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Today's Current Affairs | 10 October 2026

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Trains cut, Internet down: Delhi turns a fortress ahead of protest

Police deny permission for the CJP protest at Jantar Mantra. Home Ministry directs States, Union Territories to prevent protesters from entering capital around 10,000 additional Central security personnel deployed amid heightened security

Delhi Delhi Police on Friday denied permission to the Communist Party of India (CPI) to hold its planned protest at Jantar Mantra on Saturday, citing alleged violations of provisions of the Delhi Police Act. The police also said that the protest would be a threat to the national capital's security. The police also said that the protest would be a threat to the national capital's security. The police also said that the protest would be a threat to the national capital's security.

Govt. claims Yashwantrao Chavan's 'unimpaired' health The Health Minister on Friday announced that the late Prime Minister's health was 'unimpaired' and that he was 'fit to travel'. The Minister also said that the late Prime Minister was 'in good health' and that he was 'fit to travel'.

Govt. is against monopolies: Minister on Musk's remarks

The Hindu Bureau New Delhi: Union Communications Minister Shyama Prasad Mukherjee on Friday said the government is not against monopolies. He said that the government is not against monopolies and that it is not against monopolies.

THE HINDU • 10 OCT 2026

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Govt. is against monopolies: Minister on Musk's remarks The Health Minister on Friday announced that the late Prime Minister's health was 'unimpaired' and that he was 'fit to travel'. The Minister also said that the late Prime Minister was 'in good health' and that he was 'fit to travel'.

Nobel Peace: Navi Pillay

नोबेल शांति: नवी पिल्लै

International jurist Navi Pillay wins Nobel peace prize

Associated Press

OSLO

Navi Pillay, a South African-born jurist and former UN human rights chief, won the Nobel Peace Prize on Friday for her efforts to promote international law as it comes under attack.

Her win is sure to be seen as a high-profile rebuke to U.S. President Donald Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who have both rejected the findings of the UN commission she led on Gaza.

On the 125th anniversary of the prize's inception, the Norwegian Nobel Committee sought "to remind the world that the rule of law, national and international, underpins the system we have set up to



A voice for human rights

Born to parents of Tamil descent under apartheid in South Africa, Navi Pillay rose to become a prominent jurist and advocate of international law and human rights

- Challenged discrimination, segregation, and exclusion in apartheid-era South Africa

- Held judicial posts in South Africa's High Court, the Rwanda

tribunal, and the International Criminal Court

- Led the UN's human rights office as High Commissioner and chaired its inquiry into the Occupied Palestinian Territory

- Currently serves as a judge at the International Court of Justice in the genocide case against Myanmar

ensure peace and resolve conflicts nonviolently. Peace requires justice," committee Chairman Jørgen Watne Frydnes said.

Judges "guard the thin red line between order and chaos," and the world needs jurists "of courage, vision and determination,

qualities that Navi Pillay demonstrates in her work on the bench".

In places such as Israel and in apartheid-era South Africa, she and peers took on some of the world's most painful and sensitive legal issues and most vulnerable populations.

Ms. Pillay, 85, received the news while attending a forum in Nuremberg, Germany, where the trials of Nazi war criminals helped lay the foundations of international law.

She said efforts to weaken international criminal justice "endanger the progress painstakingly made since Nuremberg, and they risk returning us to a world in which power, rather than law, determines whose suffering matters."

Ms. Pillay chaired the Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory and Israel, which was created by the UN-backed Human Rights Council. The commission a year ago concluded Israel was responsible for genocide in Gaza with a specific intent to destroy Palesti-

nians in Gaza.

Gaza was among Ms. Pillay's first comments on Friday after hearing she had won. "What's happening there is genocide," she said.

The commission last year also found that the Israeli President, Prime Minister and former Defence Minister "have incited the commission of genocide." Israel has strenuously denied the accusations.

Ms. Pillay has repeatedly rebuffed critics who accused her of antisemitism or turning a blind eye to the Hamas attacks in Israel. Under her leadership, the commission also issued reports accusing Hamas of war crimes and violations of international humanitarian law during its October 7, 2023, attack.

A IN-X

Nobel Peace: Navi Pillay

नोबेल शांति: नवी पिल्लै

• NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Why jurist Navi Pillay's work matters for a world facing 'existential challenges'

Rishika Singh
New Delhi, October 9

THE 2026 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded on Friday to South African jurist Navanethem "Navi" Pillay, 85, whose work — from the apartheid regime in her home country to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Gaza — has helped shape legal precedents on key global issues.

Her Indian Tamil grandparents reached Africa as indentured labourers, and she grew up in a period when racial discrimination was ingrained in the law. Pillay went on to become the first South African to earn a doctorate in law from Harvard University and would later defend compatriot Nelson Mandela, the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, in court.

The Nobel Committee highlighted her "exceptional courage and integrity". It is not often that the committee rewards jurists. But the citation said it wanted to "remind the

world that the rule of law — national and international — underpins the system we have set up to ensure peace and resolve conflicts non-violently. Peace requires justice."

Career of firsts, landmark cases

The committee noted that Pillay "has been instrumental in ensuring that war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide are prosecuted". Early in her career, though, her very presence in institutions marked many firsts — she became the first Black woman to start a law practice in Natal Province, South Africa, and the first to serve in the High Court. Mandela nominated her.

She had fought for the rights of anti-apartheid prisoners, such as access to lawyers. Pillay recalled that when he was first charged, he refused to plead in an apartheid court. "The magistrate responded that it was a white man's court and that it would remain that way... We were taught that apartheid law even if immoral, could never

• 'For her efforts to promote peace, international law'

"...has been instrumental in ensuring that war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide are prosecuted."



NAVANETHEM
'NAVI' PILLAY, 85
South Africa

ON MONDAY: PRIZE FOR ECONOMICS

be questioned," she said.

Reading about the Nuremberg Trials after World War 2 gave her a framework for how the law could tackle state-sponsored violence. Nuremberg marked a historic first where "judicial power backed by punishment was exercised by the international community to achieve justice and accountability," she said.

Pillay was a judge at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for eight years. The Rwandan genocide of 1994 is considered among the most brutal in modern history, in which 800,000 people were killed over 100 days. It marked the first time that an international tribunal entered a judgment for genocide and interpreted it under the Geneva Conventions against war crimes. Crucially, it also defined the crime of rape in international law and recognised it as a means of perpetrating genocide.

A UN News report said: "As the Rwandan women sat behind a curtain in a tiny court...

and recounted in painful detail the brutal and violent sexual assaults they endured... they had no idea they would make history. And that by doing so, they would give hope to survivors like them." Additionally, the tribunal was the first to recognise the role of propaganda in aiding genocide, and held members of the media responsible.

International law today

Today, Pillay is an ad hoc judge on the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in a case where Myanmar is accused of genocide against Rohingya Muslims. She also chaired the UN Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory from 2021 to 2025. It found that "Israeli authorities and security forces have deliberately targeted Palestinian children resulting in genocide... in the Gaza Strip."

While recognising her work, the Nobel announcement noted that the prize comes amid "existential challenges — including

more wars and conflicts than the world has seen in a long time". Despite criticism of bodies like the UN and the ICJ for having little power to stop acts of violence, it said that recent events show international law is an "absolute necessity" for peace and security.

Pillay earlier said: "Justice as integral to the peace process in the aftermath of great conflicts is still a relatively new development. It needs nurturing and greater support from states." She held out hope for it.

In 2023, she said: "I'm 82. Many people asked me: 'When are you going to stop?' As long as there are human rights violations and someone is suffering, why wouldn't you care? We have to continually recite the principles... That's what keeps me optimistic, that we have a duty."

She added: "As Nelson Mandela said when he thanked the world for helping end apartheid: 'Thank you, you chose to care'. So that's my call upon all states: they should care and act collectively."

• ECONOMICS

• LEGAL

Nobel Peace Prize 2026:

Navi Pillay, Defender of International Law

नोबेल शांति पुरस्कार 2026: दक्षिण अफ्रीकी न्यायविद नवी पिल्लै – अंतरराष्ट्रीय क़ानून व मानवाधिकार की रक्षा के लिए



125th year of the Prize
125वाँ वर्ष

1 The winner | विजेता



- ▶ Navanethem “Navi” Pillay, 85, South Africa
दक्षिण अफ़्रीका
- ▶ Former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (2008–14)
UN मानवाधिकार प्रमुख
- ▶ Grandparents: Indian Tamil indentured labourers

2 Why she won | क्यों मिला



- ▶ “For her efforts to promote peace, international law”
अंतरराष्ट्रीय क़ानून
- ▶ Committee: “Peace requires justice”
“शांति के लिए न्याय ज़रूरी”
- ▶ Rare award to a jurist amid “existential challenges”
एक न्यायविद को

3 Landmark career उल्लेखनीय करियर



- ▶ 1st Black woman in Natal High Court; defended Mandela’s comrades
मंडेला
- ▶ ICTR (Rwanda) judge – rape defined as genocide tool
रवांडा ट्रिब्यूनल
- ▶ Chaired UN Commission of Inquiry on Gaza (2021–25)
राज़ा जाँच आयोग

भारतीय तमिल मूल

Nobel Peace: Navi Pillay — in depth (1/2)

नोबेल शांति: नवी पिल्लै — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Global courts

अंतरराष्ट्रीय अदालतें



Body संस्था	Key fact तथ्य
ICJ अंतरराष्ट्रीय न्यायालय	The Hague; disputes between States देशों के बीच
ICC अंतरराष्ट्रीय अपराध न्यायालय	Rome Statute; tries individuals व्यक्तियों पर
UNHRC मानवाधिकार परिषद	Geneva; 47 members 47 सदस्य

5

Pillay today | आज पिल्लै



- ▶ **Ad hoc ICJ judge** – genocide case against **Myanmar** (Rohingya)
म्यांमार मामला
- ▶ Learnt of win at **Nuremberg** – birthplace of international criminal law
न्यूरेमबर्ग
- ▶ “Power, not law, must not decide **whose suffering matters**”
उनका संदेश

6

Prize facts | पुरस्कार तथ्य



- ▶ Peace Prize given in **Oslo**, Norway (others: Stockholm)
ओस्लो
- ▶ Chosen by the **Norwegian Nobel Committee**
नॉर्वेजियन समिति
- ▶ 2025 winner: **María Corina Machado** (Venezuela)
माचाडो

Nobel Peace: Navi Pillay — in depth (2/2)

नोबेल शांति: नवी पिल्लै — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 A life in law | क़ानून को समर्पित जीवन



**Apartheid S.
Africa**
रंगभेद

Defends
prisoners
बंदियों की पैरवी



**Rwanda
tribunal**
रवांडा

Genocide
judgments
नरसंहार फैसले



UN rights chief
UN प्रमुख

2008–14



**Nobel Peace
2026**
नोबेल

Rule of law
विधि का शासन

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► **UNHCR** has won the Peace Prize **twice** (1954, 1981)

UNHCR – दो बार

► Indian Peace laureate:
Kailash Satyarthi (2014)

कैलाश सत्यार्थी

SC: transit ban over-reaching

आवाजाही प्रतिबंध अनुचित

Blanket transit ban in Delhi over-reaching: SC

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Friday found the Delhi Police's move to shut down free movement to and within the national capital ahead of the protests on Saturday "over-reaching". The court told the Union government and the Delhi Police that a "distinction exists between total 'prohibition' and the 'regulation' of Metro and other train movements".

A three-judge Bench drew an assurance from Solicitor-General Tushar Mehta that he would "impress upon the authorities to reassess the travel prohibitions."

Choosing gentle persuasion over a legal showdown in the courtroom, the court pressed for the



The Central Secretariat Metro station closed in view of a protest against CEC Gyanesh Kumar in Delhi on October 2. ANI

operation of Metro and other rail services in the national capital in a "suitable and regulated manner".

"We clarify that although there shall be no outright prohibition on the movement of Metro trains, a prudent decision may be

made to permit the operation of Metro trains and other rail services in a suitable and regulated manner. Such a decision should be widely publicised to prevent further inconvenience," the court directed in a four-page order.

The Bench, headed by

Chief Justice of India Surya Kant, did not expand on what it exactly meant by a "suitable and regulated manner", but indicated the restrictions must be proportionate.

The court even suggested that the government ought to find an open, spacious site for protesters to "peacefully and lawfully" protest in the capital. The protest is expected to happen at Jantar Mantar, the designated site for voicing dissent in the national capital.

However, the court remarked that central Delhi was usually cramped with no washroom, medical and drinking water facilities. The government found the court's proposal for an alternative protest site welcome, and promptly

agreed to take a decision.

The hearing began with an impromptu oral mentioning by senior lawyers before the Bench. They urged the court to step in, saying the capital has been "heavily barricaded", making free movement virtually impossible.

A writ petition filed by Communist Party of India (Marxist) general secretary M.A. Baby said express trains to Delhi, from as far away as Keralam, were cancelled on Friday.

Justice Bagchi stressed that freedom of association was indeed a fundamental right, but it had to be verified whether permission for the protest had been obtained. The judge said that if not, the protest may prove to be illegal.

The rights & restrictions around holding protests



THE DELHI POLICE has formally denied permission to the Communist Party of India (CPI) to hold a protest at Jantar Mantar on October 30, citing short notice. Police said the protest group sought permission on October 7, three days before the march, but should have done so at least 30 days before a gathering. The protests are part of demonstrations demanding the resignation of Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar over alleged irregularities in the recent Assembly Election (SEK) election.

What does the law say about the right to protest? And what recourse do organisers have when permission is denied?

Right to protest
Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution protects the right to free speech and expression. Clause 2 guarantees the right to assemble peacefully and without arms. These provisions protect a citizen's ability to gather and express dissent. But neither right is absolute. Article 19(2) permits restrictions on speech in specific grounds, including public order, while Article 19(3) allows "reasonable restrictions" on peaceful assembly in the interest of public order.

The Supreme Court, in its 2018 ruling *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, set out how the two rights fit together. The matter pertained to a challenge to request Delhi Police to restrict legal aid, press coverage, and demonstrations in Central Delhi under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (prevention of public nuisance, obstructions, etc.)

The court found the matter to be a case of public order, not a case of public safety. It held that the government's restriction on the right to assemble peacefully was not a "reasonable restriction" under Article 19(2). The court said that the government's restriction on the right to assemble peacefully was not a "reasonable restriction" under Article 19(2).



Police barricade at Ashoka Road in New Delhi on Friday morning.

failed to adequately regulate demonstrations and that this had contributed to the problems faced by residents. It said that a provision for prior permission can be made, making permission from the Police Commissioner or his delegated authority for holding such demonstrations. Senior Advocate Shriya Ramani told The Indian Express that the Constitutional right to protest must guide the interpretation and application of police rules and regulations.

What the guidelines say
The Delhi Police guidelines set out a procedure for seeking permission to hold demonstrations at Jantar Mantar. Applications must be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP) at least 30 days before the proposed event. Applications submitted later may also be considered depending on the availability of space and whether there is "well-defined" for arrangements.

The 10-day requirement should not be used to restrict the right to assemble peacefully, the court said. It said that the government's restriction on the right to assemble peacefully was not a "reasonable restriction" under Article 19(2). The court said that the government's restriction on the right to assemble peacefully was not a "reasonable restriction" under Article 19(2).

Permission requirement
In a 2018 ruling, the Supreme Court said the requirement for permission must not become a way to restrict every protest.

Such permissions can be effectively regulated by adopting various measures instead of banning them altogether, it said.

Police officers are not to be used to prevent a peaceful gathering, the court said. It said that the government's restriction on the right to assemble peacefully was not a "reasonable restriction" under Article 19(2).

The court said that the government's restriction on the right to assemble peacefully was not a "reasonable restriction" under Article 19(2). The court said that the government's restriction on the right to assemble peacefully was not a "reasonable restriction" under Article 19(2).

The Constitution guarantees the right to assemble peacefully. Police have powers to deny or revoke permission. What recourse do organisers have?

However, the permission can include an element of a fine, "but this also has to be linked to the content of a Constitutional right response," Justice said. "There being a right to assemble peacefully, any restriction, including a fine, must be a complete blockage. The exercise of power under Section 144 is in the teeth of the Constitutional right to protest."

The guidelines say that the conduct of a protest may also be considered in future applications. The Delhi Police Standing Order states that protests and gatherings may be video-graphed.

Justice said that the restriction on protests without an alternative venue was a Constitutional error. "The law also is that the place of protest has to be the vicinity of the protest that is, where there is an assembly, there must be a place to assemble," he said.

In case of a prohibitory order
A prohibitory order is a magistrate's order that has certain restrictions on an area, such as the assembly of five or more people. Section 144 of CrPc provides for it.

A separate remedy is available against such orders. Under Section 145, an aggrieved person can apply to the issuing magistrate to rescind or alter it. Section 146(1) requires the magistrate to give the applicant a reasonable opportunity to appear and show cause. If the application is rejected wholly or partly, reasons must be recorded in writing.

The Supreme Court has recognised this right even where the order was issued without hearing anyone. In *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, the court said that the government's restriction on the right to assemble peacefully was not a "reasonable restriction" under Article 19(2).

The court has said that a prohibitory order cannot do. In *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, the court said that the government's restriction on the right to assemble peacefully was not a "reasonable restriction" under Article 19(2).

FILED: NEW DELHI

SC: Blanket Transit Ban in Delhi is “Over-Reaching”

सुप्रीम कोर्ट: विरोध-प्रदर्शन से पहले दिल्ली में मेट्रो-ट्रेन पूरी तरह बंद करना “अति” – प्रतिबंध और नियमन में अंतर है



Art 19(1)(b)
अनुच्छेद 19(1)(b)

1 The case | मामला



- ▶ Delhi shut **Metro, trains, Internet** before a protest at Jantar Mantar
मेट्रो, ट्रेन बंद
- ▶ Protest demands **CEC's resignation** over SIR
CEC का इस्तीफा माँग
- ▶ **245 trains** cancelled; ~7,000 **CRPF** deployed
245 ट्रेनें रद्द

2 What SC said | कोर्ट ने कहा



- ▶ “**Prohibition ≠ regulation**” of transport
प्रतिबंध ≠ नियमन
- ▶ Run Metro in a “**suitable and regulated manner**”
नियमित संचालन
- ▶ Find an **open, spacious site** for protesters
खुला स्थल दें
- ▶ Bench led by **CJI Surya Kant**
CJI सूर्यकांत

3 Key principle मुख्य सिद्धांत



- ▶ Curbs must be **proportionate**
आनुपातिक प्रतिबंध
- ▶ Peaceful assembly = **fundamental right**
मौलिक अधिकार
- ▶ But permission rules must be **followed**
अनुमति ज़रूरी

SC: transit ban over-reaching — in depth (1/2)

आवाजाही प्रतिबंध अनुचित — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Right to protest
विरोध का अधिकार



Provision प्रावधान	What क्या
Art 19(1)(a) अनु. 19(1)(a)	Free speech वाक् स्वतंत्रता
Art 19(1)(b) अनु. 19(1)(b)	Assemble peacefully, without arms शांतिपूर्ण सभा
Art 19(3) अनु. 19(3)	Reasonable curbs: public order, sovereignty उचित प्रतिबंध
BNSS Sec 163 BNSS धारा 163	Old CrPC 144 – prohibitory orders निषेधाज्ञा

5

Key judgments
प्रमुख फैसले



► **MKSS v UoI (2018)**: no
blanket ban on Jantar
Mantar protests

MKSS 2018

► **Ramlila Maidan (2012)**:
midnight crackdown
unlawful

रामलीला मैदान

► **Amit Sahni (2020,
Shaheen Bagh)**: public
roads can't be blocked
indefinitely

शाहीन बाग

6

Delhi Police rules
दिल्ली पुलिस नियम



10 days

Advance
application
पहले आवेदन

1,000

Max at Jantar
Mantar
जंतर-मंतर

50,000

Ramlila Ground
capacity
रामलीला मैदान

DCP

Grants
permission
अनुमति

SC: transit ban over-reaching — in depth (2/2)

आवाजाही प्रतिबंध अनुचित — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Balancing rights and order | अधिकार व व्यवस्था का संतुलन



Right to protest

विरोध का अधिकार

Art 19(1)(a),(b)



Public order

लोक व्यवस्था

Art 19(3)



Proportionality

आनुपातिकता

Least restrictive
न्यूनतम प्रतिबंध



Regulate, not ban

नियमन, प्रतिबंध नहीं

SC's view
कोर्ट का मत

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► Right to **strike** is **not** a fundamental right (T.K. Rangarajan, 2003)

हड़ताल मौलिक अधिकार नहीं

► **Jantar Mantar** – 18th-century observatory by **Sawai Jai Singh II**
सवाई जयसिंह

सरकारी नौकरी का इंतज़ार

17

The Long Wait for a Government Job

पुणे में MPSC अभ्यर्थियों का आंदोलन: पेपर लीक, बदलता परीक्षा कैलेंडर और बढ़ता खर्च – पारदर्शी भर्ती की माँग



Ground Zero, Pune
पुणे

1 The protest | आंदोलन



- ▶ **MPSC** aspirants protesting in **Pune** since **1 Oct**
MPSC अभ्यर्थी
- ▶ Demand: **MPSC chairman's resignation** on moral grounds
अध्यक्ष का इस्तीफ़ा
- ▶ Fill **70,000 vacancies**; fixed **exam calendar**

70,000 पद

2 2026 paper leaks 2026 पेपर लीक



3

Papers leaked
in 2026
लीक

5,707

Group C posts
hit
ग्रुप C

109

Drug inspector
posts
ग्रुप B

₹100

Rajasthan: 4
exams fee
राजस्थान मॉडल

3 Cost of waiting इंतज़ार की कीमत



- ▶ Monthly cost rose **₹8–9k**
→ **₹11–12k**
खर्च बढ़ा
- ▶ Mess fee up from **₹2,800**
to **₹3,200**
मेस फ़ीस
- ▶ Drought at home cuts family support
सूखा

The long wait for a govt. job — in depth (1/2)

सरकारी नौकरी का इंतज़ार — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Why govt jobs?

सरकारी नौकरी क्यों?



- ▶ **Regular salary**, job security
नियमित वेतन
- ▶ **Social status** in the village
सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा
- ▶ Exams = the “**one route**” for ordinary youth
आम युवा का एकमात्र रास्ता

5

Public Service Commissions

लोक सेवा आयोग



- ▶ **Art 315: UPSC & State PSCs**
अनुच्छेद 315
- ▶ State PSC members appointed by **Governor**
राज्यपाल
- ▶ Removed only by **President** (Art 317)
राष्ट्रपति

6

Anti-leak law

नकल-रोधी क़ानून



- ▶ **Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024**
2024 अधिनियम
- ▶ Jail **3–10 years**, fine up to **₹1 crore**
3–10 वर्ष
- ▶ Covers **UPSC, SSC, RRB, NTA**, banking
केंद्रीय परीक्षाएँ

The long wait for a govt. job — in depth (2/2)

सरकारी नौकरी का इंतज़ार — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How a leak hurts an aspirant | लीक का असर



Paper leaks
पेपर लीक

Exam cancelled
परीक्षा रद्द



Calendar shifts
तिथि बदली

Months lost
महीने गए



More rent, fees
खर्च बढ़ा

Family strain
परिवार पर बोझ



Trust erodes
भरोसा टूटा

Protests
आंदोलन

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► **Arunachal PSC**
chairman resigned after
the **2022** leak

अरुणाचल

► **10 Oct = World Mental
Health Day** – exam stress
matters

**विश्व मानसिक स्वास्थ्य
दिवस**



Delivery completed

With the latest delivery, 147 million doses have been delivered to the states and union territories.

The delivery of the 147 million doses of the COVID-19 vaccine to the states and union territories is a significant milestone in the fight against the pandemic. The vaccine is being delivered to the states and union territories in a phased manner, with the first batch of 10 million doses being delivered to the states and union territories on October 10, 2020. The vaccine is being delivered to the states and union territories in a phased manner, with the first batch of 10 million doses being delivered to the states and union territories on October 10, 2020.

BRICS in a fragmented world order, a test of relevance

The BRICS summit, held in New Delhi on September 12-14, 2020, marks the 10th anniversary of the group's formation. The summit is a major event in the world of international relations, and it is a test of the group's relevance in a fragmented world order.



N.K. Venkatesh
Senior Fellow
Centre for Policy Research
New Delhi

The BRICS summit is a test of the group's relevance in a fragmented world order. The group is a major player in the world of international relations, and it is a test of the group's relevance in a fragmented world order. The group is a major player in the world of international relations, and it is a test of the group's relevance in a fragmented world order.

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Beyond forms

The Nobel for Anne Carson celebrates experimentation and imagination.

In 1996, before the announcement of the Nobel Prize for Literature, there was a strong speculation among literary critics about the possible winner. The French poet, Anne Carson, was the favourite. She was a poet, a translator, and a scholar. She was a poet, a translator, and a scholar. She was a poet, a translator, and a scholar.

1 as WorldSkills medals reflect patient investment

In 2019, the WorldSkills competition was held in India. The competition is a test of the group's relevance in a fragmented world order. The group is a major player in the world of international relations, and it is a test of the group's relevance in a fragmented world order.



Dr. N.K. Venkatesh
Senior Fellow
Centre for Policy Research
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THE HINDU • 10 OCT 2020

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पृष्ठ 6 • संपादकीय

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

1 WorldSkills medals | वर्ल्डस्किल्स

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Surrounding the other
The article on the other side of the page is a test of the group's relevance in a fragmented world order. The group is a major player in the world of international relations, and it is a test of the group's relevance in a fragmented world order.

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India's WorldSkills medals

वर्ल्डस्किल्स पदक

India's 'WorldSkills' medals reflect patient investment

The *Bhagavad Gita*, in verse 18.46, says *sva-karmānaṁ tam abhyāsaṁ siddhim vindati manavaḥ* – a person attains perfection by worshipping through their own work. This implies that a workbench, a kitchen or a workshop floor can be a place of devotion, and a craft practised with care is a virtue in itself, not merely a means of livelihood. Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently met India's medal winners at the 48th WorldSkills Competition, which was held in Shanghai, China (September 2026). These champions included bakers, welders, dental technicians, car painters and retail professionals. Their achievements placed India among the world's top 10 for the first time. By welcoming them, the Prime Minister has nudged Indian families to look again at skilling, a path that deserves the same honour as any other.

Skilled talent on world stage

Held every two years, WorldSkills is the Olympics of skills. More than 1,400 young people from about 70 countries and regions complete practical tasks, set and judged by international experts, in trades from welding and wiring to robotics and cyber security. Indian families know the podiums of education well – toppers' lists, merit ranks and classroom gold medals. Skilling has had no such place in Indian public life. These winners are changing that. As their numbers grow, more families will recognise that skill-based careers are no less worthy and that a podium earned at the workbench stands as tall as one earned in the examination hall.

India's WorldSkills story began in a humble way and has climbed steadily. India was placed 39th in 2011 and 19th in 2017. It reached the 13th spot in 2019 and held that place in 2024, with the best results being four bronze medals. In Shanghai, India finished 10th, with six silver medals and 20 medals for excellence – 26 medals in all, and its largest haul ever. This came from India's largest team of 70 competitors across 63



Jayant Chaudhary
Minister of State
(Independent Charge)
for Skill Development
and
Entrepreneurship,
and Minister of State
for Education,
Government of India

'Skill-Ex' is the investment in the people behind India's medal-winning performance at the 48th WorldSkills Competition in Shanghai, China

skills. Not only has the medal tally grown, but India's best medals have also moved from bronze to silver.

India competed in 11 skills for the first time, winning three of its six silver medals in these categories: Mohammed Salam in dental prosthetics, Kovid Gangrade in digital interactive media design and Saniya Joshi in retail sales. Smriti Nambiar bagged silver in bakery, alongside Parth Vohra in industrial design technology and Mehrunissa Begum in logistics and freight forwarding.

Humble beginnings to excellence

Behind these numbers are young people whose journeys began in very ordinary places. Kaif Khan of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, learnt his craft while working in a private car company's workshop after class 10. He won gold in the State, regional and national rounds of IndiaSkills, trained with Maruti Suzuki and Axalta, and gained exposure in Germany and Denmark, before he earned a Medallion for Excellence in Car Painting in Shanghai. From the south, Mohammed Salam of Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu, won silver in dental prosthetics, a discipline judged on how precisely a crown or bridge fits, and one in which India had never competed before. All they needed was a fair test, comprehensive training, and an ecosystem that considered their skill seriously.

Kaif Khan, Mohammed Salam, Saniya Joshi, Smriti Nambiar and their teammates did not reach Shanghai by chance. They are the fruits of a patient investment in people. Medallions for Excellence also went to Md. Seraj in automobile technology, Pavan Bhadravati Suresha in additive manufacturing, Mallinath and Suhan Mascarenhas in Industry 4.0, and Abhishek Somanna Shignalli and Vinay Muttayya Hiremath in robot systems integration.

All of them climbed a ladder that begins in the districts and rises through State and regional rounds to the national finals. More than 3.65 lakh

young people registered for IndiaSkills across 63 skills in this cycle. Five regional competitions narrowed the field to about 650 national finalists in Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh), where 70 were chosen to represent India. A team from the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the National Skill Development Corporation and the States, working with industry experts, has toiled to find, hone and polish these young people for the international stage. This is the whole-of-government approach at work, and marks a deeper shift.

Nations have long measured progress in Capex, the roads, ports and factories they build, and in Opex, the cost of keeping them running. India has built on both, and now adds a third discipline, Skill-Ex – deliberate investment in the people who make every asset work. The recent Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU) scheme is Skill-Ex at scale. This ₹60,000 crore scheme is upgrading 1,000 government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) as 200 hubs and 800 spokes, with industry partners managing the clusters.

There must be a focus on 'Skill-Ex'

Industry must join this effort. A factory is only as good as the people who run it, and employers should spend on Skill-Ex as seriously as they spend on Capex and Opex. Capex gives India its assets, and Opex keeps them running; only Skill-Ex develops the manpower to keep assets productive. A nation is built not only by those who design and govern, but also by those who weld, bake, paint and wire with care. That care is a virtue, and the *Gita* reminds us that it is also a form of worship. If we value skilling as much as degrees, India's young people will only ask how well they can walk their path, and India's next generation will make India the skilling capital of the world.

WorldSkills 2026: India Enters the Top 10 for the First Time

शंघाई में 48वीं वर्ल्डस्किल्स प्रतियोगिता: भारत पहली बार शीर्ष 10 में – 6 रजत सहित 26 पदक



Shanghai, Sept 2026
शंघाई

1 India's result
भारत का प्रदर्शन



10th Rank (best ever) रैंक	6 Silver medals रजत
26 Total medals कुल पदक	70 Competitors, 63 skills प्रतिभागी

2 What is WorldSkills?
वर्ल्डस्किल्स क्या?



- ▶ “Olympics of skills” – held every 2 years
कौशल ओलंपिक
- ▶ 1,400+ youth from ~70 countries
70 देश
- ▶ Trades: welding, robotics, cyber security, bakery
विविध ट्रेड

3 Silver winners | रजत विजेता



- ▶ **Mohammed Salam** – dental prosthetics
दंत कृत्रिम अंग
- ▶ **Saniya Joshi** – retail; **Smriti Nambiar** – bakery
रिटेल, बेकरी
- ▶ **Kovid Gangrade, Parth Vohra, Mehrunissa Begum**
अन्य विजेता

India's WorldSkills medals — in depth (1/2)

वर्ल्डस्कििल्स पदक — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

India's climb
भारत की प्रगति



Year वर्ष	Rank रैंक
2011	39th
2017	19th
2019 / 2024	13th
2026	10th

5

The pipeline
चयन प्रक्रिया



- ▶ **3.65 lakh** registered for IndiaSkills
3.65 लाख
- ▶ District → State → **5 regional** rounds
ज़िला → राज्य
- ▶ **~650 national finalists**
→ **70** chosen
70 चयनित

6

Skilling schemes
कौशल योजनाएँ



- ▶ **Skill India Mission** (2015) – MSDE, NSDC
स्किल इंडिया
- ▶ **PMKVY 4.0** – short-term training
PMKVY
- ▶ **PM-SETU**: upgrade **1,000 ITIs** (hub & spoke)
ITI उन्नयन

India's WorldSkills medals — in depth (2/2)

वर्ल्डस्kilस पदक — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 From district to world stage | ज़िले से विश्व मंच तक



ITI / workshop
ITI

Learn a trade
हुनर



State &
regional
राज्य

IndiaSkills rounds
प्रतियोगिता



National final
राष्ट्रीय

Greater Noida
ग्रेटर नोएडा



WorldSkills
वर्ल्डस्kilस

Medals for India
पदक

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



- ▶ World Youth Skills Day: 15 July
15 जुलाई
- ▶ Gita 18.46: perfection through one's own work
स्वकर्मणा

Amid bulk filing, ECI sets limit on Form 7 submissions

By Anshu Chakraborty
New Delhi

The Election Commission of India (ECI) on Friday issued a circular setting a limit on the number of Form 7 submissions that can be filed by candidates in the period of 15 days before the election.

The circular stated that the number of Form 7 submissions should not exceed 10 per candidate in the period of 15 days before the election. It also stated that the number of Form 7 submissions should not exceed 10 per candidate in the period of 15 days before the election.

The ECI said that the limit was set to ensure that the election process is not delayed by a large number of Form 7 submissions. It also stated that the limit was set to ensure that the election process is not delayed by a large number of Form 7 submissions.

MEAs slams J.D. Vance over his 'indentured servants' remark

Ministry criticises Trump administration's remark that US is shaped by generations of immigrants, following Vance's comment on IT professionals, economic ties between the two countries

By Anshu Chakraborty
New Delhi

The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) on Friday slammed US Senator J.D. Vance for his remark that the United States is shaped by generations of immigrants, following his comment on IT professionals, economic ties between the two countries.

The MEA said that the remark was "insulting and derogatory" and that it was a "disgrace" for the United States. It also stated that the remark was "insulting and derogatory" and that it was a "disgrace" for the United States.

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Appeals for return to voter list should be heard first: SC

By Anshu Chakraborty
New Delhi

The Supreme Court on Friday directed that appeals for return to voter list should be heard first before any other matter is taken up.

The court said that the appeals should be heard first because they are "more important" than other matters. It also stated that the appeals should be heard first because they are "more important" than other matters.

The court said that the appeals should be heard first because they are "more important" than other matters. It also stated that the appeals should be heard first because they are "more important" than other matters.

Cong. attacks Modi govt. over crony capitalism, 'promoting' monopolies

By Anshu Chakraborty
New Delhi

The Congress party on Friday attacked the Modi government for promoting crony capitalism and monopolies. It said that the government was "promoting" monopolies and "crony capitalism".

The Congress party said that the government was "promoting" monopolies and "crony capitalism". It also stated that the government was "promoting" monopolies and "crony capitalism".

BJP hits back at Elon Musk's claims on spectrum policy; criticises Rahul

By Anshu Chakraborty
New Delhi

The BJP on Friday hit back at Elon Musk's claims that India's spectrum policy was "outdated" and "inefficient". It also criticised Rahul Gandhi for his remarks on the same.

The BJP said that the spectrum policy was "outdated" and "inefficient". It also stated that the spectrum policy was "outdated" and "inefficient".

Ex-BSF personnel too denied permission for stir at Jantar Mantar

By Anshu Chakraborty
New Delhi

The Election Commission of India (ECI) on Friday denied permission for a protest by former BSF personnel at Jantar Mantar.

The ECI said that the protest was "not in the public interest" and that it was "not in the public interest". It also stated that the protest was "not in the public interest" and that it was "not in the public interest".

Suvendu thanks minority voters after BJP's victory in Nandigram, Rejinagar

By Anshu Chakraborty
New Delhi

BJP leader Suvendu Kumar Mishra on Friday thanked minority voters for their support in Nandigram and Rejinagar.

Suvendu said that the minority voters were "very supportive" of the BJP. He also stated that the minority voters were "very supportive" of the BJP.

BJP wrests Assam's Nagaon Lok Sabha seat after seven years

By Anshu Chakraborty
New Delhi

The BJP on Friday announced that it had won the Nagaon Lok Sabha seat in Assam after seven years.

The BJP said that it had won the Nagaon Lok Sabha seat. It also stated that it had won the Nagaon Lok Sabha seat.

Page 3 • News पृष्ठ 3 • समाचार

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

1 MEA slams Vance remark | वेंस टिप्पणी

2 Live-stream misuse: SC | लाइव-स्ट्रीम

2

US PERM pause & Vance row

PERM रोक व वेंस विवाद

Govt. slams J.D. Vance over his 'indentured servants' remark

Ministry reminds Trump administration that U.S. is 'shaped by generations of immigrants', following Vance's comment on IT professionals; economic ties between the two countries may see more strain

Suhasini Haidar
NEW DELHI

The Ministry of External Affairs on Friday slammed as "unwarranted" and "deeply offensive" U.S. Vice President J.D. Vance's comments in which he called foreign workers, including Indian IT professionals, "indentured servants".

Hitting out at the U.S. government for its decision to suspend "labour certifications" from several Indian technology firms based in America, the Ministry said the steps would not "advance the shared ambitions of both countries", indicating further trouble in the already difficult economic relationship between the two countries.

On Thursday, Mr. Vance and U.S. Labour Secretary Keith Sonderling announced the suspension of the Permanent Labour Certification (PERM) programme for eight IT outsourcing giants, including five Indian IT multinationals operating in the U.S., and accused them of visa fraud. The list included In-



fosys, Tata Consultancy Services, Wipro, Cognizant, and HCL from India, often called the Big 5, as well as Capgemini, Microsoft, and Adobe.

"Such descriptions are unwarranted and ignore the fact that Indian professionals in the United States are highly educated and skilled contributors to its economy and innovation ecosystem," the Ministry said in a strongly worded statement that reminded the Trump administration that the U.S. had been "shaped by generations of immigrants."

"Resorting to terminology that carries painful historical and colonial legacy connotations is deeply offensive," the Ministry added, pointing to the use of indentured labour by

American and European colonial settlers in the 19th century, including in the U.S. and nearby islands to work on their farms.

'Pernicious system'

The PERM programme allows companies to certify professionals who are not U.S. citizens for essential skills, qualifying them to be sponsored for a Green Card of Permanent Residency status in the country. The U.S. government said this process benefitted more than 2,30,000 H1B visa approvals and 1,00,000 permanent residencies since 2009, claiming that the eight companies had brought in hundreds of thousands of foreign workers at lower wages through a "pernicious system" that "de-

frauded the American worker". About 70% of all H1B visa holders are Indian.

"You [the Companies] bring in indentured servants from outside the country. You lay off American workers. And if you're a corporation, you make a ton of money by undercutting the wages of American workers, replacing them with people who frankly shouldn't be in the United States of America to begin with," Mr. Vance said.

The PERM programme enables a company to sponsor a foreign employee for permanent residence in the U.S., and it must prove to the Labour Department that it tried and failed to find a comparatively qualified American for the job.

Mr. Vance's announcement came when economic ties between India and the U.S. were under strain over the lack of progress in the Free Trade Agreement talks, despite months of negotiations in Delhi and Washington and calls between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and U.S. President Donald Trump.

PERM pause for Indian IT majors raises talent-retention concerns

Mini Tejaswi
BENGALURU

The Trump administration's decision to suspend access to the Permanent Labour Certification (PERM) programme for major Indian IT companies has raised concerns over the long-term retention of experienced Indian tech professionals in the U.S.

Peter Bendor-Samuel, founder and executive chairman of Dallas-based Everest Group, said that the move would constrain how many employees the

affected companies could sponsor for green cards and how quickly they could do so.

However, given that permanent residency is a multi-year process, a delay of several months would be more frustrating than consequential for most employees.

Avinash Vashistha, chairman and CEO of Tholons, an AI reinvention company, said the disruption could be severe for affected employers because pending applications, as well as new applications,

would be affected.

However, data cited by ICICI Securities suggests that the direct exposure of Indian IT companies to the PERM route is limited.

Of the 1,17,849 PERM applications filed between October 2024 and September 2025, Indian IT companies accounted for less than 2%, according to the brokerage.

Infosys had no PERM cases since 2022, while Wipro, TCS and HCLTech received 523, 513 and 393 permanent-residency approvals, respectively.

US Pauses Green-Card Route for Indian IT Majors; MEA Slams Vance

अमेरिका ने 5 भारतीय IT कंपनियों के लिए PERM (ग्रीन कार्ड) प्रक्रिया रोक दी; विदेश मंत्रालय ने “गिरमिटिया” टिप्पणी को अपमानजनक बताया



“Deeply offensive”:
MEA
विदेश मंत्रालय

1 What the US did अमेरिका ने क्या किया

- ▶ Suspended **PERM** for **8 firms** citing visa fraud
8 कंपनियाँ
- ▶ Indian: **Infosys, TCS, Wipro, HCL, Cognizant**
भारतीय IT
- ▶ Also **Microsoft, Adobe, Capgemini**
अन्य

2 India's response भारत की प्रतिक्रिया

- ▶ Vance called workers “**indentured servants**”
“गिरमिटिया”
- ▶ MEA: “**unwarranted, deeply offensive**”
“अनुचित, अपमानजनक”
- ▶ US “**shaped by generations of immigrants**”
प्रवासियों से बना

3 Real impact | वास्तविक असर

<2%
Indian IT share
of PERM
हिस्सा

1.18 lakh
PERM filings
(Oct 24–Sep 25)
आवेदन

~70%
H-1B holders
are Indian
भारतीय

0
Infosys PERM
cases since
2022
इन्फोसिस

US PERM pause & Vance row — in depth (1/2)

PERM रोक व वेंस विवाद — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Key terms | प्रमुख शब्द

Term शब्द	Meaning अर्थ
H-1B H-1B	Temporary skilled-work visa अस्थायी वीज़ा
PERM PERM	Labour certification for green card श्रम प्रमाणन
Green card ग्रीन कार्ड	US permanent residency स्थायी निवास

5 Indentured labour गिरमितिया प्रथा

- ▶ **1834–1917**: Indians shipped to **Mauritius, Fiji, Caribbean**
1834–1917
- ▶ “**Girmit**” from “agreement”
“**गिरमित**” = अनुबंध
- ▶ Ended **1917** after national pressure
1917 में समाप्त

6 Bigger picture व्यापक संदर्भ

- ▶ **India–US trade deal** talks stalled
व्यापार समझौता अटका
- ▶ Firms already cut H-1B use, **hire locally**
स्थानीय भर्ती
- ▶ Talent may shift to **GCCs in India**
भारत में GCC

US PERM pause & Vance row — in depth (2/2)

PERM रोक व वेंस विवाद — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Path to a US green card | ग्रीन कार्ड की राह



H-1B visa
H-1B

Work in US
अमेरिका में काम



PERM
PERM

Employer proves
need
नियोक्ता



I-140 petition
याचिका

Wait for quota
कोटा



Green card
ग्रीन कार्ड

Permanent
residency
स्थायी

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► **Pravasi Bharatiya**
Divas: 9 Jan – Gandhi
returned from S. Africa
(1915)

9 जनवरी

► India = world's **largest**
remittance receiver
सबसे बड़ा **प्रेषण** प्राप्तकर्ता

Court live-streams can't be exploited

लाइव-स्ट्रीम

Live-streamed proceedings cannot be exploited: SC

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Friday stood firm by its decision to ban the unauthorised use and circulation of livestreamed judicial proceedings on social media and digital platforms, saying “anything meant for public good” cannot be “exploited” commercially

exploited commercially for personal gain.

Chief Justice of India Surya Kant clarified that the explicit bar did not amount to a gag or restriction on viewing live-streamed proceedings or court reportage.

Justice Joymalya Bagchi, on the Bench, pointed out that court proceedings are live-streamed 24x7 in the United Kingdom and the United States, but the access was subject to strict guidelines against commercialisation.

The court gave the parties and other stakeholders time to file pleadings, along with suggestions.

SC: Live-Streamed Proceedings Cannot Be Exploited Commercially



Open courts
खुली अदालत

सुप्रीम कोर्ट: अदालती कार्यवाही की लाइव-स्ट्रीमिंग जनहित के लिए है – इसका व्यावसायिक दुरुपयोग प्रतिबंधित

1 The ruling | फैसला



- ▶ Ban on **unauthorised use** of live-stream clips stays
अनधिकृत उपयोग पर रोक
- ▶ “Meant for **public good**” – can’t be used for **profit**
जनहित के लिए
- ▶ Bench: **CJI Surya Kant, J. Joymalya Bagchi**
पीठ

2 What is allowed क्या अनुमति है



- ▶ **Watching** live streams – no gag
देखना अनुमत
- ▶ Normal **court reporting** continues
रिपोर्टिंग जारी
- ▶ UK, US stream too – with **strict rules**
सख्त नियम

3 The concern | चिंता



- ▶ **Edited clips**, memes mislead people
संपादित क्लिप
- ▶ Harm to **judges’ and litigants’ dignity**
गरिमा को नुकसान
- ▶ **Monetised** social media channels
कमाई वाले चैनल

Court live-streams can't be exploited — in depth (1/2)

लाइव-स्ट्रीम — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Background | पृष्ठभूमि

- ▶ **Swapnil Tripathi v SC (2018)**: allowed live-streaming
स्वप्निल त्रिपाठी
- ▶ SC Constitution Benches streamed from **Sept 2022**
2022 से
- ▶ Linked to **Art 21** (access to justice) & **Art 19(1)(a)**
अनु. 21

5 Benefits | लाभ

- ▶ **Transparency and accountability**
पारदर्शिता
- ▶ **Legal awareness, education**
क़ानूनी जागरूकता
- ▶ Brings “**open court**” to everyone
खुली अदालत

6 eCourts push | ई-कोर्ट्स

- ▶ **eCourts Phase III** (2023–27), ₹7,210 cr
ई-कोर्ट्स चरण III
- ▶ **SUVAS** – AI translation of judgments
SUVAS
- ▶ **NJDG** – national case data grid
NJDG

Court live-streams can't be exploited — in depth (2/2)

लाइव-स्ट्रीम — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Balancing openness and dignity | खुलापन व गरिमा का संतुलन



Live stream
लाइव

Open to all
सबके लिए



Public watches
जनता देखे

Transparency
पारदर्शिता



No misuse
दुरुपयोग नहीं

No edits for profit
कमाई नहीं



Trust in courts
न्याय में भरोसा

Dignity kept
गरिमा

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- **Gujarat HC** was first to live-stream (2020)
गुजरात HC पहला
- SC is a **court of record**
— **Art 129**
अनुच्छेद 129

पृष्ठ 5 • समाचार

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

1 Loud music on trains | ट्रेन में तेज़ संगीत



Loud music on trains: fine/jail

ट्रेन में शोर पर दंड

Playing loud music on trains can attract fine, imprisonment

S. Vijay Kumar
CHENNAI

The Indian Railways has warned of punitive action, including imprisonment, against passengers who play audio/video on speaker mode, causing inconvenience to others on trains and at railway premises.

Calling for a more responsible use of mobile phones to ensure a peaceful and comfortable journey for fellow passengers, the railways appealed to passengers to use earphones and keep phone conversations at a low volume.

The move seeks to address the issue of passengers using their mobile phones or other gadgets to play music or videos during the journey, often causing inconvenience to fellow travellers.

"Loud and prolonged

phone conversations and disturbing ringtones can [cause] inconvenience [to] others, particularly in enclosed spaces such as AC coaches," the railways said.

No nuisance

Going by the provisions under Section 145(2) of the Railways Act, 1989, as amended by the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026, conduct that constitutes a nuisance would attract a fine of ₹1,000 in addition to removal from the railway property and forfeiture of the pass or ticket.

The railways said that "if a person continues the nuisance after being directed to stop by a railway servant lawfully authorised to issue such a direction, the punishment may extend to six months' simple imprisonment or a fine of up to ₹5,000, or both."

Loud Music on Trains Can Attract a Fine or Jail

ट्रेन में स्पीकर पर गाना-वीडियो चलाना उपद्रव – ₹1,000 जुर्माना; न रुकने पर 6 माह तक जेल या ₹5,000 जुर्माना



Railways Act, Sec 145
धारा 145

1 The warning | चेतावनी



- ▶ No **speaker mode** music/videos on trains
स्पीकर पर नहीं
- ▶ Use **earphones**; talk at **low volume**
ईयरफ़ोन इस्तेमाल करें
- ▶ Applies on trains and **railway premises**
स्टेशन पर भी

2 Penalties | दंड



₹1,000

Fine for
nuisance
जुर्माना

6 months

Jail if repeated
जेल

₹5,000

Max fine on
refusal
अधिकतम

Ticket

Can be forfeited
टिकट ज़ब्त

3 The law | क़ानून



- ▶ **Section 145(2), Railways Act, 1989**
रेलवे अधिनियम 1989
- ▶ Amended by **Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026**
जन विश्वास 2026
- ▶ Nuisance → fine + removal from premises
परिसर से बाहर

Loud music on trains: fine/jail — in depth (1/2)

ट्रेन में शोर पर दंड — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Jan Vishwas laws
जन विश्वास क़ानून



- ▶ **Jan Vishwas Act 2023:** decriminalised **183 provisions** in 42 laws
183 प्रावधान
- ▶ Jail for minor offences
→ **finest**
जेल की जगह जुर्माना
- ▶ Aim: **ease of living & doing business**
जीवन सुगमता

5

Civic sense matters
नागरिक बोध



- ▶ Shared spaces need **mutual respect**
परस्पर सम्मान
- ▶ **Art 51A** – Fundamental Duties
मौलिक कर्तव्य
- ▶ Noise affects the **elderly, sick, children**
बुजुर्ग, बीमार

6

Railway facts | रेलवे तथ्य



- ▶ **4th largest** rail network in the world
चौथा सबसे बड़ा
- ▶ First train: **Bombay–Thane, 16 April 1853**
1853
- ▶ Railway Budget merged with Union Budget in **2017**
2017

Loud music on trains: fine/jail — in depth (2/2)

ट्रेन में शोर पर दंड — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How the rule is enforced | नियम कैसे लागू



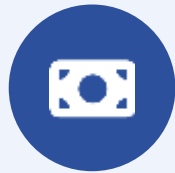
Loud music
तेज़ आवाज़

Complaint
शिकायत



Staff warns
चेतावनी

Stop now
रोकें



₹1,000 fine
जुर्माना

Removal
बाहर



Repeat?
दोहराया?

6 months / ₹5,000
जेल

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► Railway helpline: **139**
(Rail Madad)

139

► Noise rules: **Noise Pollution Rules, 2000**
(EPA 1986)

ध्वनि नियम 2000

Japan's security & India

जापान सुरक्षा व भारत

Japan facing most severe security scenario since Second World War'

Kallol Bhattacharjee

NEW DELHI

Japan is experiencing the "most severe" security scenario that it confronted since the Second World War, said former Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, to *The Hindu*.

Responding to questions over email, Mr. Kishida described connectivity as the 'key to prosperity' in South Asia and highlighted his concept of 'industrial value chain' that aims to connect India's northeastern States with the Bay of Bengal region. Mr. Kishida also said that China's activities in the South China Sea "heighten regional tensions".

"Japan is facing the most severe and complex security environment after Second World War. In res-



Fumio Kishida

ponse, Japan is strengthening its defence capabilities while maintaining the U.S. alliance as its cornerstone and expanding cooperation with like-minded partners in the Indo-Pacific, including the continuation of the Malabar exercises with India," Mr. Kishida said.

He added that Japan's defence policy "aims to protect the lives and

peaceful livelihoods of its people, in accordance with the Constitution and international law, while upholding Japan's exclusively defence-oriented posture and its path as a peaceful nation."

Mr. Kishida, who at present serves as the Chairman of Japan-India Association, described India as an "irreplaceable partner" of Japan and said Delhi-Tokyo cooperation is "indispensable" to achieve "FOIP (Free and Open Indo Pacific)".

He emphasised that the Quad grouping, consisting of Australia, Japan, India and the U.S., is not weakening and called out "large-scale land reclamation" and "militarisation in the disputed areas" in the South China Sea, saying China's "actions" in the

South China Sea "heighten regional tensions".

"The situation is a legitimate concern for the entire international community, as it directly affects regional peace and stability. Japan has consistently supported the rule of law at sea and has strongly opposed unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force or coercion," Mr. Kishida said.

Addressing regional challenges in South Asia, he called for restoration of democracy in Myanmar and said "safe, voluntary and dignified" return of the "displaced persons" is essential for solving the Rohingya refugee crisis. *(The Q&A was facilitated by the Foreign Press Center Japan that hosted the correspondent earlier this month in Tokyo)*

Japan Faces Its Most Severe Security Scenario Since WWII: Kishida

पूर्व जापानी PM किशिदा: द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद सबसे गंभीर सुरक्षा स्थिति; भारत “अपूरणीय साझेदार”



Free & Open Indo-Pacific
FOIP

1

Kishida's message
किशिदा का संदेश



- ▶ Japan's security “**most severe**” since WWII
सबसे गंभीर
- ▶ Stronger defence + **US alliance** as cornerstone
अमेरिकी गठबंधन
- ▶ India = “**irreplaceable partner**”; Quad not weakening
अपूरणीय साझेदार

2

Concerns | चिंताएँ



- ▶ China's **land reclamation, militarisation** in South China Sea
दक्षिण चीन सागर
- ▶ Opposes changing status quo “**by force or coercion**”
बलपूर्वक बदलाव
- ▶ Calls for **democracy** in Myanmar, Rohingya return
म्यांमार

3

India link | भारत संबंध



- ▶ **Industrial value chain: NE India + Bay of Bengal**
पूर्वोत्तर
- ▶ **Malabar** naval exercise continues
मालाबार
- ▶ Kishida chairs **Japan-India Association**
जापान-भारत संघ

Japan's security & India — in depth (1/2)

जापान सुरक्षा व भारत — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 India–Japan exercises अभ्यास



Exercise अभ्यास	Type प्रकार
Dharma Guardian धर्म गार्जियन	Army थल सेना
JIMEX जिमेक्स	Navy (bilateral) नौसेना
Veer Guardian वीर गार्जियन	Air Force वायुसेना
Malabar मालाबार	Quad navies क्वाड नौसेना

5 Partnership pillars साझेदारी के स्तंभ



- ▶ **Special Strategic & Global Partnership** (2014)
विशेष रणनीतिक
- ▶ **2+2 dialogue;**
Mumbai–Ahmedabad
bullet train
बुलेट ट्रेन
- ▶ Japan = big **ODA** donor to India
ODA दाता

6 Japan's peace Constitution शांति संविधान



- ▶ **Article 9** renounces war
अनुच्छेद 9
- ▶ **“Exclusively defence-oriented” posture**
केवल रक्षा
- ▶ Now raising defence spend toward **2% of GDP**
2% GDP

Japan's security & India — in depth (2/2)

जापान सुरक्षा व भारत — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 The Quad at a glance | काड एक नज़र में



India
भारत

Indian Ocean
हिंद महासागर



Japan
जापान

East Asia
पूर्वी एशिया



Australia
ऑस्ट्रेलिया

South Pacific
दक्षिण प्रशांत



USA
अमेरिका

Pacific power
प्रशांत शक्ति

8

Did you know?
क्या आप जानते हैं?



► **FOIP idea – Shinzo Abe** (2016); Quad born after **2004 tsunami**

शिंजो आबे

► First in-person **Quad leaders' summit:**
Washington, **Sept 2021**
2021

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

UPSC CSE Prelims 2026 (GS Paper I)

Exam date: 24 May 2026 • Topic: Nobel Peace Prize

Consider the following UN organisations/agencies: 1. World Food Programme 2. United Nations Children's Fund 3. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 4. International Labour Organisation. How many of the above has/have been awarded the Nobel Prize twice?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

RRB NTPC 2024 (CBT-1)

Exam date: 28 Aug 2025 (Shift 3) • Topic: India–Japan

Which of the following joint military exercises is conducted annually between the armies of India and Japan, with the sixth edition held near Mount Fuji in 2025?

- (a) Maitree
- (b) Shakti
- (c) Indra
- (d) Dharma Guardian

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

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Consider the following UN organisations/agencies: 1. World Food Programme 2. United Nations Children's Fund 3. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 4. International Labour Organisation. How many of the above has/have been awarded the Nobel Prize twice?

(a) Only one

- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Answer: (a) Only UNHCR (1954, 1981).
केवल UNHCR।

RRB NTPC 2024 (CBT-1)

Exam date: 28 Aug 2025 (Shift 3) • Topic: India–Japan

Which of the following joint military exercises is conducted annually between the armies of India and Japan, with the sixth edition held near Mount Fuji in 2025?

- (a) Maitree
- (b) Shakti
- (c) Indra
- (d) Dharma Guardian**

Answer: (d) Dharma Guardian – India–Japan army exercise.
धर्म गार्जियन।

Test Yourself — Q1–4 | स्वयं को परखें

Q1

The 2026 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Navi Pillay, a jurist from:

2026 नोबेल शांति पुरस्कार विजेता नवी पिल्लै कहाँ से हैं?

- (a) India
- (b) Kenya
- (c) South Africa
- (d) Mauritius

Q2

Consider: 1. The ICJ settles disputes between States. 2. The ICC tries individuals. 3. India is a party to the Rome Statute. Correct?

1. ICJ देशों के विवाद सुलझाता है। 2. ICC व्यक्तियों पर मुक़दमा चलाता है। 3. भारत रोम संविधि का पक्षकार है। सही?

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

Q3

The right to assemble peacefully and without arms is guaranteed under:

शांतिपूर्ण व निःशस्त्र सभा का अधिकार:

- (a) Article 19(1)(a)
- (b) Article 19(1)(b)
- (c) Article 19(1)(c)
- (d) Article 21

Q4

Section 163 of the BNSS, 2023 corresponds to which provision of the old CrPC?

BNSS की धारा 163 पुरानी CrPC की किस धारा के समान है?

- (a) Section 107
- (b) Section 125
- (c) Section 144
- (d) Section 151

Test Yourself — Q5–8 | स्वयं को परखें

Q5 Members of a State Public Service Commission are appointed by the:

राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों की नियुक्ति:

- (a) President
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) Governor
- (d) Chief Justice of HC

Q6 At the 48th WorldSkills Competition (Shanghai, 2026), India:

48वीं वर्ल्डस्किल्स (शंघाई) में भारत:

- (a) Won its first gold
- (b) Entered the top 10 for the first time
- (c) Hosted the event
- (d) Finished 13th

Q7 PERM, in the news for Indian IT firms, relates to:

भारतीय IT कंपनियों से जुड़ा PERM किससे संबंधित है?

- (a) US student visas
- (b) US labour certification for green cards
- (c) EU work permits
- (d) UK skilled-worker visa

Q8 The indentured (girmitiya) labour system from India was finally abolished in:

भारत से गिरमिटिया प्रथा कब समाप्त हुई?

- (a) 1857
- (b) 1893
- (c) 1917
- (d) 1947

Test Yourself — Q9–10 | स्वयं को परखें

Q9

Live-streaming of Supreme Court proceedings was allowed by which case?

किस मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की लाइव-स्ट्रीमिंग की अनुमति मिली?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) K.S. Puttaswamy | (b) Swapnil Tripathi |
| (c) Shreya Singhal | (d) Anuradha Bhasin |

Q10

Which India–Japan exercise is conducted between their army forces?

भारत-जापान की थल सेनाओं का संयुक्त अभ्यास:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| (a) JIMEX | (b) Dharma Guardian |
| (c) Malabar | (d) Shinyuu Maitri |

Answer Key — Q1–5 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

1-c **South Africa** — South Africa; former UN rights chief.
दक्षिण अफ्रीका।

2-b **1 and 2 only** — India has not joined the Rome Statute (ICC).
भारत ICC का सदस्य नहीं।

3-b **Article 19(1)(b)** — Art 19(1)(b); curbs under 19(3).
अनुच्छेद 19(1)(b)।

4-c **Section 144** — Prohibitory orders (old Sec 144).
धारा 144।

5-c **Governor** — Governor appoints; only the President can remove (Art 317).
राज्यपाल।

Answer Key — Q6–10 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

6-b **Entered the top 10 for the first time** — 10th place, 26 medals incl. 6 silver.
पहली बार शीर्ष 10 में।

7-b **US labour certification for green cards** — Permanent Labour Certification – step toward green card.
ग्रीन कार्ड हेतु श्रम प्रमाणन।

8-c **1917** — Abolished in 1917.
1917।

9-b **Swapnil Tripathi** — Swapnil Tripathi v SC (2018).
स्वप्निल त्रिपाठी।

10-b **Dharma Guardian** — Dharma Guardian (army); JIMEX is naval.
धर्म गार्जियन।

Myth Buster of the Day — Health & Mind | आज का मिथक



MYTH | मिथक

“If someone needs therapy or counselling, it means they are “weak” or “mad”.”

अगर किसी को काउंसलिंग की ज़रूरत है, तो वह “कमज़ोर” या “पागल” है।



FACT | तथ्य

False. Mental health is like physical health – everyone has it, and anyone can need care. Stress, anxiety and low mood are common, especially during long exam preparation. Seeking help early is a sign of strength, not weakness. 10 October is World Mental Health Day; India’s Tele-MANAS helpline is 14416.

ग़लत। मानसिक स्वास्थ्य भी शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य जैसा है – हर किसी का होता है, और किसी को भी देखभाल की ज़रूरत पड़ सकती है। तनाव, चिंता व उदासी आम हैं, खासकर लंबी परीक्षा तैयारी में। समय पर मदद लेना ताक़त है, कमज़ोरी नहीं। 10 अक्टूबर विश्व मानसिक स्वास्थ्य दिवस है; टेली-मानस हेल्पलाइन 14416 है।



Asking for help is a strength – talk, rest, and keep going. मदद माँगना ताक़त है – बात करें, आराम करें, आगे बढ़ें।



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Thank you ?

