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The highest form of peace is
having no desire to be seen,
validated or understood
by anyone.”

— Epictetus



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Today's Current Affairs | 23 October 2026

आज के समसामयिक मुद्दे — The Hindu • Indian Express • Financial Express — 10 articles + exam
PYQs + MCQs + Myth Buster

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Indian among 2 dead in
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हूती हमले में भारतीय की मौत

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Private missile push faces
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France: first human
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Journalists vs influencers
पत्रकार बनाम इन्फ्लुएंसर

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Nepal first to get loss &
damage funds
नेपाल को पहली सहायता

THE HINDU • 22 OCT 2026

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2 ITBP: face-off with China | चीन से गतिरोध



Indian among 2 dead in Houthi attack

हूती हमले में भारतीय की मौत

Indian among 2 dead as Houthis target Saudi's Dammam airport

Attack on King Fahd International Airport injures eight, says the kingdom; Saudi forces targeted yacht carrying 14 Indians in Red Sea, and rescue operations are under way, say rebels; there will be siege for siege and escalation for escalation, they add

Stanly Johnny

Two people, including an Indian national, were killed and eight injured on Wednesday in a Houthi attack on King Fahd International Airport in Dammam, Saudi Arabia's eastern oil hub, the kingdom's General Authority of Civil Aviation said.

The Iran-aligned rebels also claimed that Saudi Arabian forces on Thursday targeted an Indian yacht near Zuqar Island in Red Sea, carrying 14 Indians, adding that they were conducting rescue operations.

The Indian Embassy in Riyadh confirmed the Indian national's death. "Saudi authorities have informed that one Indian national was among two people who unfortunately lost their lives in the attack on Dammam airport yesterday night and two Indian nationals were injured," the embassy wrote in a so-



On watch: Saudi Arabia-backed govt. troops seen in the Yemeni city of Taiz on Wednesday amid the conflict with the Houthis. AFP

day. On Thursday, the Houthis (Ansar Allah) said they will continue their operations against Saudi Arabia. "There will be siege for siege and escalation for escalation," they said, adding the strikes would continue until Saudi Arabia lifts its blockade of the Houthi-held areas of Yemen.

If Saudi Arabia continues to attack Yemen, "we will resort to major options we did not want to take, and we hold it responsible

Iran-backed militants said, as per the Houthi-aligned Almasirah television.

'Serious concerns'

The targeting of a civilian vessel carrying Indian nationals raises serious concerns about the safety of international navigation and the potential for civilian casualties, the Yemeni militia said. "The [Houthi] Armed Forces are carrying out rescue operations for those on board with furth-

Efforts on to bring back thousands of stranded Indians

NEW DELHI

Amid escalating attacks on Saudi Arabia by the Iran-backed Houthi rebels, Indian missions in Riyadh and Jeddah are working with stakeholders to facilitate the early return of thousands of stranded pilgrims, the External Affairs Ministry said on Thursday. » PAGE 4

ter," they said, according to Almasirah television.

The Indian Embassy in Yemen responded to the reports on attack on the yacht. "We are ascertaining further details about the incident and will provide all possible help for ensuring the safety and well-being of the Indian nationals," it said on X.

The Houthis, who captured Sana'a in 2014 and expanded their territorial control along Yemen's en-

month, said they launched missile and drone attacks at Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Defence in Riyadh and the Dammam airport. They also struck a facility of Aramco, the state-owned petroleum and natural gas company, in Yanbu, and Abha International Airport in the southwest.

Saudi Arabia started bombing Yemen in 2015 after the Houthis captured Sana'a a few months earlier. In 2022, Riyadh and the Houthi leadership agreed to a ceasefire as part of a broader Iran-Saudi rapprochement. The ceasefire collapsed in July, in the midst of the U.S.-Iran war, as the Sana'a airport was bombed by Saudi Arabia to prevent an Iranian airline carrying a Houthi delegation from landing.

In recent weeks, the Houthis have stepped up attacks against Saudi airports and energy infrastructure, while the kingdom has intensified its air strikes on the Houthi-con-

Indian among 2 Dead as Houthis Target Saudi's Dammam Airport

ईरान-समर्थित हूती विद्रोहियों के हमले में दम्माम के किंग फ़हद अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे पर एक भारतीय सहित दो की मौत, आठ घायल; लाल सागर में 14 भारतीयों वाली नौका भी निशाने पर



Red Sea crisis
लाल सागर संकट

1 Toll | हताहत

2

Killed (1 Indian)
मृत

8

Injured
घायल

2

Indians injured
भारतीय घायल

Wed

Night of attack
हमले की रात

2 Houthi threat | हूती धमकी

- ▶ “Siege for siege, escalation for escalation”
घेराबंदी के बदले घेराबंदी
- ▶ Strikes until Saudi **lifts** **blockade** of Houthi areas
नाकाबंदी हटे
- ▶ Warns of “**major options**”
बड़े विकल्प

3 India's response भारत की प्रतिक्रिया

- ▶ Embassy in **Riyadh** confirmed the death
रियाद दूतावास
- ▶ Embassy for **Yemen** seeking details on yacht
यमन दूतावास
- ▶ Missions in Riyadh & **Jeddah** help **stranded pilgrims**
फँसे तीर्थयात्री

Indian among 2 dead in Houthi attack — in depth (1/2)

हूती हमले में भारतीय की मौत — विस्तार से (1/2)

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The yacht episode
नौका प्रकरण



- ▶ Houthis blame **Saudi forces** for targeting it
सऊदी पर आरोप
- ▶ Say they are running **rescue operations**
बचाव अभियान
- ▶ Claim was aired on **Almasirah TV**
अल-मसीरा

5

India's stakes
भारत के हित



- ▶ Large **Indian workforce** in Saudi Arabia
भारतीय कामगार
- ▶ Saudi is a top **crude oil** supplier
कच्चा तेल
- ▶ **Hajj/Umrah** pilgrim safety
हज-उमरा

6

Global ripple | वैश्विक
असर



- ▶ **Aramco** sites hit → oil price jitters
तेल कीमत
- ▶ Airport strikes disrupt **flights**
उड़ानें बाधित
- ▶ Higher **shipping insurance** costs
बीमा लागत

Indian among 2 dead in Houthi attack — in depth (2/2)

हूती हमले में भारतीय की मौत — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How the war escalated | संघर्ष कैसे बढ़ा



2014
2014

Houthis take
Sana'a
सना पर कब्ज़ा



2015
2015

Saudi bombing
begins
सऊदी बमबारी



2022
2022

Ceasefire
युद्धविराम



Jul 2026
जुलाई 2026

Truce collapses
युद्धविराम टूटा

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



- ▶ Named after founder **Hussein al-Houthi**
संस्थापक के नाम पर
- ▶ Yemen effectively has two seats of power:
Sana'a (Houthi) & **Aden** (govt)
दो सत्ता केंद्र

Indian among 2 dead in Houthi attack — background (1/2)

हूती हमले में भारतीय की मौत — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9

Who are the Houthis?
हूती कौन



Feature विशेषता	Detail विवरण
Official name नाम	Ansar Allah
Sect संप्रदाय	Zaydi Shia
Heartland गढ़	Saada, north Yemen
Backer समर्थक	Iran ("Axis of Resistance")

10

Yemen at a glance |
यमन



- Unified in **1990** (North + South)
1990 में एकीकरण
- Borders **Saudi Arabia & Oman**
सीमाएँ
- Coasts on **Red Sea & Gulf of Aden**
तट

11

Saudi–Iran rivalry
सऊदी–ईरान



- Sunni vs Shia **leadership** contest
नेतृत्व की होड़
- Ties cut in **2016**
2016 में संबंध टूटे
- Restored via **China-brokered deal (2023)**
चीन की मध्यस्थता

Indian among 2 dead in Houthi attack — background (2/2)

हूती हमले में भारतीय की मौत — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Why the Red Sea route matters | लाल सागर मार्ग



Suez Canal
स्वेज़

Europe link
यूरोप



Red Sea
लाल सागर

~12% world trade
विश्व व्यापार



Gulf of Aden
अदन की खाड़ी

Piracy zone
समुद्री डकैती



India
भारत

Exports to Europe
निर्यात

13 India's past operations भारत के अभियान



► **Op Raahat (2015)** –
evacuation from Yemen
ऑपरेशन राहत

► **Navy anti-piracy**
patrols in Gulf of Aden
since **2008**

एंटी-पायरसी

► **Op Sankalp (2019)** –
merchant ship escort
ऑपरेशन संकल्प

Indian among 2 dead in Houthi attack — Map & Diagram

हूती हमले में भारतीय की मौत — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual चित्र को समझें

- Strikes span Saudi Arabia: **Dammam, Riyadh, Yanbu, Abha**
कई शहरों पर हमला
- Yacht with **14 Indians** hit near **Zuqar Island**
जुकर द्वीप
- Houthis hold **Sana'a**
सना पर कब्ज़ा
- Two chokepoints at stake: **Bab-el-Mandeb & Hormuz**
दो जलडमरूमध्य

ITBP: China face-off in Arunachal

अरुणाचल में चीन से गतिरोध

ITBP D-G says face-off with China continues in Arunachal Pradesh

Vijaita Singh
NEW DELHI

Confrontations with Chinese troops continue to take place at multiple sites along the border in Arunachal Pradesh, according to Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) Director-General Shatrुजेत Kapur.

"In the past few-days, a situation arose where face-off happened at several locations in Arunachal and it still continues," Mr. Kapur said on Thursday.

Speaking at the Himveer Samman Samarooh, an annual felicitation ceremony for ITBP personnel, in Alwar, Rajasthan, Mr. Kapur said the force's commandos have been active in the continuing confrontations on the Arunachal Pradesh border.

This is the first official confirmation of the scale of the rising tensions on the northeastern border since July.



Shatrुजेत Kapur

der talks since July.

"Sometime in July, during routine patrolling, Indian and Chinese troops came face to face near Maja. After brief confrontation, both sides returned but the Chinese PLA came back in larger number few days later and pitched tents, around 6-7 kms within India's perception of the LAC," a government source said.

India has also increased deployment along the border.

Government sources told *The Hindu* that since late July, India and China have been engaged in a stand-off at Asaphila near Taksing in Arunachal Pradesh. The Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) have pitched their tents at an elevation, within 6 km to 7 km of India's perception of the Line of Actual Control (LAC), near the Maja company operating base in Taksing circle of Upper Subansiri district, sources said.

"Our newly raised Shaurya commandos played an exemplary role in this. ITBP was raised as a mountain guerilla force and we were given border guarding duty along China in 2004," the ITBP chief said. "We need not leave our original function, and a specialised high altitude mountain fighting force is being set up, distinct than the army. We will soon have one full battalion of Shaurya commandos; high-altitude [deployment] is our strength," Mr. Kapur added.

The situation has persisted even though Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the 18th BRICS Summit hosted by India from September 11 to 13, and the two nations have

Bilateral border talks

The 36th WMCC (Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs) meeting on India-China border affairs was held on August 6. This was followed by the 25th round of talks between the Special Representatives (SR) on the Boundary Question on August 26 in Beijing, where India was represented by National Security Adviser (NSA) Ajit Doval.

On September 6, the first-ever Corps Commander-level meetings between the two armies was held in the Eastern Sector at the Vacha-Damai Border Personnel Meeting Point in Arunachal Pradesh.

Such meetings have so far largely been held at the Chushul-Moldo Border Meeting Point in eastern Ladakh, particularly after the Galwan Valley clashes in June 2020.

The weapons used by the ITBP are 50-years old and modernisation is required, said Mr. Kapur. Stressing on the need to invest and develop drone and counter-drone technology, he said it may not be possible to face China through traditional methods as it has invested a lot in modernisation of its

ITBP D-G Says Face-off with China Continues in Arunachal Pradesh

ITBP महानिदेशक शत्रुजीत कपूर: अरुणाचल प्रदेश में कई स्थानों पर चीनी सैनिकों से आमना-सामना जारी – जुलाई से बढ़े तनाव की पहली आधिकारिक पुष्टि



Eastern Sector
पूर्वी सेक्टर

1 What the DG said महानिदेशक ने कहा

- ▶ Face-offs at **several locations**; still on **कई जगह**
- ▶ **First official confirmation** since July **पहली आधिकारिक पुष्टि**
- ▶ Spoke at **Himveer Samman Samaroh**, Alwar **अलवर**

2 The stand-off | गतिरोध

6–7 km

PLA tents inside
India's LAC
view
भीतर

Late July

Since
से जारी

Maja

Nearby Indian
base
भारतीय चौकी

2004

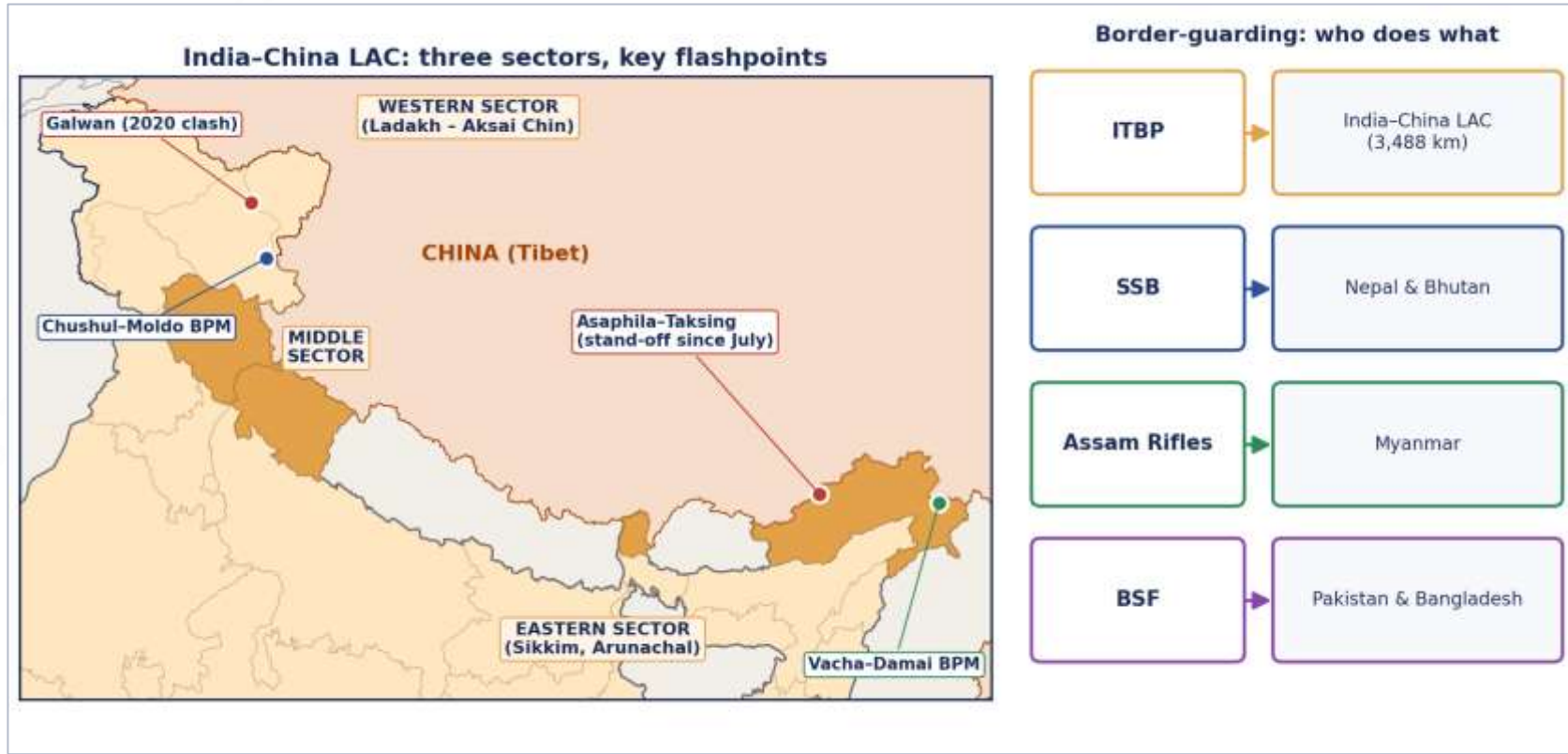
ITBP gets
China border
चीन सीमा

3 ITBP's gaps | कमियाँ

- ▶ Weapons **~50 years old**
पुराने हथियार
- ▶ Needs **drone & counter-drone tech**
ड्रोन तकनीक
- ▶ China has **modernised heavily**
चीन का आधुनिकीकरण

ITBP: China face-off in Arunachal — Map & Diagram

अरुणाचल में चीन से गतिरोध — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

► LAC has **three sectors**: Western, Middle, Eastern

तीन सेक्टर

► Hotspot: **Asaphila-Taksing**, Upper Subansiri
ताकसिंग

► **Galwan (2020)** – deadliest clash in decades

गलवान

► Each border has its **own guarding force**

अलग बल

ITBP: China face-off in Arunachal — in depth (1/2)

अरुणाचल में चीन से गतिरोध — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Shaurya commandos
शौर्य कमांडो



- ▶ Newly raised **high-altitude** force
ऊँचाई युद्ध
- ▶ Distinct from the **Army**
सेना से अलग
- ▶ A **full battalion** coming soon
पूरी बटालियन

5

2026 talks so far
2026 की वार्ताएँ



Mechanism तंत्र	Date तिथि
36th WMCC WMCC	6 Aug
25th SR talks, Beijing (NSA Doval) SR वार्ता	26 Aug
1st Corps Cdr talks, Eastern Sector कोर कमांडर	6 Sep

6

The paradox |
विरोधाभास



- ▶ **Xi Jinping** attended
18th BRICS Summit in
India (11–13 Sep)
ब्रिक्स
- ▶ Yet the stand-off
persists
गतिरोध जारी
- ▶ India has **increased**
deployment
तैनाती बढ़ी

ITBP: China face-off in Arunachal — in depth (2/2)

अरुणाचल में चीन से गतिरोध — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How this face-off unfolded | गतिरोध कैसे बना



Routine patrol
गश्त

July
जुलाई



Face to face
आमना-सामना

Near Maja
माजा के पास



Both pull back
दोनों लौटे

Brief
अल्प



PLA returns
PLA लौटी

More troops,
tents
अधिक सैनिक

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► ITBP was raised on **24 Oct 1962** – during the China war

24 अक्टूबर 1962

► ITBP is called the
“**Himveers**”
हिमवीर

ITBP: China face-off in Arunachal — background (1/2)

अरुणाचल में चीन से गतिरोध — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 India–China border: 3 sectors सीमा

Sector सेक्टर	Length लंबाई
Western (Ladakh) पश्चिमी	1,597 km
Middle (HP, Uttarakhand) मध्य	545 km
Eastern (Sikkim, Arunachal) पूर्वी	1,346 km

10 McMahon Line | मैकमोहन रेखा

- ▶ Drawn at **Simla Convention, 1914**
शिमला सम्मेलन
- ▶ China **rejects** it
चीन अस्वीकार करता है
- ▶ China calls Arunachal “**Zangnan**”
ज़ांगनान

11 Past flashpoints पुराने टकराव

- ▶ **1962** war; **1967** Nathu La
1962, 1967
- ▶ **1987** Sumdorong Chu; **2017** Doklam
सुमदोरोंग चू, डोकलाम
- ▶ **2022** Yangtse (Tawang)
यांगत्से



FINANCIAL EXPRESS • 22 OCT 2026

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पृष्ठ 1 • मुख पृष्ठ

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

1 Cyber wake-up call for banks | बैंकों के लिए चेतावनी

Cyber wake-up call for banks

बैंकों के लिए साइबर चेतावनी

CRACKS IN DIGITAL TRUST

Cyber wake-up call for banks

● **Data breaches expose customer protection gaps**

KSHIPRA PETKAR & URVI MALYANIA
Mumbai, October 22

WHEN TWO OF the country's biggest banks — State Bank of India and Bank of Baroda — face data breaches within barely three months, it raises a fundamental question: How secure is customer information in India's banking system? More importantly, are banks and regulators equipped to deal with cyberthreats that are becoming increasingly sophisticated, often outpacing conventional security audits?

SBI on Wednesday confirmed an incident involving the loss of certain data. A preliminary investigation identified 3,897 customer records



Bank	Date	Breach Details
SBI	Oct 2026	3,897 customer records containing personally identifiable information leaked on the dark web
BoB	July 2026	A compromised employee email account enabled unauthorised access to certain data
ICICI Bank	Jan 2025	Ransomware group Bashe claimed to have stolen customer data, but the breach remained unverified
ICICI Bank	Apr 2024	A technical glitch exposed details of around 17,000 credit cards to unintended users on the bank's mobile app
PNB	Nov 2021	CyberX9 alleged that a server vulnerability exposed data of 180 million customers; PNB denied any data breach
Axis Bank	Oct 2016	Reported an unauthorised intrusion into its systems via a third-party vendor, with no reported financial losses

»INSIDE« FRAUDS HIT PSB STOCKS HARDER: STUDY **PAGE 8**

containing personally identifiable information among around 375,000 records found on the dark web. India's largest lender maintained that its core operations, financial performance and business continuity remained unaffected and customer balances were safe. It has engaged an independent cybersecurity agency to investigate the source and extent of the exposure.

The disclosure follows a July incident at Bank of Baroda, where a threat group allegedly advertised hundreds of gigabytes of internal and customer data on the dark web following an email compromise. The bank had also said its core operations were unaffected.

But the absence of disruption to banking operations does not necessarily mean customers face no risk. Exposed names, mobile numbers, addresses and loan-related information can be exploited for impersonation, phishing and targeted financial fraud, even when account balances remain secure.

Continued on Page 9

Cyber wake-up call for banks

बैंकों के लिए साइबर चेतावनी

Cyber wake-up call for banks

THE SCALE OF the threat is considerable. According to CERT-In data shared in Parliament, the banking sector recorded over 570,000 cybersecurity incidents in 2025 and nearly 350,000 in the first six months of 2026. A significant proportion involved attempts to identify vulnerabilities rather than confirmed breaches, but the numbers underscore the pressure on banking networks.

Pawan Duggal, chairman of the International Commission on Cyber Security Law, said that the SBI incident could have wider implications because of the bank's extensive links with government accounts.

"The SBI data leak is no ordinary incident," Duggal said, warning that sensitive information could potentially be exploited by state and non-state actors. He also pointed to the absence of a dedicated national cybersecurity law, arguing that the Information Technology Act, 2000, does not adequately address emerging threats.

The RBI has progressively tightened regulations governing information technology, cybersecurity, operational

resilience and outsourcing. Its updated cybersecurity guidelines issued on July 31, 2026, reinforced accountability requirements for banks and third-party technology providers. Yet, experts say the critical gap is between regulatory compliance and actual preparedness against evolving threats.

"A key aspect of effective cyber risk management is embedding ownership of vulnerability identification and remediation within the First Line of Defence (FLoD), including IT and business stakeholders," said Munjal Kamdar, partner at Deloitte India.

The difficulty is that cybercriminals do not operate according to regulatory inspection schedules. Vulnerabilities can emerge and be exploited long before the next scheduled security audit. "Threats now evolve faster than any periodic audit cycle can track. The shift needed is from point-in-time compliance to continuous assurance," said Vishnu R. Dusad, co-

founder and managing director of Nucleus Software.

The growing use of artificial intelligence adds another dimension. CERT-In recently disclosed instances in which AI agents gained unauthorised access to confidential information held by Indian organisations by exploiting exposed credentials and excessive cloud permissions. Significantly, the affected organisations had not detected the intrusions themselves; the incidents came to light through disclosures by AI model providers.

Another major concern is the increasingly interconnected network of technology vendors, cloud providers and payment platforms supporting banking operations. A vulnerability at one service provider can potentially affect several financial institutions simultaneously.

The risks are not theoretical. In 2024, a ransomware attack on C-Edge Technologies, a banking technology provider, temporarily disrupted payment ser-

vices at 300 cooperative and regional rural banks. The NPCI of India isolated the provider from its retail payment network to contain the incident. A subsequent forensic review found that the ransomware had not spread to banks' own systems.

Against this backdrop, the RBI is reportedly considering a new supervisory approach under which banks using the same critical technology providers could jointly test their cybersecurity defences. According to a report in *The Banker*, the proposed framework would involve pooled "red-teaming" exercises to identify vulnerabilities across shared technology infrastructure. The proposal has yet to be formally circulated. Such an approach would represent a shift towards addressing systemic vulnerabilities rather than examining each institution in isolation. The Digital Personal Data Protection framework adds another layer of accountability. Banks, as data fiduciaries, remain responsible

for safeguarding customer information even when processing is outsourced.

Sajai Singh, partner at JSA Advocates and Solicitors, said the RBI framework provides stronger safeguards for operational resilience, while the DPDP framework focuses on personal data protection and breach-related obligations. "The main gap is regulatory fragmentation because RBI, DPDP, IT Act, CERT-In style directions, contractual obligations, and customer-protection rules impose overlapping but differently triggered duties," Singh said.

Once the relevant DPDP provisions become operational, failure to implement reasonable security safeguards can attract penalties of up to ₹250 crore, while failures relating to breach notifications can attract penalties of up to ₹200 crore. Singh also flagged concentration risks arising from banks' dependence on a handful of cloud, payment and technology providers. A cyber incident at one major

provider could have repercussions across several institutions.

Mayank Morya, co-founder and chief technology officer of Mitigata, said stronger regulatory oversight was necessary, but adding more compliance requirements would not necessarily improve security. "An annual audit may establish that certain controls exist, but it does not necessarily show whether they will work against emerging threats," Morya said.

The emerging consensus is that banks must focus as much on detecting, containing and recovering from attacks as on preventing them. Continuous monitoring, rapid vulnerability remediation, stronger oversight of technology vendors and effective customer notification are becoming essential elements of cyber resilience. For an industry increasingly dependent on digital platforms, cybersecurity is no longer merely an IT or compliance function. The recent incidents underline a fundamental reality: protecting banking systems is only part of the challenge; protecting customer information and maintaining trust are equally critical.

Cyber Wake-up Call for Banks: Data Breaches Expose Gaps

SBI और बैंक ऑफ़ बड़ौदा में तीन महीने के भीतर डेटा उल्लंघन – सवाल: क्या बैंक और नियामक तेज़ी से बदलते साइबर खतरों से निपटने को तैयार हैं?



Cracks in digital trust
डिजिटल भरोसा

1 Scale (CERT-In) | पैमाना

5.7 lakh+

Bank cyber incidents, 2025
घटनाएँ

~3.5 lakh

Jan–Jun 2026
छह माह

3,897

SBI records with PII
SBI रिकॉर्ड

~3.75 lakh

Rows on dark web
डार्क वेब

2 “Balances safe” ≠ no risk जोखिम बाक़ी

- ▶ Names, mobiles, addresses enable **impersonation**
प्रतिरूपण
- ▶ **Phishing** & targeted fraud
फ़िशिंग
- ▶ Loan data aids **scams**
ऋण घोटाले

3 Core gap | मूल कमी

- ▶ Threats move faster than **periodic audits**
ऑडिट पीछे
- ▶ Need **continuous assurance**, not point-in-time compliance
निरंतर निगरानी
- ▶ Banks must also **detect, contain, recover**
पहचान, नियंत्रण, बहाली

Cyber wake-up call for banks — in depth (1/2)

बैंकों के लिए साइबर चेतावनी — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

AI agents – new risk
AI का खतरा



- ▶ AI agents got in via **exposed credentials**
खुले पासवर्ड
- ▶ Exploited **excess cloud permissions**
क्लाउड अनुमतियाँ
- ▶ Victims didn't notice – **AI firms disclosed it**
AI कंपनियों ने बताया

5

Vendor concentration
विक्रेता जोखिम



- ▶ **C-Edge** ransomware (2024) hit **300** co-op & rural banks
सी-एज
- ▶ **NPCI** isolated the provider
NPCI
- ▶ One vendor flaw → **many banks** hit
एक कमजोरी, कई बैंक

6

RBI's moves | RBI के कदम



- ▶ Cyber guidelines updated **31 Jul 2026**
नए दिशानिर्देश
- ▶ Plan: pooled “**red-teaming**” for banks sharing vendors
रेड-टीमिंग
- ▶ Stress on **third-party** accountability
तृतीय पक्ष

Cyber wake-up call for banks — in depth (2/2)

बैंकों के लिए साइबर चेतावनी — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Cyber resilience cycle | साइबर लचीलापन



Prevent
रोकें

Patch, train
सुधार



Detect
पहचानें

24×7 watch
निगरानी



Contain
रोकथाम

Isolate systems
अलग करें



Notify
सूचित करें

Customers,
CERT-In
ग्राहक

8

Did you know?
क्या आप जानते हैं?



► India has **no dedicated cybersecurity law** – IT Act 2000 is the base

अलग क़ानून नहीं

► Banks face **overlapping duties**: RBI, DPDP, IT Act, CERT-In

नियामक विखंडन

Cyber wake-up call for banks — background (1/2)

बैंकों के लिए साइबर चेतावनी — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Legal toolkit कानूनी ढाँचा



Rule नियम	Key point मुख्य बिंदु
IT Act 2000 IT अधिनियम	Sec 70B creates CERT-In
CERT-In Directions 2022 निर्देश	Report in 6 hrs; keep logs 180 days
DPDP Act 2023 DPDP	Penalty up to ₹250 cr
RBI framework 2016 RBI	Board- approved cyber policy

10 Common attacks | आम हमले



- ▶ **Phishing & vishing**
फ़िशिंग
- ▶ **Ransomware** – data
locked for ransom
रैनसमवेयर
- ▶ **SIM-swap** & credential
stuffing
सिम स्वैप
- ▶ **Supply-chain** (vendor)
attacks
सप्लाइ-चेन

11 Finance-sector cyber bodies संस्थाएँ



- ▶ **ReBIT** – RBI's IT &
cyber arm (2016)
ReBIT
- ▶ **CSIRT-Fin** – CERT for
finance sector
CSIRT-Fin
- ▶ **NCIIPC** – banking is
critical infra
NCIIPC

Cyber wake-up call for banks — background (2/2)

बैंकों के लिए साइबर चेतावनी — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Anatomy of a ransomware attack | रैनसमवेयर



Phishing mail
फ़िशिंग

Entry
प्रवेश



Foothold
पैठ

Steal logins
लॉगिन चोरी



Encrypt + steal
एन्क्रिप्ट

Data locked
डेटा बंद



Ransom / leak
फिरौती

Dark web sale
डार्क वेब

13 Customer protection (RBI 2017) ग्राहक सुरक्षा



► Report fraud within **3 working days** → **zero liability**

शून्य दायित्व

► 4–7 days → **limited liability**

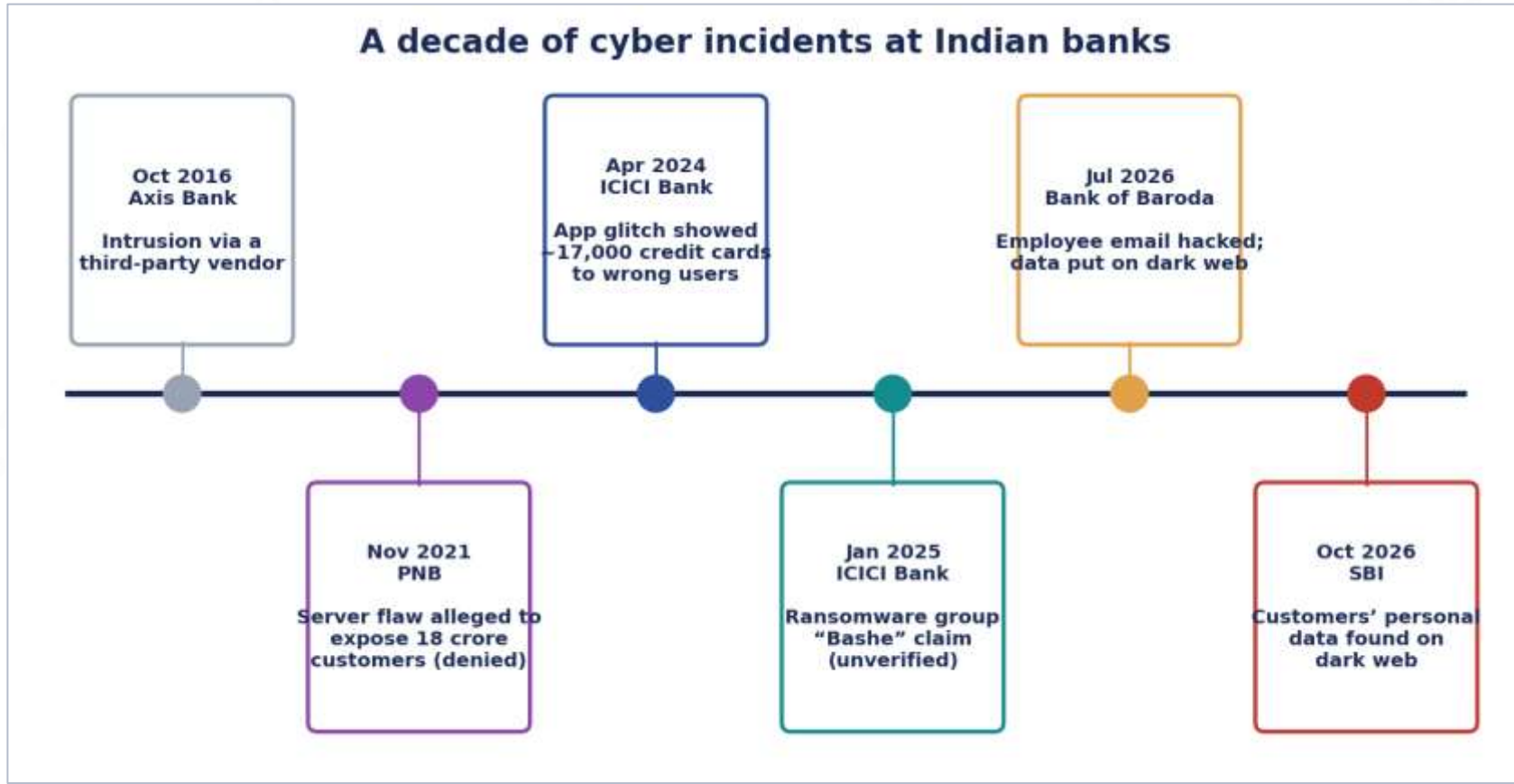
सीमित दायित्व

► Report at **1930** / cybercrime.gov.in

1930

Cyber wake-up call for banks — Map & Diagram

बैंकों के लिए साइबर चेतावनी — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual चित्र को समझें

► 6 major incidents at Indian banks since 2016
6 बड़ी घटनाएँ

► Causes: vendor, app glitch, email hack, ransomware
विविध कारण

► Two big lenders hit within ~3 months
3 महीने में दो

► PNB's alleged mega-leak was **denied**
PNB ने नकारा

THE HINDU • 22 OCT 2026

Page 7 • Science

पृष्ठ 7 • विज्ञान

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

1 Sugar, antibiotics & gut | आंत माइक्रोबायोम

1 A sugar-rich diet while on antibiotics a threat to the gut microbiome?

Recent research suggests that what we eat while taking antibiotics may determine just how badly our gut microbial ecosystem is disrupted. The emerging challenge for medicine is how to kill harmful bacteria while preserving the beneficial communities that help keep the human body healthy.

By Anurag Kulkarni

Antibiotics are among the most powerful tools in modern medicine. They have transformed our ability to treat infections, from pneumonia and meningitis to cancer, HIV, and organ transplants. But antibiotics also have a dark side: they can wipe out the beneficial bacteria that live in our gut, the gut microbiome. This disruption can lead to a range of health problems, from digestive issues to immune system dysfunction. Recent research suggests that what we eat while taking antibiotics may determine just how badly our gut microbial ecosystem is disrupted. In particular, sugar-rich diets may worsen the damage to the gut microbiome.



Illustration of a human gut showing the microbiome.

A study published in *Nature* examined the effect of a high-sugar diet on the gut microbiome in patients taking antibiotics. The researchers found that a high-sugar diet led to a more significant disruption of the gut microbiome compared to a low-sugar diet. The study also found that the disruption was more pronounced in patients taking antibiotics for longer periods.

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BIG SHOT



Chemical signatures could help detect diseases early, but accuracy and access remain challenges

By Anurag Kulkarni

What if you could detect a disease before it even starts? Scientists are working on a way to do this by looking for chemical signatures in the body. These signatures are tiny molecules that can be detected in the blood, urine, or even in the breath. They are called biomarkers, and they can be used to detect a wide range of diseases, from cancer to heart disease. The challenge is to find biomarkers that are specific to a particular disease and that can be detected early enough to make a difference.



A person working in a laboratory setting, possibly a chemist or biologist.

What are chemical signatures? Chemical signatures are tiny molecules that can be detected in the blood, urine, or even in the breath. They are called biomarkers, and they can be used to detect a wide range of diseases, from cancer to heart disease. The challenge is to find biomarkers that are specific to a particular disease and that can be detected early enough to make a difference.

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Sugar + antibiotics harm gut microbiome

चीनी और एंटीबायोटिक

Is a sugar-rich diet while on antibiotics a threat to the gut microbiome?

Recent research suggests that what we eat while taking antibiotics may determine just how badly our gut microbial ecosystem is disturbed. The emerging challenge for medicine is how to kill harmful bacteria while preserving the microbial communities that help keep the human body healthy.

By Dr. Dharmapalan

Antibiotics are among modern medicine's greatest lifesaving discoveries. They have transformed once-dangerous bacterial infections into treatable conditions and remain indispensable in cancer care, surgery, and infectious disease management. But antibiotics come with side effects – the primary being they do not always distinguish between harmful bacteria and the enormous community of beneficial microorganisms living inside our gut.

Recent research suggests that what we eat while taking antibiotics may determine just how badly this microbial ecosystem is disturbed. In particular, sugar-rich foods may worsen antibiotic-induced damage to the gut microbiome.

A study published in *Nature* examined the relationship between diet, antibiotics, and the gut microbiome in patients undergoing allogeneic haematopoietic cell transplantation. The researchers analysed an unusually detailed dataset – 9,419 meals consumed by 173 patients, alongside more than 1,000 stool samples from 158 patients.

Their findings point to an important question: Could the food we eat while taking antibiotics influence how quickly our microbial ecosystem recovers?

The invisible ecosystem inside us
The human intestine is home to trillions of microorganisms.

The gut microbiota, comprising bacteria and other microorganisms, constitutes a vital ecology for digestion, metabolism, and immunological control. A population of 'good bacteria' alone, however, does not determine a healthy microbiome: other factors such as equilibrium, diversity, and the interrelations among myriad microbial species play a major role as well. When this ecological equilibrium is disrupted, it may result in dysbiosis, a condition characterised by reduced microbial diversity and the proliferation of a few other organisms.

Antibiotics are a major cause of such disruption. This is especially evident in patients undergoing intensive medical treatments such as blood or bone-marrow transplantation, where antibiotics may be combined with chemotherapy, radiation, and other interventions that further stress the intestinal ecosystem. The new study reveals that diet can become an



Ubiquitous systems: The human intestine is home to trillions of microorganisms, constituting a vital ecology for digestion, metabolism, and immunological control. www.gettyimages.com

important additional factor.

Studying diet and the microbiome is notoriously difficult. People eat different foods every day, and conventional dietary questionnaires often depend on memory. The researchers overcame some of these limitations by studying patients who were hospitalised for haematopoietic cell transplantation.

Because their meals could be recorded repeatedly and stool samples collected over time, the investigators could examine diet and microbiome changes almost day by day.

They recorded thousands of individual meals and classified foods into groups such as grains, vegetables, fruits, meats, milk, oils, and sweets. They then compared dietary intake with changes in the gut microbiome.

One pattern stood out. When broad-spectrum antibiotics were being used, higher consumption of sweets and sugars was associated with a sharper decline in microbial diversity.

The researchers estimated that for every additional 100 grams of sweets consumed following broad-spectrum antibiotic exposure, mean microbial diversity decreased by about 24% compared with samples without previous antibiotic exposure.

A separate analysis based on macroconstituents similarly found an additional decrease of about 20.6% for every 100 grams of sugar. In other words, sugar appeared to act less like an independent villain and more like an amplifier of antibiotic-induced disruption. The most intriguing finding involved

Enterococcus, particularly *Enterococcus faecium*. Under normal conditions, the gastrointestinal tract harbours a diverse microbial consortium in which many organisms vie for resources and ecological niches. Many of these competitors can be killed or inhibited by antibiotics, allowing only more resistant or adaptable organisms to survive. *Enterococcus* is one such organism. It can become an important cause of antibiotic-resistant bloodstream infections and has been associated with adverse outcomes in patients undergoing haematopoietic cell transplantation. The study showed that higher sweet intake during antibiotic exposure was associated with increased *E. faecium* abundance.

The researchers also tested their hypothesis in mouse models. When mice were fed sucrose along with an antibiotic, the *Enterococci* population increased 16.3-fold on day three and 33.4-fold on day six, compared with antibiotic treatment without additional sucrose. In cultures with only sucrose, *enterococcal* levels did not increase. This indicates that sugar alone has no effect without antibiotics; the problem arises when antibiotics disturb the gut ecosystem.

The study also showed that this disturbance did not take place due to low fibre intake.

Should we avoid sugar with antibiotics?

Not really. Though the study signals a warning, it does not provide concrete evidence that everyone taking antibiotics will experience the same effect. The human participants in the study were

seriously ill patients undergoing intensive cancer treatment, not healthy adults taking a short course of antibiotics for a routine infection.

The researchers themselves point out several limitations. Almost all patients initially received prophylactic antibiotics, while broader-spectrum antibiotics were introduced when clinically indicated. The need for these antibiotics could itself reflect greater illness severity. Dietary information outside hospital-provided food was also incomplete, and treatment-related symptoms could influence what patients chose to eat.

Therefore, the findings should not be interpreted as a reason to discontinue medically necessary antibiotics – or to impose restrictive diets on vulnerable patients without medical supervision. Instead, they open an intriguing area for further research.

Rethinking antibiotic prescriptions

When doctors prescribe an antibiotic, the prescription traditionally focuses on the drug: which antibiotic, what dose, and for how long. Emerging microbiome science suggests we may eventually need to think more broadly. Perhaps an antibiotic prescription could one day include advice on how to protect the microbial ecosystem during treatment.

The new *Nature* study suggests that temporarily reducing foods rich in simple sugars could be one possible strategy. But prospective clinical trials must demonstrate whether this actually improves patient outcomes. The authors explicitly call for such studies.

The larger lesson extends beyond sugar. Our gut is an ecosystem, not merely a digestive tube. Medicines, food, and microbes constantly interact within it. An antibiotic may be prescribed to eliminate an infection, but it inevitably changes the microbial environment in which thousands of other organisms live.

The emerging challenge for medicine is therefore not simply how to kill harmful bacteria, but how to do so while preserving the microbial communities that help keep us healthy. And sometimes, the difference may lie not only in the medicine we take – but also in what we put on our plate while taking it.

Dr. Dhru Dharmapalan is an adjunct faculty member at the National Institute of Advanced Studies, IISc campus, Bengaluru, and dean, academic affairs, Garden City University, Bengaluru. hjadharmapalan@gmail.com

THE GIST

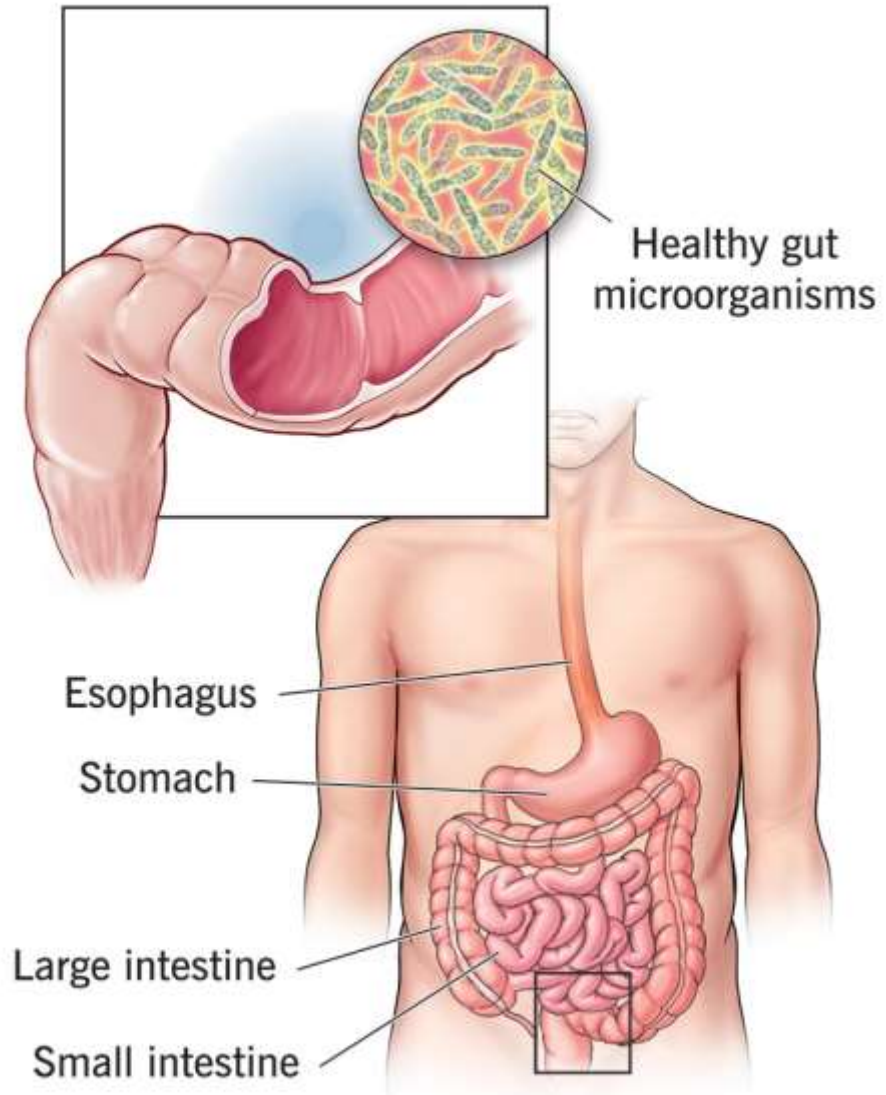
▼ The human intestine is home to trillions of microorganisms constituting a vital ecology

▼ Several factors such as equilibrium, diversity, and the interrelations among myriad microbial species play a major role in maintaining a healthy microbial ecosystem

▼ When this ecological equilibrium is disrupted, it may result in dysbiosis, a condition characterised by reduced microbial diversity and the proliferation of a few other organisms

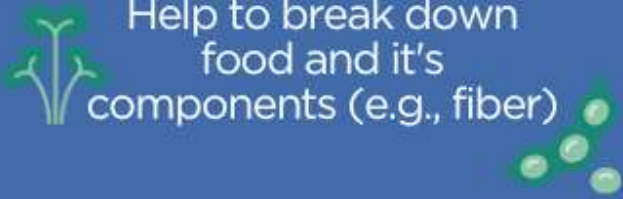
▼ Antibiotics are a major cause of such disruption: this is especially evident in patients undergoing intensive medical treatments where antibiotics may be combined with other interventions that further stress the intestinal ecosystem

Gut microbiome

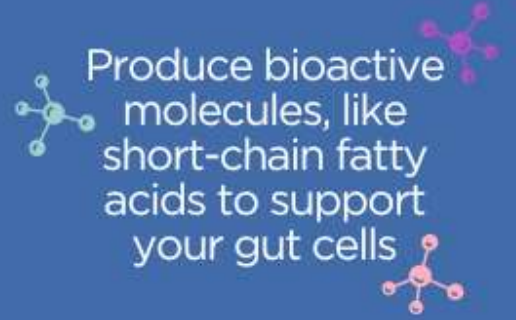


WHAT DOES YOUR GUT MICROBIOME DO?

Help to break down
food and it's
components (e.g., fiber)



Produce bioactive
molecules, like
short-chain fatty
acids to support
your gut cells



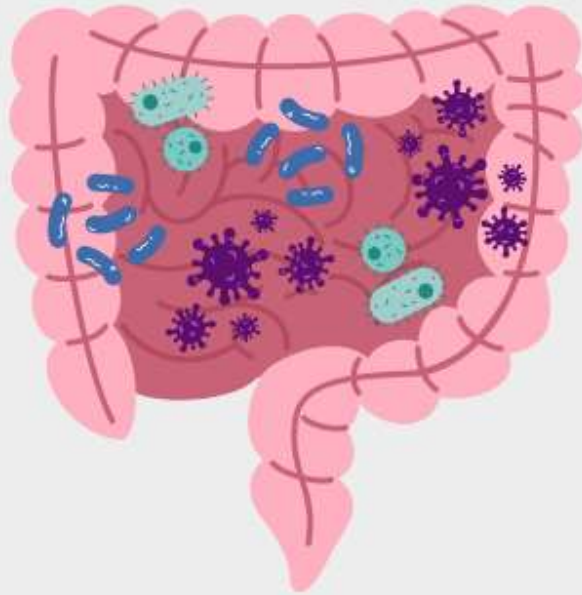
Protects your gut
from pathogenic
bacteria

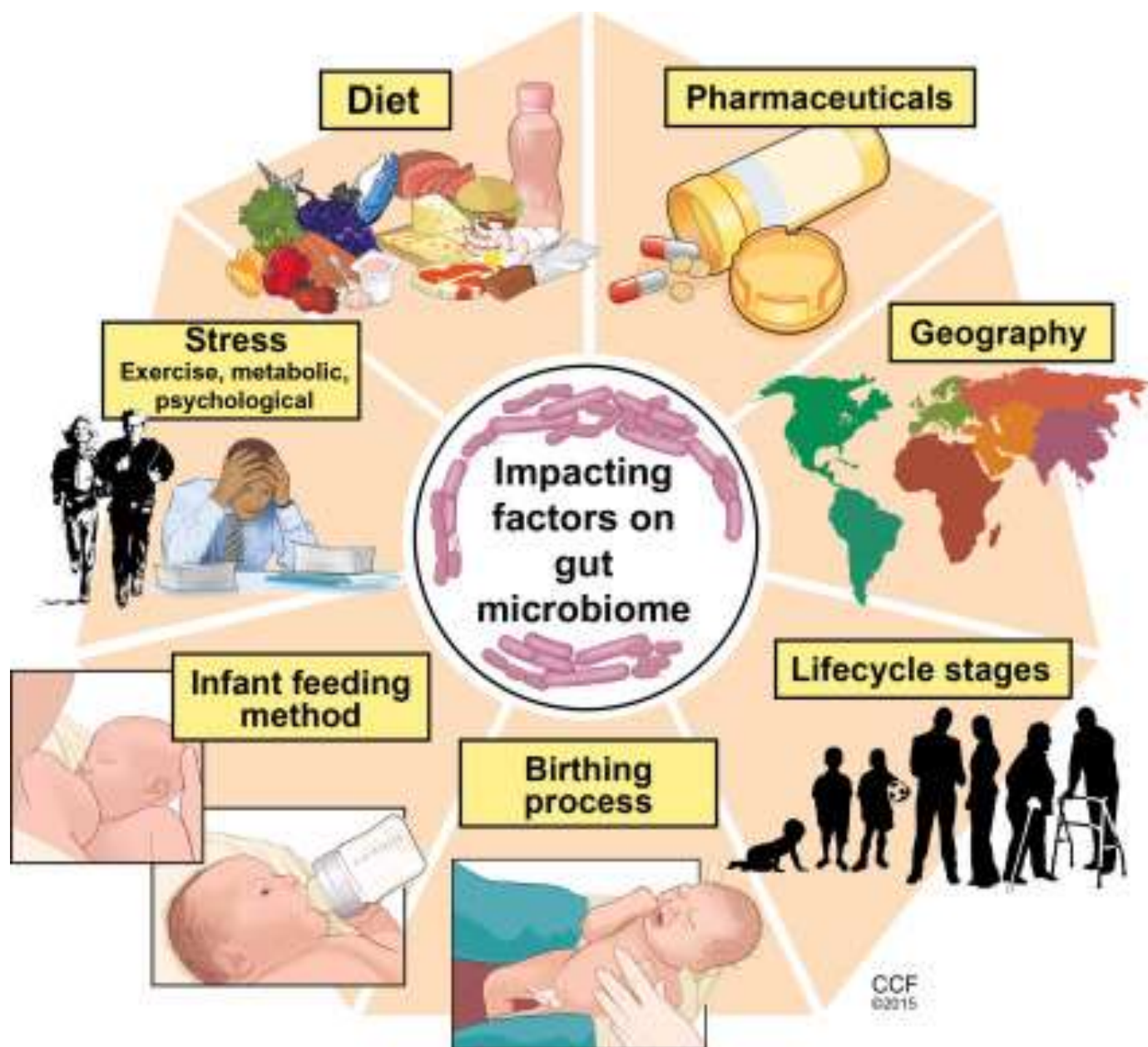


Help to shape
and regulate
your immune
system



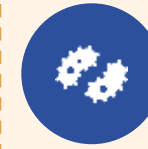
Synthesize
essential vitamins
(e.g., vitamin K
and B group
vitamins)





Is a Sugar-rich Diet on Antibiotics a Threat to the Gut Microbiome?

Nature में प्रकाशित अध्ययन: एंटीबायोटिक लेते समय अधिक मीठा खाने से आंत के सूक्ष्मजीवों की विविधता तेज़ी से घटती है – असली चुनौती है हानिकारक बैक्टीरिया मारते हुए अच्छे सूक्ष्मजीव बचाना



Nature study
नेचर अध्ययन

1 The study | अध्ययन



9,419

Meals tracked
भोजन

173

Patients
मरीज़

1,000+

Stool samples
नमूने

Nature

Journal
पत्रिका

2 Key finding मुख्य निष्कर्ष



► Each extra **100 g sweets** after broad-spectrum antibiotics → diversity **–24%**

24% गिरावट

► Each **100 g sugar** → about **–20.6%**

20.6% गिरावट

► Not explained by **low fibre**

फ़ाइबर कारण नहीं

3 Who was studied | किन पर



► Patients getting **bone-marrow (stem-cell) transplant**

अस्थि-मज्जा प्रत्यारोपण

► Hospital meals let food be logged **daily**

दैनिक रिकॉर्ड

► Foods grouped: grains, fruits, sweets etc.

खाद्य समूह

Sugar + antibiotics harm gut microbiome — in depth (1/2)

चीनी और एंटीबायोटिक — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Meet *E. faecium*
ई. फ़ेसियम



- Survives antibiotics that kill rivals

बच निकलता है

- Causes **drug-resistant bloodstream infections**

रक्त संक्रमण

- Linked to **poor outcomes** in transplant patients

खराब परिणाम

5

Read with caution |
सावधानी



- Patients were **seriously ill**, not healthy adults

गंभीर रोगी

- Diet data outside hospital **incomplete**

अधूरा डेटा

- **Never stop** prescribed antibiotics on this basis

दवा न छोड़ें

6

Future prescriptions
भविष्य



- May add **diet advice** with antibiotics

आहार सलाह

- Needs **clinical trials** first

क्लिनिकल ट्रायल

- Goal: kill germs, **protect good microbes**

अच्छे सूक्ष्मजीव बचाएँ

Sugar + antibiotics harm gut microbiome — in depth (2/2)

चीनी और एंटीबायोटिक — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 What gut microbes do for us | आंत के सूक्ष्मजीव



Digestion
पाचन

Break down fibre
फ़ाइबर



Metabolism
चयापचय

Energy use
ऊर्जा



Immunity
प्रतिरक्षा

Train defences
रक्षा



Vitamins
विटामिन

K & B12
K, B12

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► The body hosts about **38 trillion bacteria** – roughly as many as human cells

38 लाख करोड़

► The gut is called the “**second brain**” (enteric nervous system)

दूसरा मस्तिष्क

Sugar + antibiotics harm gut microbiome — background (1/2)

चीनी और एंटीबायोटिक — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9

Antibiotic vs probiotic vs prebiotic
अंतर



Term शब्द	What क्या
Antibiotic एंटीबायोटिक	Kills/stops bacteria
Probiotic प्रोबायोटिक	Live good microbes (curd)
Prebiotic प्रीबायोटिक	Fibre that feeds them
Dysbiosis डिस्बायोसिस	Microbial imbalance

10

History & classes |
इतिहास



- ▶ **Penicillin** – Alexander Fleming, 1928
पेनिसिलिन
- ▶ WHO **AWaRe**: Access, Watch, Reserve
AWaRe वर्गीकरण
- ▶ **Broad-spectrum** = hits many bacteria types
व्यापक स्पेक्ट्रम

11

India vs AMR | भारत और
AMR



- ▶ **Schedule H1** (2014) curbs OTC sale
शेड्यूल H1
- ▶ **Red Line** campaign on packs (2016)
लाल रेखा
- ▶ **National Action Plan on AMR** (2017)
राष्ट्रीय कार्ययोजना

Sugar + antibiotics harm gut microbiome — background (2/2)

चीनी और एंटीबायोटिक — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 How resistance (AMR) builds | AMR कैसे बनता



Overuse
अति प्रयोग

Wrong dose
ग़लत खुराक



Survivors
बचे बैक्टीरिया

Resistant ones
प्रतिरोधी



Spread
प्रसार

People, food
लोग, भोजन



Superbugs
सुपरबग

Hard to treat
इलाज कठिन

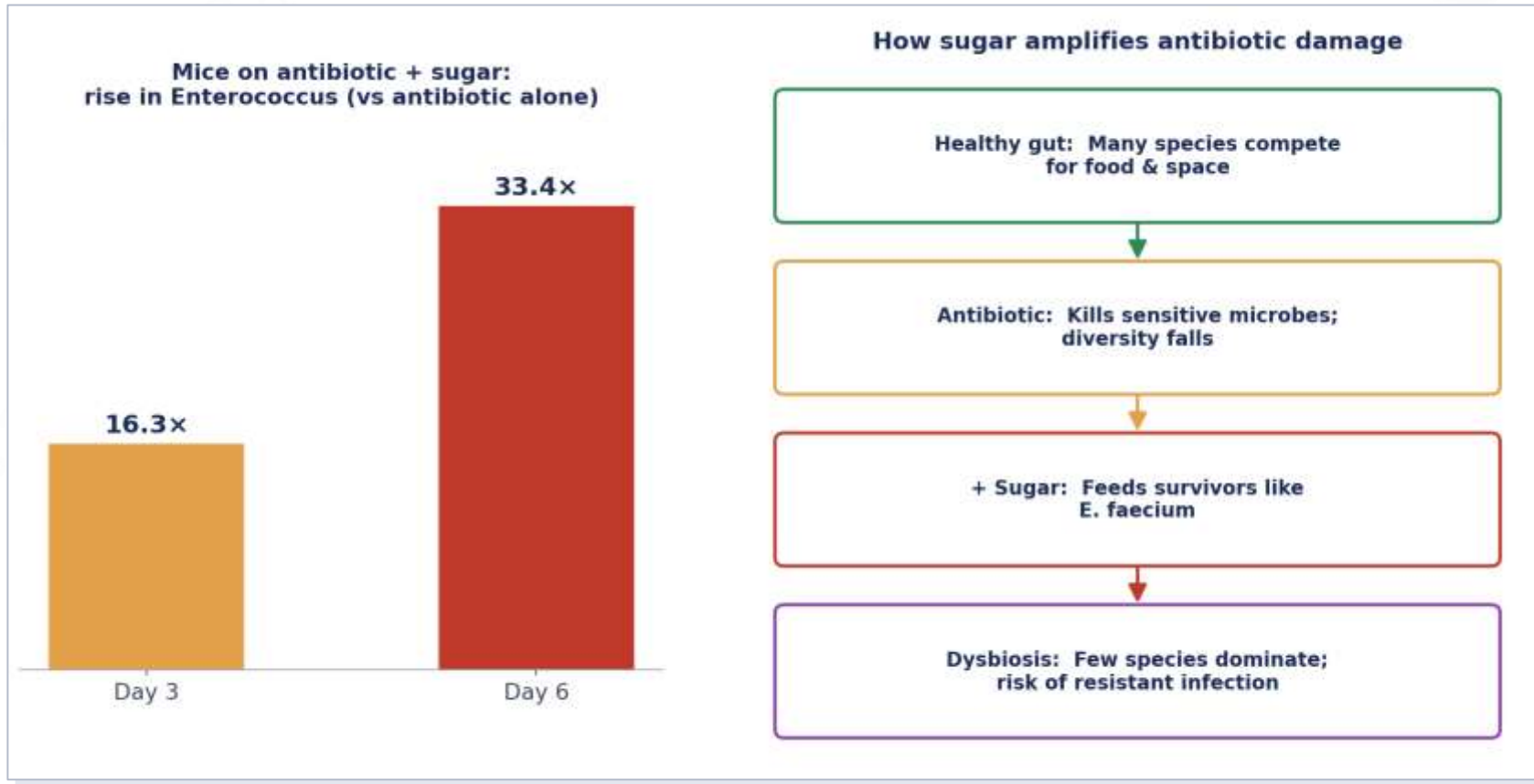
13 Global picture वैश्विक तस्वीर



- ▶ WHO: AMR among **top 10** health threats
शीर्ष 10 खतरे
- ▶ ~**1.27 million** deaths directly due to AMR (2019)
12.7 लाख मौतें
- ▶ UNGA 2024: cut AMR deaths **10% by 2030**
2030 लक्ष्य

Sugar + antibiotics harm gut microbiome — Map & Diagram

चीनी और एंटीबायोटिक — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual चित्र को समझें

► Mice: Enterococcus up **16.3× (day 3), 33.4× (day 6)**

चूहों में वृद्धि

► **Sugar alone** did not raise Enterococcus
अकेली चीनी नहीं

► Sugar is an **amplifier**, not the villain
प्रवर्धक

► End result: **dysbiosis**
डिस्बायोसिस

Prasar Bharati is not a public broadcaster

प्रसार भारती

Prasar Bharati is not a public service broadcaster

When the Narendra Modi government took office in May 2014, the then Information and Broadcasting Minister, Prakash Javadekar, promised to end the “government fiefdom” over Prasar Bharati and recast it on the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) model: autonomous in administration, free in editorial judgement, and accountable to Parliament.

Twelve years later that promise remains unfulfilled. The 138th episode of “Mam Ki Baat”, broadcast on September 27, 2026, is only the most visible reminder that the state still treats the public airwaves as its own platform.

The BBC model, unfulfilled

The irony is sharp. The same political class that invoked the BBC as the template, later accused it of a “continuing colonial mindset” after it telecast the documentary in 2023, “India: The Modi Question”. From April 2024 the BBC had to split its Indian news operation to meet foreign-investment rules.

The deeper story is older than the Emergency. In 1948, Jawaharlal Nehru told the Constituent Assembly – then the only authoritative Indian statement on the British model – “my own view of the set-up for broadcasting is that we should approximate, as far as possible, to the British model, the BBC, that is to say, it would be better if we had a semi-autonomous corporation under the government, of course with the policy controlled by the government, otherwise not conducted as a government department.” Even that caveat – “otherwise not conducted as a government department” – has not been honoured.

Mark Tully, former BBC bureau chief in Delhi, put the same distinction succinctly in a conversation in 2017: public service broadcasting “is not the same as government broadcast”. It rests on two principles, he said – that the government must not interfere in the broadcaster’s autonomy, and that programmes must not be judged by commercial merit alone. Without autonomy and freedom, he added, All India Radio cannot become a broadcaster for transformative change.

The Emergency of 1975 reduced All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan to instruments of the regime. After Indira Gandhi’s defeat, the Janata government asked B.G. Verghese to recommend autonomy. His BBC-style model became a Bill in 1979 (Prasar Bharati Bill), but the Bill lapsed. A new version, introduced in 1989 as “a charter of freedom” under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution, received assent in 1990 – as the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 – and was enforced only in 1997. The Statement of Objects and Reasons said that



Suhas Borker

Editor, Citizens First TV (CFTV), who has advocated public service broadcasting since the 1990s as convener of Jan Prasar. In 2000, he conceptualised National Public Service Broadcasting Day, on November 12

corporation should be “a genuinely autonomous body – innovative, dynamic and flexible – with a high degree of credibility”, responsible to the people and to Parliament. Nearly three decades on, Prasar Bharati is not that body. It is a pretender, a mouthpiece of the government of the day. Section 12 of the Act is the editorial constitution that was meant to lock that intent in. The primary duty is to organise public broadcasting services to inform, educate and entertain. Section 12(2)(b) requires the corporation to safeguard “the citizen’s right to be informed freely, truthfully and objectively” and to present “a fair and balanced flow of information including contrasting views without advocating any opinion or ideology of its own”.

At the Ministry’s mercy

A truncated corporation was set up so that it cannot function independently of government. Critical Sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Act remain unimplemented. Section 13 requires a 22-member parliamentary committee, elected from both Houses, to oversee Prasar Bharati on Parliament’s behalf. No government has constituted it. Former chief executive Jyotnar Sircar has explained why: Ministers insist that they alone are answerable to Parliament and therefore retain the power to summon AIR and Doordarshan officials until they succumb.

Sections 14 and 15 require a Broadcasting Council to receive complaints and guard political impartiality. That Council has never been set up, and it follows that there is no system for editorial redress. The Board, meant to be professionally managed, has been filled with pliable bureaucrats. Ownership of assets and staff was never transferred. Without its own fund, the Board remains at the Ministry’s mercy. Section 23 still lets the Centre issue binding directions on what may or may not be broadcast.

Section 10 required a recruitment board to keep appointments free of government interference. Nothing happened until July 2020, when Jagadish Upasane, who headed Bharat Prakashan, publisher of Panchajanya and Organiser, was made chairman. Autonomy was compromised the moment it was announced. A 2021 manpower audit used the BBC as the benchmark: almost half of Prasar Bharati’s then 25,000-strong workforce sat in engineering, against a little over 10% at the BBC, while content staff were under 20% against about 70%. The numbers described a transmission machine, not a Content and News-driven broadcaster.

UNESCO’s 2001 definition is exacting. Public broadcasting is neither commercial nor state-controlled; it speaks to every citizen. Prasar Bharati fails that test. In 2000 the government declared November 12 as Public Service

Prasar Bharati remains a pretender – 12 years after a promise of BBC-style autonomy: the corporation is still on a ministerial leash.

Broadcasting Day to mark Gandhi’s only AIR broadcast, made in 1947 to two lakh refugees at Kurukshetra. The day has since become tokenism. In 2022 even that tokenism turned into farce when a Christian hymn sung by school students was sought to be dropped from the commemorative national broadcast.

The social contract is simple. The broadcaster has the right to speak freely, and in return it owes the public accuracy, impartiality, and independence from both the market and the Ministry. Nehru’s 1948 formula already drew that line: policy may be set, the daily conduct of broadcasting may not be run as a government department. In 1995, Justice P.B. Sawant, speaking for the Supreme Court in *Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting vs Cricket Association of Bengal*, went further. Airwaves are public property, he held, and the Centre must establish an independent autonomous public authority to control their use. Public broadcasting is not state broadcasting. That direction has still not been carried out.

There must be political will

What needs to be done is already known. The parliamentary committee must be constituted, the Board rebuilt as a professional body, and assets and staff transferred. The regulatory council named in the Act must be created, funding designed without government strings, and Indian Information Service officers removed from operational control. The 1990 Act must be amended where practice has exposed its traps.

None of this happens without political will. The syndrome is familiar: autonomy is criticised out of power and forgotten in power. In August 2026, the government told the Lok Sabha that it had received no formal complaints from journalists or media bodies about its autonomy in the previous year. The absence of filed grievances is not evidence of independence. The Broadcasting Council named in the Act was never created, so there is nowhere for such a complaint to go.

The Chanda Committee, appointed when Indira Gandhi was Information and Broadcasting Minister, concluded in 1966 that “a psychological transformation is necessary” in the government’s approach to broadcasting. Sixty years later that transformation has not come, and Nehru’s “otherwise not conducted as a government department” remains unkept words. The options before the people are two: approach the courts to enforce the Act and the Sawant direction, or wait for the 2029 general election and a Lok Sabha willing to turn Prasar Bharati from a government handmaiden into a public service broadcaster. Until then it remains what it has been for nearly three decades: a distorted pretender.

Prasar Bharati is Not a Public Service Broadcaster

संपादकीय (सुहास बोरकर): 2014 में BBC जैसी स्वायत्तता के वादे के 12 साल बाद भी प्रसार भारती मंत्रालय के अधीन – अधिनियम की प्रमुख धाराएँ लागू नहीं हुईं



Editorial
संपादकीय

1 The charge | आरोप

- ▶ A “pretender”, mouthpiece of the government
दिखावा
- ▶ 2014 promise of **BBC model** unfulfilled
BBC मॉडल
- ▶ “Still on a ministerial leash”
मंत्रालय का पट्टा

2 Sections never implemented | अधूरी धाराएँ

Section धारा	Meant for उद्देश्य
Sec 13 धारा 13	22-member parliamentary committee
Sec 14–15 धारा 14–15	Broadcasting Council for complaints
Sec 10 धारा 10	Independent recruitment board
Sec 23 (in force) धारा 23	Centre can give binding directions

3 Sec 12 mandate | धारा 12

- ▶ Inform, educate, entertain
सूचना, शिक्षा, मनोरंजन
- ▶ Citizen’s right to be informed **freely, truthfully, objectively**
स्वतंत्र सूचना
- ▶ Balanced, **contrasting views**
संतुलित विचार

Prasar Bharati is not a public broadcaster — in depth (1/2)

प्रसार भारती — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

2021 manpower audit
कार्मिक ऑडिट



25,000

Total staff
कर्मचारी

~50%

Engineering
(BBC ~10%)
इंजीनियरिंग

<20%

Content staff
(BBC ~70%)
सामग्री

BBC

Benchmark
मानक

5

Weak structure
कमजोर ढाँचा



▶ Board filled with **pliable bureaucrats**

नौकरशाह

▶ Assets & staff **never transferred**

हस्तांतरण नहीं

▶ No own fund – depends on Ministry

अपना कोष नहीं

6

Public Service Broadcasting
Day
12 नवंबर



▶ **12 Nov** (declared 2000)
12 नवंबर

▶ Marks **Gandhiji's only AIR broadcast** (1947, Kurukshetra refugees)
गांधीजी का प्रसारण

▶ Now seen as **tokenism**
औपचारिकता

Prasar Bharati is not a public broadcaster — in depth (2/2)

प्रसार भारती — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Author's reform roadmap | सुधार मार्ग



Form committee
समिति बनाएँ

Sec 13
धारा 13



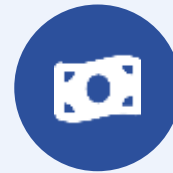
Professional Board
पेशेवर बोर्ड

Transfer assets
परिसंपत्ति



Broadcasting Council
परिषद

Complaints
शिकायतें



Free funding
स्वतंत्र कोष

Amend Act
संशोधन

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► **Nehru (1948)**: a semi-autonomous corporation, “not conducted as a government department”
नेहरू

► **Mark Tully**: public broadcasting “is not the same as government broadcast”
मार्क टली

Prasar Bharati is not a public broadcaster — background (1/2)

प्रसार भारती — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9

BBC vs Prasar Bharati
तुलना


Feature विशेषता	BBC Prasar Bharati
Founded on आधार	Royal Charter 1990 Act
Main funding वित्त	Licence fee Govt grant + ads
Watchdog निगरानी	Ofcom Ministry (I&B)

10

UNESCO's PSB test
यूनेस्को मानक


- ▶ Neither **commercial** nor **state-controlled**
न व्यावसायिक, न सरकारी
- ▶ Principles: **universality, diversity, independence, distinctiveness**
चार सिद्धांत
- ▶ Speaks to **every citizen**
हर नागरिक

11

Mann Ki Baat | मन की बात


- ▶ PM's monthly radio talk since **3 Oct 2014**
2014 से
- ▶ **138th episode: 27 Sep 2026**
138वाँ एपिसोड
- ▶ Cited as state use of **public airwaves**
सरकारी उपयोग

Prasar Bharati is not a public broadcaster — background (2/2)

प्रसार भारती — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Who runs public broadcasting | संरचना



I&B Ministry
सूचना मंत्रालय

Policy
नीति



Prasar Bharati
प्रसार भारती

Statutory body
वैधानिक



**Akashvani
(AIR)**
आकाशवाणी

Radio
रेडियो



Doordarshan
दूरदर्शन

TV, Free Dish
टीवी

13 Committees on media autonomy समितियाँ



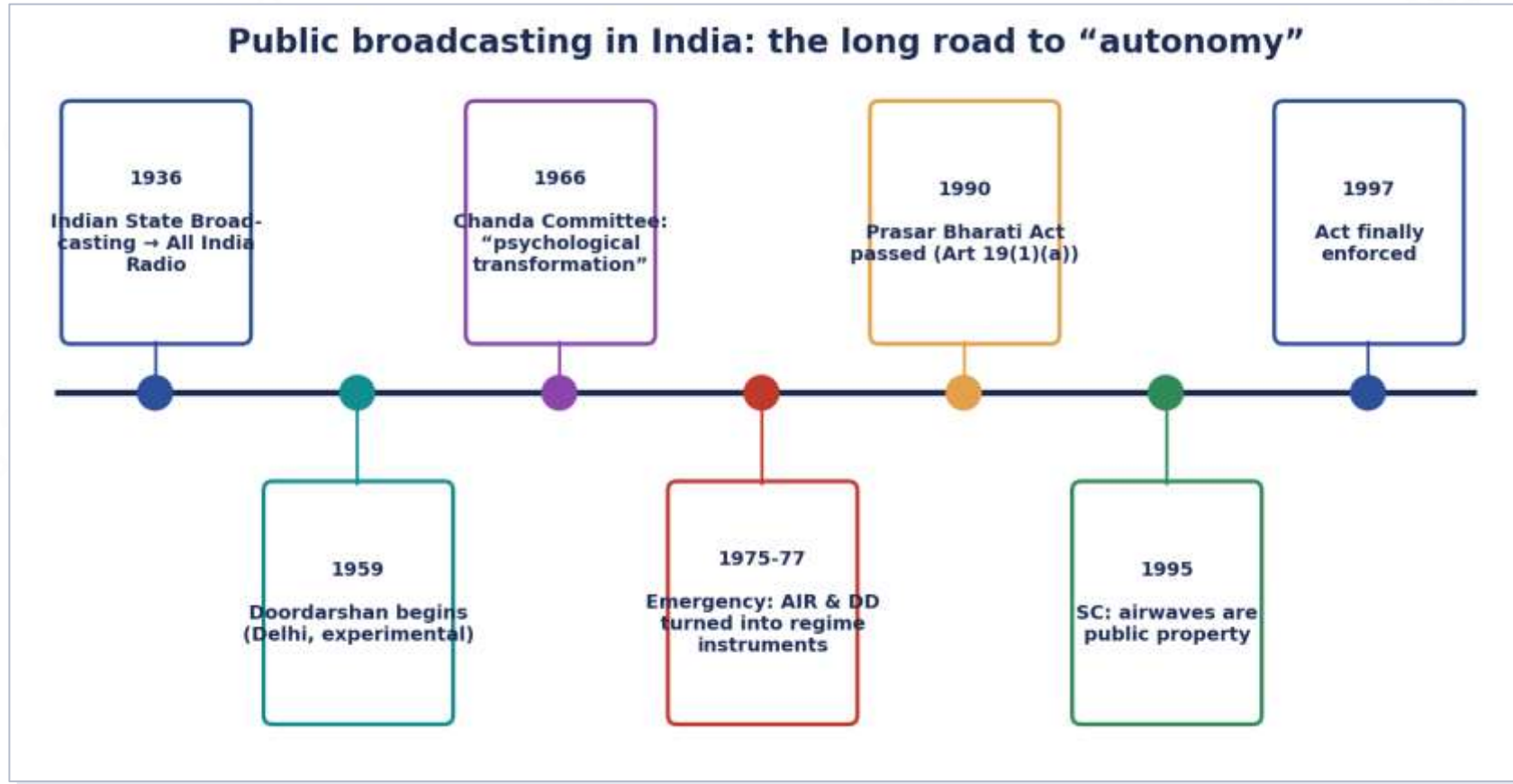
► **Vergheze (1978)** –
“Akash Bharati” model
वर्गीज़ समिति

► **Joshi Working Group
(1985)** – Indian personality
for TV
जोशी समूह

► **Sam Pitroda
Committee (2014)** – PB
reform
पिट्रोदा समिति

Prasar Bharati is not a public broadcaster — Map & Diagram

प्रसार भारती — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

► From AIR (1936) to the Act in 1990

AIR से अधिनियम तक

► Act enforced only in 1997

1997 में लागू

► **Emergency** made AIR & DD regime tools

आपातकाल

► **1995 SC:** airwaves are public property

वायु तरंगें सार्वजनिक

WORLD

International Criminal Court wins EU rights prize amid U.S. sanctions



The International Criminal Court (ICC) won the European rights prize on Thursday, an official on Thursday. The award was given for the court's work in promoting human rights and justice. The ICC is a permanent court of justice in The Hague, Netherlands, that can prosecute individuals for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and aggression.

BEIJING

Casualties feared after strong 7.0 magnitude quake strikes Tibet



A strong 7.0 magnitude earthquake struck Tibet region late on Thursday, prompting authorities to issue warnings. The quake was felt in several areas, including Lhasa. The authorities are working to ensure the safety of the people and to assess the damage to infrastructure.

LAGOS

As Ebola spreads to Nigeria, WHO official warns of 'complex' outbreak



The World Health Organization (WHO) official warned of a 'complex' outbreak as Ebola spreads to Nigeria. The official said that the outbreak is 'complex' because of the high number of cases and the fact that the virus is still spreading. The WHO is working to contain the outbreak and to provide medical support to the affected areas.

YANGON

Sun Kyi sounded fairly healthy, son says after first call in years



Sun Kyi sounded fairly healthy, his son says after a first call in years. The son said that his father was in good health and was able to talk for a long time. The son also mentioned that his father was still active and was able to move around without any difficulty.

Russia says 808 drones downed; pounds Ukraine with missiles

Ry's endured a rocky night as 21 ballistic missiles came in three waves striking apartment buildings, energy facilities, a railway station and the city's railway system. Kiev's Zelenskyy, attacked began hours after Putin agreed to resume peace talks.

Associated Press

10/22/20

Russia's bombardment of Ukraine with ballistic missiles on Thursday night, as the Russian military said on Thursday, was the first time since the start of the conflict that Russia has used such weapons against Ukraine. The Russian military said that it had downed 808 drones and missiles in the night. The Russian military also said that it had launched several missile attacks on Ukraine, including one on a railway station and another on a power plant.



A large explosion is seen in the night in a city in Ukraine, after a missile strike on Thursday.

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French authorities seek to ban or curb new protests

French authorities on Thursday sought to ban or curb new protests against the proposed law on the right to strike.

Agence France Press

10/22/20

French authorities on Thursday sought to ban or curb new protests against the proposed law on the right to strike. The authorities said that the proposed law was necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the economy and to protect the rights of workers. The authorities also said that they were taking steps to ensure that the law was implemented in a fair and equitable manner.



Protesters holding a demonstration in front of the French parliament on Thursday.

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Albanian MPs scuffle in parliament as students continue their protests

Agence France Press

10/22/20

Albanian lawmakers scuffled on the floor of parliament on Thursday, as the opposition accused the government of rigging the election. The opposition said that the government had used its power to rig the election and to suppress the protests. The opposition also said that it was taking steps to ensure that the election was fair and free.



Protesters holding a demonstration in front of the Albanian parliament on Thursday.

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Rise of the students



A large crowd of students gathered in front of the French parliament on Thursday.

The French government on Thursday sought to ban or curb new protests against the proposed law on the right to strike. The government said that the proposed law was necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the economy and to protect the rights of workers. The government also said that it was taking steps to ensure that the law was implemented in a fair and equitable manner.

7 tankers hit in Strait of Hormuz, says Iran

Associated Press

10/22/20

Seven oil tankers caught fire on Sunday in the Strait of Hormuz, Iran's oil-rich Persian Gulf. The tankers were hit by a series of explosions, which caused them to catch fire. The Iranian government said that it was taking steps to contain the fire and to prevent the tankers from sinking.



An oil tanker ship is on fire in the Strait of Hormuz, Iran, on Sunday.

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U.S. reports first human case of rock virus Shamonda as man dies

Associated Press

10/22/20

The U.S. health authorities on Thursday reported the first human case of the rock virus Shamonda. The virus was found in a man who died of a heart attack. The health authorities said that the virus was a new strain and that it was highly contagious.



A man is lying in a hospital bed, looking unwell, on Thursday.

The U.S. health authorities on Thursday reported the first human case of the rock virus Shamonda. The virus was found in a man who died of a heart attack. The health authorities said that the virus was a new strain and that it was highly contagious.

American detained in Russia arrives in U.S.

Associated Press

10/22/20

An American man detained in Russia on Thursday arrived in the U.S. on Sunday. The man was held in Russia for several days before being released. The U.S. government said that the man was a citizen and that he was being returned to the U.S. for legal proceedings.



A man is standing in a public square, looking towards the camera, on Sunday.

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Page 14 • World

पृष्ठ 14 • विश्व

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

1

First human Shamonda case | शमोंडा वायरस

France: first human Shamonda virus case

शमोंडा वायरस

France reports first human case of livestock virus Shamonda as man dies

Reuters

PARIS

France on Thursday reported the first human case of the Shamonda virus, usually found in livestock, in a patient who later died, with authorities adding there was no risk to the general population at this stage.

Transmitted by biting midges and most commonly found in cattle, Shamonda has also been found in horses, sheep and goats.

“The European Centre for Disease Prevention and



A representative image of cattle. GETTY IMAGES

Control is carefully monitoring the situation after the French authorities announced the first ever reported human infection

with Shamonda virus, a disease that has until now only affected animals,” the Stockholm-based ECDC said in a statement.

“ECDC is in contact with the French authorities and European partners to investigate the potential public health implications,” it said. “Investigations into whether the virus caused or contributed to the patient’s death and how the infection was acquired are ongoing.”

The French announcement said the leading hypothesis was that the patient was infected in eastern France, where the virus had circulated among animals this spring and summer.

France Reports First Human Case of Livestock Virus Shamonda as Man Dies

फ्रांस में पशुओं में पाए जाने वाले शमोंडा वायरस का पहला मानव मामला – मरीज़ की मौत; अधिकारियों के अनुसार आम जनता को अभी कोई खतरा नहीं



Zoonosis
पशुजन्य रोग

1 What happened | क्या हुआ



- ▶ **First-ever** human infection reported
पहला मानव मामला
- ▶ Patient **later died**
मरीज़ की मौत
- ▶ Probe: did the virus **cause** the death?
जाँच जारी

2 Official response आधिकारिक प्रतिक्रिया



- ▶ **ECDC** (Stockholm) monitoring
ECDC
- ▶ Working with **French & European** partners
यूरोपीय साझेदार
- ▶ **No risk** to general population now
कोई सामान्य खतरा नहीं

3 When | कब



- ▶ Virus circulated in animals this **spring & summer**
वसंत-गर्मी
- ▶ How the man got infected: **still unknown**
स्रोत अज्ञात
- ▶ Announced **Thursday, 22 Oct**
22 अक्टूबर

France: first human Shamonda virus case — in depth (1/2)

शमोंडा वायरस — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Zoonoses in numbers
आँकड़े

~60%
Known infections are zoonotic
ज्ञात रोग

~75%
Of emerging diseases
नए रोग

1924
OIE (now WOAHA) founded
स्थापना

2005
ECDC set up
ECDC

5 Why midge diseases spread
प्रसार क्यों

- ▶ Warmer climate lengthens vector season
गर्म जलवायु
- ▶ Vectors move north in Europe
उत्तर की ओर
- ▶ Example: Bluetongue outbreaks
ब्लूटंग

6 One Health | वन हेल्थ

- ▶ Human + animal + environment health together
समग्र स्वास्थ्य
- ▶ India: National Institute of One Health, Nagpur
नागपुर
- ▶ Joint surveillance of vets & doctors
संयुक्त निगरानी

France: first human Shamonda virus case — in depth (2/2)

शमोंडा वायरस — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Outbreak response chain | प्रकोप प्रतिक्रिया



Detect
पहचान

Clinic
अस्पताल



Confirm
पुष्टि

Lab test
प्रयोगशाला



Notify
सूचना

ECDC / WHO
WHO



Control vector
नियंत्रण

Midges
मिज

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



- Shamonda was first isolated from **cattle in Nigeria (1965)**
नाइजीरिया 1965
- Midges are tiny flies – often called “**no-see-ums**”
अदृश्य मक्खी

France: first human Shamonda virus case — background (1/2)

शमोंडा वायरस — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9

Diseases & their vectors रोग और वाहक



Disease रोग	Vector वाहक
Malaria मलेरिया	Anopheles mosquito
Dengue डेंगू	Aedes mosquito
Bluetongue ब्लूटंग	Culicoides midges
KFD क्यासानूर	Ticks

10

The Quadripartite चतुष्पक्षीय



- ▶ **WHO** – human health
WHO
- ▶ **WOAH** – animal health
WOAH
- ▶ **FAO + UNEP** – food & environment
FAO, UNEP

11

Famous animal-to-human jumps प्रमुख उदाहरण



- ▶ **Nipah** – fruit bats
(Kerala)
निपाह
- ▶ **H5N1** – birds
बर्ड फ़्लू
- ▶ **SARS-CoV-2** –
suspected bat origin
कोविड-19

France: first human Shamonda virus case — background (2/2)

शमोंडा वायरस — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 How a spillover happens | स्पिलओवर



Reservoir
भंडार

Animals
पशु



Vector
वाहक

Insect bite
कीट



Human case
मानव

Exposure
संपर्क



Spread?
प्रसार?

Only if adapted
अनुकूलन

13 India's livestock alerts भारत में



► **Lumpy skin disease**
(2022) – mass cattle
deaths

लम्पी रोग

► **KFD** in Karnataka
forests

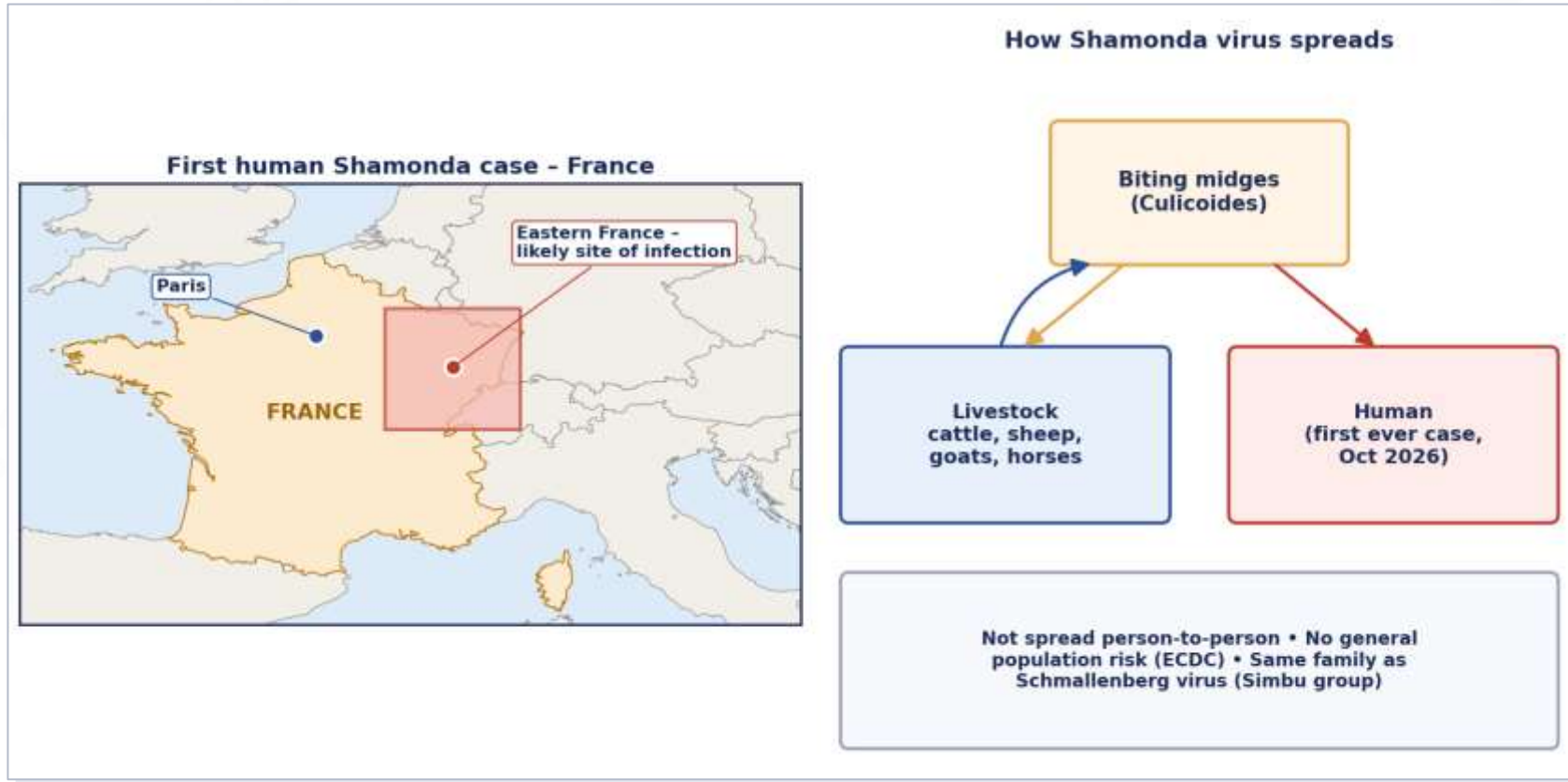
क्यासानूर

► **IDSP** – disease
surveillance programme

IDSP

France: first human Shamonda virus case — Map & Diagram

शमोंडा वायरस — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Infection likely in **eastern France**
पूर्वी फ्रांस
- Spread by **biting midges**
काटने वाले मिज
- Animal hosts: **cattle, sheep, goats, horses**
पशु मेज़बान
- Kin of **Schmallenberg virus**
श्मालेनबर्ग

Show-cause notice to Chhattisgarh IPS officer for firing AK-47 on Dantewada

To block 'mala fide intentions', Gujarat bans outsiders' entry to govt schools

By Anand Kumar



The Gujarat government has banned outsiders from entering government schools in the state.

Gujarat government has issued a show-cause notice to a Chhattisgarh IPS officer for firing an AK-47 on Dantewada. The notice, issued by the Gujarat government, states that the officer had fired the weapon on a group of people who were protesting against the government's decision to cancel the election in the area. The officer is accused of firing the weapon on the protesters, which resulted in the death of one person and the injury of several others. The Gujarat government has demanded that the officer be punished for his actions.

The Gujarat government has also issued a ban on outsiders entering government schools in the state. The ban is aimed at preventing the entry of people who are not registered as students in the schools. The government has stated that the ban is necessary to ensure the safety and security of the schools and the students. The ban will be enforced from October 22, 2020.

1 t for parameters to distinguish between journalists, influencers

By Anand Kumar

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BRIEFLY



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Wings Over Ganges airshow kicks off in Varanasi will showcase 400 aircraft

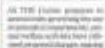
The 10th Wings Over Ganges airshow kicked off in Varanasi on Tuesday. The event, which is one of the largest airshows in India, will showcase 400 aircraft from various countries. The airshow is being held in Varanasi to mark the 75th anniversary of the Indian Air Force. The event will feature a variety of aircraft, including fighter jets, transport planes, and helicopters. The airshow is expected to attract a large number of visitors.

Missing girl's half-burnt body found in Odisha

A half-burnt body of a missing girl was found in Odisha on Tuesday. The body was found in a field near a village. The girl was identified as a 15-year-old girl who had gone missing from her village. The police are investigating the case and have not yet identified the person responsible for the crime. The girl's family is looking for help in identifying the body.

Maneka Gandhi slams draft rules easing lab trial approvals

By Anand Kumar



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EXPRESSIONS

Kumaraswamy takes lead as Karnataka BJP struggles to find its voice

By Anand Kumar



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Same vehicle, triple price: ACS warns MP civic bodies against inflated purchases

By Anand Kumar



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Forest department to seek expert help for 'surgery' to save over 500 girdled trees dying inside tiger reserve

By Anand Kumar



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पृष्ठ 7 • राष्ट्र

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

1 Journalists vs influencers | पत्रकार बनाम इन्फ्लुएंसर

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, DELHI

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, DELHI

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, DELHI

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, DELHI

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL, DELHI

Journalists vs influencers

पत्रकार बनाम इन्फ्लुएंसर

Govt for parameters to distinguish between journalists, influencers

Vikas Pathak

New Delhi, October 22

CONCERNED OVER the fallout of countless reels generated during the Gen Z protests over the last three months in the Capital and elsewhere, the government is considering setting parameters to distinguish bona fide digital journalists from influencers who see themselves as journalists. *The Indian Express* has learnt.

While the discussions are in early stages, some ideas under consideration include drawing up parameters like journalism being the primary source of income for the influencer, YouTube channel or portal claiming to be engaged in the profession, and a basic level of following for them to be considered practising journalists.

The government's concerns arose in the last three months, since July protests by the Cockroach Janta Party (CJP) against NEET-UG paper leak, when influencers made multiple videos from protest sites, coined slogans and shot videos of police action on protesters.

Videos were also circulated when detentions happened a few days ago at Jantar Mantar and other sites, where some of the detainees insisted they were journalists and were being stopped from doing their work.

"This can also create a situation where bona fide journalists can feel they are facing restrictions because influencers in large numbers are posing as journalists, and often have some kind of an ID card to bolster their claim," said a source.

One proposal in official circles is to run accreditation requests in digital space through parameters they see as distinguishing between influencers and bona fide journalists. The rationale: not everyone carrying a camera and mobile phone is a bona fide journalist, and privileges that are enjoyed on account of their calling should not be automatically extended to the former category of people.

"Everyone enjoys the basic rights of a citizen. However, restrictions can be placed on what they film or where they go, as per the law. The idea is that any additional access that journalists

enjoy could well be limited to only those who are accepted as bona fide journalists as per rationally defined criteria," a source said.

What has changed the scenario, as far as authorities are concerned, is the sudden explosion of reels on social media, something very different from TV as well as print media news. Many videos recently went viral, leading to a perception that there was a groundswell of anger against the government, and also that the police tried to suppress the protesters with a heavy hand. There were also videos of youngsters using cuss words — something that was flagged by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in one of his videos released after the CJP-led protests were called off.

The videos circulated by student protesters and influencers created a negative global perception of the government's handling of the protests, and rendered much of TV media ineffective, said sources. It is these videos that have set the government thinking about how to combat this new kind of challenge, the sources said.

Govt for Parameters to Distinguish between Journalists, Influencers

Gen Z विरोध प्रदर्शनों में रील्स की बाढ़ के बाद सरकार वास्तविक डिजिटल पत्रकारों और खुद को पत्रकार बताने वाले इन्फ्लुएंसरों में अंतर के मापदंड तय करने पर विचार कर रही है



Media regulation
मीडिया नियमन

1

Ideas on the table
प्रस्तावित मापदंड



- ▶ Journalism as **primary income**
मुख्य आय
- ▶ Channel/portal claims to be in **journalism**
पेशा
- ▶ A **basic level of following**
न्यूनतम फॉलोइंग

2

Trigger | कारण



- ▶ Reels from **Gen Z protests** (3 months)
Gen Z विरोध
- ▶ CJP protests over **NEET-UG paper leak**
पेपर लीक
- ▶ Detainees at **Jantar Mantar** claimed to be journalists
जंतर-मंतर

3

Govt's logic
सरकार का तर्क



- ▶ “Not everyone with a **camera & phone** is a journalist”
हर कोई पत्रकार नहीं
- ▶ Journalists' **privileges** shouldn't extend automatically
विशेषाधिकार
- ▶ Use parameters for **accreditation** requests

मान्यता

Journalists vs influencers — in depth (1/2)

पत्रकार बनाम इन्फ्लुएंसर — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Concern for real journalists
असली पत्रकार



- ▶ May face **restrictions** due to fake claimants
प्रतिबंध
- ▶ Influencers carry **ID cards** to bolster claims
पहचान पत्र
- ▶ Basic citizen rights stay for **all**
नागरिक अधिकार

5

Why reels worry govt
रील्स की चिंता



- ▶ Viral clips built perception of **anger & police high-handedness**
धारणा
- ▶ Hurt **global image** of the government
वैश्विक छवि
- ▶ Made much of **TV media ineffective**
टीवी बेअसर

6

The debate | बहस



For पक्ष	Against विपक्ष
Credibility & accountability	Who decides "journalist"?
Curbs misinformation	Chills citizen journalism
Protects real reporters	Hits freelancers, small outlets

Journalists vs influencers — in depth (2/2)

पत्रकार बनाम इन्फ्लुएंसर — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How central accreditation works | मान्यता प्रक्रिया



Apply
आवेदन

To PIB
PIB को



Committee
समिति

Central Press
Accreditation
CPAC



PIB card
PIB कार्ड

Accredited
मान्यता



Access
प्रवेश

Govt events
सरकारी कार्यक्रम

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► PIB's **2022 accreditation guidelines** allow cancellation for acts against security, sovereignty

2022 दिशानिर्देश

► India ranked **151/180** in RSF Press Freedom Index 2025

151वाँ स्थान

Journalists vs influencers — background (1/2)

पत्रकार बनाम इन्फ्लुएंसर — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Landmark press-freedom cases प्रमुख मामले	
Case मामला	Held निर्णय
Romesh Thappar (1950) रोमेश थापर	Free press part of free speech
Sakal Papers (1962) सकाल	Price-page curbs struck down
Bennett Coleman (1973) बेनेट कोलमैन	Newsprint quota invalid
Indian Express (1985) इंडियन एक्सप्रेस	Taxes can't choke press

10 Art 19(2) – limits प्रतिबंध
► Sovereignty & integrity, security of State संप्रभुता, सुरक्षा ► Public order, decency, morality लोक व्यवस्था ► Defamation, contempt of court, incitement मानहानि

11 Defamation law मानहानि
► Subramanian Swamy (2016) – criminal defamation upheld सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी ► Now BNS Sec 356 (was IPC 499) BNS धारा 356 ► Often used against journalists पत्रकार

Journalists vs influencers — background (2/2)

पत्रकार बनाम इन्फ्लुएंसर — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Grievance route for online content | शिकायत मार्ग



Flag content
शिकायत

User
उपयोगकर्ता



Grievance Officer
अधिकारी

Platform
प्लेटफॉर्म



GAC
अपीलीय समिति

Since 2023
2023 से



Courts
अदालत

Final
अंतिम

13 Fact Check Unit saga फैक्ट चेक यूनिट



► 2023 IT Rules let govt
FCU tag “**fake**” news
2023 संशोधन

► **Bombay HC (Sep 2024)** struck it down
बॉम्बे HC

► Case: **Kunal Kamra & others**
कुणाल कामरा

Journalists vs influencers — Map & Diagram

पत्रकार बनाम इन्फ्लुएंसर — मानचित्र व आरेख

Who regulates which media in India

Print	TV news	Digital news & OTT	Social media influencers
Press Council of India (statutory, 1978 Act)	Cable TV Networks Act 1995 + NBDSA (self-regulation)	IT Rules 2021 – MIB code of ethics, 3-tier grievance	IT Rules (platform duty) + CCPA endorsement guidelines (2022)

Common base: Art 19(1)(a) – press freedom is read into free speech; the Constitution has no separate “press” article

Read the visual चित्र को समझें

- Print → **Press Council of India**
प्रेस परिषद
- TV → **Cable TV Act + NBDSA**
टीवी
- Digital news → **IT Rules 2021**
डिजिटल
- All rest on **Art 19(1)(a)**
अनुच्छेद 19(1)(a)

Nepal first to get loss & damage funds

नेपाल को पहली सहायता

• 'FUND FOR RESPONDING TO LOSS AND DAMAGE', CREATED ON DEMANDS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, TO SET ASIDE \$20 MILLION FOR NEPAL

Nepal becomes first beneficiary of global funding for loss & damage

Amitabh Sinha

New Delhi, October 22

A NEWLY-created international climate fund that seeks to provide financial assistance to countries affected by climate disasters decided on Thursday to earmark US \$20 million for Nepal to help it recover from the devastating flash floods in August, making it the first beneficiary of international funding for loss and damage – a long-pending demand of developing countries.

The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), created in 2022, convened an emergency board meeting on Thursday at the request of Nepal and several other developing

countries. The Board decided to “provisionally set aside” a sum of \$20 million for Nepal.

Nepal has been asked to make a formal application for a funding request which will be considered at the Board’s next meeting in December.

According to Nepal government’s estimates, the economic loss and damage from the floods was at least \$2.69 billion, with initial recovery and reconstruction needs pegged at a minimum of \$4.71 billion.

What the FRLD board has approved for Nepal is, therefore, less than one per cent of the assessed requirement, but \$20 million is the largest amount that can be approved by the FRLD for



Drone view shows mud-covered buildings after flash floods in Devighat, Nepal. FILE

any single event right now.

Nepal was devastated by massive floods following a rock and ice avalanche on August 26 in the northeastern district of

Nepal first to get loss & damage funds

नेपाल को पहली सहायता

Rasua. The incident, which has been scientifically assessed to have been a result of climate change induced processes, killed more than 1,300 people, and over 5,000 people are still known to be missing, according to Nepal government sources.

It was the kind of incident for which the FRLD was created on the demands of developing countries, particularly small and least developed nations, which are most vulnerable to impacts of climate change, and have least resources to deal with these.

After over a decade and a half of negotiations, the FRLD was created at the COP27 meeting in Sharm-el Shaikh in Egypt in 2022, and was operationalised at

COP28 in Dubai the following year with the announcement of the first round of pledges.

As of June this year, the FRLD had received 176 funding requests from 119 countries for a total sum of \$2.8 billion. These requests are still being processed and are expected to be decided at the scheduled board meeting in December. Following the flooding event in August, Nepal had requested immediate support.

While countries can submit multiple requests for different incidents, each of these requests have to be between \$5 million and \$20 million.

The provisional approval for Nepal is being seen as a small but significant step forward in

operationalising the international loss and damage framework in which small and vulnerable countries are able to access some financial assistance to deal with climate disasters.

“The FRLD has taken a landmark operational step by provisionally allocating \$20 million for reconstruction in Nepal following GLOF event. But the funding is less than 0.5 per cent of Nepal’s estimated \$5 billion reconstruction costs, and would be released only after Nepal clears further bureaucratic project proposals, risking a delay to relief amid an ongoing structural crisis,” Ajay Mathur, former director-general of International Solar Alliance, said.

Nepal Becomes First Beneficiary of Global Funding for Loss & Damage

हानि और क्षति कोष (FRLD) ने अगस्त की विनाशकारी बाढ़ के बाद नेपाल के लिए 2 करोड़ डॉलर अस्थायी रूप से अलग रखे – विकासशील देशों की लंबे समय से लंबित माँग पूरी



Climate justice
जलवायु न्याय

1 The decision | निर्णय

- ▶ **Emergency board meeting** on Thursday
आपात बैठक
- ▶ Sum “**provisionally set aside**”
अस्थायी आवंटन
- ▶ Nepal to apply formally; decision in **December**
दिसंबर

2 Human toll | मानवीय क्षति

1,300+
Killed
मृत

5,000+
Still missing
लापता

\$5–20 mn
Per-request
range
प्रति अनुरोध

Max
\$20 mn is the
cap
अधिकतम

3 Why it matters | महत्व

- ▶ **First-ever** payout from global L&D funding
पहला लाभार्थी
- ▶ Floods **scientifically linked** to climate change
जलवायु से जुड़ी
- ▶ Fulfils long demand of **developing nations**
विकासशील देश

Nepal first to get loss & damage funds — in depth (1/2)

नेपाल को पहली सहायता — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Queue at the fund
लंबित अनुरोध

123

176

Requests
(June)
अनुरोध

119

Countries
देश

\$2.8 bn

Total sought
कुल माँग

Dec

Next board
meet
अगली बैठक

5

Critique | आलोचना



► Ajay Mathur (ex-DG, ISA): < 0.5% of \$5 bn rebuild cost

अजय माथुर

► Released only after project proposals

परियोजना प्रस्ताव

► Risk of delay in relief

देरी का खतरा

6

Who the fund is for
किसके लिए



► Small & least developed nations
छोटे व अल्प-विकसित

► Most vulnerable to climate impacts
सबसे असुरक्षित

► Have least resources to cope
कम संसाधन

Nepal first to get loss & damage funds — in depth (2/2)

नेपाल को पहली सहायता — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Road to the L&D fund | कोष तक का सफ़र



COP19,
Warsaw
वारसॉ

2013: WIM
तंत्र



COP27, Sharm
el-Sheikh
शर्म अल-शेख

2022: fund
created
स्थापना



COP28, Dubai
दुबई

2023: operational
संचालन



Nepal
नेपाल

2026: 1st payout
पहला भुगतान

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► FRLD Board is hosted
by the **Philippines**; **World
Bank** is interim trustee

फ़िलीपींस

► Deal took **15+ years** of
negotiations

15 वर्ष से अधिक

Nepal first to get loss & damage funds — background (1/2)

नेपाल को पहली सहायता — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Three pillars of climate action तीन स्तंभ

Pillar स्तंभ	Means अर्थ
Mitigation शमन	Cut emissions (solar, EVs)
Adaptation अनुकूलन	Cope (sea walls, drought seeds)
Loss & Damage हानि-क्षति	Help after unavoidable harm

10 Climate funds | जलवायु कोष

- ▶ **GEF** (1991)
GEF
- ▶ **Green Climate Fund**
(2010, Songdo, S. Korea)
GCF
- ▶ **Adaptation Fund**
(Kyoto Protocol)
अनुकूलन कोष

11 New finance goal (NCQG) नया लक्ष्य

- ▶ Agreed at **COP29, Baku (2024)**
बाकू
- ▶ **\$300 bn/yr by 2035** for developing nations
30,000 करोड़ डॉलर
- ▶ Wider aim **\$1.3 trillion**
1.3 ट्रिलियन

Nepal first to get loss & damage funds — background (2/2)

नेपाल को पहली सहायता — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 How a GLOF happens | GLOF कैसे



Glacier melts
हिमनद पिघलना

Warming
तापमान



Lake swells
झील फैलती

Moraine dam
मोरेन बाँध



Trigger
ट्रिगर

Avalanche/quake
हिमस्खलन



Flash flood
बाढ़

Downstream
नीचे

13 India's GLOF lesson भारत का सबक



► **South Lhonak lake**
GLOF, Sikkim (Oct 2023)

दक्षिण ल्होनक

► Washed away **Teesta-III**
dam (Chungthang)

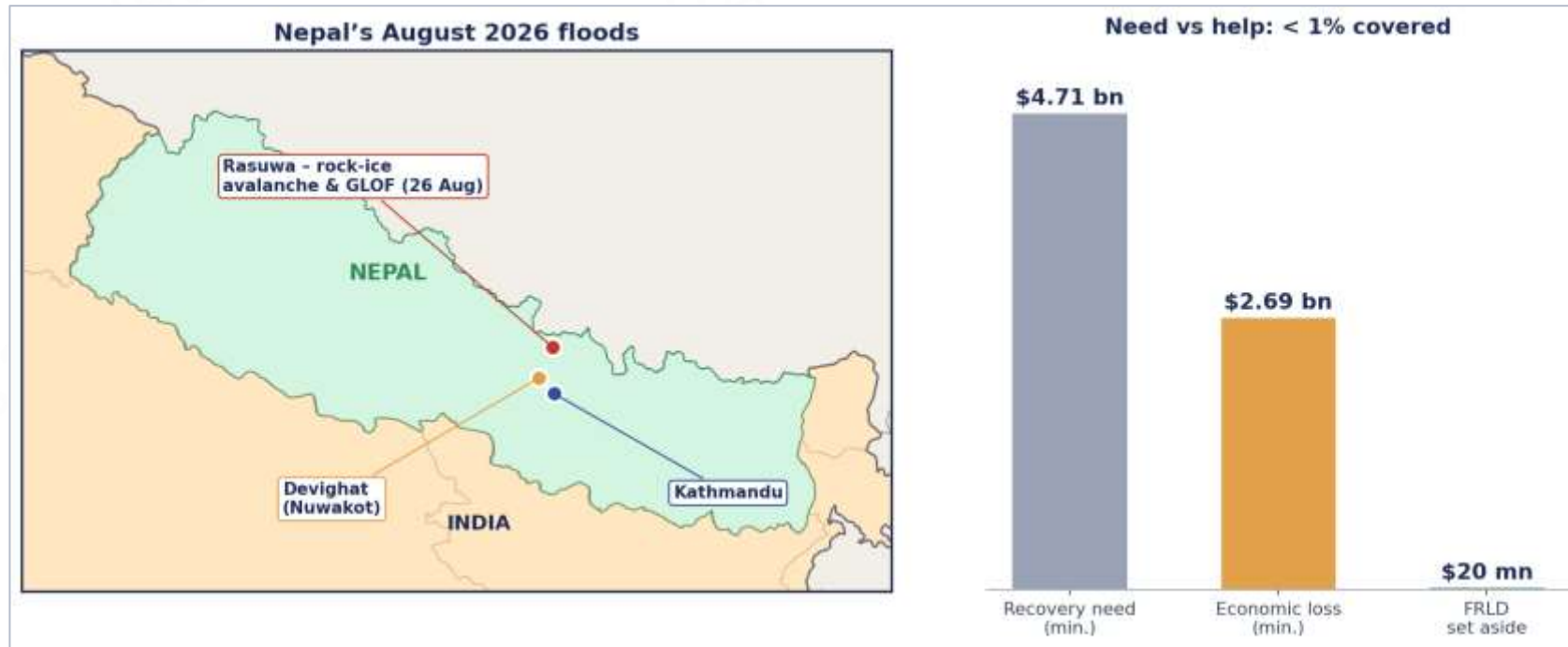
तीस्ता-III

► **NDMA GLOF**
guidelines; lake monitoring

NDMA

Nepal first to get loss & damage funds — Map & Diagram

नेपाल को पहली सहायता — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual चित्र को समझें

- Origin: **Rasuwa** rock-ice avalanche & GLOF (26 Aug)
रसुवा
- Loss $\geq$ \$2.69 bn; recovery need $\geq$ \$4.71 bn
नुकसान
- Fund set aside \$20 mn (< 1%)
2 करोड़ डॉलर
- **Devighat** (Nuwakot) among hit areas
देवीघाट

| 24 October 2026

आज के समसामयिक मुद्दे — The Hindu • Indian Express • Financial Express — 4 articles + exam
PYQs + MCQs + Myth Buster

1

**Jio IPO: record ₹7-lakh-
crore bids**
जियो IPO रिकॉर्ड

2

7.0 quake in Tibet kills 16
तिब्बत में भूकंप

3

**Oskar Klein medal for
Ashoke Sen**
अशोक सेन को सम्मान

4

**Legislative Councils:
debate & role**
विधान परिषद



Page 1 • Front Page

पृष्ठ 1 • मुख पृष्ठ

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

1 Jio smashes IPO records | जियो IPO रिकॉर्ड

Jio IPO: record ₹7-lakh-crore bids

जियो IPO रिकॉर्ड

ISSUE SUBSCRIBED 22X; RETAIL PORTION NEARLY 3X

Jio smashes IPO records with ₹7-lakh-crore bids

KUSHAN SHAH
Mumbai, October 23

JIO PLATFORMS' INITIAL public offering (IPO) closed on Friday with bids worth over ₹7 lakh crore, including the anchor book, the highest ever in the history of Indian capital markets, according to data from Prime Database.

India's largest IPO was subscribed 22.2 times, with investors bidding for 4.38 billion shares during the three-day subscription period. The overwhelming response was driven by institutional investors, whose bids exceeded the shares reserved for them by more than 70 times.

The qualified institutional buyers (QIB) portion emerged as the star of the issue, attracting bids for 3.46 billion shares against 49 million shares on offer. The segment was subscribed 70.6 times, reflecting strong demand from both domestic and overseas institu-

HISTORIC ISSUE



KEY MILESTONES

- Fastest mega IPO to get fully subscribed
- First globally to receive more than 10 million applications
- India's largest IPO, with a total size of ₹30,213 crore
- Biggest public issue comprising entirely fresh shares
- Saw record investor demand, with bids worth over ₹7 lakh cr, including anchor book

tions. Foreign institutional investors (FIIs) bid for 1.23 billion shares, while domestic financial institutions accounted for another 1.36 billion shares.

Retail investors, too, stepped up their participation on the final day. The retail portion, which was subscribed around 1.5 times at the end of Thursday, closed with 2.72x

Jio Platforms IPO – Day 3 details

Investor category	Subscription (in times)	Value (₹ crore*)
Qualified institutional buyers	70.55	3,86,901
Non-institutional investors	14.00	57,109
Retail individual investors	2.72	25,867
Employees	2.93	1,538
Shareholders	7.60	19,000
Total	22.19	4,90,415

*at higher price band of ₹1,119 per share; at 7pm; Source: NSE

subscription. Individual investors bid for 231.2 million shares against 85.04 million shares reserved for them.

Demand was equally robust among non-institutional investors (NIIs), whose portion was subscribed nearly 14x. The category attracted bids for 509.80 million shares against 36.44 million shares on offer.

Within this segment, investors placing bids above ₹10 lakh showed strong interest. The category was subscribed 15.9 times, with bids for 386 million shares against 24.29 million shares on offer. High net-worth individuals (HNIs) accounted for 343.64 million shares.

Continued on Page 7

Jio IPO: record ₹7-lakh-crore bids

जियो IPO रिकॉर्ड

Jio scripts IPO history with ₹7-L cr bids, subscribed 22x

THE SMALLER NII category, covering applications between ₹2 lakh and ₹10 lakh, was subscribed 10.2 times. It received bids for 124.2 million shares against 12.15 million shares reserved for this category. HNIs accounted for 120.85 million shares in this segment.

The enthusiasm extended to employees and existing shareholders. The employee quota was subscribed 2.93 times, attracting bids for 13.74 million shares against 4.69 million shares on offer. The shareholder reservation portion drew bids for 169.80 million shares against 22.34



million shares available, translating into a subscription of 7.6 times.

The final-day surge marked a sharp acceleration in demand after the issue was subscribed 5.6 times at the end of the second day. Institutional participation provided the biggest boost, while retail and wealthy investors added to the momentum.

With the subscription process complete, attention shifts to allotment and the stock market debut.

Shares are scheduled to be credited to the demat accounts of successful applicants on October 27, ahead of the company's listing on the stock exchanges on October 28.

alexpress.com

New Delhi

Jio IPO: record ₹7-lakh-crore bids

जियो IPO रिकॉर्ड

Jio IPO fires up market, subscribed 22 times over as it draws record bids

George Mathew
Mumbai, October 23

JIO PLATFORMS' mega initial public offering (IPO), which closed Friday, has rewritten the record books of India's capital market, drawing bids worth over Rs 4.90 lakh crore, the biggest-ever investor response to a public issue in the country. Together with anchor book subscription, the worth of the bids mounted to Rs 7.4 lakh crore.

The Rs 30,213-crore offering was subscribed 22.19 times, signalling a massive appetite for shares of the telecom-to-digital conglomerate.

The frenzy was led by institutional investors, with qualified institutional buyers (QIBs)



Akash Ambani, Managing Director of Jio Platforms. REUTERS

bidding for 70.55 times their allotted quota on the closing day of the IPO, according to stock exchange data.

The non-institutional investor segment was subscribed 14 times, while retail investors bid 2.72 times their quota and

»CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Jio IPO: record ₹7-lakh-crore bids

जियो IPO रिकॉर्ड

Jio IPO

employees 2.93 times. Against 19.75 crore shares on offer, investors put in bids for 438.26 crore shares, committing Rs 4.90 lakh crore at the upper end of the Rs 1,065-1,119 price band. It had earlier attracted bids worth Rs 2.5 lakh crore in the anchor quota.

The final IPO price is set to be fixed at the upper end of the price band of Rs 1,119 per share, according to investment bankers. While the shares are expected to be listed on the BSE and the NSE on October 28, the company is likely to witness a market capitalisation of over Rs 10 lakh crore, bringing it to the top five league in valuation, analysts said.

The issue comprised 27 crore fresh equity shares. The company plans to use Rs 27,500 crore of the proceeds to repay

debt, with the remaining funds intended for general corporate purposes, subject to the stated limits.

The IPO has drawn unprecedented institutional interest, with demand for its Rs 8,110-crore anchor book exceeding 30 times the amount on offer and aggregate institutional demand touching nearly Rs 2.5 lakh crore. There was strong response from global asset managers, sovereign wealth funds, domestic mutual funds, insurers and pension funds.

The Jio IPO mobilised the funds at a time when the stock markets were reeling under a host of problems including high crude oil prices, rising inflation, bond yields and high interest rates. The Sensex had lost nearly 15 per cent in the calendar year 2026.

The IPO of Jio Platforms has been one of the most closely watched developments in In-

dia's capital markets, largely because of the company's dominant position in telecommunications and its rapidly expanding digital ecosystem. Since its launch in 2016, Jio transformed the Indian telecom sector through aggressive pricing, widespread 4G and 5G adoption and large-scale investments in network infrastructure.

Jio has over 524 million subscribers across India. Jio's network leadership in 5G continued to attract subscribers with a total 5G subscriber base reaching 268 million as of March 2026. Customer engagement also remains robust with 5G now accounting for 55% of total wireless traffic, the company said.

The company had earlier attracted billions of dollars in investments from global technology majors like Meta Platform, Google and Intel in 2020. The fundraising exercise brought in

strategic investors who valued the business at levels that placed it among India's most valuable unlisted companies. Meta invested \$5.7 billion to acquire its 9.98 per cent stake in Jio in 2020.

Among large IPOs in the last two years, Hyundai raised Rs 27,870 crore through its IPO in October 2024, surpassing the Rs 21,008-crore issue of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in 2022. The National Stock Exchange (NSE) mobilised Rs 22,561 crore through an offer for sale recently. Other landmark offerings include Paytm's Rs 18,300-crore IPO in 2021 and Coal India's Rs 15,475-crore issue in 2010. Reliance Power raised around Rs 11,500 crore through its IPO in 2008.

Ahead of the company's IPO, managing director Akash Ambani said the company is looking to tap a significant share of India's expanding digital economy.

Jio Smashes IPO Records

with ₹7-lakh-crore Bids

जियो प्लेटफॉर्म का IPO 22 गुना सब्सक्राइब – एंकर बुक सहित ₹7 लाख करोड़ से अधिक की बोलियाँ, भारतीय पूँजी बाज़ार के इतिहास में सबसे बड़ी निवेशक प्रतिक्रिया



Record IPO
रिकॉर्ड IPO

1 Bids received | बोलियाँ



₹7.4 lakh cr

Incl. anchor
book
एंकर सहित

₹4.90 lakh cr

Public issue
alone
केवल सार्वजनिक

438 crore

Shares bid for
शेयरों की माँग

19.75 crore

Shares on offer
प्रस्तावित

2 Key dates & price तिथियाँ व मूल्य



► Price band **₹1,065–1,119**; final at **upper end**
मूल्य दायरा

► Demat credit **27 Oct**
27 अक्टूबर

► Listing on **BSE & NSE**
– **28 Oct**
28 अक्टूबर लिस्टिंग

3 Use of money | धन का उपयोग



► **27 crore fresh shares**
– no offer-for-sale
पूरी तरह नए शेयर

► **₹27,500 cr to repay**
debt
कर्ज़ चुकाना

► Rest for **general**
corporate purposes
सामान्य उद्देश्य

Jio IPO: record ₹7-lakh-crore bids — in depth (1/2)

जियो IPO रिकॉर्ड — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Firsts claimed | पहली बार



- ▶ **Fastest** mega IPO to be fully subscribed
सबसे तेज़
- ▶ First globally to get **10 million+ applications**
1 करोड़ आवेदन
- ▶ Expected **m-cap > ₹10 lakh cr** – top-5 club
शीर्ष 5

5 Why investors rushed भारी माँग क्यों



- ▶ **524 million subscribers**
52.4 करोड़ ग्राहक
- ▶ **268 million 5G users** (Mar 2026)
5G उपयोगकर्ता
- ▶ **5G = 55% of wireless traffic**
55% ट्रैफ़िक

6 Against the tide विपरीत माहौल



- ▶ **Sensex down ~15% in 2026**
सेंसेक्स गिरा
- ▶ High **crude**, rising **inflation & bond yields**
महँगाई, तेल
- ▶ Yet **anchor book** (₹8,110 cr)
oversubscribed 30×
एंकर बुक

Jio IPO: record ₹7-lakh-crore bids — in depth (2/2)

जियो IPO रिकॉर्ड — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Jio's journey | जियो का सफ़र



2016 launch
2016

Cheap data
सस्ता डेटा



2020
2020

Meta, Google,
Intel
निवेश



5G rollout
5G

Network lead
नेटवर्क



2026 IPO
2026

Record listing
रिकॉर्ड

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



► **Meta** paid **\$5.7 bn** for **9.98%** of Jio in 2020

मेटा

► Reliance Power's **2008** IPO (~₹11,500 cr) was once India's biggest

रिलायंस पावर

Jio IPO: record ₹7-lakh-crore bids — background (1/2)

जियो IPO रिकॉर्ड — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 IPO investor categories निवेशक श्रेणियाँ



Category श्रेणी	Who कौन
QIB योग्य संस्थागत	MFs, banks, FPIs, insurers
NII / HNI गैर-संस्थागत	Bids above ₹2 lakh
Retail खुदरा	Bids up to ₹2 lakh
Anchor एंकर	QIBs, a day before opening

10 Primary vs secondary market प्राथमिक बनाम द्वितीयक



- ▶ **Primary:** company sells new shares (IPO, FPO)
प्राथमिक बाज़ार
- ▶ **Secondary:** investors trade among themselves
द्वितीयक बाज़ार
- ▶ **OFS** = existing holders sell; company gets nothing
ऑफ़र फ़ॉर सेल

11 Book building बुक बिल्डिंग



- ▶ Price **discovered** via **bids** within a band
मूल्य खोज
- ▶ Cap $\leq$ **120%** of floor price
120% सीमा
- ▶ vs **fixed-price** issue
निश्चित मूल्य

Jio IPO: record ₹7-lakh-crore bids — background (2/2)

जियो IPO रिकॉर्ड — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Road to listing | लिस्टिंग की प्रक्रिया



DRHP
ड्राफ़्ट

Filed with SEBI
SEBI को



Approval
स्वीकृति

Observations
टिप्पणी



RHP & price band
मूल्य दायरा

Roadshows
रोडशो



Bid → allot → list
लिस्टिंग

T+3 days
T+3

13 Investor safeguards निवेशक सुरक्षा



► **ASBA** – money blocked, not debited, till allotment

ASBA

► **UPI** mandate for retail bids

UPI

► Listing in **T+3 days**
(since Dec 2023)

T+3

Jio IPO: record ₹7-lakh-crore bids — Map & Diagram

जियो IPO रिकॉर्ड — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

► QIBs 70.55x led; retail only 2.72x

संस्थागत आगे

► Overall 22.19x subscribed

22 गुना

► Jio (₹30,213 cr) is India's largest IPO

सबसे बड़ा IPO

► Beat Hyundai (2024) and LIC (2022)

हुंडई, LIC से आगे

Page 12 • World

पृष्ठ 12 • विश्व

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

1 Tibet earthquake kills 16 | तिब्बत भूकंप



7.0 quake in Tibet kills 16

तिब्बत में भूकंप

Search on for survivors after deadly quake in China's Tibet region kills 16

Associated Press

BEIJING

Rescuers combed through a remote area in the Chinese region of Tibet on Friday after a magnitude 7 earthquake that killed at least 16 people, injuring 76 and collapsing hundreds of homes, according to Chinese state media.

The disaster struck Nagqu, a city north of Tibet's capital Lhasa that's some 4,800 metres above sea level, on Thursday. At least 339 homes collapsed, and officials were concerned about building collapses from aftershocks, as well as casualties from rockslides.



In the aftermath: A drone photo shows damaged houses after a quake struck Nagqu in China's Tibet autonomous region. AP

More than 5,000 people from three local counties were deployed for rescue efforts. As of Friday afternoon, rescuers had done three rounds of searches, said Dunzhu, the acting Mayor of Nagqu city.

The U.S. Geological Survey said the quake occurred at 10:33 p.m. local time on Thursday, with its epicentre 191 kilometres east-northeast of Nagqu.

The U.S. agency recorded at least seven after-

shocks with magnitude between 4.3 and 5.2.

'All-out efforts'

Chinese President Xi Jinping called for all-out efforts in rescue operations and medical relief work on Friday morning.

Mr. Xi said the tremor caused "significant casualties" and took place at a "high-altitude location" in cold weather.

"(We) must go all-out to carry out search and rescue operations and do our utmost to treat the injured, so as to minimise casualties," Xinhua quoted Mr. Xi as saying.

(With inputs from AFP)

Search on for Survivors after Deadly Quake in China's Tibet Region Kills 16

तिब्बत के नागचू में 7.0 तीव्रता का भूकंप – 16 मृत, 76 घायल, सैकड़ों घर ढहे; राष्ट्रपति शी जिनपिंग ने बचाव कार्य में “पूरी ताकत” लगाने को कहा



Magnitude 7.0
7.0 तीव्रता

1 Damage | नुक़सान



16

Killed
मृत

76

Injured
घायल

339

Homes
collapsed
घर ढहे

5,000+

Rescuers
बचावकर्मी

2 Quake data (USGS) | आँकड़े



► Struck **10:33 pm** local time, Thursday
रात 10:33

► **7 aftershocks** of M 4.3–5.2
7 झटके

► Fear of **rockslides** & more collapses
भूस्खलन

3 Response | प्रतिक्रिया



► **Xi Jinping**: “all-out efforts”
शी जिनपिंग

► **3 rounds** of searches by Friday
तीन दौर खोज

► Rescuers from **three counties**
तीन काउंटी

7.0 quake in Tibet kills 16 — in depth (1/2)

तिब्बत में भूकंप — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Why so hard here
कठिनाई क्यों



- ▶ **High altitude** – thin air
ऊँचाई
- ▶ **Cold weather** for survivors
ठंड
- ▶ Remote, **sparse roads**
दुर्गम

5

Recent Tibet quakes
हाल के भूकंप



- ▶ **Jan 2025, Dingri (Shigatse)** – M 7.1, 120+ dead
डिंगरी
- ▶ **Oct 2026, Nagqu** – M 7.0
नागचू
- ▶ Region sees frequent **strong shocks**
बार-बार झटके

6

India link | भारत से जुड़ाव



- ▶ Same **collision zone** as the Himalaya
एक ही टकराव क्षेत्र
- ▶ Tremors can affect **NE India, Sikkim**
पूर्वोत्तर
- ▶ Landslide-dammed lakes can threaten **rivers flowing into India**
नदियाँ

7.0 quake in Tibet kills 16 — in depth (2/2)

तिब्बत में भूकंप — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Disaster response cycle | आपदा चक्र



Search & rescue
खोज-बचाव

Golden 72 hrs
72 घंटे



Relief
राहत

Medical, shelter
चिकित्सा



Rebuild
पुनर्निर्माण

Safer homes
सुरक्षित घर



Prepare
तैयारी

Codes, drills
अभ्यास

8

Did you know?
क्या आप जानते हैं?



► The **Tibetan Plateau** is the world's highest –
“**Roof of the World**”

विश्व की छत

► China calls Tibet
“**Xizang**”
शीज़ांग

7.0 quake in Tibet kills 16 — background (1/2)

तिब्बत में भूकंप — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Seismic waves भूकंपीय तरंगें



Wave तरंग	Feature विशेषता
P (primary) P	Fastest; through solid & liquid
S (secondary) S	Only through solids
Surface (L, R) सतही	Slowest; most damage

10 Measuring quakes | मापन



- ▶ **Magnitude** = energy (Richter / moment scale)
तीव्रता
- ▶ +1 magnitude $\approx 32\times$ more energy
32 गुना ऊर्जा
- ▶ **Intensity** = shaking felt (Mercalli scale)
मर्कैली

11 India's seismic zones भूकंपीय क्षेत्र



- ▶ BIS zones **II to V** (V = highest risk)
ज़ोन II-V
- ▶ Zone V: **NE India, J&K, HP, Kutch, Andaman**
ज़ोन V
- ▶ **~59%** of land prone to moderate–severe quakes
59% भूमि

7.0 quake in Tibet kills 16 — background (2/2)

तिब्बत में भूकंप — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Why the Himalaya–Tibet shakes | कारण



Indian Plate
भारतीय प्लेट

Moves north ~5
cm/yr
उत्तर की ओर



Collides
टकराव

With Eurasian
Plate
यूरेशियन



Crust thickens
उत्थान

Himalaya, Tibet
rise
हिमालय



**Stress
released**
तनाव मुक्त

Earthquakes
भूकंप

13 Who handles disasters in India संस्थाएँ



► **NDMA** – PM chairs (DM Act 2005)

NDMA

► **NDRF** – specialised rescue force

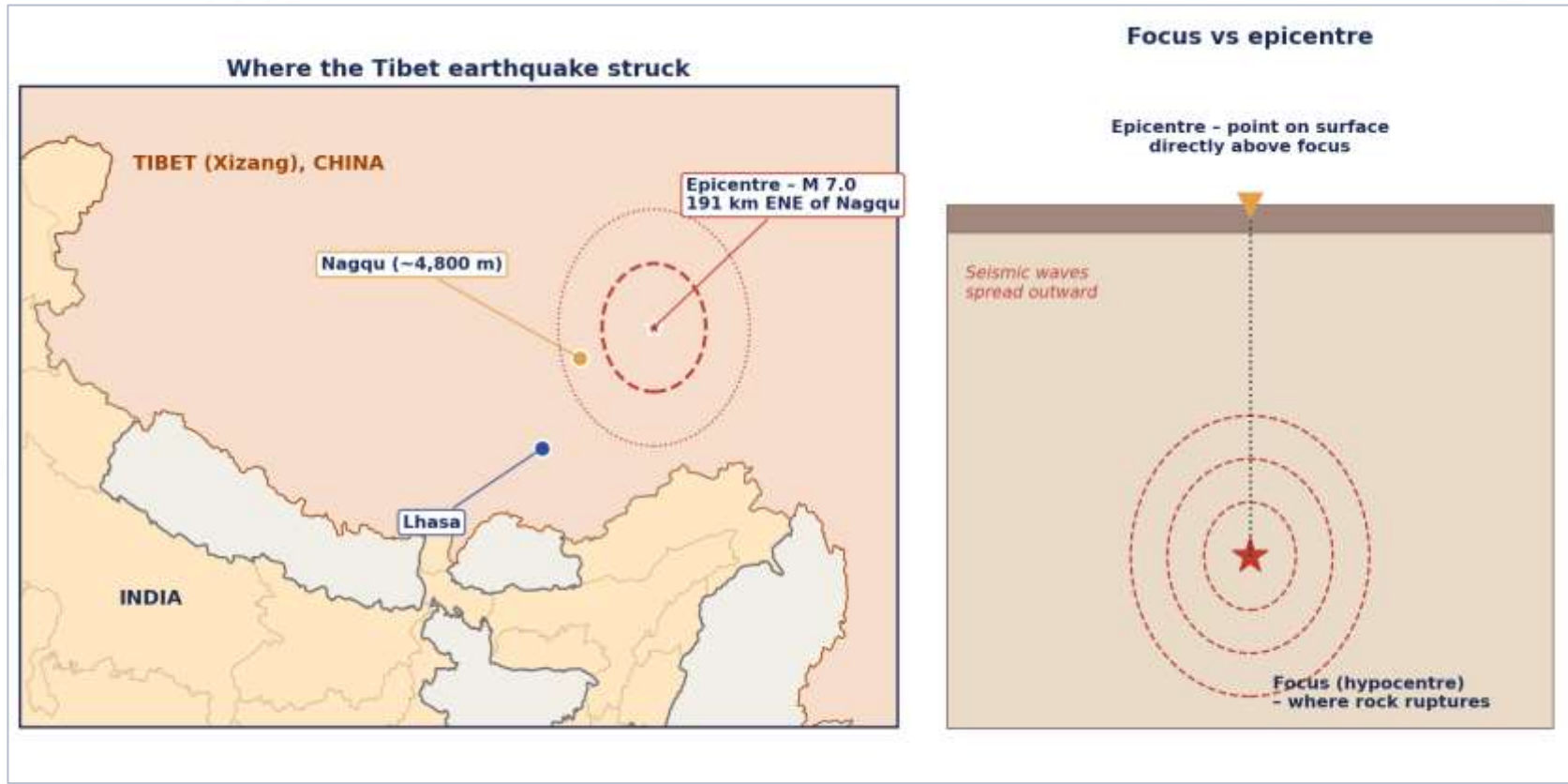
NDRF

► **NCS** – National Center for Seismology monitors quakes

NCS

7.0 quake in Tibet kills 16 — Map & Diagram

तिब्बत में भूकंप — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- ▶ Epicentre **191 km ENE of Nagqu**
उपरिकेंद्र
- ▶ Nagqu sits at **~4,800 m**
ऊँचाई
- ▶ **Focus** = rupture point deep inside
उद्गम केंद्र
- ▶ **Epicentre** = point on the surface above it
सतह पर बिंदु

Visramani's daughter takes off flight bound for Singapore
A woman, identified as Visramani, is reported to have taken off in a flight bound for Singapore. The incident is being investigated by the relevant authorities.

Congress insiders behind sting operation on Siddaramaiah, says his minister son

Express News Service
Bangalore, October 22



Siddaramaiah

Several Congress insiders are alleged to have been behind a sting operation targeting Siddaramaiah, says his minister son. The son, who is a minister in the Karnataka government, claims that the operation was orchestrated by Congress leaders to undermine his father's leadership.

The son, who is a minister in the Karnataka government, claims that the operation was orchestrated by Congress leaders to undermine his father's leadership. He alleges that the operation involved the use of fake news and other tactics to discredit Siddaramaiah.



Siddaramaiah's son

The son, who is a minister in the Karnataka government, claims that the operation was orchestrated by Congress leaders to undermine his father's leadership. He alleges that the operation involved the use of fake news and other tactics to discredit Siddaramaiah.

Kochi synagogue arson: Police probe crypto trail and outside handlers

Express News Service
Kochi, October 22



Man involved in Kochi synagogue arson

Police are probing the crypto trail and outside handlers in the Kochi synagogue arson case. The investigation is ongoing, and the police are working to identify the individuals involved in the attack.

NEET leak probe: All Chemistry questions found on coaching class founder's phone

Express News Service
New Delhi, October 22



Man involved in NEET leak probe

All Chemistry questions for the NEET exam were found on the phone of a coaching class founder. The probe is ongoing, and the police are working to identify the individuals involved in the leak.

The probe is ongoing, and the police are working to identify the individuals involved in the leak. The questions were found on the phone of a coaching class founder, and the police are working to identify the individuals involved in the leak.



Man involved in NEET leak probe

The probe is ongoing, and the police are working to identify the individuals involved in the leak. The questions were found on the phone of a coaching class founder, and the police are working to identify the individuals involved in the leak.

Spreading Wings

Express News Service
New Delhi, October 22



Man involved in Spreading Wings case

The Spreading Wings case is ongoing, and the police are working to identify the individuals involved in the case. The case involves the spread of false information and other activities.

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Armed and injured during protest against hydrol project

Express News Service
Pune, October 22



Man involved in hydrol project protest

Protesters were injured during a protest against the hydrol project. The protest was held in Pune, and the police are working to identify the individuals involved in the protest.

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Man involved in hydrol project protest

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Foreigners held in NIA case get nod for longer stay abroad

Express News Service
New Delhi, October 22



Man involved in NIA case

Foreigners held in the NIA case have been granted permission for a longer stay abroad. The permission is being granted on the basis of the ongoing investigation.

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From data centres to lithium cells, MP looks at Rs 9625 crore of investments in tech sector

Express News Service
Lucknow, October 22



Man involved in tech sector investments

The MP government is looking at Rs 9625 crore of investments in the tech sector. The investments are being made in data centres, lithium cells, and other tech-related areas.

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Klein medal for physicist Ashoke Sen, Indian to be honoured with top prize

Express News Service
New Delhi, October 22



Ashoke Sen

Physicist Ashoke Sen, an Indian, is to be honoured with the Klein medal. The medal is being awarded for his contributions to the field of physics.

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Oskar Klein medal for Ashoke Sen

अशोक सेन को सम्मान

Oskar Klein medal for physicist Ashoke Sen, first Indian to be honoured with top prize

Express News Service
New Delhi, October 23

NOTED PHYSICIST Ashoke Sen has been awarded the prestigious Oskar Klein medal, one of the highest honours in theoretical physics, the Bengaluru-based International Centre for Theoretical Sciences (ICTS), where Sen is a professor, announced.

A decorated scientist, Sen is the first Indian to win this medal, awarded every year since 1988 by the Stockholm University and the Nobel Committee for Physics of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Known for his work on string theory, Sen has earlier been awarded the Dirac medal

as well as the Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics, both very prestigious honours.

String theory is one of main efforts to bridge the inconsistencies between quantum theory and gravitation, in an attempt to find a new grand unified theory of physics that can explain the behaviour of all particles and forces at every scale, from tiny subatomic particles to large galaxies.

"Prof Sen, an ICTS-Infosys Madhava Chair Professor, is internationally recognized for his pioneering work on S-duality, the precision counting black hole entropy and string field theory, all of which have helped shape modern string theory," ICTS said in its announcement.



Ashoke Sen

As part of the award, Sen delivered a lecture titled 'Gravity from Strings and Strings from Gravity' at the Stockholm University on Thursday, ICTS said.

The Oskar Klein medal is the latest in a string of top physics honours for Indian scientists in the last few years.

Earlier this year, theoretical physicist Deepak Dhar had been named as the winner of the Dirac medal, making him the second Indian, after Sen, to win this prize.

A few years ago, he was also awarded with the Boltzmann Medal, another top prize in physics. He is the only Indian to win both the Dirac Medal as well as the Boltzmann Medal.

Last year, Professor Jainendra Jain, an Indian-origin American physicist who is associated with multiple institutions in India, was named one of the winners of the Wolf Prize. These are all some of the most prestigious honours in physics, considered just below the Nobel Prize.



Oskar Klein Medal for Physicist Ashoke Sen, First Indian Honoured with Top Prize

ICTS बेंगलुरु के प्रोफ़ेसर अशोक सेन को सैद्धांतिक भौतिकी के प्रतिष्ठित ऑस्कर क्लेन पदक से सम्मानित किया गया – यह पदक पाने वाले पहले भारतीय



Theoretical physics
सैद्धांतिक भौतिकी

1 The medal | पदक



- ▶ Awarded **every year since 1988**
1988 से
- ▶ By **Stockholm University + Nobel Committee for Physics**
स्टॉकहोम
- ▶ Of the **Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences**
रॉयल स्वीडिश अकादमी

2 About Ashoke Sen | अशोक सेन



- ▶ **ICTS-Infosys Madhava Chair Professor**
माधव चेयर
- ▶ At **ICTS, Bengaluru** (part of TIFR)
ICTS बेंगलुरु
- ▶ Work: **S-duality, black-hole entropy, string field theory**
शोध

3 Stockholm lecture व्याख्यान



- ▶ Title: **“Gravity from Strings and Strings from Gravity”**
व्याख्यान
- ▶ Delivered at **Stockholm University**
स्टॉकहोम
- ▶ Part of the award
पुरस्कार का हिस्सा

Oskar Klein medal for Ashoke Sen — in depth (1/2)

अशोक सेन को सम्मान — विस्तार से (1/2)

4

Key ideas simplified
सरल भाषा में



Term शब्द	Meaning अर्थ
S-duality एस-द्वैतता	Strong & weak forces are two views of one theory
Black-hole entropy एन्ट्रॉपी	Counting a black hole's hidden states
String field theory स्ट्रिंग फ़ील्ड	Full maths of interacting strings

5

Other Indian winners
अन्य भारतीय



- ▶ **Deepak Dhar** – Boltzmann & Dirac medals; only Indian with both
दीपक धर
- ▶ **Jainendra Jain** – Wolf Prize
जैनेंद्र जैन
- ▶ Prizes seen as **just below the Nobel**
नोबेल के बाद

6

Why it matters | महत्व



- ▶ Global stamp on **Indian basic science**
मूल विज्ञान
- ▶ Inspires students in **theoretical physics**
प्रेरणा
- ▶ Shows strength of **ICTS, TIFR, HRI**
संस्थान

Oskar Klein medal for Ashoke Sen — in depth (2/2)

अशोक सेन को सम्मान — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Sen's career path | करियर



Presidency,
Kolkata
प्रेसिडेंसी

BSc
स्नातक



IIT Kanpur
IIT कानपुर

MSc
स्नातकोत्तर



Stony Brook,
USA
अमेरिका

PhD
पीएचडी



TIFR → HRI →
ICTS
भारत

Research
शोध

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?



- ▶ Sen got the **Padma Bhushan (2013)**
पद्म भूषण
- ▶ **Oskar Klein** proposed the “extra dimension” idea (Kaluza–Klein) used in string theory
अतिरिक्त आयाम

Oskar Klein medal for Ashoke Sen — background (1/2)

अशोक सेन को सम्मान — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9

Top physics honours
प्रमुख पुरस्कार



Award पुरस्कार	Given by प्रदाता
Dirac Medal डिराक	ICTP, Trieste (Italy)
Boltzmann Medal बोल्त्ज़मान	IUPAP (statistical physics)
Breakthrough Prize ब्रेकथ्रू	\$3 mn; tech founders
Wolf Prize वुल्फ़	Wolf Foundation, Israel

10

India's physics Nobel
भारतीय नोबेल



- ▶ **C.V. Raman** – 1930,
Raman effect
सी.वी. रमन
- ▶ **S. Chandrasekhar** –
1983, star structure
चंद्रशेखर
- ▶ **28 Feb** – National
Science Day (Raman
effect)
विज्ञान दिवस

11

Indian science prizes
भारतीय पुरस्कार



- ▶ **Rashtriya Vigyan
Puraskar** (since 2024)
राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान पुरस्कार
- ▶ Top tier: **Vigyan Ratna**
विज्ञान रत्न
- ▶ Replaced many older
awards incl. **Bhatnagar**
भटनागर

Oskar Klein medal for Ashoke Sen — background (2/2)

अशोक सेन को सम्मान — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 From Einstein to strings | आइंस्टाइन से स्ट्रिंग तक



1915
1915

General relativity
सापेक्षता



1920s
1920

Quantum
mechanics
क्वांटम



1970s
1970

Standard Model
मानक मॉडल



1980s+
1980

String theory
स्ट्रिंग सिद्धांत

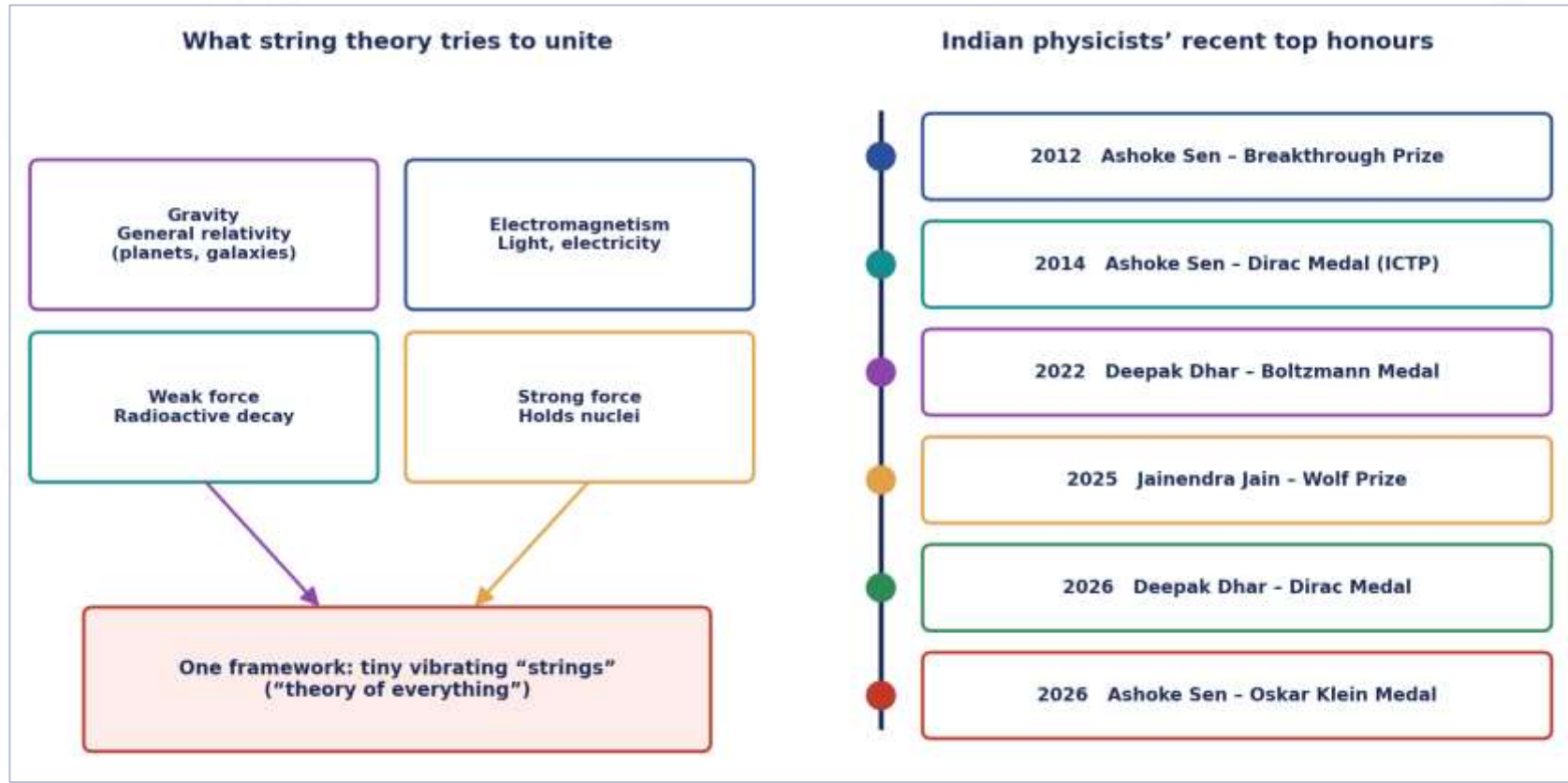
13 Big open questions बड़े प्रश्न



- ▶ Join **gravity** with **quantum** physics
क्वांटम गुरुत्व
- ▶ What are **dark matter** & **dark energy**?
डार्क मैटर
- ▶ What happens **inside** a **black hole**?
ब्लैक होल

Oskar Klein medal for Ashoke Sen — Map & Diagram

अशोक सेन को सम्मान — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual चित्र को समझें

- String theory aims to unite **all four forces**
चार बल
- Bridges **quantum theory & gravity**
क्वांटम + गुरुत्व
- Timeline of Indian physicists' **top honours**
सम्मान
- Sen leads with **Breakthrough, Dirac, Oskar Klein**
अशोक सेन

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

1 Legislative Councils | विधान परिषद

Dr. Arjun K. Menon, Dr. Arjun K. Menon

A photograph showing the massive scale of the tunnel entrance. A large, circular opening is set into a concrete structure. A person stands in the center of the opening, providing a sense of scale. The interior of the tunnel is dark and appears to be under construction or recently completed.

A European business press magazine in London (L'Espresso) said we Indians have been accused of being not so fair in the international trade negotiations than the other countries involved in the talks. According to our sources, we are likely to establish the world's first free-trade zone in 2005. It is stated that the 27-member countries will be able to trade freely with each other, without any tariff barriers. This is the outcome of the ongoing negotiations in the talks.

There is a big battle going on between the countries that have been identified as the most corrupt, however, it has been a long process and it is not clear how long it will take.

According to the European Commission, the governments involved in 2005 to get the free-trade zone to display an increase in the number of countries that are involved in the talks. The number of countries involved in the talks is 27. The European Commission is not sure if the 27 countries will be able to get the free-trade zone to display an increase in the number of countries that are involved in the talks.

[illegible][illegible]

According to the 2011 census, there is currently no numerically available evidence to support the view, as Anderson, *et al.* (2009) suggest, that the majority of the population are farming, although not all of the rural population are farmers. In this paper the primary focus is on the role of the agricultural sector in the economy, and the impact of the agricultural sector on the environment.

Brishti IAS

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Pharmaceutical industry

At a 1998-99 survey among the top 100 pharmaceutical companies, 60% of respondents indicated that they would like to see a new regulatory agency created to oversee the pharmaceutical industry. The survey also found that 60% of respondents indicated that they would like to see a new regulatory agency created to oversee the pharmaceutical industry.

Phases and a higher-level framework?
The authors also discuss the conceptual organization of the model, including the Licklider and Proulx phases, and the higher-level framework of the model, which is based on the concept of "information processing." The authors also discuss the model's relationship to other models of the human brain, such as the Licklider and Proulx model, and the Proulx and Licklider model.



DR. JEFFREY M. HARRIS
MD, PhD
PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

• **INCOME INEQUALITY ACROSS COUNTRIES**
 The Income Gap measures the average income difference between the poorest half and the richest half of a country.

• **ECONOMIC DAMAGE FROM UNREST CAN BE LONG-LASTING**
 On average, GDP recovers about 1 percentage point below pre-unrest levels per year and it takes a major point. (Change in GDP relative to baseline, in percentage points)

How Inequality Impacts Productivity
The chart illustrates the relationship between income inequality and productivity growth. It shows that as income inequality increases, productivity growth tends to decline, suggesting a negative correlation between the two variables.

Table 1. The number of deaths from COVID-19 in the United States by age group and sex, by date of death

Age group	Sex	2020	2021
0-4	Male	1	0
5-9	Male	1	0
10-14	Male	1	0
15-19	Male	1	0
20-24	Male	1	0
25-29	Male	1	0
30-34	Male	1	0
35-39	Male	1	0
40-44	Male	1	0
45-49	Male	1	0
50-54	Male	1	0
55-59	Male	1	0
60-64	Male	1	0
65-69	Male	1	0
70-74	Male	1	0
75-79	Male	1	0
80-84	Male	1	0
85-89	Male	1	0
90-94	Male	1	0
95-99	Male	1	0
0-4	Female	1	0
5-9	Female	1	0
10-14	Female	1	0
15-19	Female	1	0
20-24	Female	1	0
25-29	Female	1	0
30-34	Female	1	0
35-39	Female	1	0
40-44	Female	1	0
45-49	Female	1	0
50-54	Female	1	0
55-59	Female	1	0
60-64	Female	1	0
65-69	Female	1	0
70-74	Female	1	0
75-79	Female	1	0
80-84	Female	1	0
85-89	Female	1	0
90-94	Female	1	0
95-99	Female	1	0

Table 2. The number of deaths from COVID-19 in the United States by age group and sex, by date of death

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55-59	Male	1	0
60-64	Male	1	0
65-69	Male	1	0
70-74	Male	1	0
75-79	Male	1	0
80-84	Male	1	0
85-89	Male	1	0
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60-64	Female	1	0
65-69	Female	1	0
70-74	Female	1	0
75-79	Female	1	0
80-84	Female	1	0
85-89	Female	1	0
90-94	Female	1	0
95-99	Female	1	0

the fact that the *Journal* is a leading source of information for the public, it is important that the *Journal* be able to provide the public with the most accurate and up-to-date information possible. The *Journal* is committed to this goal and will continue to work to improve its reporting and analysis.

Daily Current Affairs - 24 October 2020 - The Hindu | Indian Express

Legislative Councils: debate & role

विधान परिषद

• POLITY

The debates around Legislative Councils, their functions today

Rishika Singh

New Delhi, October 23

ELECTIONS TO 28 seats across the Legislative Councils of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Karnataka were held on Friday, with results to be declared next week.

Unlike state polls, not every adult citizen can vote for Members of Legislative Councils (MLCs). Not all states have Legislative Councils, either.

What are Legislative Councils?

Just as the Indian Union has a bicameral legislature, comprising the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, some states have a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council. Six states — the four mentioned earlier plus Telangana and Andhra Pradesh — have them.

Chakshu Roy, head of outreach at PRS Legislative Research, earlier wrote for *The Indian Express* that the colonial history traces back to the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, which led to the formation of the

Council of State at the national level in 1919. “Then the Government of India Act of 1935 set up bicameral legislatures in Indian provinces... a Legislative Council first started functioning in Bengal in 1937,” he wrote.

Similar to Rajya Sabha, the Legislative Council serves as a second layer of the law-making process. The two share similarities — Bills need their approval to become law; only those aged above 30 can contest for a seat, and members are chosen for six-year terms through indirect elections. One-third of the members retire every two years.

During the Constituent Assembly debates, members disagreed about its need. Congress leader Brajeshwar Prasad argued that, “With the inauguration of the new Constitution on the basis of adult franchise, it is risky to vest all powers in the hands of the Lower House... I believe that power must be vested in the hands of those... not only literate but wise too... who have got a sense of justice... People in India are not only illiterate, but narrow-minded.”

Political barometer

● Legislative Council elections are seen as a political barometer by parties, indicating support among educated groups and professionals, or their position before key elections, as in the case of UP now.

● They are not fought on party symbols, but parties still back candidates.

Others criticised the elevated position enjoyed by the Legislative Assembly. For instance, the Legislative Council cannot reject the Assembly’s suggestions on a Money Bill. Roy wrote that today, whether states are to have a Council is a political issue: “For example, in Tamil Nadu, creating a Council has been a contentious issue... The AIADMK-led government in 1986 abolished the state’s second chamber. Since then, DMK has made attempts to re-establish the Council.”

Legislative Council elections are seen as a political barometer, indicating support among educated groups and professionals, or their position before key elections, as in the case of UP now. They are not fought on party symbols, but parties still back candidates.

How are MLCs elected?

Article 169 of the Constitution says that Parliament can pass a law to create or abolish a Legislative Council, “if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total mem-

bership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.”

Article 171 says the total number of MLCs cannot be more than one-third of the total MLAs in a state, and not less than 40.

The polls are held through proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. In general, one-third of all MLCs shall be elected by “electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities...” Then, “One-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons residing in the State who have been for at least three years graduates of any university” or equivalent qualifications. Those who want to vote in these seats must fill forms that require proof of qualifications. One-twelfth of the seats is to be elected by those teaching in at least a secondary school for three years in the state. The Governor also nominates some people having “special knowledge” in fields such as literature and science.

The Debates around Legislative Councils, Their Functions Today



Explained
व्याख्या

UP, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक में विधान परिषद की 28 सीटों पर चुनाव – हर वयस्क नागरिक MLC के लिए वोट नहीं दे सकता, और सभी राज्यों में विधान परिषद भी नहीं है

1 This round | इस बार



- ▶ **28 seats** in 4 States polled Friday

28 सीटें

- ▶ Results **next week**

अगले सप्ताह

- ▶ Seen as a **political barometer** before key polls

राजनीतिक संकेतक

2 Constitutional rules संवैधानिक प्रावधान



- ▶ **Art 169:** Parliament creates/abolishes on Assembly's resolution

अनु. 169

- ▶ Resolution needs **special majority**

विशेष बहुमत

- ▶ **Art 171:** size $\leq 1/3$ of MLAs, minimum 40

अनु. 171

3 Like Rajya Sabha राज्यसभा जैसी



- ▶ Bills need its **approval**

विधेयक स्वीकृति

- ▶ Min. age **30**; **6-year** term

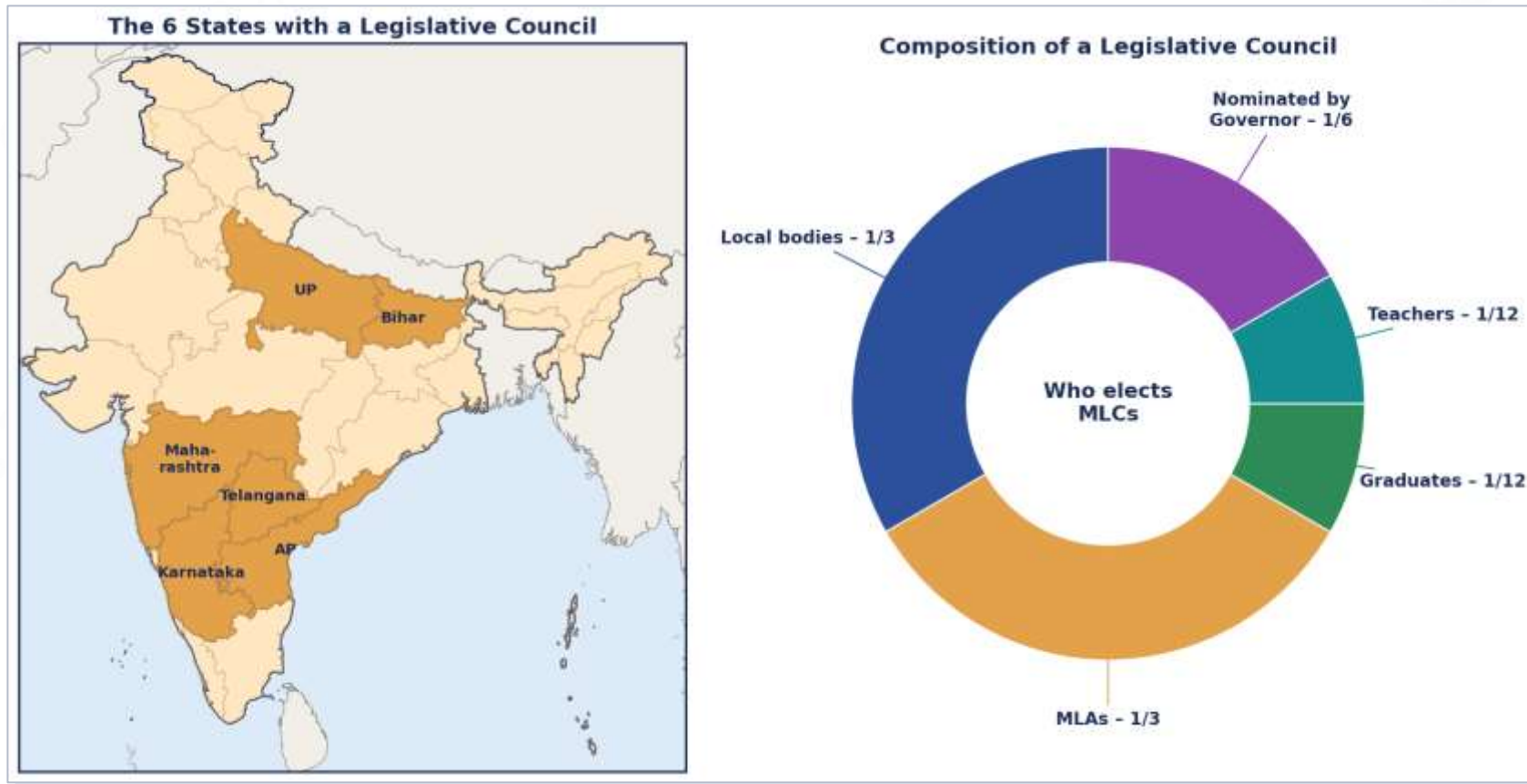
30 वर्ष, 6 वर्ष

- ▶ **1/3 retire** every 2 years – permanent house

स्थायी सदन

Legislative Councils: debate & role — Map & Diagram

विधान परिषद — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

► Only **6 States** have one

6 राज्य

► Mostly in **north & south**, none in NE
क्षेत्र

► **1/3 + 1/3** from local bodies & MLAs
1/3 प्रत्येक

► Governor picks **1/6**
राज्यपाल

Legislative Councils: debate & role — in depth (1/2)

विधान परिषद — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 How MLCs are chosen चुनाव पद्धति



- ▶ **Proportional representation – single transferable vote**
एकल संक्रमणीय मत
- ▶ Graduates of **3+ years** standing vote for their seats
स्नातक
- ▶ Teachers: **3 years** in secondary school or higher
शिक्षक

5 Weaker than the Assembly कमजोर सदन



- ▶ Can only **delay** Money Bills (14 days)
धन विधेयक
- ▶ Can't reject Assembly's suggestions on Money Bill
अस्वीकार नहीं
- ▶ Ordinary Bill: delay up to **3 + 1 months**
विलंब मात्र

6 Party angle | दलीय पहलू



- ▶ **Not fought on party symbols**
दल चिह्न नहीं
- ▶ But parties still **back candidates**
दलीय समर्थन
- ▶ Reflects mood of **educated voters**
शिक्षित मतदाता

Legislative Councils: debate & role — in depth (2/2)

विधान परिषद — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Colonial roots | औपनिवेशिक मूल



1919
1919

Montagu-
Chelmsford
मोंटेग्यू-चेम्सफ़ोर्ड



**Council of
State**
राज्य परिषद

National level
राष्ट्रीय



Gol Act 1935
1935 अधिनियम

Bicameral
provinces
द्विसदनीय



1937
1937

Bengal Council
starts
बंगाल

8 For & against | पक्ष-विपक्ष



For पक्ष	Against विपक्ष
Second look at hasty laws	Costly, delays laws
Voice for experts	Back door for poll losers
Checks Assembly majority	Can be overridden anyway

Legislative Councils: debate & role — background (1/2)

विधान परिषद — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Councils created & abolished गठन व समाप्ति	
State राज्य	Event घटना
Tamil Nadu तमिलनाडु	Abolished 1986
Andhra Pradesh आंध्र	Abolished 1985, revived 2007
J&K जम्मू-कश्मीर	Abolished 2019 (Reorganisation Act)
West Bengal बंगाल	Abolished 1969

10 Constituent Assembly debate संविधान सभा	
► Brajeshwar Prasad backed it – don't vest all power in Lower House ब्रजेश्वर प्रसाद	
► Critics: costly & undemocratic विरोधी तर्क	
► Compromise: optional for States वैकल्पिक	

11 Pending proposals लंबित प्रस्ताव	
► Assemblies of Rajasthan, Assam, Odisha passed resolutions राजस्थान, असम, ओडिशा	
► Need a Parliament Act to create one संसद का क़ानून	
► DMK has tried to revive TN Council DMK	

Legislative Councils: debate & role — background (2/2)

विधान परिषद — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Creating a Council – steps | गठन की प्रक्रिया



Assembly resolution
प्रस्ताव

Special majority
विशेष बहुमत



Parliament law
संसद

Simple majority
साधारण बहुमत



Not Art 368
संशोधन नहीं

No amendment
needed
अनु. 368 नहीं



Council set up
परिषद गठित

Elections held
चुनाव

13 Assembly vs Council विधानसभा बनाम परिषद



► Assembly: **direct** election; Council: **indirect** + **nominated**

प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष

► Assembly can be **dissolved**; Council **cannot**

भंग नहीं

► Council has **no role** in electing the President

राष्ट्रपति चुनाव

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

NDA & NA (II) 2026 – GAT

Exam date: 13 Sep 2026 • Topic: Tibet earthquake

Consider the following statements: I. Earthquake waves are basically of two types, namely body waves and surface waves. II. The body waves interact with the surface rocks and generate surface waves. 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

NDA & NA (II) 2026 – GAT

Exam date: 13 Sep 2026 • Topic: Tibet earthquake

Consider the following statements: I. In a seismograph, P waves are recorded earlier than S waves. II. In P waves, the individual particles vibrate to and fro in the direction of wave propagation. Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

NDA & NA (II) 2026 – GAT

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Consider the following statements: I. Earthquake waves are basically of two types, namely body waves and surface waves. II. The body waves interact with the surface rocks and generate surface waves. 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

Answer: (c) P & S body waves create Love/Rayleigh surface waves.
दोनों सही।

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Exam date: 13 Sep 2026 • Topic: Tibet earthquake

Consider the following statements: I. In a seismograph, P waves are recorded earlier than S waves. II. In P waves, the individual particles vibrate to and fro in the direction of wave propagation. Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (c) P waves are fastest and longitudinal.
दोनों सही।

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

SSC Selection Post 2025 (Graduate)

Exam date: 29 Aug 2025 (Shift 1) • Topic: Legislative Councils

Which state has a bicameral legislature?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 2025 (Graduate) CBT-2

Exam date: 10 Jul 2026 (Shift 1) • Topic: Legislative Councils

Which type(s) of Legislatures can a state have under the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Either a single-house or two-house system
- (b) Only single-house
- (c) Only two-house
- (d) Only the Parliament can decide

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

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Which state has a bicameral legislature?

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- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Maharashtra**
- (d) Gujarat

Answer: (c) Six States: AP, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, UP.
महाराष्ट्र।

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- (a) Either a single-house or two-house system**
- (b) Only single-house
- (c) Only two-house
- (d) Only the Parliament can decide

Answer: (a) Art 168: unicameral or bicameral.
अनुच्छेद 168।

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

Delhi Police Constable (Executive)

Exam date: 5 Jan 2026 (Shift 2) • Topic: Houthis & Red Sea

The “Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb” is a critical maritime chokepoint connecting the Red Sea with which other body of water, vital for international shipping?

- (a) Mediterranean Sea
- (b) Persian Gulf
- (c) Gulf of Aden
- (d) Arabian Sea

RRB ALP 2025 (CBT-2)

Exam date: 28 Jul 2026 (Shift 2) • Topic: Cyber security in banks

Which Act does the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025, facilitate the implementation of?

- (a) Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023
- (b) Information Technology and Cybersecurity Act, 2023
- (c) Digital Privacy Act, 2023
- (d) Data Protection Act, 2023

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

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- (a) Mediterranean Sea
- (b) Persian Gulf
- (c) Gulf of Aden**
- (d) Arabian Sea

Answer: (c) Lies between Yemen and Djibouti/Eritrea.
यमन व जिबूती के बीच।

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- (a) Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023**
- (b) Information Technology and Cybersecurity Act, 2023
- (c) Digital Privacy Act, 2023
- (d) Data Protection Act, 2023

Answer: (a) The 2025 Rules operationalise the DPDP Act, 2023.
DPDP अधिनियम 2023।

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

RRB Group D 2025

Exam date: 18 Aug 2026 (Shift 1) • Topic: Indian missiles

Which indigenously developed missile system by DRDO successfully completed user evaluation trials in December 2025, paving the way for its induction into India's armed forces?

- (a) Pinaka-LRGR-120
- (b) Akash-NG
- (c) BrahMos
- (d) VL-SRSAM

RRB NTPC 2025 (UG, CBT-2)

Exam date: 17 Sep 2026 (Shift 1) • Topic: Journalists & press freedom

According to the Constitution of India, freedom of the press is implicitly protected as part of which specific Article guaranteeing freedom of speech and expression?

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 19(1)(a)
- (c) Article 22
- (d) Article 21

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

RRB Group D 2025

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- (a) Pinaka-LRGR-120
- (b) Akash-NG**
- (c) BrahMos
- (d) VL-SRSAM

Answer: (b) Akash-NG – new-generation surface-to-air missile.
आकाश-NG।

RRB NTPC 2025 (UG, CBT-2)

Exam date: 17 Sep 2026 (Shift 1) • Topic: Journalists & press freedom

According to the Constitution of India, freedom of the press is implicitly protected as part of which specific Article guaranteeing freedom of speech and expression?

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 19(1)(a)**
- (c) Article 22
- (d) Article 21

Answer: (b) Read into free speech by courts (Romesh Thappar, 1950).
अनुच्छेद 19(1)(a)।

Test Yourself — Q1–4 | स्वयं को परखें

Q1 The Houthi movement of Yemen is officially known as:
यमन का हूती आंदोलन आधिकारिक रूप से कहलाता है:

- (a) Hezbollah
- (b) Ansar Allah
- (c) Hamas
- (d) Al-Shabaab

Q2 The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) was raised in:
ITBP का गठन कब हुआ?

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1971
- (d) 1986

Q3 Under RBI rules, a customer has zero liability for an unauthorised e-banking transaction if it is reported within:
RBI नियमों के अनुसार शून्य दायित्व के लिए धोखाधड़ी की सूचना कितने समय में:

- (a) 24 hours
- (b) 3 working days
- (c) 7 working days
- (d) 30 days

Q4 WHO's AWaRe classification groups antibiotics into:
WHO का AWaRe वर्गीकरण:

- (a) Acute, Weak, Resistant
- (b) Access, Watch, Reserve
- (c) Active, Wide, Restricted
- (d) Avoid, Warn, Restrict

Test Yourself — Q5–8 | स्वयं को परखें

Q5 Public Service Broadcasting Day is observed on:
लोक सेवा प्रसारण दिवस कब मनाया जाता है?

- (a) 3 October
- (b) 12 November
- (c) 23 July
- (d) 15 August

Q6 Appeals against SEBI orders first lie with:
SEBI के आदेश के विरुद्ध पहली अपील:

- (a) NCLT
- (b) High Court
- (c) Securities Appellate Tribunal
- (d) RBI

Q7 The iDEX initiative of the Ministry of Defence is aimed at:
रक्षा मंत्रालय की iDEX पहल का उद्देश्य:

- (a) Defence exports to Africa
- (b) Innovation by start-ups & MSMEs
- (c) Ex-servicemen welfare
- (d) Border roads

Q8 WOA, the global body for animal health, was earlier known as:
WOAH पहले किस नाम से जाना जाता था?

- (a) FAO
- (b) OIE
- (c) UNEP
- (d) IUCN

Test Yourself — Q9–10 | स्वयं को परखें

Q9

In which case did the Supreme Court first hold that freedom of the press is part of free speech?
किस मामले में प्रेस स्वतंत्रता को अभिव्यक्ति का हिस्सा माना गया?

- (a) Kesavananda Bharati (b) Romesh Thappar
(c) Maneka Gandhi (d) Golaknath

Q10

The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) was created at:
हानि और क्षति कोष (FRLD) की स्थापना कहाँ हुई?

- (a) COP26, Glasgow (b) COP27, Sharm el-Sheikh
(c) COP28, Dubai (d) COP29, Baku

Answer Key — Q1–5 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

1-b **Ansar Allah** — Zaydi Shia group backed by Iran.
अंसार अल्लाह।

2-b **1962** — 24 Oct 1962, during the China war.
1962।

3-b **3 working days** — RBI circular, July 2017.
3 कार्य दिवस।

4-b **Access, Watch, Reserve** — Guides responsible antibiotic use.
एक्सेस, वॉच, रिज़र्व।

5-b **12 November** — Marks Gandhiji's only AIR broadcast (1947).
12 नवंबर।

Answer Key — Q6–10 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

6-c **Securities Appellate Tribunal** — Then to the Supreme Court.
प्रतिभूति अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण।

7-b **Innovation by start-ups & MSMEs** — Innovations for Defence Excellence, 2018.
स्टार्ट-अप नवाचार।

8-b **OIE** — Office International des Epizooties, 1924.
OIE।

9-b **Romesh Thappar** — 1950 case.
रोमेश थापर (1950)।

10-b **COP27, Sharm el-Sheikh** — Operationalised at COP28, Dubai.
COP27, शर्म अल-शेख।

Myth Buster of the Day — Health | आज का मिथक



MYTH | मिथक

“Antibiotics help you recover faster from a cold or flu.”

एंटीबायोटिक से सर्दी-जुकाम या फ़्लू जल्दी ठीक होता है।



FACT | तथ्य

False. Colds and flu are caused by viruses, and antibiotics act only on bacteria. Taking them “just in case” does not shorten a viral illness – it wipes out helpful gut bacteria and helps resistant germs (AMR) grow. Today’s study adds that eating lots of sugar during a course can deepen that gut damage. Take antibiotics only when a doctor prescribes them, and finish the course.

ग़लत। सर्दी और फ़्लू वायरस से होते हैं, जबकि एंटीबायोटिक केवल बैक्टीरिया पर असर करते हैं। “एहतियातन” लेने से वायरल बीमारी जल्दी ठीक नहीं होती – बल्कि आंत के अच्छे बैक्टीरिया मरते हैं और प्रतिरोधी कीटाणु (AMR) बढ़ते हैं। आज के अध्ययन के अनुसार इस दौरान अधिक मीठा खाने से आंत को और नुक़सान हो सकता है। एंटीबायोटिक केवल डॉक्टर की सलाह पर लें और पूरा कोर्स करें।



Antibiotics kill bacteria, not viruses.

एंटीबायोटिक बैक्टीरिया पर काम करते हैं, वायरस पर नहीं।



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FOUNDATION BATCH 2026

GROUP-D | NTPC | ALP

NEW BATCH STARTS



28 OCTOBER 2026



8:00 AM



SCAN TO REGISTER



Location: Tanishka Tower, Sheopur Road, Gaushala, Sanganer, Jaipur



Contact Us: 9057143416 / 9057143417

Thank you ?

