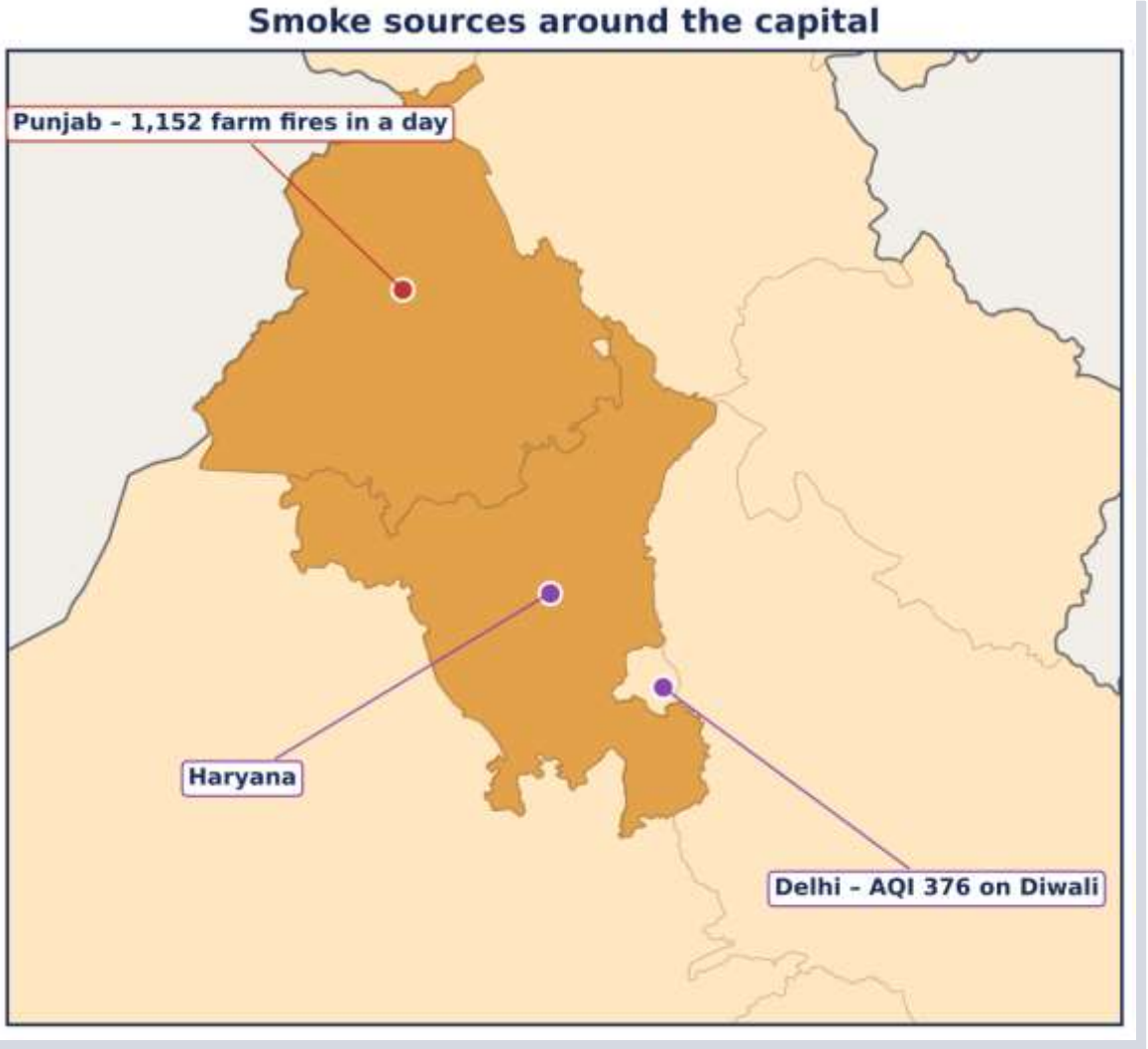


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Diwali air has **worsened three years running**
  लगातार बिगड़ती हवा
- Station peaks ran into **thousands** of µg/m³
  हज़ारों में
- The WHO safe level is just **15**
  WHO मानक

Delhi's Diwali air 200× WHO limits; worst in 5 years — Map & Diagram

दिल्ली का दीवाली प्रदूषण — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **Delhi** sits in the smog bowl of the **Indo-Gangetic Plains**
  गंगा का मैदान
- **Punjab** farm fires peaked on Diwali Sunday
  पंजाब
- **Haryana** also adds smoke
  हरियाणा

Air Pollution Spikes 200 Times Above WHO Limits in Delhi During Deepavali

सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रात 10 बजे की समय-सीमा के बाद भी पटाख़े जलने से दिल्ली में दीपावली की रात वायु प्रदूषण WHO सीमा से 150–200 गुना तक पहुँचा; दीपावली के दिन का औसत AQI 376 – पाँच वर्षों में सबसे ख़राब; कई निगरानी स्टेशनों का डेटा ग़ायब



Toxic air
ज़हरीली हवा

1 The spike | उछाल

- Up to **150–200×** WHO limits
  200 गुना
- Crackers burst well past the **10 p.m.** SC deadline
  समय-सीमा उल्लंघन
- SC had allowed only **green crackers**
  ग्रीन पटाख़े

2 Missing data | ग़ायब डेटा

- Several stations went **blank** at the peak
  डेटा ग़ायब
- Makes air look **better than reality**
  भ्रामक तस्वीर
- AAP alleges “**data fraud**”
  डेटा धोखाधड़ी

3 Blame game आरोप-प्रत्यारोप

- BJP: a stubble “**conspiracy**” by Punjab
  साज़िश का आरोप
- Stubble’s share in Delhi PM2.5: just **5.1%**
  5.1%
- Congress: govt in “**denial**” on deaths
  इनकार

Delhi's Diwali air 200× WHO limits; worst in 5 years — in depth (1/2)

दिल्ली का दीवाली प्रदूषण — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Saved by the wind
हवा ने बचाया

- Wind turned **easterly** on Sunday
  पूर्वी हवा
- Faster winds **dispersed** smoke
  तेज़ हवा
- Kept **stubble smoke** away – Gufran Beig
  गुफ़रान बेग

5 Day-after AQI | अगले दिन

370 9 a.m. Monday सुबह 9 बजे	**344** 4 p.m. Monday शाम 4 बजे
8 Stations above 400 स्टेशन	**4,657** Punjab fires this season पराली मामले

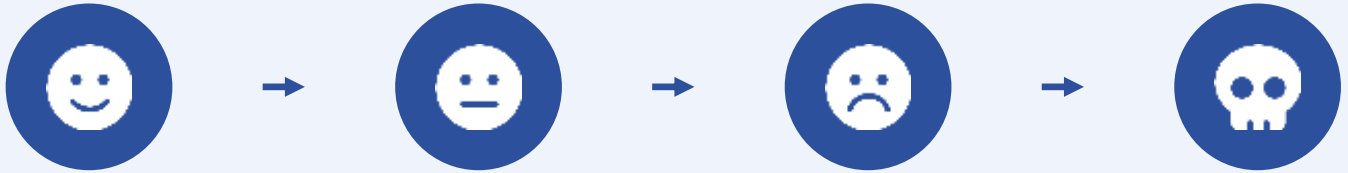
6 Why winter is worse
सर्दियों में क्यों

- **Low wind speed** traps pollutants
  धीमी हवा
- **Temperature inversion** – cold air at ground
  ताप व्युत्क्रमण
- Plus **vehicles, dust**, crackers
  वाहन, धूल

Delhi's Diwali air 200× WHO limits; worst in 5 years — in depth (2/2)

दिल्ली का दीवाली प्रदूषण — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 AQI scale | AQI पैमाना



0–100	101–200	201–400	401–500
0–100	101–200	201–400	401–500
Good, satisfactory अच्छा	Moderate मध्यम	Poor, very poor ख़राब	Severe गंभीर

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- PM2.5 particles are **thinner than a hair** – reach the **bloodstream**
  रक्त में
- **2026** is set to be among the **four warmest years** – WMO
  गर्म वर्ष

Delhi's Diwali air 200× WHO limits; worst in 5 years — background (1/2)

दिल्ली का दीवाली प्रदूषण — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 PM2.5 limits | PM2.5 सीमा

Standard मानक	µg/m³ सीमा
India 24-hour भारत 24 घंटे	60
India annual भारत वार्षिक	40
WHO 24-hour (2021) WHO 24 घंटे	15
WHO annual (2021) WHO वार्षिक	5

10 Who does what | संस्थाएँ

- **CPCB** – issues the daily AQI bulletin
  CPCB
- **CAQM** – NCR air body (2021 Act)
  CAQM
- **SAFAR** – forecasts air quality
  सफ़र

11 Green crackers ग्रीन पटाख़े

- Developed by **CSIR-NEERI**
  CSIR-NEERI
- About **30% lower** emissions
  30% कम
- Carry a **QR code** to check authenticity
  QR कोड

Delhi's Diwali air 200× WHO limits; worst in 5 years — background (2/2)

दिल्ली का दीवाली प्रदूषण — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 GRAP stages | GRAP चरण

Stage I चरण I	Stage II चरण II	Stage III चरण III	Stage IV चरण IV
Poor ख़राब	Very poor बहुत ख़राब	Severe गंभीर	Severe+ अति गंभीर

13 NCAP
राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु

- **National Clean Air Programme** – 2019
  2019
- Covers **130+** non-attainment cities
  130+ शहर
- Aim: cut PM10 by up to **40%** by 2026
  40% कमी

Delhi's Diwali air 200× WHO limits; worst in 5 years — Static GK

दिल्ली का दीवाली प्रदूषण — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Air pollutants वायु प्रदूषक

Pollutant प्रदूषक	Main source स्रोत
PM2.5 PM2.5	Burning, vehicles
NO_2 NO_2	Vehicles
SO_2 SO_2	Coal, industry
O_3 ओज़ोन	Formed in sunlight

15 Pollution days प्रदूषण दिवस

- **2 Dec** – National Pollution Control Day
  राष्ट्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण दिवस
- Marks the **Bhopal gas tragedy** (1984)
  भोपाल गैस त्रासदी
- **7 Sep** – International Day of Clean Air
  स्वच्छ वायु दिवस

16 Air Act | वायु अधिनियम

- **Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**
  1981
- Passed under **Art 253** after the 1972 Stockholm meet
  अनु. 253
- **Art 21** read as the right to clean air
  अनु. 21


16 Sport

TARGET 200
Grandmaster No. 100 for Bharat, AICF president congratulates Anuj

HIGH PRAISE
A cracker of a 100, says Anand on India hitting a century of GMs

TEAM UPDATE
Kiwis summon Clarke as cover for Tickner; Ferguson ruled out

GETTING IT RIGHT
Gauff outlasts Pegula in a thriller, Noskova cruises past Kostyuk

1

j lights up Indian chess, becomes the 100th GM

India's 100 GMs on 64 squares

Milestone underlines India's rapid growth

Usha loses SOM elections, IOA likely to get a new president

Men in Blue look to seal series

SNAPSHOTS

THE HINDU • 10 NOV 2026

Page 16 · Sport

पृष्ठ 16 · खेल

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

1 **India's 100th GM | 100वाँ ग्रैंडमास्टर**

Anuj Shrivatri becomes India's 100th Grandmaster

भारत का 100वाँ ग्रैंडमास्टर

Anuj lights up Indian chess, becomes the 100th GM

India's **100 GMs** on 64 squares

FROM **ANAND** TO **ANUJ**, THE MEMBERS OF THE ELITE GRANDMASTERS' CLUB

Sl. No.	Who	When
1	**Viswanathan Anand**	**1987**
2	Dibyendu Barua	1991
3	Praveen Thipsay	1997
4	Abhijit Kunte	2000
5	Krishnan Sasikiran	2000
6	**Pentala Harikrishna**	**2001**
7	**Koneru Humpy**	**2003**
8	Surya Shekhar Ganguly	2003
9	Sandipan Chanda	2003
10	**R.B. Ramesh**	**2003**
11	Tejas Bakre	2004
12	Magesh Chandran	2006
13	Deepan Chakkravarthy	2006
14	Neelotpal Das	2006
15	Parimarjan Negi	2006
16	G.N. Gopal	2007
17	Abhijeet Gupta	2008
18	S. Arun Prasad	2008
19	S. Nizamin	2009
20	R.R. Laxman	2009
21	Sriram Jha	2010
22	Deep Sengupta	2010
23	B. Adhiban	2010
24	S.P. Sethuraman	2011
25	**S. Harika**	**2011**
26	M.R. Lalith Babu	2011
27	Vaibhav Suri	2012
28	M.R. Venkatesh	2012
29	Sahaj Grover	2012
30	**Vidit Gujrathi**	**2013**
31	M. Shyam Sundar	2013
32	Abdurjang Kore	2013
33	V. Vishnu Prasanna	2013
34	Debashis Das	2013
35	Saptarshi Roy Chowdhury	2013
36	Ankit Rajpara	2014
37	Aravindh Chithambaram	2015
38	Karthikeyan Murali	2015
39	Ashwin Jayaram	2015
40	Swapnil Dhopade	2016
41	S.L. Narayanan	2016
42	Shantel Gagare	2016
43	Dibyayan Ghosh	2016
44	K. Priyadharshan	2016
45	Aryan Chopra	2017
46	R. Srimathy	2017
47	Himanshu Sharma	2017
48	Anurag Mhamal	2017
49	Abhimanyu Puranik	2017
50	M.S. Thejkumar	2017
51	Sagnik Adhya	2018
52	**R. Praggnanandhaa**	**2018**
53	Mihal Sarin	2018
54	**Arjun Erigaisi**	**2018**
55	Karthik Venkataramaan	2018
56	Harsha Bhaskaran	2019
57	P. Karthikeyan	2019
58	G.A. Nitin	2019
59	N.R. Visakh	2019
60	**D. Gukesh**	**2019**
61	P. Iniyan	2019
62	Vaishali R.	2019
63	Girish K. Kaushik	2019
64	Pritha Gupta	2019
65	Ravivak Sudheesh	2019
66	G. Akash	2020
67	Leon Mendonca	2020
68	Arjun Kalyan	2021
69	Harshit Raja	2021
70	B. Raja Ritvik	2021
71	Niranjan Guha	2021
72	Soumitra Dutta	2021
73	Bharath Subramaniyan	2022
74	Rahul Srivatsav	2022
75	V. Pranav	2022
76	Pranav Anand	2023
77	Aditya Mittal	2023
78	Raunak Chatterjee	2023
79	M. Prasanth	2023
80	K.R. Vignesh	2023
81	Sreeman Das	2023
82	Praneeth Vuppala	2023
83	Aditya Samant	2023
84	**R. Vaishali**	**2023**
85	P. Shyam Nikhil	2024
86	L.R. Sridhar	2025
87	Harikrishnan K. Ra.	2025
88	**Divya Deshmukh**	**2025**
89	S. Rohith Krishna	2025
90	A.R. Ramparthi	2025
91	V.S. Rashal	2025
92	Aaryan Varshney	2026
93	Ajaya Dangla	2026
94	Mayank Chakraborty	2026
95	Anaiyak Ghosh	2026
96	Ethan Nat	2026
97	G.B. Harshavardhan	2026
98	S. Anaath	2026
99	V.S. Pathamnat	2026
100	**Anuj Shrivatri**	**2026**

Compiled by Nitin S.A

The 22-year-old from Madhya Pradesh, who quit his software engineering job to pursue a career in the sport, says it feels good to join the roll of honour and that all the hard work has borne fruit

C. Shyam Sundar
CHENNAI

A job offer in a Germany-based IT company was on hand, but Anuj Shrivatri chose a career in chess over being a software professional. He doesn't regret that decision. The 22-year-old provided cheer to India by becoming the country's 100th Grandmaster on Sunday when it was celebrating the festival of lights.

Ever since V.S. Rathanvel became the 99th GM, the question of who would the 100th was on the minds of chess-lovers. And, Anuj did it, winning the seventh ASEAN Plus individual open chess championship in the Philippines.

"It feels very good to become a GM and being the country's 100th is special," he told *The Hindu*.

"I had been trying to become a GM and winning the tournament earned me the title directly. All the hard work paid off."

He admitted there was some pressure at the business-end but he made it a point not to overthink and miss out on the opportunity. "I played some really good chess in the last two rounds to win and clinch the title," Anuj, who became the first-ever GM from Madhya Pradesh said.



Fabulous feat: Anuj will cherish his achievement for a long time.

Having realised the GM dream, he said "the focus is to cross the 2600 barrier and win lot of tournaments."

Introduced to chess by his father (Ashok) at the age of six, he took a liking to it and made rapid strides with support from the family.

"I can't thank my father and mother enough. They encouraged me to pursue chess when there was a good job offer," Anuj, who admires World No. 1 Magnus Carlsen and Indian legend Viswanathan Anand, said. "Openings and end-games are my forte and time-management is something which I can improve on," he added.

Having chosen the game of 64 squares over cloud computing, he is already on cloud nine and aiming for the sky.

Milestone underlines India's rapid growth

P.K. Ajith Kumar

When Viswanathan Anand played Alexei Shirov in Tehran in 2000 for his first World title, he knew his time would come, if not then. Back in the latter half of the 1980s, when he was trying to become a Grandmaster (GM), he wasn't as sure.

"I had no way of knowing if I would become a GM or not," Anand once told this correspondent during an interview at his home in Chennai. "It took me two full years to get it."

Anand got his final GM norm in December, 1987, from the Sakthi Finance tournament in Coimbatore. India didn't have a GM till then. Asia only had two. Nearly four decades later, India has a hundred Grandmasters. Anuj Shrivatri became No. 100 on the Deepavali Day. He got his GM title, directly, by winning the ASEAN Plus Individual Open Chess Championship at Ozamiz City, the Philippines. He didn't have to struggle for making the three norms and touching the FIDE rating of 2,500 Elo points, which is the usual way to become the GM, the title that matters most in chess.

India is now churning out GMs like the IPL unearths fresh talents. It is indeed remarkable that a country that had no GM till four decades ago now has 100.

Fourth in the list

Only three others – Russia, the United States and Germany – are in that exclusive club. But they all have had GMs from the time the world chess governing body started awarding the titles in 1950.



Anand... the trigger. FIDE

Seven decades later, there are only around 2,000 GMs across the world. That gives a fair indication about India's feat.

After Anand, India had to wait for another four years before its next GM. Dibyendu Barua, the country's original chess prodigy, became a GM in 1991. It was only six years later that India got another GM – Pravin Thipsay.

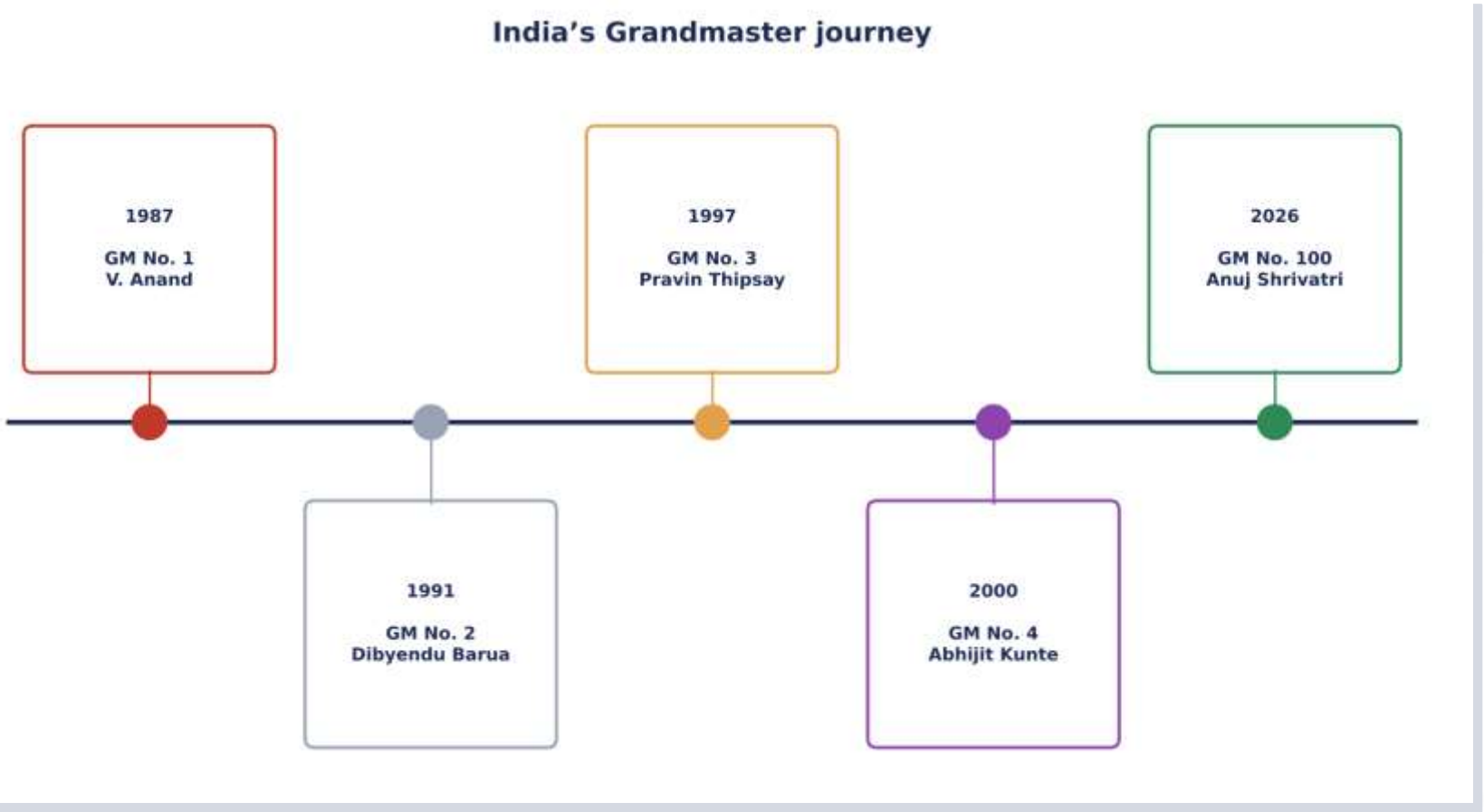
The next generation of Indian chess players had it easier. It was after Abhijit Kunte became India's fourth GM in 2000 that the country began to see the coveted title arriving home regularly.

Chess, thanks to Anand's exploits as the Lightning Kid on the global stage, was becoming increasingly popular and the Indian parents were willing to invest in their children. The All India Chess Federation was conducting tournaments and coaching camps, including reputed GMs from overseas, and corporate support was also trickling in.

Rarely in Indian sport have so many things worked in such tandem.

Anuj Shrivatri becomes India's 100th Grandmaster — Map & Diagram

भारत का 100वाँ ग्रैंडमास्टर — मानचित्र व आरेख

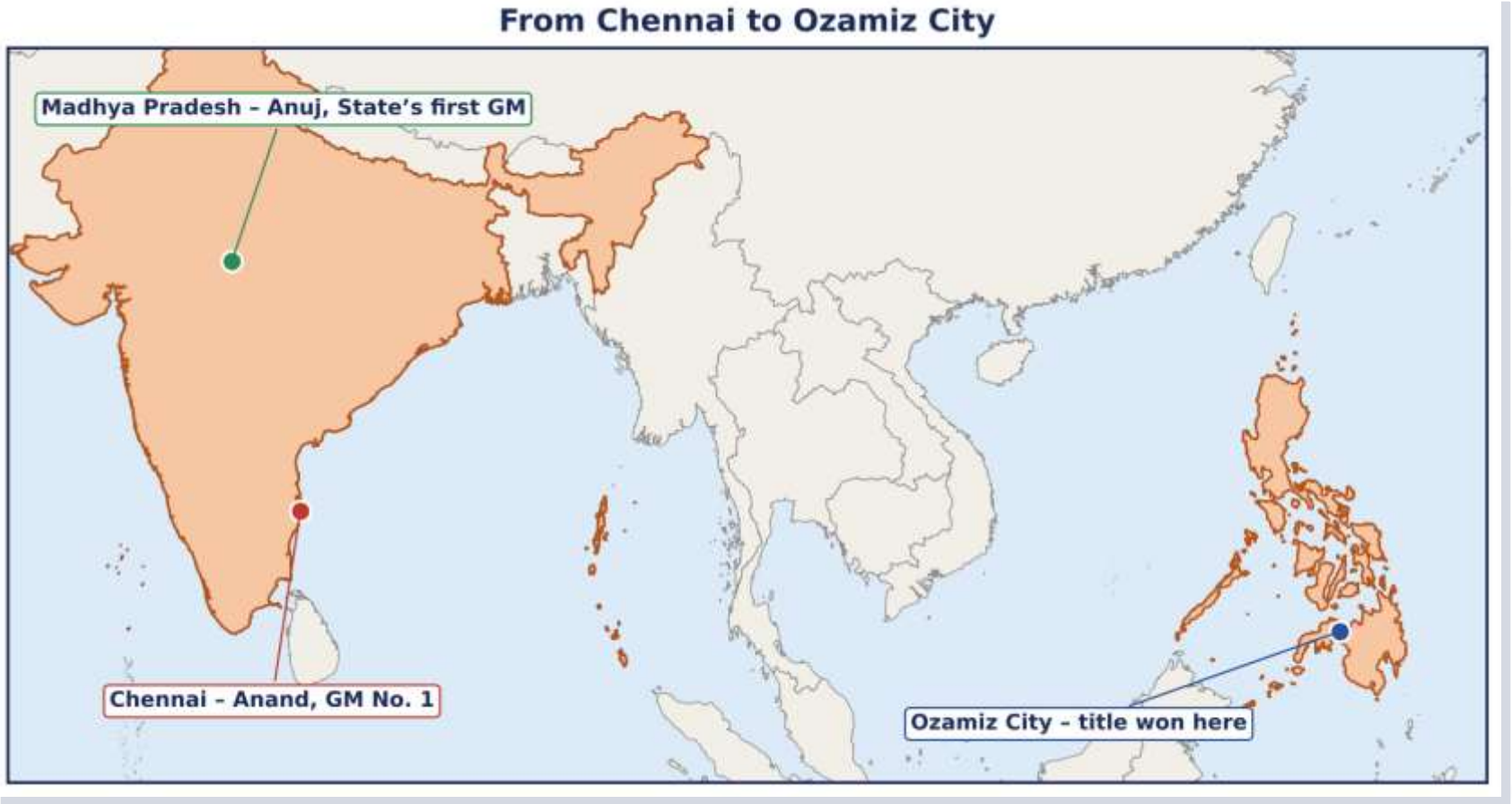


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- First **four GMs** took **13 years**
  पहले चार में 13 वर्ष
- Then the floodgates **opened**
  तेज़ी से बढ़त
- **96 more** in the next 26 years
  96 और

Anuj Shrivatri becomes India's 100th Grandmaster — Map & Diagram

भारत का 100वाँ ग्रैंडमास्टर — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **Chennai** – where India's chess story began
  चेन्नई
- **Madhya Pradesh** gets its first GM
  मध्य प्रदेश
- Title won at **Ozamiz City**, Philippines
  फ़िलीपींस

Anuj Lights Up Indian Chess, Becomes the 100th GM

मध्य प्रदेश के 22 वर्षीय अनुज श्रीवात्री दीपावली के दिन फ़िलीपींस में सातवीं आसियान प्लस व्यक्तिगत ओपन शतरंज चैंपियनशिप जीतकर भारत के 100वें ग्रैंडमास्टर बने – जर्मनी की IT नौकरी छोड़कर शतरंज चुना

Century of GMs
ग्रैंडमास्टर शतक

1 The feat | उपलब्धि

- Won the **7th ASEAN Plus** individual open
  आसियान प्लस
- Got the GM title **directly** – no norms needed
  सीधा ख़िताब
- Came on **Deepavali** day
  दीपावली पर

2 The man | खिलाड़ी

- **22**, from **Madhya Pradesh** – State's first GM
  MP के पहले GM
- Turned down a **German IT job**
  नौकरी छोड़ी
- Learnt chess from father **Ashok** at **6**
  पिता से सीखा

3 Next goals आगे का लक्ष्य

- Cross the **2,600 Elo** barrier
  2600 रेटिंग
- Strengths: **openings & endgames**
  ओपनिंग, एंडगेम
- Work on **time management**
  समय प्रबंधन

Anuj Shrivatri becomes India's 100th Grandmaster — in depth (1/2)

भारत का 100वाँ ग्रैंडमास्टर — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Elite club | विशिष्ट क्लब

- 4th country with **100 GMs**
  चौथा देश
- After **Russia, USA, Germany**
  अन्य तीन
- Only ~**2,000 GMs** worldwide
  दुनिया में 2,000

5 Anand's spark आनंद की प्रेरणा

- Final norm: **Sakthi Finance** event, **Coimbatore**
  कोयंबटूर
- Asia had only **two GMs** then
  एशिया में दो
- "It took me **two full years**" – Anand
  दो वर्ष

6 What fuelled growth विकास के कारण

- Parents willing to **invest** in chess
  अभिभावक
- **AICF** tournaments & coaching camps
  AICF
- **Corporate support** trickled in
  कॉरपोरेट

Anuj Shrivatri becomes India's 100th Grandmaster — in depth (2/2)

भारत का 100वाँ ग्रैंडमास्टर — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Usual path to GM | GM बनने का रास्ता

Play
खेलें
Rated events
रेटेड

→

3 norms
3 नॉर्म
Strong results
प्रदर्शन

→

2,500 Elo
रेटिंग
FIDE rating
FIDE

→

GM
ग्रैंडमास्टर
Title for life
आजीवन

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- **V.S. Rathanvel** became India's **99th** GM
  99वें GM
- Anuj admires **Magnus Carlsen** and **Anand**
  आदर्श

Anuj Shrivatri becomes India's 100th Grandmaster — background (1/2)

भारत का 100वाँ ग्रैंडमास्टर — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 India's chess highs प्रमुख उपलब्धियाँ

Feat उपलब्धि	Year वर्ष
Anand – 1st world title आनंद	2000
Hosted Chess Olympiad (Chennai) ओलंपियाड	2022
Olympiad double gold दोहरा स्वर्ण	2024
Gukesh – youngest world champ गुकेश	2024

10 Women's chess महिला शतरंज

- **Koneru Humpy** – India's first woman GM (2002) कोनेरू हम्पी
- **Divya Deshmukh** won the Women's World Cup (2025) दिव्या देशमुख
- **R. Vaishali** – GM; sister of Praggnanandhaa वैशाली

11 Viswanathan Anand विश्वनाथन आनंद

- **5-time** world champion 5 बार विश्व विजेता
- First **Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna** (1991-92) खेल रत्न
- Called the "**Lightning Kid**" लाइटनिंग किड

Anuj Shrivatri becomes India's 100th Grandmaster — background (2/2)

भारत का 100वाँ ग्रैंडमास्टर — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Chess titles ladder | ख़िताबों की सीढ़ी

CM	FM	IM	GM
CM	FM	IM	GM
Candidate Master कैंडिडेट	FIDE Master फ़िडे मास्टर	International Master अंतरराष्ट्रीय	Grandmaster ग्रैंडमास्टर

13 FIDE | फ़िडे

- Founded **1924**, Paris
  1924
- HQ: **Lausanne**, Switzerland
  लॉज़ेन
- Began awarding GM titles in **1950**
  1950

Anuj Shrivatri becomes India's 100th Grandmaster — Static GK

भारत का 100वाँ ग्रैंडमास्टर — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Chess origins शतरंज की उत्पत्ति

- Born in India as **Chaturanga**
  चतुरंग
- Around the **Gupta** era (~6th century)
  गुप्त काल
- **20 July** – World Chess Day
  विश्व शतरंज दिवस

15 Indian GMs in order क्रम

No. क्रम	Player खिलाड़ी
1 1	V. Anand (1987)
2 2	Dibyendu Barua (1991)
3 3	Pravin Thipsay (1997)
100 100	Anuj Shrivatri (2026)

16 Chess terms | शतरंज शब्द

- **Elo** – rating system named after Arpad Elo
  एलो
- **Norm** – a qualifying title result
  नॉर्म
- **Checkmate** – from Persian "shah mat"
  शह-मात



1

FINANCIAL EXPRESS • 10 NOV 2026

Page 9 · Explainer

पृष्ठ 9 · व्याख्या

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

1 **How World Bank counted India's poor | ग़रीबी**

How the World Bank counted India's poor

ग़रीबी का आकलन

Explained

What has the World Bank said?

ACCORDING TO THE World Bank's *Poverty and Equity Brief*, India recorded one of the fastest declines in poverty globally between 2011 and 2023. Extreme poverty, measured as the proportion of people living below $3 a day (2021 PPP), fell from 27.1% to 2.6%. Similarly, poverty below the lower-middle-income country threshold of $4.20 a day declined from 57.7% to 16.1%, lifting an estimated 496 million people out of poverty. The corresponding poverty rates are projected to decline further to 14.2% in 2026 and 12.1% in 2028.

What is multi-dimensional poverty index?

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI) measures deprivation across health, education and living standards through 10 indicators. India's multi-dimensional poverty fell from 53.8% in 2005-06 to 16.4% in 2019-21. The World Bank's MPI, which considers consumption (less than $3 per person per day), schooling, education, drinking water, sanitation and electricity, estimated multidimensional poverty at 15.5% in 2022-23, with rural and urban rates at 19.3% and 8.6%, respectively. The decline reflects strong consumption growth, rising employment, particularly among women, and expanded social transfers, including food subsidies. However, poverty remains concentrated in rural areas, where productivity is relatively low. Geographical disparities also persist.



ROAD TO PROGRESS

How World Bank has counted India's poor

India has lifted 496 million people out of extreme poverty between 2011 and 2023, according to the World Bank's latest data. Its $3 extreme-poverty threshold and $4.20 lower-middle-income poverty line provide useful benchmarks for assessing India's progress, explain ***Saumitra N Bhaduri*** and ***KR Shanmugam***

Why is poverty estimated in different ways?

POVERTY CAN BE measured via monetary and non-monetary approaches. The first identifies households unable to meet a minimum consumption expenditure level covering food and non-food items. The poverty ratio shows the percentage of such people in the total population. Non-monetary measures capture deprivation in health, education and living standards. The Planning Commission adopted successive poverty lines based on expert recommendations until NITI Aayog shifted towards multidimensional poverty measurement.

2.6%

OF INDIA'S POPULATION WERE EXTREMELY POOR IN 2023 AGAINST 27.1% IN 2011, SAYS THE WORLD BANK

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY, AS PER NITI AAYOG, FELL FROM 29.17% IN 2013-14 TO 11.28% IN 2022-23

THESE DIFFERENCES REFLECT DISTINCT METHODOLOGIES AND REFERENCE PERIODS

How does NITI Aayog's MPI work?

RECOGNISING THAT INCOME alone cannot capture poverty, NITI Aayog adopted the Alkire-Foster methodology underlying the Global MPI. Its national framework retained the 10 Global MPI indicators and added maternal health and bank accounts to reflect national priorities. The MPI combines two measures: the headcount ratio (H), representing the proportion of multidimensionally poor people, and intensity (A), representing their average deprivation. Thus, MPI = H × A.

NITI Aayog's 2023 Progress Review, based on NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 data, reported that multidimensional poverty declined from 24.85% in 2015-16 to 14.96% in 2019-21. Intensity fell from 47.14% to 44.39%, while MPI declined from 0.117 to 0.066, lifting 135 million people out of multidimensional poverty. A subsequent estimate showed a decline from 29.17% in 2013-14 to 11.28% in 2022-23, representing approximately 248.2 million people escaping multidimensional poverty.

How do the different poverty estimates compare?

RELIABLE ESTIMATES ARE essential to assess whether economic growth is translating into a minimum acceptable standard of living for all citizens. India has not published an official consumption-based poverty estimate after 2011-12. However, independent researchers have produced different estimates using the 2022-23 Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES).

Sethu, Abhinav Surya and Ruthu estimated overall poverty at 26.4%, comprising 27.4% in rural and 23.7% in urban areas, using the Rangarajan methodology. In contrast, C Rangarajan and S Mahendra Dev estimated poverty at 10.8% in 2022-23, down from 21.9% in 2011-12.

An SBI report, updating the Tendulkar poverty lines, estimated rural poverty at 7.2% and urban poverty at 4.6% in 2022-23, compared with 25.7% and 13.7%, respectively, in 2011-12.

What do these numbers mean?

THE WORLD BANK'S $3 extreme-poverty threshold and $4.20 lower-middle-income poverty line provide useful benchmarks for assessing India's progress. Its estimates draw on harmonised surveys, with appropriate methodological caveats. The MPI complements monetary measures by capturing deprivation in essential services such as water, sanitation and education.

However, the estimates of people escaping poverty differ substantially: 496 million according to the World Bank (2011-2023) and 248.2 million according to NITI Aayog's MPI (2013-14 to 2022-23). These differences reflect distinct methodologies and reference periods. A fresh official consumption-based poverty estimates using HCES microdata, alongside an updated MPI based on NFHS-6, would provide a more comprehensive and credible assessment of India's poverty reduction.

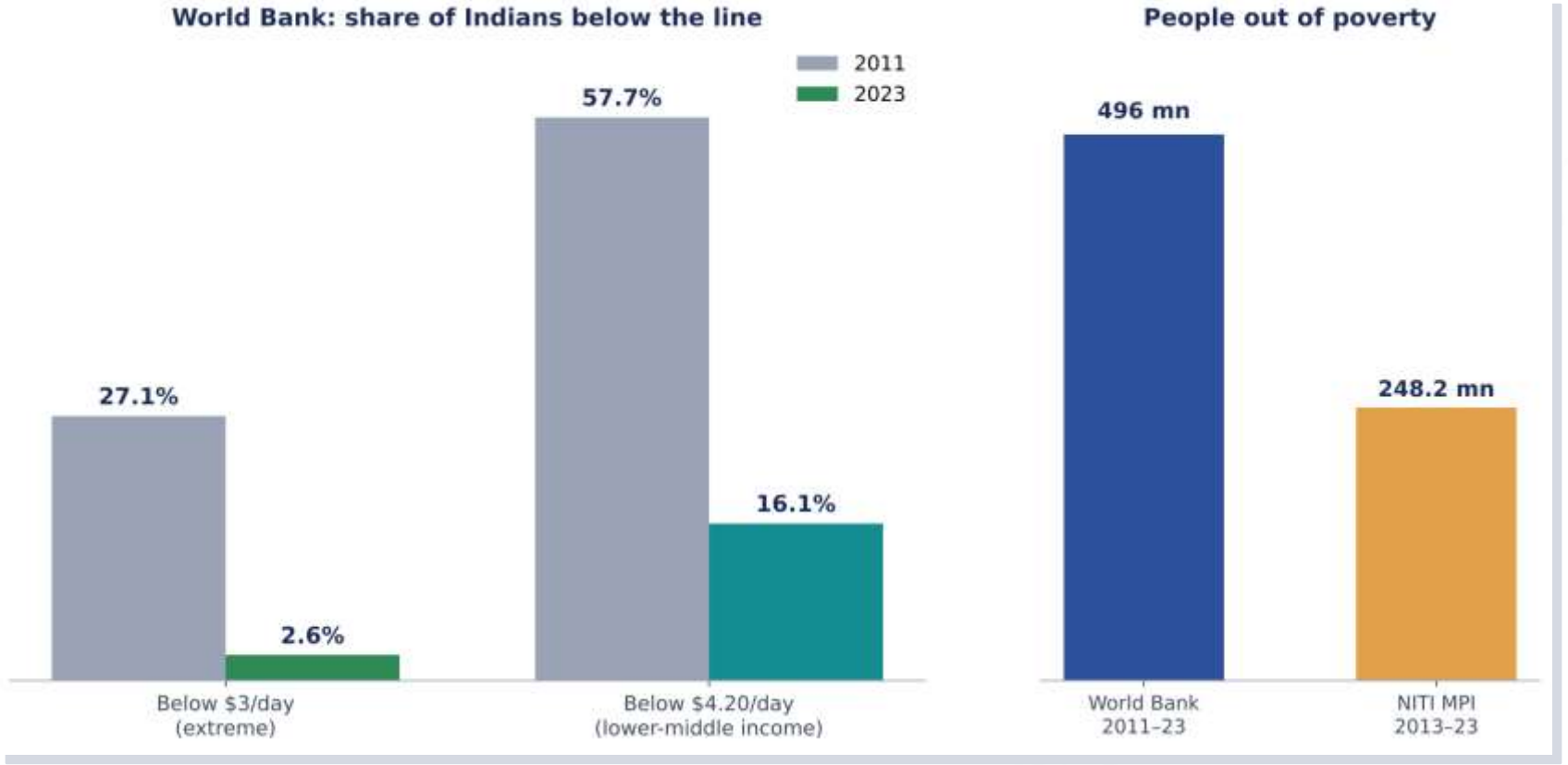
Bhaduri is professor while Shanmugam is former director at Madras School of Economics

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How the World Bank counted India's poor — Map & Diagram

ग़रीबी का आकलन — मानचित्र व आरेख

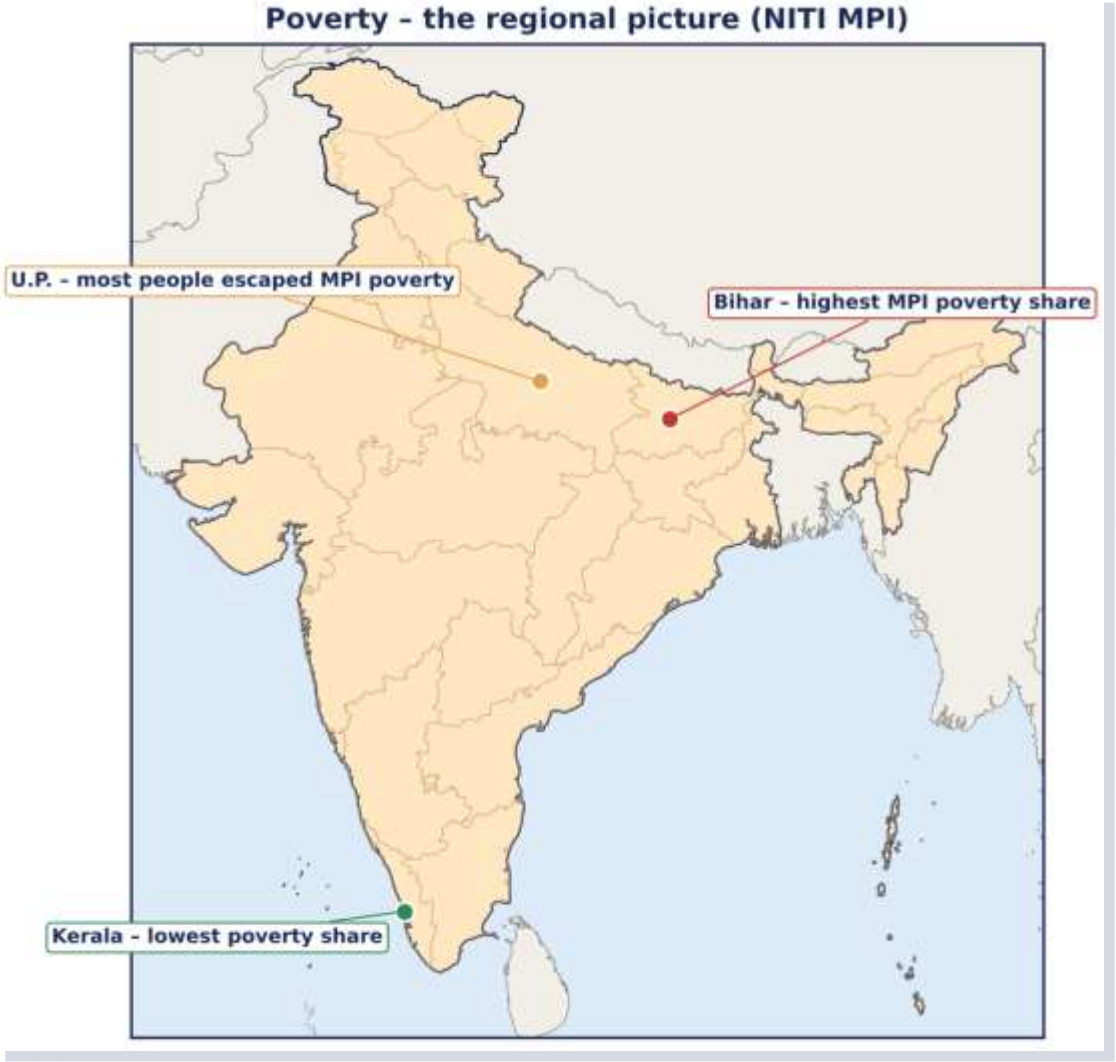


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Extreme poverty **almost wiped out**
  लगभग समाप्त
- Higher line still shows **1 in 6** below
  हर 6 में 1
- Two methods, **two very different** totals
  दो अलग आँकड़े

How the World Bank counted India's poor — Map & Diagram

ग़रीबी का आकलन — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **Bihar** still has the largest share of MPI-poor
  बिहार
- **UP** saw the most people exit MPI poverty
  उत्तर प्रदेश
- **Kerala** has the lowest share
  केरल

Class24

Road to Progress:

How World Bank Has Counted India's Poor

विश्व बैंक के अनुसार 2011 से 2023 के बीच भारत ने 49.6 करोड़ लोगों को ग़रीबी से बाहर निकाला – लेकिन नीति आयोग के बहुआयामी ग़रीबी सूचकांक का आँकड़ा 24.8 करोड़ है; अलग-अलग पद्धतियाँ और अवधियाँ अंतर का कारण

Poverty data
ग़रीबी आँकड़े

1 World Bank says | विश्व बैंक

- One of the **fastest declines** in poverty globally
  सबसे तेज़ गिरावट
- Lines: **$3/day** extreme; **$4.20** lower-middle
  गरीबी रेखा
- Based on **2021 PPP** prices
  2021 PPP

2 Projections | अनुमान

14.2% Below $4.20 in 2026 2026	**12.1%** Below $4.20 in 2028 2028
15.5% WB MPI 2022-23 WB MPI	**19.3% / 8.6%** Rural / urban MPI ग्रामीण/शहरी

3 Why poverty fell | कारण

- Strong **consumption** growth
  उपभोग
- More **jobs**, esp. for **women**
  महिला रोज़गार
- Bigger **social transfers** like food subsidy
  खाद्य सब्सिडी

How the World Bank counted India's poor — in depth (1/2)

ग़रीबी का आकलन — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Two ways to measure / दो पद्धतियाँ

- **Monetary** – can a family afford a minimum basket?
  मौद्रिक
- **Non-monetary** – health, education, living standards
  ग़ैर-मौद्रिक
- Planning Commission used **expert poverty lines**
  योजना आयोग

5 NITI Aayog's MPI / नीति आयोग MPI

- **Alkire-Foster** method of the Global MPI
  एल्काइर-फ़ॉस्टर
- **12** indicators – adds **maternal health, bank accounts**
  12 संकेतक
- **MPI = H × A** (headcount × intensity)
  सूत्र

6 Other estimates / अन्य अनुमान

Study / अध्ययन	2022-23 poverty / ग़रीबी
Rangarajan method (Sethu et al.) **सेतु**	26.4%
Rangarajan & Dev **रंगराजन**	10.8%
SBI (Tendulkar lines) – rural **SBI ग्रामीण**	7.2%
SBI – urban **SBI शहरी**	4.6%

How the World Bank counted India's poor — in depth (2/2)

ग़रीबी का आकलन — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 MPI's three dimensions | तीन आयाम

Health स्वास्थ्य	Education शिक्षा	Living जीवन स्तर	Index सूचकांक
Nutrition, mortality पोषण	Schooling स्कूली शिक्षा	Water, power पानी, बिजली	H × A गणना

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- India has **no official consumption poverty data** after **2011-12**
  2011-12 के बाद नहीं
- The new survey: **HCES 2022-23**
  HCES

How the World Bank counted India's poor — background (1/2)

ग़रीबी का आकलन — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Poverty committees समितियाँ

Committee समिति	Year वर्ष
Y.K. Alagh अलघ	1979
Lakdawala लकड़ावाला	1993
Tendulkar तेंदुलकर	2009
Rangarajan रंगराजन	2014

10 NITI's MPI trend MPI रुझान

- **24.85%** → **14.96%** (2015-16 to 2019-21)
  NFHS आधारित
- **13.5 crore** people out in that period
  13.5 करोड़
- **29.17%** → **11.28%** (2013-14 to 2022-23)
  दीर्घ अवधि

11 What's needed | आगे क्या

- Fresh **official** consumption poverty data
  आधिकारिक आँकड़े
- An updated MPI on **NFHS-6**
  NFHS-6
- Close **rural & regional** gaps
  क्षेत्रीय अंतर

How the World Bank counted India's poor — background (2/2)

ग़रीबी का आकलन — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 How a poverty line is set | रेखा कैसे बनती है

Basket टोकरी	Cost it लागत	Survey सर्वेक्षण	Ratio अनुपात
Food + non-food भोजन व अन्य	Per person प्रति व्यक्ति	Household spend ख़र्च	% below line प्रतिशत

13 Global MPI | वैश्विक MPI

- By **UNDP & OPHI** (Oxford) since **2010**
  UNDP, OPHI
- **10** indicators, 3 dimensions
  10 संकेतक
- India: **41.5 crore** exited (2005-06 to 2019-21)
  41.5 करोड़

Class24

How the World Bank counted India's poor — Static GK

ग़रीबी का आकलन — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Key terms | प्रमुख शब्द

- **PPP** – purchasing power parity
  क्रय शक्ति समता
- **Headcount ratio** – share of poor
  हेडकाउंट अनुपात
- **Gini** – measure of inequality
  गिनी गुणांक

15 World Bank | विश्व बैंक

Fact तथ्य	Detail विवरण
Set up **स्थापना**	1944 (Bretton Woods)
HQ **मुख्यालय**	Washington DC
Loan arm for poor **IDA**	IDA
Private-sector arm **IFC**	IFC

16 Survey bodies
सर्वेक्षण संस्थाएँ

- **NSO** – runs HCES, under **MoSPI**
  NSO
- **NFHS** – by the **Health Ministry** (IIPS)
  NFHS
- **17 Oct** – Day for Eradication of Poverty
  ग़रीबी उन्मूलन दिवस

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

UPSC CSE Prelims 2026 – GS I
24 May 2026 (Q65, D series) • Topic: World Bank & MPI

Consider the following statements about the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): 1. MPI is calculated using the Alkire-Foster methodology. 2. MPI calculated by NITI Aayog has a total of twelve indicators. 3. Maternal Health and Bank Account are common indicators in the MPI of NITI Aayog and the UNDP's MPI. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 only

UPPSC PCS Prelims 2025 – GS
12 Oct 2025 (Q48)* • Topic: FRA – Agasthyamalai

Which of the following pairs is/are NOT correctly matched? (Biosphere Reserve – State) 1. Nokrek – Manipur 2. Manas – Assam 3. Agasthyamalai – Kerala

(a) Only 3
(b) Only 1
(c) 1 and 2
(d) 2 and 3

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

UPSC CSE Prelims 2025 – GS I
25 May 2025 • Topic: 100th GM

Consider the following statements: I. In the finals of the 45th Chess Olympiad held in 2024, Gukesh Dommaraju became the world's youngest winner after defeating the Russian player Ian Nepomniachtchi. II. Abhimanyu Mishra, an American chess player, holds the record of becoming the world's youngest ever Grandmaster. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) I only
(b) II only
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

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(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 only

Answer: (a) — Maternal health & bank account are NITI additions.
केवल 1 और 2।

UPPSC PCS Prelims 2025 – GS

12 Oct 2025 (Q48)* • Topic: FRA – Agasthyamalai

Which of the following pairs is/are NOT correctly matched? (Biosphere Reserve – State) 1. Nokrek – Manipur 2. Manas – Assam 3. Agasthyamalai – Kerala

(a) Only 3
(b) Only 1
(c) 1 and 2
(d) 2 and 3

Answer: (b) — Nokrek is in Meghalaya.
केवल 1।

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

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(a) I only
(b) II only
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II

Answer: (b) — Olympiad is a team event.
केवल II।

Test Yourself — Q1–4 | स्वयं को परखें

Q1 India–Bangladesh Extradition Treaty was signed in:
भारत–बांग्लादेश प्रत्यर्पण संधि कब हुई?

(a) 2010
(b) 2013
(c) 2015
(d) 2019

Q2 India's longest international land border is with:
भारत की सबसे लंबी अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्थल सीमा किसके साथ है?

(a) China
(b) Pakistan
(c) Bangladesh
(d) Nepal

Q3 Nvidia is best known for making:
एनवीडिया किसके लिए प्रसिद्ध है?

(a) Smartphones
(b) GPUs
(c) Solar panels
(d) Batteries

Q4 The nodal ministry for the Forest Rights Act, 2006 is:
वन अधिकार अधिनियम का नोडल मंत्रालय:

(a) Environment
(b) Rural Development
(c) Tribal Affairs
(d) Home Affairs

Test Yourself — Q5–8 | स्वयं को परखें

Q5 Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve lies in:
अगस्त्यमलाई बायोस्फ़ियर रिज़र्व कहाँ है?

(a) Karnataka–Goa
(b) Tamil Nadu–Kerala
(c) Odisha–Andhra
(d) Assam–Meghalaya

Q6 An AQI between 401 and 500 is classified as:
AQI 401–500 किस श्रेणी में है?

(a) Poor
(b) Very poor
(c) Severe
(d) Moderate

Q7 WHO's 2021 guideline for 24-hour PM2.5 is:
WHO 2021 के अनुसार PM2.5 की 24 घंटे की सीमा:

(a) 5 µg/m³
(b) 15 µg/m³
(c) 40 µg/m³
(d) 60 µg/m³

Q8 FIDE, the world chess body, is headquartered in:
विश्व शतरंज संस्था FIDE का मुख्यालय:

(a) Paris
(b) Moscow
(c) Lausanne
(d) Chennai

Test Yourself — Q9–10 | स्वयं को परखें

Q9 **India's first chess Grandmaster was:**
भारत के पहले शतरंज ग्रैंडमास्टर:

(a) Dibyendu Barua
(b) Pravin Thipsay
(c) Viswanathan Anand
(d) Abhijit Kunte

Q10 **NITI Aayog's national MPI uses how many indicators?**
नीति आयोग के राष्ट्रीय MPI में कितने संकेतक हैं?

(a) 10
(b) 12
(c) 15
(d) 8

Answer Key — Q1–5 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

1-b **2013** — Amended in 2016.
2013।

2-c **Bangladesh** — About 4,096 km.
बांग्लादेश।

3-b **GPUs** — Used to train AI models.
GPU।

4-c **Tribal Affairs** — Gram Sabha starts claims.
जनजातीय कार्य।

5-b **Tamil Nadu–Kerala** — Western Ghats' southern tip.
तमिलनाडु–केरल।

Answer Key — Q6–10 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

6-c **Severe** — Triggers GRAP Stage III/IV.
गंभीर।

7-b **15 µg/m³** — India's standard is 60.
15।

8-c **Lausanne** — Founded 1924 in Paris.
लॉज़ेन।

9-c **Viswanathan Anand** — 1987.
विश्वनाथन आनंद।

10-b **12** — Global MPI has 10.
12।

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

MYTH | भ्रम

"Green crackers are pollution-free, so bursting them on Diwali does no harm."

ग्रीन पटाख़े प्रदूषण-मुक्त होते हैं, इसलिए दीवाली पर इन्हें जलाने से कोई नुक़सान नहीं।

FACT | तथ्य

Green crackers, developed by CSIR-NEERI, are designed to cut emissions by roughly 30% – they are "less polluting", not "non-polluting". When lakhs of them are burst together on a still, cold night, PM2.5 can still shoot up hundreds of times above safe limits, as Delhi saw this Deepavali. That is why courts also fix time windows, and why weather – wind speed and direction – matters so much.

CSIR-NEERI द्वारा विकसित ग्रीन पटाख़े उत्सर्जन लगभग 30% घटाने के लिए बनाए गए हैं – ये "कम प्रदूषण वाले" हैं, "प्रदूषण-मुक्त" नहीं। जब ठंडी, स्थिर रात में लाखों पटाख़े एक साथ जलते हैं तो PM2.5 फिर भी सुरक्षित सीमा से सैकड़ों गुना बढ़ सकता है, जैसा इस दीपावली दिल्ली में दिखा। इसीलिए अदालतें समय-सीमा भी तय करती हैं, और हवा की गति व दिशा इतनी अहम होती है।

💡 **"Less polluting" is not "non-polluting". | "कम प्रदूषण" का अर्थ "प्रदूषण-मुक्त" नहीं।**

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