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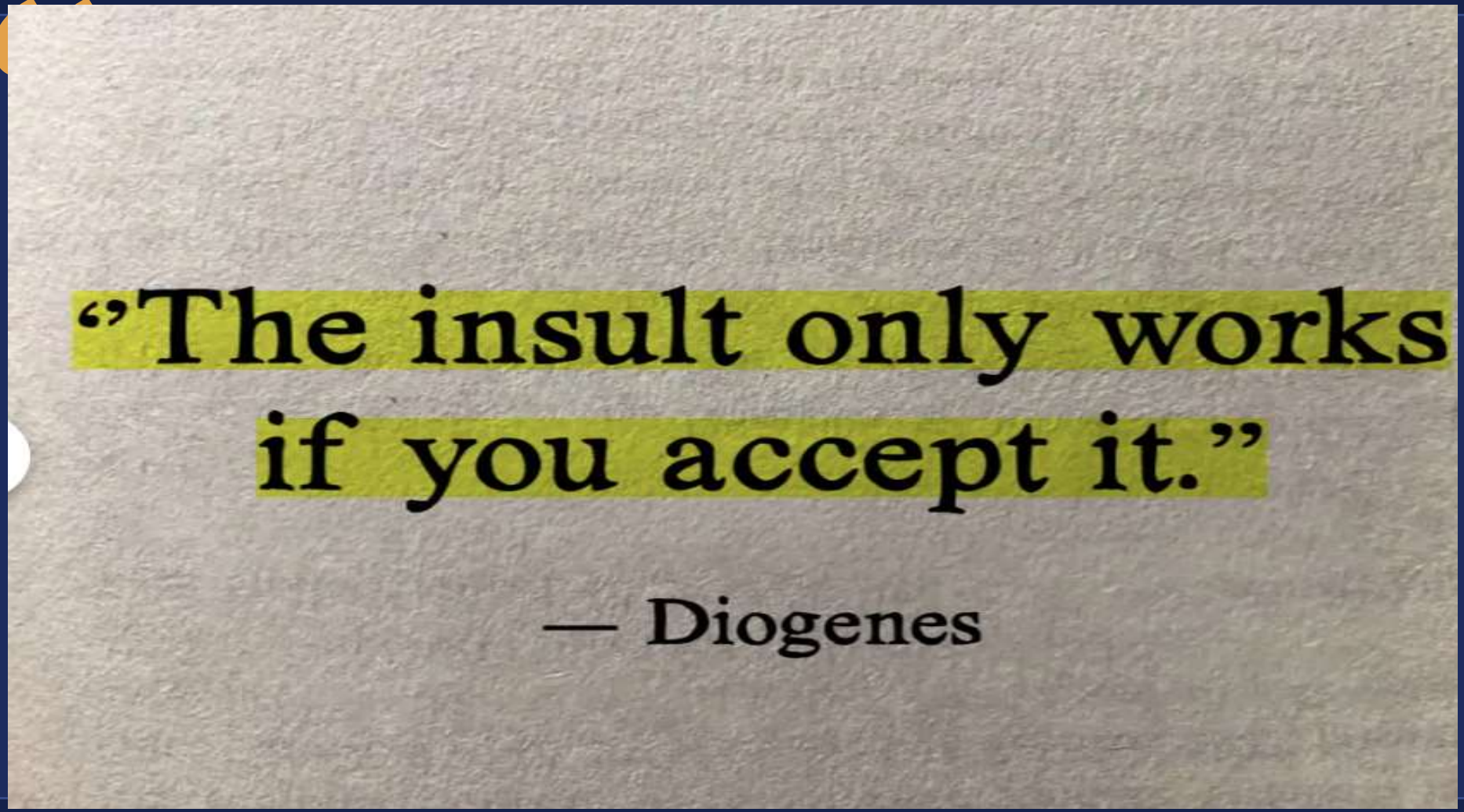
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By Bhunesh Sir

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"The insult only works
if you accept it."
— Diogenes


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Today's Current Affairs | 30 October 2026

आज के समसामयिक मुद्दे — The Hindu • Indian Express • Financial Express — 8 articles + exam PYQs + MCQs + Myth Buster

1. SC: relief for digital arrest victims
   डिजिटल अरेस्ट पीड़ितों को राहत
2. Is youth anxiety fuelling protests?
   युवा असंतोष और आंदोलन
3. Court cites Manusmriti, life term for cow slaughter
   गोवध पर उम्रक़ैद
4. Kufri Jamunia: potato vs hidden hunger
   कुफ़री जामुनिया आलू
5. Concerns over the collegium system
   कॉलेजियम पर सवाल
6. Assessing the outcome of MLC elections
   MLC चुनावों का आकलन
7. CBSE revises scheme for 2028 Class X exams
   CBSE में बदलाव
8. Bahram Vakil to replace Noel Tata at Trent
   ट्रेंट के नए अध्यक्ष


THE HINDU

Female tiger relocated to Bengal reserve moves to Assam

Census personnel help tackle tough queries

Drop dam plan, urge groups in Arunachal

Is youth anxiety fuelling protests?

Experts examine if youth are worried about future prospects

Messi in Bhe look to continue domination

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proposes relief for digital arrest victims

Ukraine says at least 13 killed in Russian attack

Kharge, Rahul to speak at CEC's 'impeachment'

IndiGo reports ₹1,879 crore loss in second quarter

Battling currents

Israel to probe election after Netanyahu alleges fraud

Order on fireworks breached 'left and right', says top court

'BJP agent' files form to exclude long-time Muslim voters

THE HINDU • 30 OCT 2026

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पृष्ठ 1 · मुख पृष्ठ

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

1 **Relief for digital arrest victims | डिजिटल अरेस्ट**

SC: relief for digital arrest victims

डिजिटल अरेस्ट पीड़ितों को राहत

SC proposes relief for digital arrest victims

- Court to examine new regulations proposed by RBI; it calls for inbuilt institutional safeguards
- Bench directs States to provide details of FIRs and status of the investigations and prosecutions
- Top court expresses 'frustration' that educated people still remain gullible to such scamsters

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Thursday called upon the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to mandate financial institutions to fully indemnify digital arrest victims if the crime happened from a lack of institutional diligence.

Expressing "frustration" at digital arrest scamsters siphoning off crores from the national economy annually, the top court also questioned how educated people remained gullible enough to believe they can be detained over mobile phone calls.

Noting that over ₹800 crore fell into the hands of cyber fraudsters impersonating law enforcement agents in a year, Chief Justice of India Surya Kant said, "We are really shocked... Why can't people understand? What is the issue with these victims? Are they not normal, sensible people?"

The court said it wanted to examine the proposed Reserve Bank of India (Know Your Customer) Amendment Directions, 2026, which are intended to curb cyberfraud.

It said systems must be in place within financial institutions to temporarily suspend transactions that uncharacteristically deviate from an account's transaction history.

Automated alerts of such transactions must be relayed to police authorities, followed by physical verifications and ascertainment of their genuineness, the court said.

The Bench directed the States to provide information on FIRs registered in digital arrest cases and the status of their investigation and prosecution. The court agreed to schedule the case again before November 30.

> Why can't people understand? What is the issue with these victims?... What is this fear of arrest? Can they not understand a basic thing that no one can be arrested over a mobile phone call... Just throw your mobile against the wall ...We feel frustrated... Why can't we stop this crime?
>
> **SURYA KANT**
> Chief Justice of India



'Several warnings'

A visibly anguished CJI said warnings against digital arrest scams were splashed across all media, besides in repeated orders passed by the top court.

Amicus curiae N.S. Nappinai said even educated people were falling for the trap. "What is this fear of arrest? Can they not understand a basic thing that no one can be arrested over a mobile phone call... Just throw your mobile against the wall," the Chief Justice said.

The *amicus curiae* pointed out that psychologists have said the victims may have undergone some sort of hypnosis.

The CJI questioned the state of mind of people who, rather than swinging into action to alert the nearest police officer, allow themselves to be victimised in a democracy.

He said digital arrest has turned into the "biggest financial fraud in the history of this country". The court said the "problem was [that] bank employees are involved". The CJI asked whether the RBI was "soft-pedalling" on bringing in regulatory measures.

Attorney-General R. Venkataramani, appearing for the Union government and the RBI, advised against haste, saying counter-measures cannot be put into effect with "a wave of the magic wand", but only through ongoing and exhaustive consultations between the central bank and stakeholders. He said the proposed RBI (KYC) Amendment Directions, 2026, would be notified by November 30 and operationalised by December 31.

Mr. Venkataramani said instances of digital arrests have reduced by 50% this year from the previous year's figures. He said money has been restored in over 11 lakh cases. Over seven lakh requests for restoration had been received. Authorities have passed orders in over 5.5 lakh cases. "The RBI is not sleeping over it," the A-G said.

"But despite all these good efforts, the net loss suffered by the country's economy is over ₹800 crore," the Chief Justice remarked.

The previous year, around ₹3,000 crore had been lost to digital arrests.

The CJI said digital arrests were perpetrated through by misusing the instant messaging platform WhatsApp.

Mr. Venkataramani said intermediaries' responsibilities would be part of the instructions to be issued by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and the Department of Telecom.

Senior advocate Kapil Sibal, appearing for WhatsApp, orally submitted that the platform has already banned 9,400 suspicious accounts on its own.

He said efforts were under way to develop software to identify accounts impersonating law enforcement officials and government agencies, leaking profile photos, etc. The court allowed WhatsApp to intervene in the case and submit a response.

Class24

SC Proposes Relief for Digital Arrest Victims

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने RBI से कहा – संस्थागत लापरवाही से हुई डिजिटल अरेस्ट ठगी में बैंक पीड़ितों को पूरी क्षतिपूर्ति दें; CJI ने पूछा – पढ़े-लिखे लोग भी फ़ोन कॉल पर "गिरफ़्तारी" से क्यों डर जाते हैं?

Cyber fraud
साइबर ठगी

1 What the SC wants
अदालत की माँग

- Banks to **fully indemnify** victims if they lacked diligence
  पूरी क्षतिपूर्ति
- **Freeze** transactions that break an account's usual pattern
  असामान्य लेनदेन रोकें
- **Automated alerts** to police + physical check
  स्वचालित अलर्ट

2 Government's reply
सरकार का जवाब

50% Fall in digital-arrest cases गिरावट	**11 lakh+** Cases with money restored पैसा लौटा
30 Nov RBI KYC rules to be notified अधिसूचना	**31 Dec** To be operational लागू

3 Court's frustration
अदालत की नाराज़गी

- "**Biggest financial fraud** in the country's history"
  सबसे बड़ी ठगी
- "**No one can be arrested over a phone call**"
  फ़ोन पर गिरफ़्तारी नहीं
- Asked if RBI was "**soft-pedalling**"
  नरमी?

Class24

SC: relief for digital arrest victims — in depth (1/2)

डिजिटल अरेस्ट पीड़ितों को राहत — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Who's in the case पक्षकार

- CJI **Surya Kant**-led Bench
  सूर्यकांत
- Amicus **N.S. Nappinai** – victims may be in "**hypnosis**"
  न्यायमित्र
- A-G **R. Venkataramani** for Centre & RBI
  महान्यायवादी

5 WhatsApp's role व्हाट्सऐप

- Counsel: **Kapil Sibal**
  कपिल सिब्बल
- Banned **9,400** suspicious accounts
  9,400 खाते
- Building tools to catch **impersonation**
  नकली पहचान

6 Bank insiders बैंक कर्मियों की भूमिका

- Court: "**bank employees are involved**"
  मिलीभगत
- Mule accounts opened with **weak KYC**
  कमज़ोर KYC
- States to report **FIR & prosecution** status
  FIR स्थिति

SC: relief for digital arrest victims — in depth (2/2)

डिजिटल अरेस्ट पीड़ितों को राहत — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 If you get such a call | ऐसी कॉल आए तो

Hang up
कॉल काटें
No real “video arrest”
असली नहीं

→

Don’t pay
पैसा न भेजें
Never “verify” funds
सत्यापन नहीं

→

Call 1930
1930
Within golden hour
तुरंत

→

Report online
शिकायत
cybercrime.gov.in
पोर्टल

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- There is **no such thing as “digital arrest”** in Indian law
  क़ानून में नहीं
- PM warned about it in **Mann Ki Baat (Oct 2024)**: “Ruko, Socho, Action lo”
  रुको, सोचो, एक्शन लो

Class24

SC: relief for digital arrest victims — background (1/2)

डिजिटल अरेस्ट पीड़ितों को राहत — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Cyber-crime watchdogs साइबर संस्थाएँ

Body संस्था	Role भूमिका
I4C (MHA) I4C	Coordinates cyber-crime fight
CFCFRMS CFCFRMS	Freezes stolen money fast
CERT-In (MeitY) CERT-In	Cyber security incidents
Sanchar Saathi (DoT) संचार साथी	Block fraud SIMs/phones

10 Penal law | दंड क़ानून

- **BNS 2023**, Sec 318 – cheating
  धोखाधड़ी
- **BNS 2023**, Sec 308 – extortion
  जबरन वसूली
- "**Police**" & "**public order**" are **State List** subjects
  राज्य सूची

11 Your rights as customer ग्राहक अधिकार

- Report in **3 days** → zero liability (RBI 2017)
  शून्य दायित्व
- Bank must **reverse** within 10 days
  10 दिन
- Complain to **RBI Ombudsman**
  लोकपाल

SC: relief for digital arrest victims — background (2/2)

डिजिटल अरेस्ट पीड़ितों को राहत — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 India's cyber-law journey | साइबर क़ानून यात्रा

IT Act
IT अधिनियम
2000
2000

→

Amendment
संशोधन
2008 – 66C, 66D
2008

→

Shreya Singhal
श्रेया सिंघल
2015 – 66A struck
2015

→

DPDP Act
DPDP
2023
2023

13 Tech fixes on the way
तकनीकी उपाय

- **MuleHunter.AI** – RBI tool to flag mules
  म्यूलहंटर
- **Mobile number revocation list** for banks
  नंबर सूची
- "**Pratibimb**" – maps fraud hotspots
  प्रतिबिंब

SC: relief for digital arrest victims — Static GK

डिजिटल अरेस्ट पीड़ितों को राहत — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 RBI basics | RBI तथ्य

- Set up **1 April 1935** (Hilton Young Commission)
  1935
- **Nationalised 1949**; HQ **Mumbai**
  1949
- First Indian Governor: **C.D. Deshmukh**
  सी.डी. देशमुख

15 Cyber fraud words साइबर शब्दावली

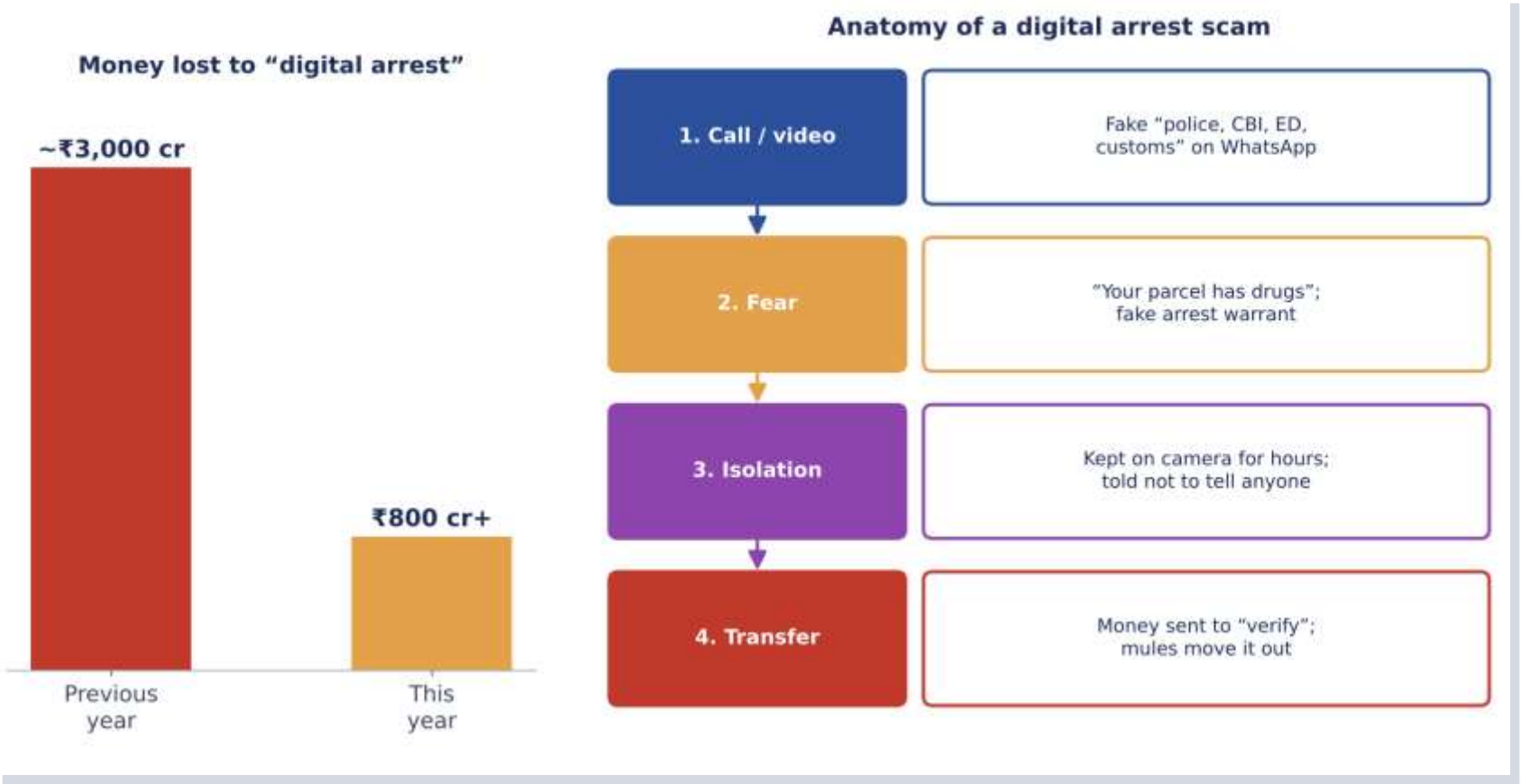
Term शब्द	Means अर्थ
Phishing फ़िशिंग	Fake email/link
Vishing विशिंग	Fraud by voice call
Smishing स्मिशिंग	Fraud by SMS
Spoofing स्पूफ़िंग	Faking a number/ID

16 Days to remember महत्वपूर्ण दिवस

- **Cyber Jaagrookta Diwas** – 1st Wednesday of every month
  साइबर जागरूकता दिवस
- **Computer Security Day** – 30 Nov
  30 नवंबर
- **Safer Internet Day** – 2nd Tuesday of Feb
  फ़रवरी

SC: relief for digital arrest victims — Map & Diagram

डिजिटल अरेस्ट पीड़ितों को राहत — मानचित्र व आरेख

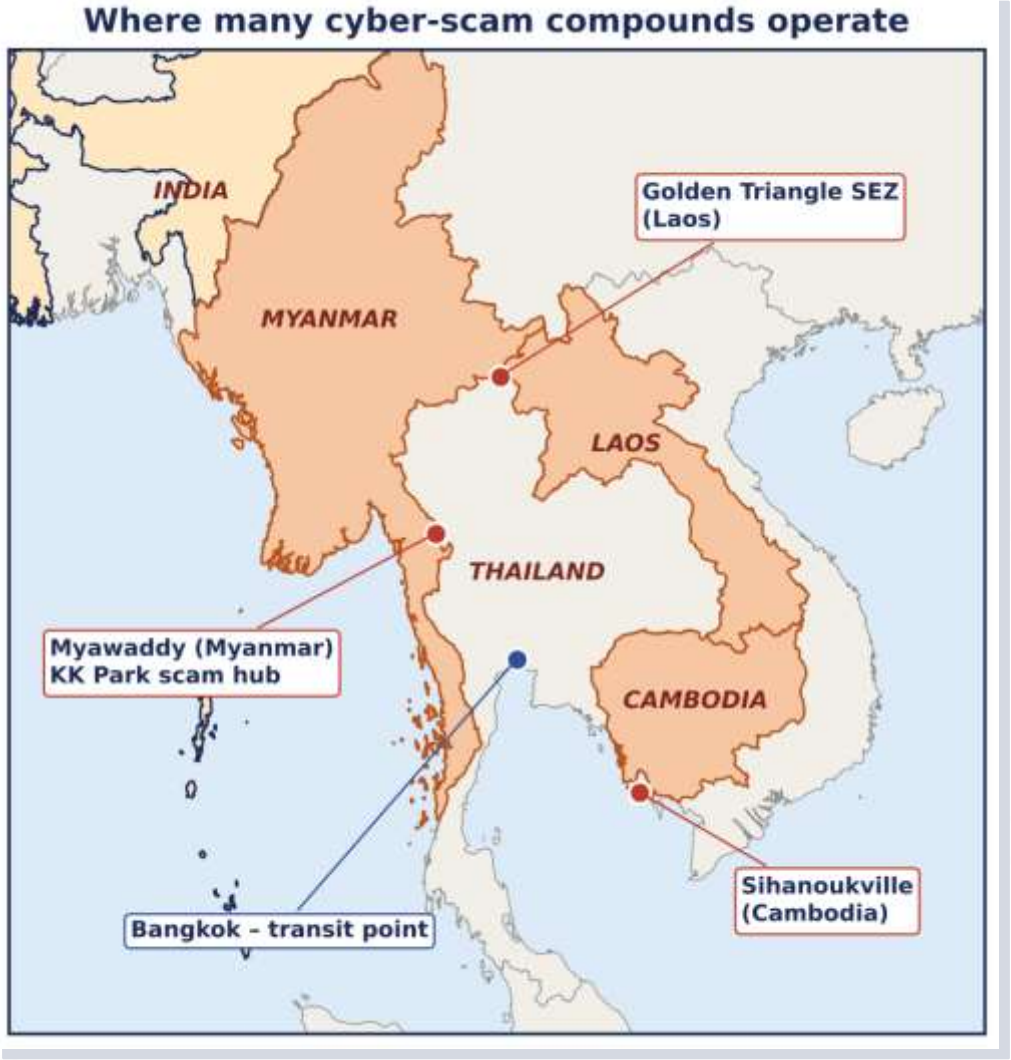


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Losses fell from **~₹3,000 cr to ₹800 cr+**
  नुक़सान घटा
- Scam runs in **4 steps**: call → fear → isolation → transfer
  चार चरण
- Fakes pose as **police, CBI, ED, customs**
  फ़र्ज़ी अधिकारी
- Victims kept on call for **hours or days**
  घंटों कैमरे पर

SC: relief for digital arrest victims — Map & Diagram

डिजिटल अरेस्ट पीड़ितों को राहत — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Scam compounds in **Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos**
  ठगी केंद्र
- Indians lured by **fake IT jobs**, then trafficked
  फ़र्ज़ी नौकरी
- **Golden Triangle** – Myanmar–Laos–Thailand meet
  स्वर्ण त्रिभुज
- IAF flights brought back **549 Indians** from Myawaddy (Mar 2025)
  वापसी



THE HINDU • 30 OCT 2026

Page 9 · Opinion

पृष्ठ 9 · विचार

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

1 **Youth anxiety & protests | युवा असंतोष**

Is youth anxiety fuelling protests?

युवा असंतोष और आंदोलन

Are youth worried they will be worse off than their parents?



Gilles Verniers
is a political scientist and researcher at CERI Sciences Po, Paris



Rohit Azad
teaches at JNU and specialises in political economy

PARLEY

Europe is seeing a wave of protests against economic inequalities and poor living standards. The immediate causes vary across countries, from the housing crisis in Spain and issues with the education system in France to public anger over perceived corruption in Serbia and Albania. But one thing is common: youth at the vanguard. Europe always had space for democratic dissent and has seen major protests to influence state systems and public policy. But with more and more youth taking the streets across the continent and beyond, are these protests merely reactionary, or is there a generational, existential anxiety at play? Are youth worried they will be worse off than their parents? Gilles Verniers and Rohit Azad discuss in a conversation moderated by **Vighnesh P. Venkitesh**. Edited excerpts:

A call for change: French school and university students protest, demanding better school conditions and government action, on October 15. REUTERS

Is the current wave of protests a cyclical outburst of generational aspirations, and can it be compared to developments in previous generations like the 1968 protests in Paris?

Gilles Verniers: There are, of course, parallels between the May 1968 Paris revolt and the current wave of protests that are happening in France. Like 1968, it started with students protesting about conditions in educational institutions before gradually spreading into a broader revolt. What began in mid-September with a high school student protesting teacher shortages and so forth has become a nationwide movement about inequality and the cost of living. That said, there is a key difference between 1968 and now: one wanted more freedom; the other wants a future.

Is there an economic stagnation happening around the continent and maybe beyond, and is that what is translating into these protests?

Rohit Azad: Unlike 1968, there is a withdrawal of the State now. The Left was in ascendance then; you had Vietnam fighting a war against U.S. imperialism. The 1968 protests were about pushing a welfare state further to the left. Whereas now, forget about the welfare state; people are demanding basic facilities that the state should provide. It is a crisis of the neoliberal model. So, the two contexts are completely different. In France, the unemployment rate among those aged 15 to 24 is slightly above 20%. That, along with the rising cost of living, falling real wages, and severe cutbacks in public expenditure, definitely becomes the backdrop against which today's movement is taking place.

GV: I completely agree with that. The context in which young people have grown has been a succession of crises. It is what one calls a polycrisis mindset. This generation has lived through the 2008 financial crisis, COVID-19, climate disasters, war in Europe, and now AI, and they are yet to turn 25. And so what they are seeking, first and foremost, is more protection from the state and not more freedom from the state, as it used to be the case before.

Several state systems that exist now have been shaped by the post-war situation in Europe and the fall of the Soviet Union. Is there a generation gap that exists between the current system and youth, creating a rift?

GV: There is a generational gap, not just in terms of age, but in terms of values, priorities, and ways of organising. Older institutions are hierarchical. The youth movements now are leaderless. The gap between the age of the political class and the median age in a country is often very wide. In Europe, you have a large majority of voters who are ageing and want to protect the pension system and the welfare state while schools crumble, literally. There is strong divergence in terms of needs.

RA: I would stress the fact that digital life itself amplifies anxiety, because you are constantly comparing across generations, your global peers, and with the elites. The information gap that would have been there when you did not have a digital life versus what you have now – you can see the inequality right in your face.

GV: And it is a good illustration that social media cuts both ways. Obviously, they function as an amplifier of anxieties. But they also provide a space and the instruments for organisation and counter-mobilisation. What is really interesting in this movement is the constant reinvention of new modes of organising and resistance against illiberal regimes, far-right movements, and so forth. The very instrument that sort of generates and amplifies anxieties is also the instrument that allows youth to combat it.

> The context in which young people have grown has been a succession of crises. It is what one calls a polycrisis mindset
> GILLES VERNIERS

Talking about Serbia and the leaderless aspect of the movements, the current wave has seen students or youth coming together at the spur of the moment. How will a leaderless movement fare against the established state systems?

RA: Even though it was a leaderless movement, the Serbian protests continued for two long years in terms of mobilisation. There were ups and downs, like Lenin said, "One step forward, two steps back," but they were at it no matter what. That is not to say leadership does not matter, but I think when people are up in arms, the leadership question kind of recedes into the background.

GV: And being leaderless proves to be an asset way more than a liability, because the moment you have designated leadership, they become targets. The Serbia case is very striking because they succeeded in toppling down democratically a right-wing illiberal regime. It creates a precedent. But every movement is confronted with very specific national context and conditions, and they may not necessarily produce the same outcomes everywhere.

We see there is a pessimism setting in around AI interventions and the looming climate crisis. Every generation has had its own anxieties, like the Cold War or the fear of a nuclear apocalypse in the 1960s and 1970s. Are the anxieties a cycle, or are youth justified in envisioning a bleak future?

GV: The pessimism in some aspects has a factual, scientific basis. We have data about the rise of inequalities, concentration of wealth and power, climate disruption, and so forth. And we know, at least in Europe, many young people expect to do worse than their parents on housing and pensions and job security. As I said before, their experience of the world is that of a polycrisis. What is sort of different today is that even the conventional avenues for upward social and economic mobility are affected. In the current situation, particularly with AI, it is entry-level, white-collar jobs – the traditional first rung of the 'ladder '– that look more exposed. And that sort of adds to that sentiment of bleakness. Now you have the 'elite segment' of the population who have started to struggle as well and use their social capital to build or participate in these movements. But the struggle for people has been very long in the making.

RA: As far as AI is concerned, there is a double whammy for the youth. One, it has come on top of general economic stagnation, which means low employment generation to begin with. Two, whatever little growth is there, it is increasingly becoming capital-intensive. For both these reasons, the youth see a bleak future.

Coming to the climate crisis, I would say that is the biggest example of generational injustice. The older generations have contributed the most to global warming, but it is the young who are going to suffer the most. I think that creates a kind of resentment against the older generation.

In a late-stage capitalist system or structure, is the youth movement acting as what Lenin put it as a vanguard party?

GV: I think the historical conditions are different. Those vanguard parties of the old days had very coherent ideological clarity that these movements do not necessarily have. The movement today has an element of an alliance of students and workers, but we are not talking about factory workers anymore in Europe. We are talking about a completely scattered, anomic, precarious, salaried class, which has been at the wrong end of the effects of neoliberalism. And so, I would say the conditions are a little bit too different for seeing it as a simple repetition of history.

RA: I do not even know why history should be repeated. I would say that vanguardism had a role at that point in time. Maybe we need a different kind of politics, which is more inclusive, which may have the ideology of the left or broad issues that the left would like to raise, but something which is not centralising in terms of either ideology or in terms of organisation.

To listen to the full interview
Scan the code or go to the link
www.thehindu.com

Are Youth Worried They Will Be Worse Off Than Their Parents?

यूरोप में असमानता और ख़राब जीवन स्तर के ख़िलाफ़ युवाओं के नेतृत्व में आंदोलनों की लहर – गिल्स वर्नियर्स और रोहित आज़ाद की चर्चा: क्या यह पीढ़ीगत अस्तित्व-चिंता है?

Parley
संवाद

1 Where protests are
कहाँ आंदोलन

- **Spain** – housing crisis
  स्पेन
- **France** – education, cost of living
  फ़्रांस
- **Serbia, Albania** – corruption
  सर्बिया, अल्बानिया

2 Two voices | दो विशेषज्ञ

- **Gilles Verniers** (Sciences Po): "**polycrisis mindset**"
  वर्नियर्स
- **Rohit Azad** (JNU): "**crisis of the neoliberal model**"
  रोहित आज़ाद
- Both: a **generational** crisis
  पीढ़ीगत संकट

3 Numbers behind anger
आँकड़े

- France: youth (15–24) jobless **>20%**
  20% बेरोज़गारी
- **Falling real wages**, rising rents
  गिरता वेतन
- Cuts in **public spending**
  सरकारी ख़र्च कटौती

Is youth anxiety fuelling protests? — in depth (1/2)

युवा असंतोष और आंदोलन — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Leaderless movements नेतृत्वहीन आंदोलन

- Hard to **target or co-opt**
  दबाना कठिन
- Serbia's student list **won elections**
  सर्बिया
- But need **local context** to succeed
  स्थानीय संदर्भ

5 Role of social media सोशल मीडिया

- **Amplifies anxiety** via constant comparison
  चिंता बढ़ाता
- But also a tool for **organising**
  संगठन का साधन
- Shows the **inequality** right on screen
  असमानता दिखती

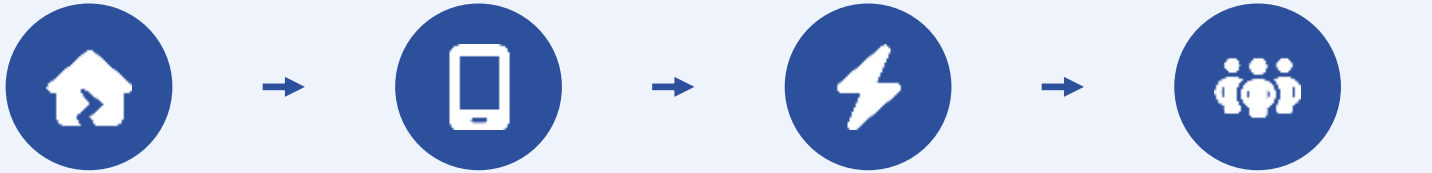
6 Generation gap पीढ़ी का अंतर

- Institutions are **hierarchical**; youth movements aren't
  पदानुक्रम
- Ageing **voters** shape policy
  बुज़ुर्ग मतदाता
- Pensions vs **jobs & housing** for young
  पेंशन बनाम नौकरी

Is youth anxiety fuelling protests? — in depth (2/2)

युवा असंतोष और आंदोलन — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 From anxiety to the streets | चिंता से सड़क तक



8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- **May 1968** Paris protests began with **students** and drew in ~10 million workers
  मई 1968
- Nepal's **Gen Z protests (2025)** toppled a govt in days
  नेपाल Gen Z

Is youth anxiety fuelling protests? — background (1/2)

युवा असंतोष और आंदोलन — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 India's youth picture भारत के युवा

Fact तथ्य	Detail विवरण
Median age औसत आयु	~28 years
Youth (15–29) jobless बेरोज़गारी	~10% (PLFS)
Graduates jobless स्नातक	Higher than average
Survey सर्वेक्षण	PLFS by NSO, MoSPI

10 Demographic dividend जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश

- Large **working-age** share = growth chance
  कार्यशील आबादी
- Window open till ~**2040s**
  2040 तक
- Needs **jobs, skills, health**
  रोज़गार, कौशल

11 Youth schemes युवा योजनाएँ

- **PM Internship Scheme** (2024)
  इंटर्नशिप
- **ELI scheme** – Employment Linked Incentive
  ELI
- **MY Bharat** – youth platform (2023)
  माय भारत

Is youth anxiety fuelling protests? — background (2/2)

युवा असंतोष और आंदोलन — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Youth movements in India | भारत में युवा आंदोलन

1974 1974	1985 1985	2011 2011	2026 2026
Nav Nirman, JP जेपी आंदोलन	Assam (AASU) असम आंदोलन	Anti-corruption भ्रष्टाचार-विरोध	NEET leak protests NEET

13 Right to protest
विरोध का अधिकार

- **Art 19(1)(a), (b)** – speech, peaceful assembly
  अनु. 19
- Limits under **Art 19(2), (3)** – public order
  प्रतिबंध
- SC (**Amit Sahni, 2020**): protests can't block roads indefinitely
  शाहीन बाग़

Is youth anxiety fuelling protests? — Static GK

युवा असंतोष और आंदोलन — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Youth days | युवा दिवस

- **12 Jan** – National Youth Day (Vivekananda's birth)
  राष्ट्रीय युवा दिवस
- **12 Aug** – International Youth Day (UN)
  अंतरराष्ट्रीय युवा दिवस
- **15 Jul** – World Youth Skills Day
  विश्व युवा कौशल दिवस

15 Youth bodies युवा संस्थाएँ

Body संस्था	Fact तथ्य
NSS NSS	Started 1969 (Gandhi centenary)
NCC NCC	Formed 1948
National Youth Policy नीति	2014: youth = 15–29 yrs
Youth Parliament युवा संसद	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

16 Voting age | मतदान आयु

- Lowered **21 → 18** by **61st Amendment (1988)**
  61वाँ संशोधन
- Min age for **Lok Sabha MP**: 25
  25 वर्ष
- Min age for **President**: 35
  35 वर्ष

Is youth anxiety fuelling protests? — Map & Diagram

युवा असंतोष और आंदोलन — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Under-25s have lived through **5 big crises**
  पाँच संकट
- From **2008 crash** to **AI disruption**
  2008 से AI तक
- 1968 wanted **freedom**; today wants **a future**
  तब और अब
- Each crisis hit **jobs & savings**
  नौकरी व बचत पर चोट

Is youth anxiety fuelling protests? — Map & Diagram

युवा असंतोष और आंदोलन — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Spain – **Madrid**; France – **Paris**
  राजधानियाँ
- Serbia – **Belgrade** (dinar); Albania – **Tirana** (lek)
  मुद्रा
- **Serbia & Albania** are EU candidate countries
  EU उम्मीदवार
- **Spain & France** – EU and NATO members
  EU व NATO


2

States

IN BRIEF

Aaditya opposes floating hoardings along waterfronts

Punjab election: BJP seeks early MCC implementation

Jamia students call off stir as union demand accepted

Allegations against me are baseless and malicious: BJP leader

NHRC seeks report from police for parading accused persons shirtless on Kolkata streets

T.N. jailbreak: Prisons chief shifted days after 17 undertrials escape

Stalin demands apology from Vijay for academic's detention; TVK denies 'political vendetta'

Cheetah shooting: wildlife officials in M.P. raise questions over Chambal's 'gun culture'

1

...er of the world': citing Manusmriti, ...t gives life term to 3 for cow slaughter

THE HINDU • 30 OCT 2026

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पृष्ठ 2 · राज्य

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

1 **Court cites Manusmriti in cow case | गोवध फ़ैसला**

Court cites Manusmriti, life term for cow slaughter

गोवध पर उम्रक़ैद

‘Mother of the world’: citing Manusmriti, court gives life term to 3 for cow slaughter

Press Trust of India
GANDHINAGAR

A court in Gujarat's Gandhinagar district has sentenced three persons to life imprisonment in a cow slaughter case after they were found in possession of 277 kg of beef, citing Hindu scriptures to underscore the religious significance of the cow.

Gujarat Deputy Chief Minister Harsh Sanghavi hailed the verdict, calling it a clear message that the law will never spare those who commit cow slaughter in the State.

In his judgment on Monday, Additional Sessions Judge B.R. Rajput also imposed a fine of ₹3 lakh on the convicts, Vasim Qureshi, Mohammad Rafiq Qureshi, and Asfaq Bahelim. Quoting the Manusmriti, an ancient Sanskrit text, the court observed that the cow is not merely an animal but is regarded as a pillar of material prosperity and ‘dharma’ (righteousness).

Through a 2017 amendment, Gujarat govt. had enhanced punishment for slaughter of cows

“Sage Manu entrusted the primary responsibility for the protection and care of cattle to the ‘Vaishya’ class. Furthermore, in the context of ‘Arsha Vivaha’ (a traditional form of Vedic marriage), the pair - a cow and a bull - holds special significance,” the judge said.

Further quoting the Vedas and other Hindu scriptures, the court said that when drops of ‘amrita’ (nectar) fell to the earth through the power of penance, the divine cow Kamadhenu emerged and came to be regarded as the progenitor of all bovine species on earth.

‘Four legs, four vedas’

“The cow is regarded as the ‘mother of the world’, serving as an abode for 33 crore deities. Her four legs are symbolic of the four Vedas, the court said.

According to the prosecution, six persons were arrested with 277 kg of beef and tools allegedly used to slaughter cows and buffaloes and a vehicle meant to transport the meat after a raid on a house in Jamla village of Gandhinagar district on August 22, 2024.The prosecution said a father-son duo would purchase weak or non-lactating cows and buffaloes. They would then bring four individuals from Ahmedabad to their home and have the animals slaughtered in a cruel manner for beef, all for the sake of financial gain. Citing the investigation, the prosecution said the accused intended to sell the beef to one Ghulam Moin. After the trial, the court found three of the six men guilty.

Through a 2017 amendment to the Gujarat Animal Preservation Act, 1954, the Gujarat government had enhanced punishment for those found guilty of cow slaughter to life imprisonment, making it the first State to do so.

r selection of news under the PRP Act).

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‘Mother of the World’: Citing Manusmriti, Court Gives Life Term to 3 for Cow Slaughter

गांधीनगर की अदालत ने 277 किलो गोमांस मामले में तीन लोगों को उम्रक़ैद दी – फ़ैसले में मनुस्मृति और वेदों का हवाला देते हुए गाय को “विश्व की माता” बताया

Gujarat
गुजरात

1 The verdict | फ़ैसला

- **Life imprisonment** for 3 of 6 accused
  उम्रक़ैद
- Fine of **₹3 lakh**
  ₹3 लाख जुर्माना
- By Addl. Sessions Judge **B.R. Rajput**
  न्यायाधीश

2 The case | मामला

277 kg Beef seized ज़ब्त	**22 Aug 2024** Raid date छापा
Jamla Village, Gandhinagar गाँव	**3 of 6** Convicted दोषी

3 Scriptures cited धर्मग्रंथों का हवाला

- Cow a “pillar of **prosperity & dharma**”
  धर्म का स्तंभ
- **Kamadhenu** – divine cow from amrita
  कामधेनु
- “Four legs = **four Vedas**”
  चार वेद

Court cites Manusmriti, life term for cow slaughter — in depth (1/2)

गोवध पर उम्रक़ैद — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Reactions | प्रतिक्रियाएँ

- Dy CM **Harsh Sanghavi**: "clear message"
  सरकार
- Critics: courts should rely on **statute, not scripture**
  आलोचना
- Debate on **secular reasoning** in judgments
  धर्मनिरपेक्षता

5 Teeth of Gujarat's law क़ानून की सख़्ती

- Bars **transport** of beef too
  परिवहन पर रोक
- Vehicles used can be **forfeited**
  वाहन ज़ब्त
- Offences **non-bailable**
  ग़ैर-ज़मानती

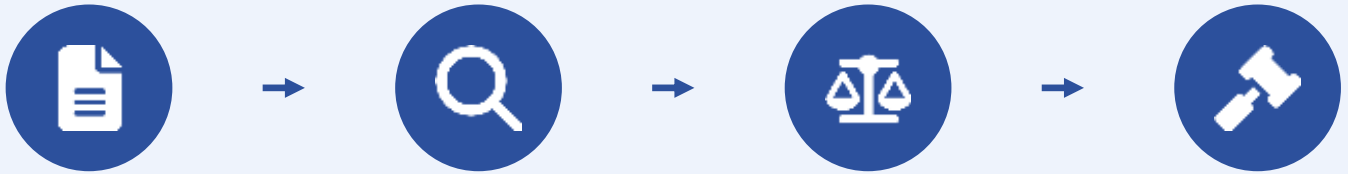
6 Prosecution's story अभियोजन

- Father-son bought **non-milking cattle**
  दूध न देने वाले पशु
- Slaughter by workers from **Ahmedabad**
  अहमदाबाद
- Meat meant for sale to a buyer
  बिक्री

Court cites Manusmriti, life term for cow slaughter — in depth (2/2)

गोवध पर उम्रक़ैद — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How a criminal case reaches verdict | आपराधिक प्रक्रिया



Police	Charge sheet	Sessions Court	High Court
पुलिस	आरोप पत्र	सत्र न्यायालय	उच्च न्यायालय

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- India is the **world's largest milk producer** (~25% of global output)
  सबसे बड़ा दुग्ध उत्पादक
- **Rashtriya Gokul Mission** (2014) conserves **indigenous breeds**
  गोकुल मिशन

Court cites Manusmriti, life term for cow slaughter — background (1/2)

गोवध पर उम्रक़ैद — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Constitution on cattle संविधान

Provision प्रावधान	Says क्या कहता
Art 37 अनु. 37	DPSPs not enforceable in court
Art 51A(g) मौलिक कर्तव्य	Compassion for living creatures
Art 25 अनु. 25	Freedom of religion
Art 19(1)(g) अनु. 19(1)(g)	Right to trade (butchers' plea)

10 FR vs DPSP cases मौलिक अधिकार बनाम DPSP

- **Champakam Dorairajan (1951)** – FRs prevail
  1951
- **Hanif Qureshi (1958)** – ban on non-useful cattle unreasonable
  1958
- **Minerva Mills (1980)** – FR–DPSP balance is basic structure
  1980

11 Secularism in courts धर्मनिरपेक्षता

- **S.R. Bommai (1994)** – secularism is basic structure
  बोम्मई
- Judges must decide by **law & evidence**
  क़ानून व साक्ष्य
- Scripture can be cited only as **context**
  संदर्भ मात्र

Court cites Manusmriti, life term for cow slaughter — background (2/2)

गोवध पर उम्रक़ैद — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Ancient texts in brief | प्राचीन ग्रंथ

Vedas वेद	Upanishads उपनिषद	Smritis स्मृति	Dharmashastra धर्मशास्त्र
Four: Rig to Atharva चार	Philosophy दर्शन	Manusmriti – code मनुस्मृति	Social rules सामाजिक नियम

13 Indigenous cattle breeds
देसी नस्लें

- **Gir** – Gujarat
गिर
- **Sahiwal** – Punjab
साहीवाल
- **Tharparkar** – Rajasthan; **Red Sindhi**
थारपारकर

Court cites Manusmriti, life term for cow slaughter — Static GK

गोवध पर उम्रक़ैद — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 White Revolution श्वेत क्रांति

- **Operation Flood** began **1970**
  ऑपरेशन फ़्लड
- Led by **Verghese Kurien** – "Father of White Revolution"
  वर्गीज़ कुरियन
- **26 Nov** – National Milk Day (Kurien's birthday)
  राष्ट्रीय दुग्ध दिवस

15 Animal welfare bodies पशु कल्याण

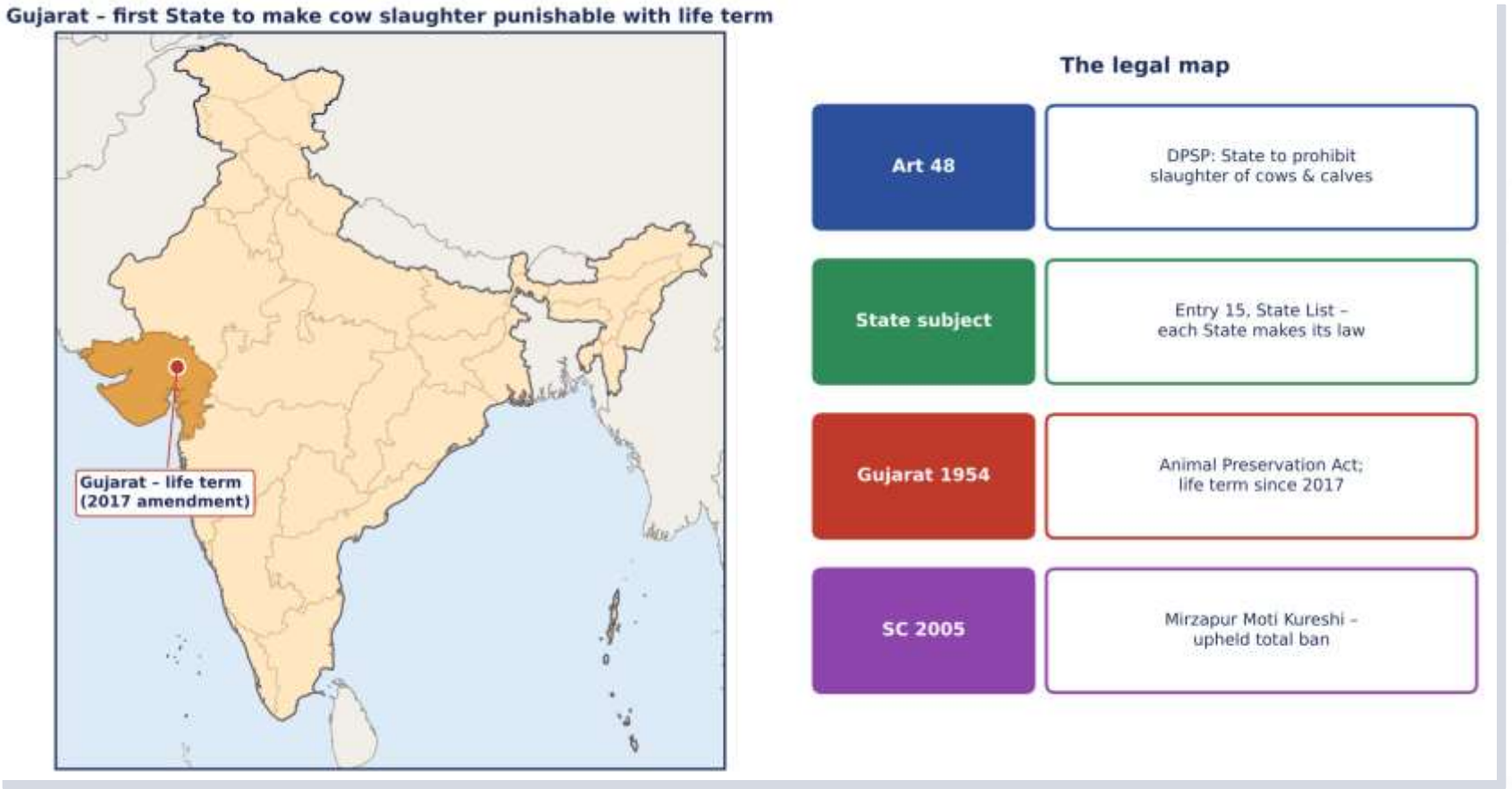
Item विषय	Fact तथ्य
PCA Act क्रूरता निवारण	1960
AWBI पशु कल्याण बोर्ड	1962; Rukmini Devi Arundale
NDDB NDDB	1965; Anand, Gujarat
Amul अमूल	1946; Kaira, Gujarat

16 Gujarat at a glance गुजरात

- Formed **1 May 1960** from Bombay State
  1 मई 1960
- **Statue of Unity** (182 m) – Kevadia
  स्टैच्यू ऑफ़ यूनिटी
- **Rann of Kutch** – salt marsh, wild ass sanctuary
  कच्छ का रण

Court cites Manusmriti, life term for cow slaughter — Map & Diagram

गोवध पर उम्रक़ैद — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Gujarat borders **Rajasthan, MP, Maharashtra** & Pakistan
  सीमाएँ
- Capital **Gandhinagar** lies on the **Sabarmati**
  साबरमती
- **Gir** forest – only home of the **Asiatic lion**
  एशियाई शेर
- Longest coastline of any State (**~1,600 km**)
  सबसे लंबी तटरेखा

On Shudras and caste

Ch.Verse	What the text says
2.31	A Brahmin's name should denote auspiciousness, a Kshatriya's power, a Vaishya's wealth, and a Shudra's name something **contemptible**
4.80	Do not give a Shudra advice or leftover food, and do not teach him the sacred law
4.61	Do not live in a kingdom ruled by Shudras
8.21	A kingdom where a Shudra decides the law sinks "like a cow in a morass"
8.270	A Shudra who insults a twice-born man with harsh words shall have his **tongue cut out**
8.271	If he mentions their names and caste with contempt, a **red-hot iron nail** ten fingers long shall be thrust into his mouth
8.272	If he arrogantly teaches Brahmins their duty, the king shall pour **hot oil into his mouth and ears**
8.281	A low-caste man who sits on the same seat as a high-caste man shall be **branded on the hip** and banished, or have his buttock cut
8.413	A Shudra was created by the Creator to be the **slave of a Brahmin**
8.414	Even if his master frees him, a Shudra is **not freed from servitude**, because it is innate to him
8.417	A Brahmin may confidently seize the property of his Shudra
10.129	A Shudra must not collect wealth even if able, because his wealth "pains Brahmins"
11.127	The penance for killing a Shudra is **1/16** of that for killing a Brahmin (Kshatriya 1/4, Vaishya 1/8)
8.379–380	A Brahmin must never be executed; shaving his head replaces the death penalty

On women

Ch.Verse	What the text says
2.213	It is the nature of women to seduce men
2.215	A man should not sit alone even with his mother, sister or daughter, because the senses can overpower even the learned
5.148 / 9.3	Father guards her in childhood, husband in youth, sons in old age: **"a woman is never fit for independence"**
5.154	Even if the husband lacks virtue or seeks pleasure elsewhere, a wife must **worship him as a god**
5.155	Women may not perform any sacrifice, vow or fast apart from their husbands
9.14–15	Women do not care for beauty or age; through passion, fickleness and "natural heartlessness" they become disloyal
9.17	Manu gave women love of bed, seat and ornaments, impure desires, anger, dishonesty, malice and bad conduct
9.18	No rites with sacred texts are performed for women; women are "as impure as falsehood"
9.81	A wife may be superseded if barren (after 8 years), if her children die (10 years), or if she bears only daughters (11 years)
9.94	A man of 30 should marry a girl of 12, or a man of 24 a girl of 8

- **The same text also says the opposite in places.** 3.56: “Where women are honoured, there the gods rejoice.” 9.26 calls wives the “light of the home”. Scholars see such contradictions as one sign of **later interpolations**.
- **It is not the law today.** Articles 14, 15, 17 (abolition of untouchability) and 21 override every such rule. The Manusmriti has no legal force.
- **Ambedkar burned the Manusmriti** on **25 December 1927** at Mahad. The day is observed as *Manusmriti Dahan Din*.
- **It was written around 2nd c. BCE – 3rd c. CE.** The first English translation was by **William Jones (1794)**.


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HEALTH
7
1
n new fortified potato variety help with India's hidden hunger problem?
THE GIST
SNIPPETS
Latest updates from the world of health
Open access to peptides
U.S. funds for Ebola vaccine
Dutch govt's bird flu curbs
How brain imaging offers a crucial window to identify, assess and treat wake-up strokes

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पृष्ठ 7 · स्वास्थ्य

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

1 **Fortified potato & hidden hunger | कुफ़री जामुनिया**

Kufri Jamunia: potato vs hidden hunger

कुफ़री जामुनिया आलू

Can new fortified potato variety help with India's hidden hunger problem?

Kufri Jamunia is a purple skinned and fleshy potato with higher levels of certain nutrients compared to regular potatoes; at present, however, taking into account its production costs, pricing, uptake in the market and its ability to deliver these nutrients, it is unclear if it can help with hidden hunger

Vasudevan Mukunth

Scientists at the ICAR-Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI) have developed a new potato variety called 'kufri jamunia' that has higher levels of anthocyanins, vitamin C, and certain micronutrients than regular potatoes. The Central government has been promoting it of late as a means to address hidden hunger, i.e. when people consume enough calories but still do not receive the necessary nutrients.

Usually, experts who fortify foods, focus on items like rice and iodised salt, which a large number of people in India consume, often throughout the year, thus ensuring the added nutrients are delivered to a significant chunk of the population. Kufri jamunia is however a potato, which people in India generally consume much less consistently than rice or salt, and the micronutrient intake depends on preparation methods and how the body absorbs them.

Kufri jamunia offers nutritional advantages, but they are substantial in some aspects more than others. Questions also linger about its ability to resist disease and retain nutrients through different Indian cooking



Solving an issue: The variety reportedly has a mealy texture. CPRI researchers themselves have proposed that kufri jamunia can be used in curries, parathas, soups, baked goods, and dehydrated flours. THULASI KAKKAT/PIB

THE GIST

- The CPRI team developed the kufri jamunia variety by crossing two potato lines, MS/8-1148 and CP4242, in 2015. MS/8-1148 is high in vitamin C whereas CP4242 had purple skin and flesh. The result, formally called MSP/16-307, could naturally accumulate higher concentrations of specific nutrients as it grew
- The variety reportedly has a mealy texture. In one CPRI assessment involving 64 people, 95% rated its overall acceptability 'good to excellent' and 56% said its taste was very good. This study cohort, though, is too small to generalise the results. CPRI researchers themselves have proposed that kufri jamunia can be used in curries, parathas, soups, baked goods, and dehydrated flours

Kufri Jamunia: potato vs hidden hunger

कुफ़री जामुनिया आलू

methods.

The variety reportedly has a mealy texture. In one CPRI assessment involving 64 people, 95% rated its overall acceptability 'good to excellent' and 56% said its taste was very good. This study cohort, though, is too small to generalise the results. CPRI researchers themselves have proposed that kufri jamunia can be used in curries, parathas, soups, baked goods, and dehydrated flours.

Importantly, kufri jamunia potatoes also have purple skin and flesh, which could affect consumer interest. Research on other biofortified foods has already shown that while people are generally willing to pay modest premiums – the national average cost of ordinary potatoes purchased wholesale is around ₹17/kg – whether they accept a new variety depends on its appearance, their awareness, taste, and of course local preferences.

How was is developed

The CPRI team developed the kufri jamunia variety by crossing two potato lines, MS/8-1148 and CP4242, in 2015. MS/8-1148 is high in vitamin C whereas CP4242 had purple skin and flesh. The result, formally called MSP/16-307, could naturally accumulate higher concentrations of specific nutrients as it grew. The team then conducted trials, including multi-location testing, in 2021-2023.

Based on the trial data, the Central Sub-Committee on Crop Standards, Notification and Release of Varieties for Horticultural Crops approved the variety in mid-2024 and the government notified it in November that year. The variety's plants produce 10-12 medium to large tubers each and mature in around 90 days. The purple colour comes from anthocyanins – organic compounds also found in jamun and blueberries.

According to the Press Information Bureau, 100 g of kufri jamunia flesh contains around 42.75 mg of vitamin C (versus 23.15 mg in regular potatoes), 42.05 mg of anthocyanins, 2.28 mg of zinc (versus 0.28 mg), 3.22 mg of iron (versus 0.57 mg), and 161 micrograms of carotenoids. And per the CPRI team's findings themselves, published in *Potato Journal* in 2025, 100 g of kufri jamunia was found to have a range of carotenoid levels, from 15.6 micrograms in Kanpur to 298.4 micrograms in Raipur, during the multi-location trials. Kufri jamunia also contains slightly less zinc than kufri neelkanth and slightly less iron than kufri manik; the latter are other coloured potato varieties developed at the Institute.

Anthocyanins are known to have antioxidant properties, although whether the same benefits will accrue when delivered by kufri jamunia potatoes is not known. And in the absence of similar studies, the same caveat goes for iron and zinc. A 2016 study in *Food Chemistry* examined purple-fleshed potatoes and reported that steaming and microwaving generally preserved more of the nutritional substances than stir-frying did.

A 2016 study examined purple-fleshed potatoes and reported that steaming and microwaving generally preserved more of the nutritional substances than stir-frying did



However, again, research specific to ıfri jamunia is not available.

Cultivation factors

Nutrient availability and delivery constitutes one half of a biofortification programme; the other half is determined by ıltivation.

At the Modipuram research station, according to the *Potato Journal* paper, the team recorded an average yield of 49.01 tonnes per hectare after three months, across three seasons, whereas subsequent multi-location trials, including at Modipuram, recorded an overall mean of 31.96 tonnes per hectare across north (36.77 tonnes), central (33.79 tonnes), and eastern (25.91 tonnes) India.

On the other hand, at these locations, kufri manik yielded 31.52 tonnes per hectare and kufri neelkanth 36.61 tonnes per hectare. Further, kufri jamunia could moderately resist late blight, a disease caused by the water mould *Phytophthera infestans*, in laboratory conditions but has been reported as 'susceptible' in the field. Late blight is a devastator of potato crops and the CPRI team has already recommended that farmers apply fungicide.

Next, the multi-location trials also produced 29.19 tonnes of marketable potatoes per hectare, versus 33.48 tonnes for kufri neelkanth. So if the costs of cultivation were equal, kufri jamunia farmers could need a 15% premium on the selling price to attain the same gross revenue. (A study published by a CPRI in *Indian Horticulture* in 2020 estimated that, for regular potatoes, the seed material accounted for 40-50% of the production costs vis-a-vis regular potatoes, with a per-hectare seed cost of around ₹60,000-75,000 per hectare.)

Taken together, there are many unknowns about kufri jamunia at this point to assess its overall cost-benefit ratio, including the cost of seeds and disease management, pricing, its uptake in the market, and how efficaciously it will deliver iron and zinc to the population. It would be premature as a result to deem kufri jamunia to be a proven solution to address India's hidden hunger.

(mukunth.v@thehindu.co.in)

Nutrient availability and delivery constitutes one half of a biofortification programme; the other half is determined by cultivation. Taken together, there are many unknowns about kufri jamunia at this point to assess its overall cost-benefit ratio

Class24

Can New Fortified Potato Variety Help with India's Hidden Hunger Problem?

ICAR-केंद्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान ने बैंगनी गूदे वाला "कुफ़री जामुनिया" आलू विकसित किया – विटामिन C, आयरन और ज़िंक अधिक; पर लागत, क़ीमत और बाज़ार स्वीकार्यता पर सवाल

Biofortification
जैव-प्रबलीकरण

1 The variety | किस्म

- Cross of **MS/8-1148** (vit C) × **CP4242** (purple) in 2015
  संकरण
- Code **MSP/16-307**; notified **Nov 2024**
  अधिसूचित
- Matures in **~90 days**, 10–12 tubers/plant
  90 दिन

2 Taste test स्वाद परीक्षण

- **95%** of 64 tasters: "good to excellent"
  95% पसंद
- **Mealy** texture
  भुरभुरा
- Suggested for **curries, parathas, soups, flour**
  उपयोग

3 Open questions अनसुलझे प्रश्न

- Do nutrients **survive cooking**?
  पकाने पर
- **Susceptible** to late blight in fields
  झुलसा रोग
- Will buyers accept **purple** potatoes?
  बैंगनी रंग

Kufri Jamunia: potato vs hidden hunger — in depth (1/2)

कुफ़री जामुनिया आलू — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Why potato is tricky
आलू क्यों कठिन

- Eaten **less regularly** than rice or salt
  कम नियमित
- Marketable yield **29.19** vs Neelkanth **33.48** t/ha
  बिक्री योग्य उपज
- **56%** tasters rated taste “very good”
  56%

5 More numbers | और आँकड़े

42.05 mg Anthocyanins /100 g एंथोसायनिन	**161 µg** Carotenoids /100 g कैरोटीनॉयड
~₹17/kg Avg regular potato औसत भाव	**40–50%** Seed share of cost बीज लागत

6 Cook it right
पकाने का तरीक़ा

- **Steaming / microwaving** keep most nutrients
  भाप
- **Deep frying** loses more
  तलना
- Finding from a **2016 Food Chemistry** study
  अध्ययन

Kufri Jamunia: potato vs hidden hunger — in depth (2/2)

कुफ़री जामुनिया आलू — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 From lab to plate | प्रयोगशाला से थाली

Breeding प्रजनन	Multi-site trials परीक्षण	Notified अधिसूचित	Market uptake बाज़ार
2015 2015	2021–23 2021–23	Nov 2024 2024	Still unknown अनिश्चित

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- India is the **2nd-largest potato producer** after China
  दूसरा सबसे बड़ा
- **30 May** – International Day of Potato (UN, from 2024)
  आलू दिवस

Kufri Jamunia: potato vs hidden hunger — background (1/2)

कुफ़री जामुनिया आलू — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Ways to fight hidden hunger छिपी भूख से लड़ाई

Method तरीक़ा	Example उदाहरण
Biofortification जैव-प्रबलीकरण	Kufri Jamunia, zinc wheat
Food fortification खाद्य प्रबलीकरण	Iodised salt, fortified rice
Supplements पूरक	IFA tablets (anaemia)
Diet diversity विविध आहार	Pulses, veg, eggs

10 Hidden hunger in India भारत में

- **57%** women 15–49 anaemic (NFHS-5)
  57% महिलाएँ
- **67%** children 6–59 months anaemic
  67% बच्चे
- Common gaps: **iron, zinc, vitamin A, B12**
  कमियाँ

11 Govt programmes सरकारी कार्यक्रम

- **Anaemia Mukt Bharat** (2018)
  एनीमिया मुक्त भारत
- **Fortified rice** in PDS, PM POSHAN
  प्रबलित चावल
- **ICAR biofortified varieties** – 140+ released
  ICAR किस्में

Kufri Jamunia: potato vs hidden hunger — background (2/2)

कुफ़री जामुनिया आलू — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 How biofortification works | कैसे काम करता

Pick parent lines
जनक
Nutrient-rich
पोषक

→

Cross-breed
संकरण
Or gene editing
जीन संपादन

→

Plant stores more
भंडारण
In grain/tuber
दाने में

→

People absorb
अवशोषण
No pills needed
बिना गोली

13 Late blight | पछेती झुलसा

- Caused by **Phytophthora infestans** (water mould)
  कारक
- Led to the **Irish Famine** (1845–49)
  आयरिश अकाल
- Spreads in **cool, humid** weather
  ठंडा-नम मौसम

Kufri Jamunia: potato vs hidden hunger — Static GK

कुफ़री जामुनिया आलू — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Deficiency diseases कमी से रोग

Lack of कमी	Disease रोग
Vitamin C विटामिन C	Scurvy
Vitamin D विटामिन D	Rickets
Vitamin B1 विटामिन B1	Beriberi
Iodine आयोडीन	Goitre

15 ICAR facts | ICAR

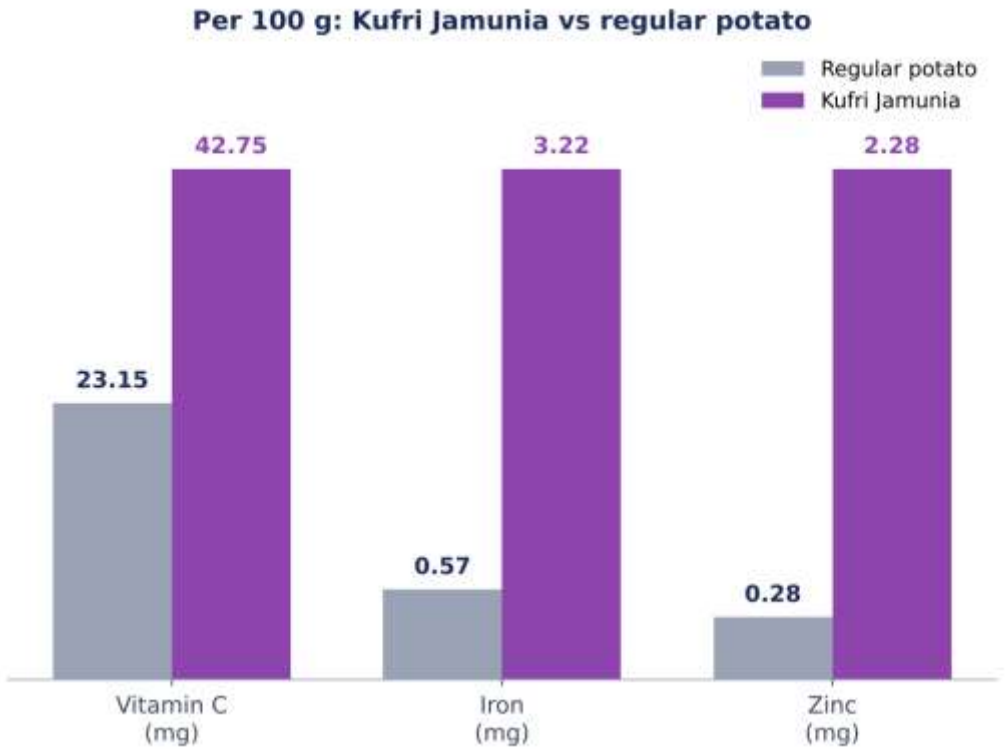
- Set up **16 July 1929**
  1929
- Under the **Dept of Agricultural Research & Education**
  DARE
- HQ **New Delhi** (Krishi Bhawan)
  नई दिल्ली

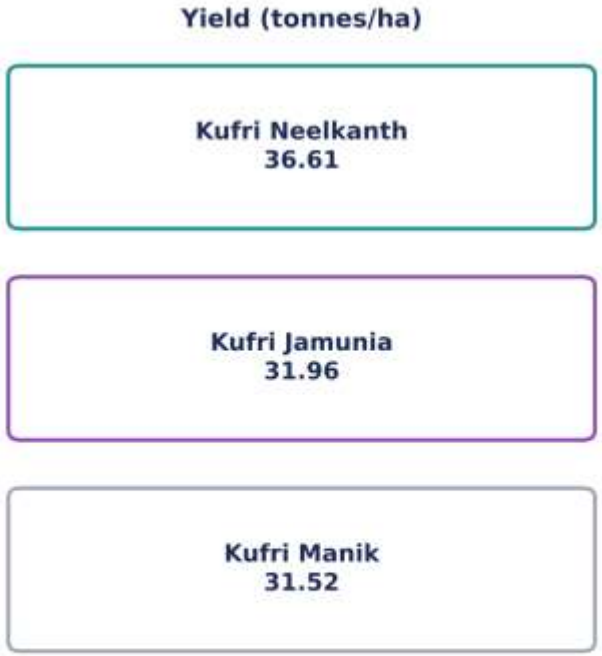
16 Potato's journey आलू की यात्रा

- Native to the **Andes** (Peru–Bolivia)
  एंडीज़
- Brought to India by the **Portuguese** (17th c.)
  पुर्तगाली
- Vitamin C chemical name: **ascorbic acid**
  एस्कॉर्बिक एसिड

Kufri Jamunia: potato vs hidden hunger — Map & Diagram

कुफ़री जामुनिया आलू — मानचित्र व आरेख



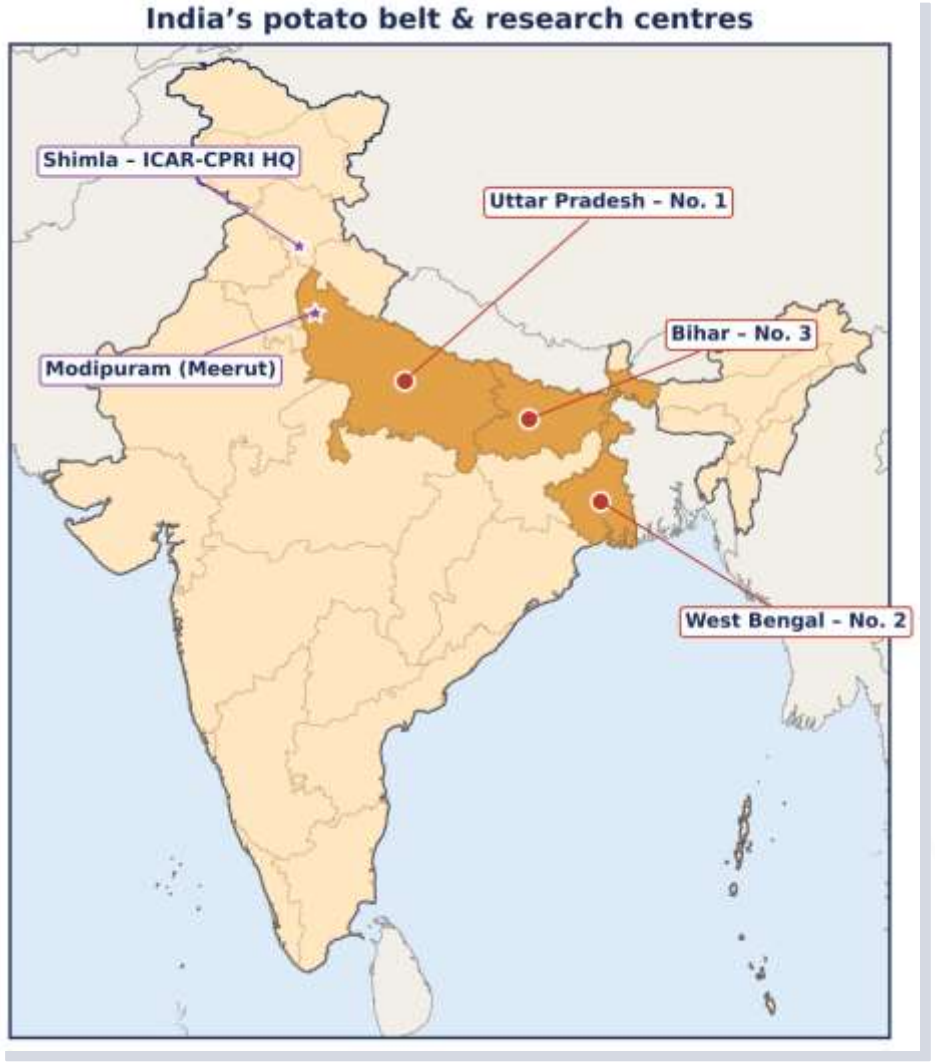


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Vitamin C **~1.8×**, iron **~5.6×**, zinc **~8×** regular
  अधिक पोषक तत्व
- Best regional yield: **North, 36.77 t/ha**
  उत्तर भारत
- Central **33.79**; East only **25.91** t/ha
  पूर्व में कम
- May need a **~15% price premium**
  15% प्रीमियम

Kufri Jamunia: potato vs hidden hunger — Map & Diagram

कुफ़री जामुनिया आलू — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **UP, West Bengal, Bihar** – top 3 potato States
  शीर्ष 3
- **Shimla** – headquarters of ICAR-CPRI
  शिमला
- **Modipuram** gave the best trial yield (49.01 t/ha)
  मोदीपुरम
- In the plains, potato is a **rabi** crop
  रबी फ़सल



THE HINDU • 30 OCT 2026

Page 10 · Text & Context

पृष्ठ 10 · टेक्स्ट एंड कॉन्टेक्स्ट

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

1. Concerns over the collegium | कॉलेजियम
2. Assessing MLC elections | MLC चुनाव

Concerns over the collegium system

कॉलेजियम पर सवाल

Concerns over the collegium system

Retired SC judge Justice Sanjay Kaul has shared that former CJI DY Chandrachud may have discussed proposed judicial appointments with the Centre before the collegium met to discuss them, prompting a broader debate on the evolution of the collegium system and ways to improve transparency in judicial appointments

EXPLAINER

Rangarajan R.

The Story so far:

Retired judge of the Supreme Court Justice Sanjay Kaul has shared that former Chief Justice of India (CJI) D.Y. Chandrachud may have discussed proposed names for judgeship with the Union Government even before the collegium met to discuss them. He characterised this as seeking the government's 'pre-approval', which erodes the judiciary's autonomy.

Provisions in the Constitution

Article 124 of the Constitution provides that judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President after consulting the Chief Justice of India (CJI). Similarly, Article 217 provides that judges of a High Court shall be appointed by the President after consulting CJI, Chief Justice of the High Court and Governor of the State. The original Constitution provided for consultation by the executive with the judiciary before appointments to safeguard judicial independence as well as to ensure quality, as judges are best equipped to assess the professional and technical merits of proposed candidates.

The collegium system

As per process laid down in the Constitution, judges were appointed by the government after consultation with the judiciary till 1980s. In the First Judges case (1981), the Supreme Court had upheld the primacy of executive in judicial appointments since it is accountable to the people. However, considering the need to maintain independence of judiciary and insulate it from political favouritism, the Supreme Court in Second Judges case (1993) created the collegium system for appointment of judges. This was



The collegium system for judicial appointments is a unique process devised by the SC. FILE PHOTO

opinion in Third Judges case (1998). The collegium currently comprises the CJI and four senior-most Supreme Court judges for appointments to the Supreme Court, and the CJI and two senior-most judges for appointments to High Courts.

The detailed procedure for appointment, as per the guidelines of the Supreme Court in Second and Third Judge cases, is captured in the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment of Judges prepared by the Union Law Ministry in 1998. As per the MoP, the collegium initiates the proposal for appointment of judges to the higher judiciary and sends the recommendation to the Central government. The Centre may return a recommendation in case of any objection or reservation with respect to any of the proposed names. However, if the collegium reiterates the recommendation, the appointment should be made.

The Parliament through the 99th Constitutional Amendment in 2014 had set up the National Judicial Appointments recommendations to the executive for the appointment of judges. The NJAC was to consist of the CJI, two senior judges, Union Law Minister and two eminent persons. This was however struck down by the Supreme Court in 2015 as it violated the basic structure of independence of the judiciary. Hence, the collegium process continues till date for appointments.

After the NJAC judgement, the government and the judiciary agreed to revise the MoP to usher in more transparency into the appointment process. However, owing to differences of opinion on some of the aspects of revised MoP drafted by the executive, it has not been finalised even after 11 years.

International practices

The collegium procedure for judicial appointments is a unique process that has been devised by the Indian Supreme Court, that has no parallel in any other democracy.

In the U.S., judges to the Federal President and confirmed by the Senate.

In the United Kingdom, the independent Judicial Appointments Commission comprises 15 commissioners appointed from the judiciary, the legal profession, and the public. This JAC selects candidates for judicial office in courts and tribunals. Appointment of Judges to the U.K. Supreme Court (UKSC) is based on a selection commission that consists of President of the UKSC, a Senior U.K. judge, and three other members that includes a member of JAC.

In South Africa, there is a Judicial Service Commission (JSC) that consists of 23 members, including the Chief Justice and representatives from the judiciary, legislature, executive, lawyers and academia. This JSC recommends names to President for appointment of Judges.

The way forward

The collegium system has ensured the independence of the judiciary from the executive, in the matter of appointments. Nevertheless, it has its own drawbacks like the lack of transparency and accountability. There is also resentment on account of alleged nepotism in this process whereby kith and kin of sitting judges are favoured for appointment to higher judiciary. The immediate reform would be to finalise the revised MoP that would bring in the required transparency and consultative process in appointments.

The long-term reform could be to revive the NJAC with a broader composition. It can include representatives from the legislature, the Bar Council and academia, like in South Africa and the U.K. This would make the consultation process more broad-based and inclusive. The judiciary could still be provided with a veto over the final recommendation to protect its independence.

(Rangarajan R. is a former IAS officer and author of 'Courseware on Polity Simplified.' He currently trains at Officers IAS academy.

THE GIST

- The collegium system, devised by the Supreme Court, has ensured judicial independence from the executive in the matter of appointments. However, it has drawbacks, including a lack of transparency and accountability
- The long-term reform could be to revive the NJAC with a broader composition. It can include representatives from the legislature, the Bar Council and academia, like in South Africa and the U.K.

Class24

Concerns over the Collegium System

Explainer
व्याख्या

सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश संजय किशन कौल का दावा – पूर्व CJI चंद्रचूड़ ने कॉलेजियम की बैठक से पहले ही सरकार से नामों पर चर्चा की होगी; न्यायिक नियुक्तियों में पारदर्शिता पर नई बहस

1 The trigger
विवाद की शुरुआत

- Ex-judge **Sanjay Kishan Kaul**'s claim
  संजय कौल
- Ex-CJI **D.Y. Chandrachud** may have consulted govt first
  चंद्रचूड़
- Seen as seeking "**pre-approval**"
  पूर्व-अनुमोदन

2 Who is in the collegium
कॉलेजियम संरचना

CJI + 4 For SC judges SC के लिए	**CJI + 2** For HC judges (SC level) HC के लिए
1998 MoP drafted प्रक्रिया ज्ञापन	**11 yrs** Revised MoP pending लंबित

3 Drawbacks | कमियाँ

- Lack of **transparency**
  पारदर्शिता की कमी
- Weak **accountability**
  जवाबदेही
- Alleged **nepotism** – "uncle judges"
  भाई-भतीजावाद

Concerns over the collegium system — in depth (1/2)

कॉलेजियम पर सवाल — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 The process (MoP) प्रक्रिया

- Collegium **recommends** names to Centre
  सिफ़ारिश
- Centre can **return** once with objections
  लौटा सकती है
- If **reiterated**, appointment must follow
  दोहराने पर बाध्य

5 Abroad | विदेश में

- **US** – President nominates, **Senate confirms**
  अमेरिका
- **UK** – 15-member **Judicial Appointments Commission**
  ब्रिटेन
- **South Africa** – 23-member **JSC**
  दक्षिण अफ़्रीका

6 Way forward | आगे की राह

- Short term: **finalise revised MoP**
  MoP
- Long term: **broader NJAC** with Bar, academia
  नया NJAC
- Keep a **judicial veto** to protect independence
  न्यायिक वीटो

Concerns over the collegium system — in depth (2/2)

कॉलेजियम पर सवाल — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How an HC judge is appointed | HC न्यायाधीश नियुक्ति

HC collegium HC कॉलेजियम	State & Centre सरकार	SC collegium SC कॉलेजियम	President राष्ट्रपति
CJ + 2 judges प्रस्ताव	IB inputs जाँच	CJI + 2 अनुमोदन	Warrant नियुक्ति

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- The word “**collegium**” appears **nowhere** in the Constitution
  संविधान में नहीं
- SC judges retire at **65**; HC judges at **62**
  65 / 62

Concerns over the collegium system — background (1/2)

कॉलेजियम पर सवाल — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Who appoints whom
कौन नियुक्त करता

Case मामला	Held निर्णय
SC & HC judges न्यायाधीश	President (Art 124, 217)
District judges ज़िला न्यायाधीश	Governor with HC (Art 233)
CAG CAG	President (Art 148)
Election Commissioners चुनाव आयुक्त	President, on panel advice (2023 Act)

10 Shields of independence
स्वतंत्रता के कवच

- Salaries charged on **Consolidated Fund**
  संचित निधि
- Judges' conduct not debated in Parliament (**Art 121**)
  अनु. 121
- HC judge **transfers** under **Art 222**
  अनु. 222

11 NJAC (99th Amdt, 2014)
NJAC

- CJI + **2 senior judges**
  CJI व 2 न्यायाधीश
- **Law Minister** + **2 eminent persons**
  क़ानून मंत्री
- Any **2 could veto** – seen as hurting independence
  वीटो

Concerns over the collegium system — background (2/2)

कॉलेजियम पर सवाल — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Removing a judge | न्यायाधीश को हटाना

Motion प्रस्ताव	Inquiry जाँच	Special majority विशेष बहुमत	President राष्ट्रपति
100 LS / 50 RS MPs सांसद	3-member committee समिति	Both Houses दोनों सदन	Removal order आदेश

13 Judicial vacancies रिक्तियाँ

- HCs often run **~30% short** of sanctioned strength
  30% रिक्त
- **5 crore+** cases pending across courts
  5 करोड़ मामले
- Delays partly due to **appointment friction**
  नियुक्ति में देरी

Concerns over the collegium system — Static GK

कॉलेजियम पर सवाल — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Supreme Court firsts सुप्रीम कोर्ट – प्रथम

- Inaugurated **28 Jan 1950**
  28 जनवरी 1950
- First CJI: **H.J. Kania**
  एच.जे. कानिया
- First woman judge: **M. Fathima Beevi** (1989)
  फ़ातिमा बीवी

15 Courts in numbers आँकड़े

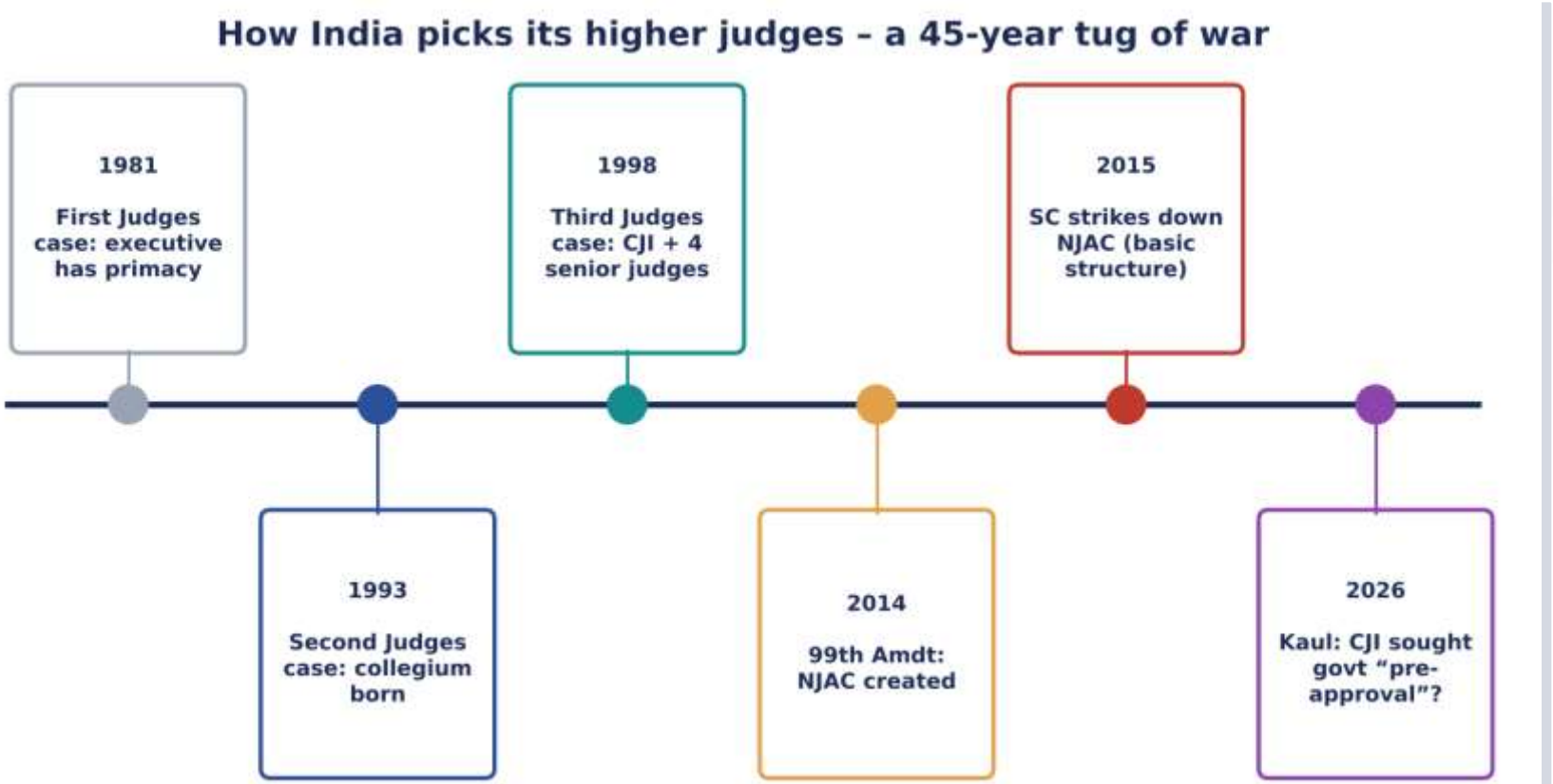
Item विषय	Fact तथ्य
SC strength SC क्षमता	34 (incl. CJI)
High Courts उच्च न्यायालय	25
Oldest HC सबसे पुराना	Calcutta (1862)
Newest HC सबसे नया	Andhra Pradesh (2019)

16 Article watch | अनुच्छेद

- **Art 32** – writs by SC ("heart and soul" – Ambedkar)
  अनु. 32
- **Art 226** – writs by HCs
  अनु. 226
- **Art 141** – SC law binds all courts
  अनु. 141

Concerns over the collegium system — Map & Diagram

कॉलेजियम पर सवाल — मानचित्र व आरेख

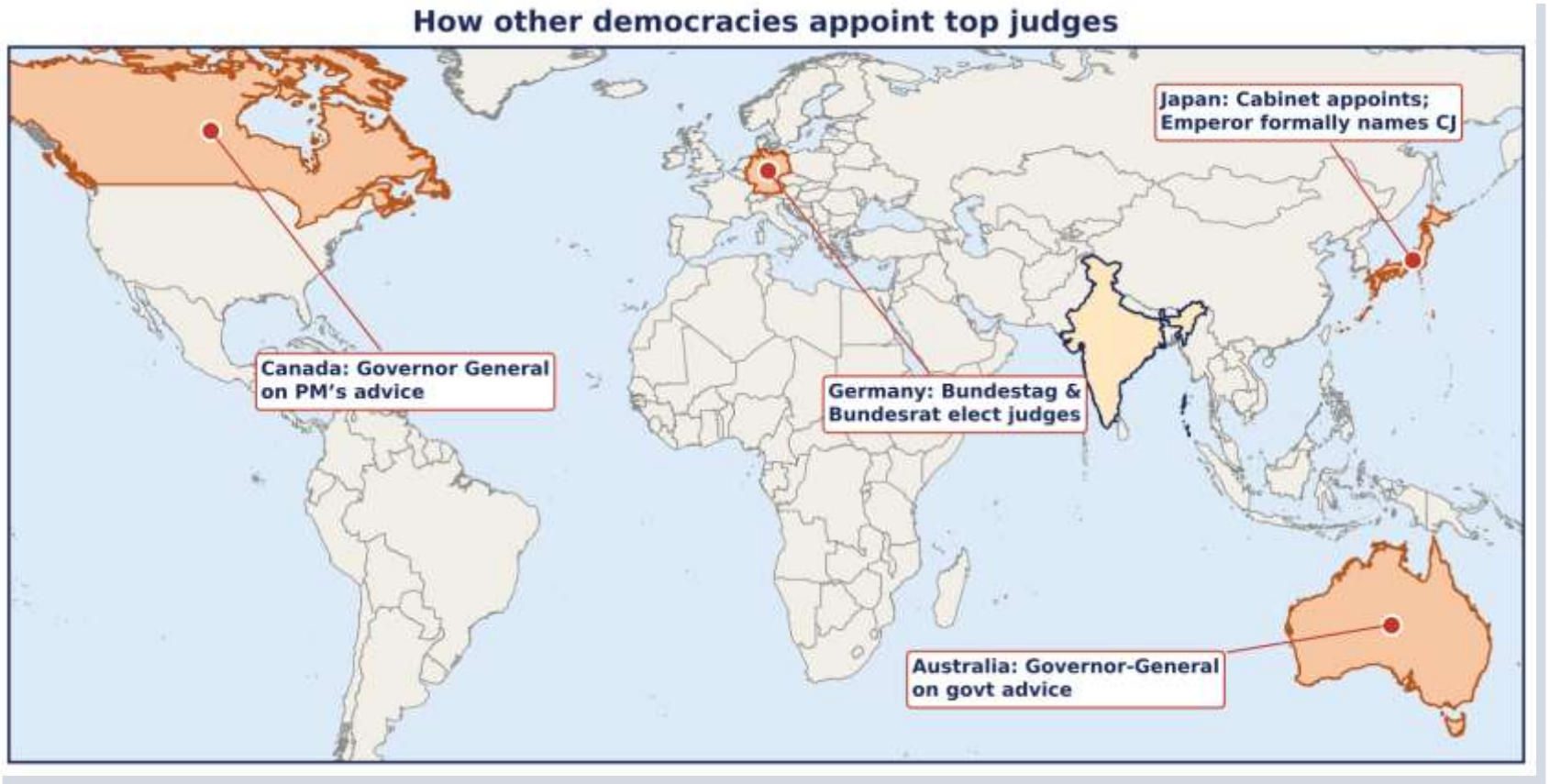


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **1981 → 2026**: six turning points
  छह पड़ाव
- Power moved from **government to judges**
  सरकार से न्यायपालिका
- Parliament's only attempt to change it: **2014**
  2014
- Core debate: **independence vs accountability**
  स्वतंत्रता बनाम जवाबदेही

Concerns over the collegium system — Map & Diagram

कॉलेजियम पर सवाल — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **Germany** – Parliament's two Houses elect judges
  जर्मनी
- **Japan** – Cabinet appoints judges
  जापान
- **Canada & Australia** – executive appoints on advice
  कनाडा, ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- India is rare in letting **judges pick judges**
  भारत अनोखा

Assessing the outcome of MLC elections

MLC चुनावों का आकलन

Assessing the outcome of MLC elections

The electorate for these polls represents only a section of voters, unlike in general and Assembly elections

Sanjay Kumar
Arindam Kabir

Discussions highlight too much emphasis being given to the recent Legislative Council (MLC) elections across States. Even a sweeping victory or defeat does not necessarily indicate a party's loss or gain in popular support. This is because the electorate in these polls represents only a section of voters, unlike in general and Assembly elections.

Across Uttar Pradesh, 11 constituencies went to polls while Bihar saw eight seats up for grabs. Maharashtra and Karnataka went to the polls in five and four constituencies, respectively.

MLC elections are held for the Vidhan Parishad, the Upper House of a State legislature, which exists in only six of the 28 States – Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. A council can have no more than one-third of the Assembly's strength and never fewer than 40 members. It is a permanent house that cannot be dissolved. Members serve six-year terms and one-third retire every two years, so elections are staggered rather than held all at once.

Members reach the Council by five routes. One-third are elected by MLAs, one-third by local bodies such as municipalities and district boards, one-twelfth by graduates and one-twelfth by teachers. The remaining one-sixth are nominated by the Governor from among people with distinguished work. Voting is by secret ballot under proportional representation by single transferable vote.

Graduate and teacher constituencies are territorial, and the Election Commission conducts the polls. A graduate voter must have held a degree for at least three years, and a teacher must have taught for at least three years in a secondary school or higher institution. Both must live or work in the constituency, and neither is enrolled automatically, since each has to apply to be placed on a separate roll. This is why these electorates are so small. The Council has limited powers, it cannot vote on money bills, and the Assembly can override its recommendations on ordinary legislation. That is another reason these results say little about who governs the State.

Although these elections do not reflect a party's overall electoral performance, their outcomes offer some insight into its organisational functioning and strength. Winning these seats requires identifying candidates, registering voters months in advance and mobilising a small electorate to turn out – tasks that depend on the party machinery, not a wave.

Congress opens account in Nagpur

With its win in one Nagpur seat, the Congress managed to gain some headlines and open its tally. But the party should take this as a lesson, having failed to open its tally even in Karnataka, where it is in power. The BJP-JD(S) alliance swept all four seats there. A ruling party is expected to have the State machinery, cadre and local connect to win at least a seat or two. Failing to do so suggests a gap between the government's position in Bengaluru and the party's organisational presence on the ground. Congress leaders may rightly say that the result is no verdict on the government. But a clean sweep in a State where the party is in power cannot be brushed aside.

BJP's victory and cause for concern

It is fair for the BJP to celebrate winning 13 out of the 28 seats, which does reflect the strong organisational strength of the party across States. What can be seen as a setback for the party is that the graduate voters' constituency has been BJP's stronghold. In the 2024 Lok Sabha polls, according to the Lokniti-CSDS National Election Studies 2024 post-poll survey, BJP alone enjoyed 38% support among graduates and above, while it was 45% for the NDA. A party that has long counted on the educated, urban voter will be concerned to see that cushion thinning.

The loss in five seats in Uttar Pradesh, particularly Varanasi, should be a warning bell for the BJP as the State goes to polls next year. The party's performance in Uttar Pradesh in the 2024 Lok Sabha election left it short of a majority on its own at the national level, forcing it to depend on allies. Varanasi is the Prime Minister's own constituency, making the symbolism hard to ignore, even though the stakes are modest. The BJP cannot afford a repeat in 2027, and any sign that educated, middle-class voters are drifting away will worry its strategists.

Jan Suraaj gains ground in Bihar

The party opening its tally in Bihar can be seen as a sign of its growing organisational strength, especially after its founder, Prashant Kishor, won the Bankipur by-election in August, defeating BJP's Neeraj Kumar by 19,324 votes in a seat the BJP had never lost since 1995. Jan Suraaj had failed to win a single seat in the 2025 Assembly election. Two wins in three months show a party that is converting its campaigning into votes. Whether that carries over to a general election, where it must reach a far larger and more varied electorate, remains an open question.

On that count, the Congress has work to do, the BJP has reason to be careful, and Jan Suraaj Party has reason to feel encouraged. The sensible reading of these results is a modest one; as a rule of thumb in studying elections, we should not overread the data. These elections do not show the will of the entire electorate, but they do indicate a party's organisational strength and mark an important move in boosting the morale of the party cadre.

(Sanjay Kumar is a Professor at CSDS and an election analyst; Arindam Kabir is currently a researcher with Sanjay Kumar at the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS). Views are personal.)

Class24

Assessing the Outcome of MLC Elections

विधान परिषद चुनावों के नतीजों को ज़्यादा महत्व न दें – इनका मतदाता वर्ग सीमित होता है; पर ये पार्टियों की संगठनात्मक ताक़त का संकेत ज़रूर देते हैं (संजय कुमार, अरिंदम कबीर – CSDS)

Opinion
विचार

1 Seats that went to polls | सीटें

11 Uttar Pradesh उत्तर प्रदेश	**8** Bihar बिहार
5 Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र	**4** Karnataka कर्नाटक

2 Results | नतीजे

- BJP won **13 of 28** seats
  13/28
- **BJP-JD(S)** swept all 4 in Karnataka
  कर्नाटक
- **Congress** opened account in **Nagpur**
  नागपुर

3 Authors' caution | लेखकों की चेतावनी

- Electorate is only a **section** of voters
  सीमित मतदाता
- Not a **verdict** on State governments
  सरकार पर फ़ैसला नहीं
- Shows **organisational** strength
  संगठन की ताक़त

Assessing the outcome of MLC elections — in depth (1/2)

MLC चुनावों का आकलन — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 BJP's warning bell
भाजपा की चिंता

- Lost **5 seats in UP**, incl. **Varanasi**
  वाराणसी
- Graduate seats were its **stronghold**
  गढ़
- UP votes in **2027**
  2027 चुनाव

5 Graduate voters
स्नातक मतदाता

38% BJP among graduates (2024) भाजपा	**45%** NDA among graduates NDA
Lokniti-CSDS Post-poll survey सर्वे	**2024** Lok Sabha polls लोकसभा

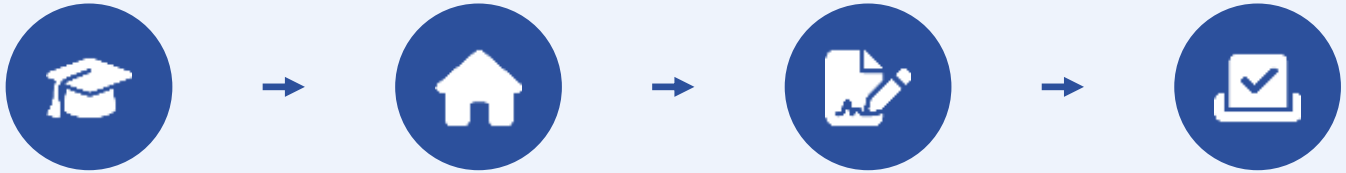
6 Jan Suraaj in Bihar
जन सुराज

- Opened its tally in the **Council polls**
  खाता खुला
- **Prashant Kishor** won **Bankipur** bypoll by **19,324**
  बांकीपुर
- Zero seats in **2025 Assembly** polls
  2025 में शून्य

Assessing the outcome of MLC elections — in depth (2/2)

MLC चुनावों का आकलन — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 Who can vote in a graduates' seat | मतदाता कौन



Degree डिग्री	Resident निवासी	Apply आवेदन	Vote मतदान
At least 3 years old 3 वर्ष	Lives/works there क्षेत्र में	Separate electoral roll अलग सूची	Secret ballot, STV गुप्त मतदान

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- Andhra Pradesh's Council was **abolished in 1985**, revived in **2007**
  आंध्र प्रदेश
- Tamil Nadu **abolished** its Council in **1986**
  तमिलनाडु

Assessing the outcome of MLC elections — background (1/2)

MLC चुनावों का आकलन — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Council vs Assembly
परिषद बनाम सभा

Feature विशेषता	Council परिषद
Term कार्यकाल	6 yrs; 1/3 retire every 2 yrs
Dissolution विघटन	Never – permanent House
Size आकार	≤ 1/3 of Assembly, ≥ 40
Money Bill धन विधेयक	Can delay only 14 days

10 Creating or abolishing
गठन/उन्मूलन

- **Art 169** governs it
  अनु. 169
- Assembly resolution by **special majority**
  विशेष बहुमत
- Then a **Parliament law** – not a constitutional amendment
  संसद का क़ानून

11 Becoming an MLC
MLC बनने हेतु

- Minimum age **30 years**
  30 वर्ष
- Presiding officer: **Chairman** (Art 182)
  सभापति
- Elections conducted by the **ECI**
  चुनाव आयोग

Assessing the outcome of MLC elections — background (2/2)

MLC चुनावों का आकलन — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Ordinary Bill & the Council | साधारण विधेयक

Assembly passes
सभा पारित
Sent to Council
परिषद को

→

Delay 1
पहली देरी
Up to 3 months
3 माह

→

Re-passed
पुनः पारित
Back to Council
फिर परिषद

→

Delay 2
दूसरी देरी
1 month → deemed passed
1 माह

13 Pending demands | लंबित माँगें

- **Rajasthan & Assam** – Bills pending since **2013**
  राजस्थान, असम
- **Odisha** – resolution in **2018**
  ओडिशा
- **West Bengal** – resolution in **2021**
  पश्चिम बंगाल

Assessing the outcome of MLC elections — Static GK

MLC चुनावों का आकलन — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Elections by STV
एकल संक्रमणीय मत

Election चुनाव	Article अनुच्छेद
President राष्ट्रपति	Art 55
Vice-President उपराष्ट्रपति	Art 66
Rajya Sabha (by MLAs) राज्यसभा	Art 80
MLC (by MLAs etc.) MLC	Art 171

15 Election Commission
चुनाव आयोग

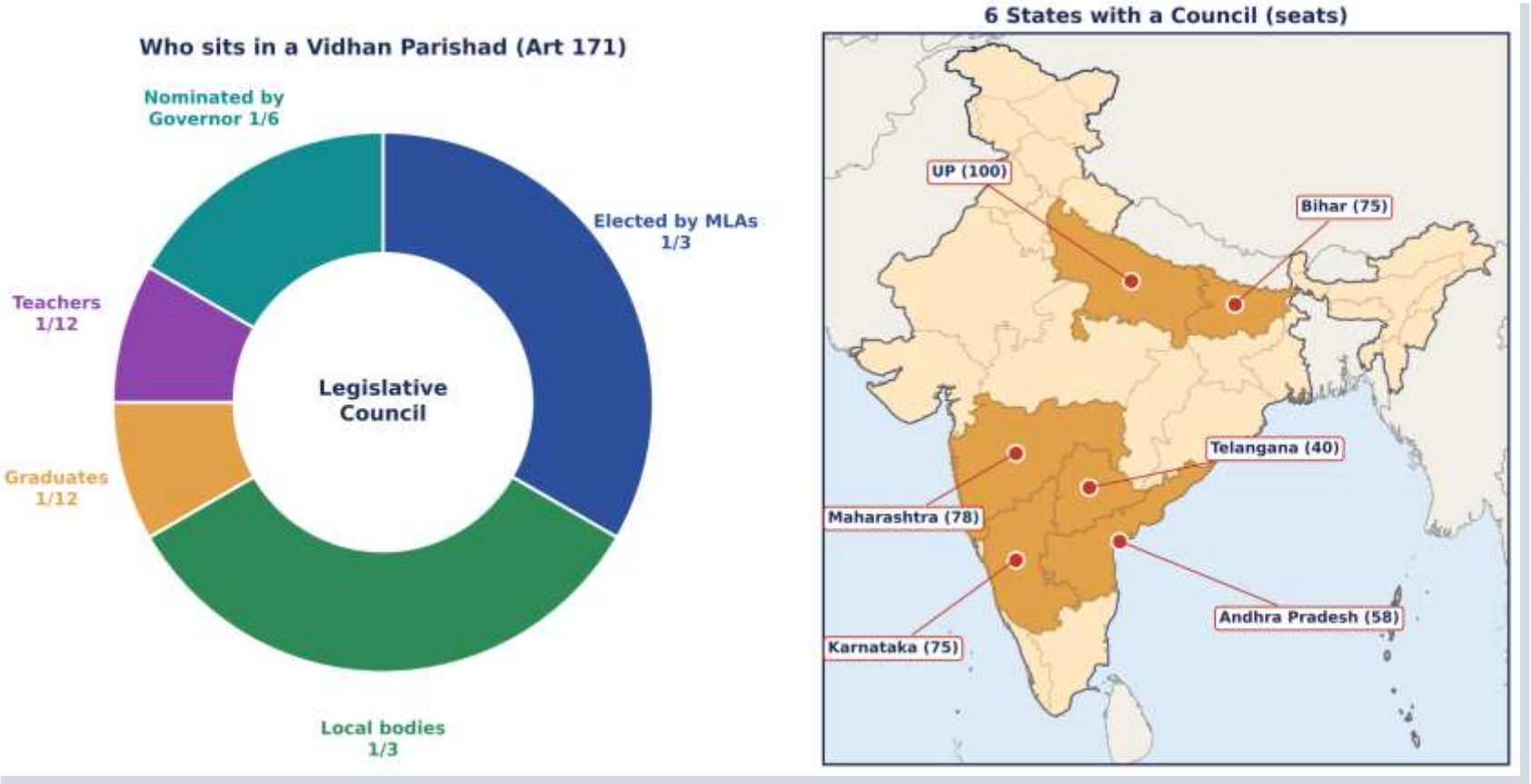
- Formed **25 Jan 1950** – now **National Voters' Day**
  राष्ट्रीय मतदाता दिवस
- First CEC: **Sukumar Sen**
  सुकुमार सेन
- Multi-member since **1993**
  1993 से बहु-सदस्यीय

16 Rajya Sabha facts
राज्यसभा

- Max **250**: 238 elected + **12 nominated**
  250
- Nominees for art, literature, science, social service (**Art 80(3)**)
  मनोनीत
- Chairman: **Vice-President** of India
  सभापति

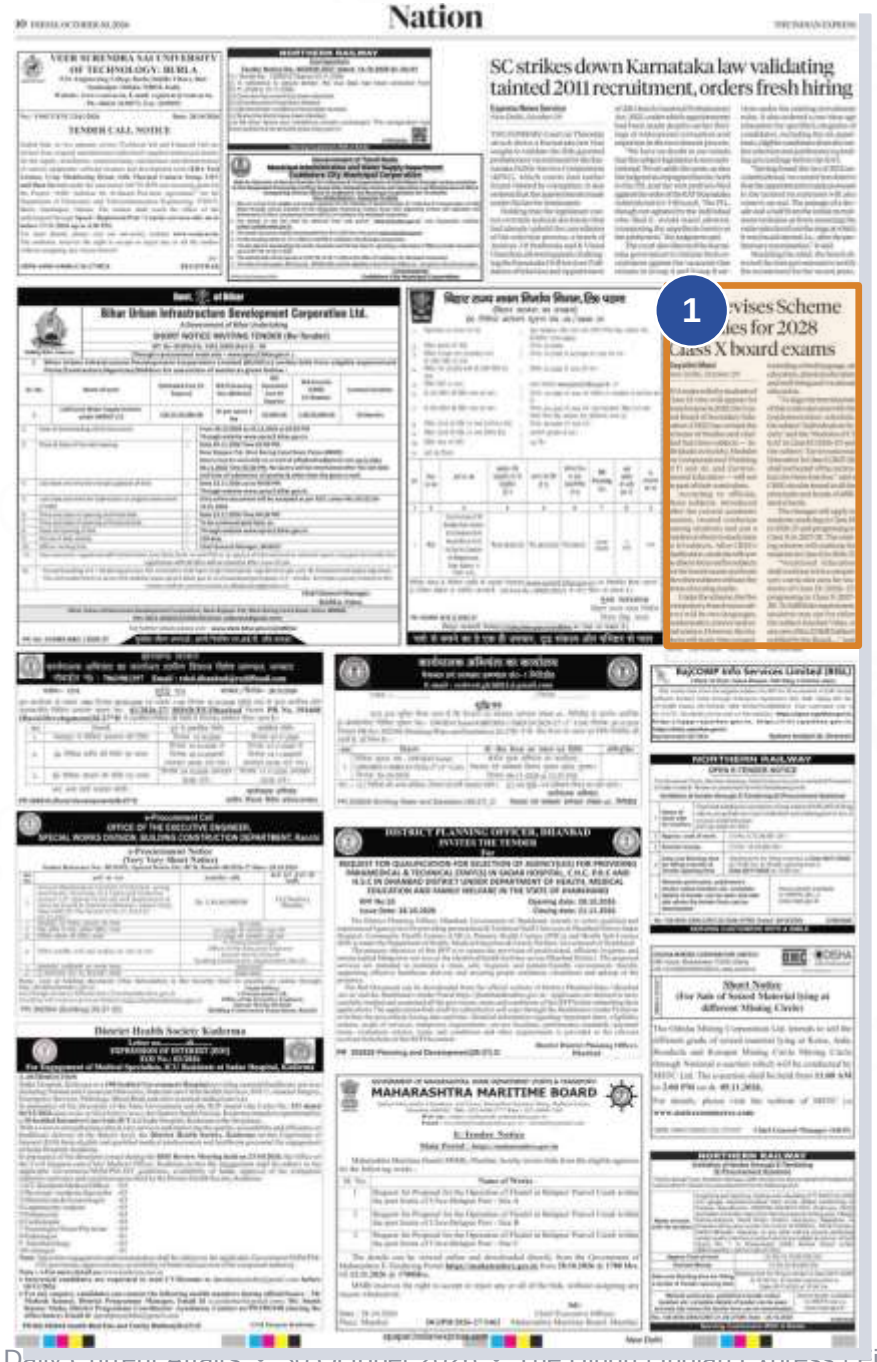
Assessing the outcome of MLC elections — Map & Diagram

MLC चुनावों का आकलन — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **1/3** by MLAs, **1/3** by local bodies
  एक-तिहाई
- **1/12** graduates, **1/12** teachers
  स्नातक व शिक्षक
- **1/6** nominated by the Governor
  राज्यपाल
- Only **6 of 28** States have a Council; UP's is largest
  6 राज्य



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पृष्ठ 10 · राष्ट्र

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

1 **CBSE revises Class X scheme | CBSE बदलाव**

CBSE revises scheme for 2028 Class X exams

CBSE में बदलाव

CBSE revises Scheme of Studies for 2028 Class X board exams

Gayathri Mani
New Delhi, October 29

IN A major relief to students of Class IX who will appear for board exams in 2028, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has revised the Scheme of Studies and clarified that three subjects — Individuals in Society, Modules on Computational Thinking (CT) and AI, and Environmental Education — will not be part of their curriculum.

According to officials, these subjects, introduced after the current academic session, created confusion among students and put a burden on them to study nine to 10 subjects. After CBSE's clarification, students will now be able to focus on five subjects for the board exams and learn the other subjects without the stress of scoring marks.

Under the scheme, the five compulsory board exam subjects will be two languages, mathematics, science and social science. However, the students will study nine compulsory subjects in Class IX, including a third language, art education, physical education and well-being and vocational education.

"To align the introduction of this curricular area with the implementation schedule, the subject 'Individuals in Society' and the 'Modules of CT & AI' in Class IX (2026-27) and the subject 'Environmental Education' in Class X (2027-28) shall not be part of the curriculum for these batches," said a CBSE circular issued to all the principals and heads of affiliated schools.

The changes will apply to students studying in Class IX in 2026-27 and progressing to Class X in 2027-28. The existing scheme will continue for students in Class X in 2026-27.

"Vocational Education shall continue to be a compulsory curricular area for students of Class IX (2026–27) progressing to Class X (2027–28). To fulfil this requirement, students may opt for either the subject Kaushal Vikas, or any one of the 22 Skill Subjects notified by the Board...," read

Class24

CBSE Revises Scheme of Studies for 2028 Class X Board Exams

2028 में बोर्ड परीक्षा देने वाले कक्षा 9 के छात्रों को राहत – CBSE ने "व्यक्ति और समाज", "कम्प्यूटेशनल थिंकिंग व AI" और "पर्यावरण शिक्षा" को इस बैच के पाठ्यक्रम से हटाया

Relief for students
छात्रों को राहत

1 What changed | क्या बदला

- **Individuals in Society** dropped (Class IX)
  व्यक्ति और समाज
- **CT & AI modules** dropped (Class IX)
  CT व AI
- **Environmental Education** dropped (Class X)
  पर्यावरण शिक्षा

2 Why | क्यों

- Subjects came **mid-session** → confusion
  भ्रम
- Too many subjects for one batch
  अधिक विषय
- Align with **implementation schedule**
  समय-सारिणी

3 Who is affected किन पर लागू

- Class IX in **2026-27** → Class X in **2027-28**
  यह बैच
- Current Class X (**2026-27**): no change
  कोई बदलाव नहीं
- All **CBSE-affiliated** schools
  CBSE स्कूल

CBSE revises scheme for 2028 Class X exams — in depth (1/2)

CBSE में बदलाव — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Why it matters | महत्व

- Lighter **exam load** in Class X
  कम बोझ
- More time for **core subjects**
  मुख्य विषय
- Schools get time to **prepare teachers**
  तैयारी का समय

5 CBSE at a glance
CBSE एक नज़र

- **30,000+** affiliated schools
  30,000+ स्कूल
- Schools in **25+ countries**
  25+ देश
- Also conducts **CTET** for teachers
  CTET

6 Concerns | चिंताएँ

- Frequent **policy changes** confuse schools
  बार-बार बदलाव
- AI skills **delayed** for this batch
  AI में देरी
- Teacher **training** gaps
  शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण

CBSE revises scheme for 2028 Class X exams — in depth (2/2)

CBSE में बदलाव — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 NEP 2020 school structure | NEP ढाँचा

Foundational आधारभूत	Preparatory प्रारंभिक	Middle मध्य	Secondary माध्यमिक
Age 3–8 (5 yrs) 3–8	Class 3–5 3–5	Class 6–8 6–8	Class 9–12 9–12

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- From **2026**, CBSE Class X has **two board exams** a year (second optional)
  साल में दो बार
- CBSE was set up in **1929**; HQ **New Delhi**
  1929

CBSE revises scheme for 2028 Class X exams — background (1/2)

CBSE में बदलाव — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 School education bodies संस्थाएँ

Body संस्था	Role भूमिका
CBSE CBSE	Central board exams
NCERT (1961) NCERT	Curriculum, textbooks
NIOS NIOS	Open schooling
PARAKH परख	National assessment centre

10 NEP 2020 on exams परीक्षा सुधार

- Make boards **"easier"** – test core skills
  कम दबाव
- **Two attempts** a year
  दो अवसर
- **No hard split** – arts, science, commerce
  धारा विभाजन नहीं

11 NCF-SE 2023 राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या

- **Three languages**, at least two Indian
  त्रिभाषा
- **Vocational** & **art** integrated
  कौशल व कला
- Less **rote**, more **concepts**
  रटना कम

CBSE revises scheme for 2028 Class X exams — background (2/2)

CBSE में बदलाव — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Why reduce load | बोझ कम क्यों

Too many subjects
अधिक विषय

9–10
9–10

→

Exam stress
तनाव

Coaching culture
कोचिंग

→

Less learning
कम सीख

Rote memory
रटना

→

Fewer scored
कम अंक विषय

Deeper study
गहन अध्ययन

13 AI in schools | स्कूलों में AI

- CBSE offers **AI as a skill subject** since 2019
  AI विषय
- Plan for **AI from Class 3** (from 2026-27)
  कक्षा 3 से
- Teachers trained via **NISHTHA**, DIKSHA
  निष्ठा

CBSE revises scheme for 2028 Class X exams — Static GK

CBSE में बदलाव — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Education days शिक्षा दिवस

- **11 Nov** – National Education Day (Maulana Azad)
  राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा दिवस
- **5 Sept** – Teachers' Day (S. Radhakrishnan)
  शिक्षक दिवस
- **8 Sept** – International Literacy Day
  साक्षरता दिवस

15 Education policies शिक्षा नीतियाँ

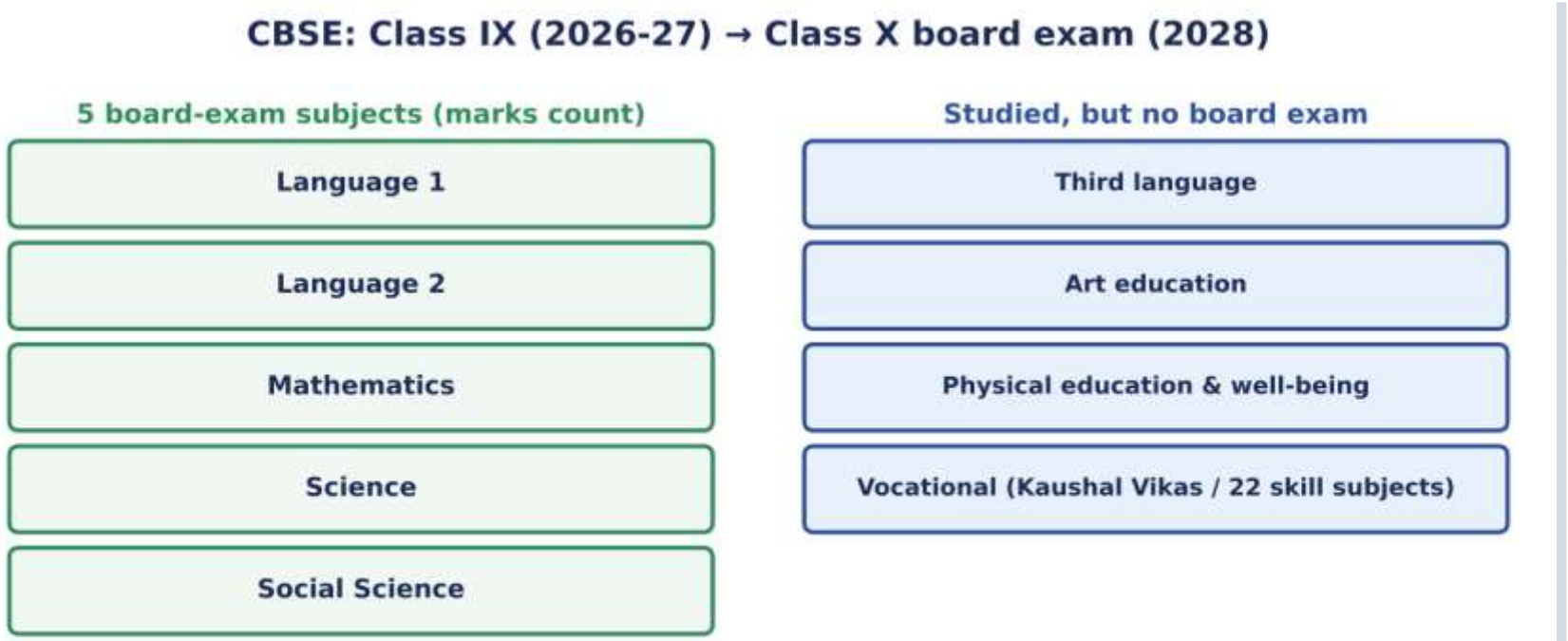
Milestone पड़ाव	Year वर्ष
Kothari Commission कोठारी आयोग	1964–66
First NPE पहली नीति	1968
Second NPE दूसरी नीति	1986 (revised 1992)
NEP नई नीति	2020

16 Right to Education शिक्षा का अधिकार

- **Art 21A** added by **86th Amendment (2002)**
  अनु. 21A
- Free education for ages **6–14**
  6–14 वर्ष
- **RTE Act 2009**, in force **1 April 2010**
  RTE

CBSE revises scheme for 2028 Class X exams — Map & Diagram

CBSE में बदलाव — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Left: **5 subjects** with board marks
  5 अंक-विषय
- Right: taught in school, **no board exam**
  बिना बोर्ड परीक्षा
- Vocational: **Kaushal Vikas** or **22 skill subjects**
  कौशल
- Third language is **not** a board subject
  तीसरी भाषा

CBSE revises scheme for 2028 Class X exams — Map & Diagram

CBSE में बदलाव — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **Nalanda** – founded by **Kumaragupta I** (Gupta), 5th c.
  नालंदा
- **Vikramshila** – founded by **Dharmapala** (Pala)
  विक्रमशिला
- **Taxila** – UNESCO site, now in Pakistan
  तक्षशिला
- Nalanda ruins – **UNESCO** World Heritage (2016)
  यूनेस्को



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Page 4 · Companies

पृष्ठ 4 · कंपनियाँ

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

1 **Bahram Vakil to head Trent | ट्रेंट अध्यक्ष**

Bahram Vakil to replace Noel Tata at Trent

ट्रेंट के नए अध्यक्ष

Bahram Vakil to replace Noel as Trent chairman

VIVEAT SUSAN PINTO
Mumbai, October 29

NOEL TATA, CHAIRMAN of Tata Trusts and a nominee director on the Tata Sons board, will step down as chairman and director of Trent on November 11, bringing to an end nearly three decades at the helm of the Tata Group's retail company. The Trent board on Thursday appointed Bahram Vakil, co-founder of law firm AZB & Partners, as his successor with effect from November 12.

Tata, who has been associated with Trent since 1997 and led its growth across retail formats, will assume the role of chairman emeritus from November 12. He had indicated in June itself during Trent's 74th annual general meeting that he would step down as chairman this year, in line with Tata Group governance norms that require non-executive directors to retire at 70. Tata turns 70 on November 12.

The transition at Trent comes as Tata prepares to step down from several other positions across the Tata Group on attaining the age of 70. He will step down as non-executive chairman of Voltas, Tata Investment Corporation and Tata International. He will also relinquish his positions as non-executive vice-chairman of Tata Steel and Titan Company.



Noel Tata



Bahram Vakil

Trent profit rises 23%, revenue up 22% in Q2

TATA-GROUP RETAILER TRENT saw second-quarter profit come below street estimates, despite reporting strong double-digit profit growth. The company reported healthy improvement in revenues and overall margin growth in the period, ahead of street estimates.

Trent's consolidated net profit (attributable to owners) surged 23.1% year-on-year (y-o-y) to ₹464 crore in the Q2, in comparison to ₹377 crore in the same period a year earlier.

The profit number was below *Bloomberg* consensus estimates of ₹535 crore for the period.

—FE BUREAU

Under Tata's leadership, Trent expanded its retail portfolio, which includes Westside, Zudio and Star.

In recent years, the company has accelerated its store expansion, particularly through Zudio, its value-fashion chain, in tier-II and tier-III markets. The Trent board on Thursday also approved the appointment of Rajiv Dube as an additional non-executive, non-independent director with effect from October 30, subject to shareholder approval.

Bahram Vakil to Replace Noel Tata as Trent Chairman

टाटा ट्रस्ट्स के अध्यक्ष नोएल टाटा 70 वर्ष के होने पर 11 नवंबर को ट्रेंट के अध्यक्ष पद से हटेंगे – AZB एंड पार्टनर्स के सह-संस्थापक बहराम वकील 12 नवंबर से नए अध्यक्ष

Tata Group
टाटा समूह

1 The change | बदलाव

- **Noel Tata** steps down **11 Nov**; becomes **chairman emeritus**
  मानद अध्यक्ष
- **Bahram Vakil** (law firm AZB & Partners) takes over **12 Nov**
  बहराम वकील
- **Rajiv Dube** joins as additional director
  राजीव दुबे

2 Q2 results | दूसरी तिमाही

+22% Revenue growth राजस्व	**₹535 cr** Bloomberg profit estimate अनुमान
~13% Profit below estimate अनुमान से कम	**Jul–Sep** Q2 period तिमाही

3 Why now | अब क्यों

- Tata norm: non-executive directors **retire at 70**
  70 वर्ष
- Noel turns **70 on 12 Nov**
  12 नवंबर
- Announced at Trent's **74th AGM** (June)
  AGM

Bahram Vakil to replace Noel Tata at Trent — in depth (1/2)

ट्रेंट के नए अध्यक्ष — विस्तार से (1/2)

4 Other posts Noel leaves
अन्य पद

- Chairman of **Voltas, Tata Investment, Tata International**
  अध्यक्ष पद
- Vice-chairman of **Tata Steel & Titan**
  उपाध्यक्ष
- Stays chairman of **Tata Trusts**
  टाटा ट्रस्ट्स

5 Trent's growth story
ट्रेंट की वृद्धि

- **Westside** – the original flagship chain
  वेस्टसाइड
- **Zudio** – value fashion in **Tier II/III** towns
  ज़ूडियो
- Fast **store expansion**
  स्टोर विस्तार

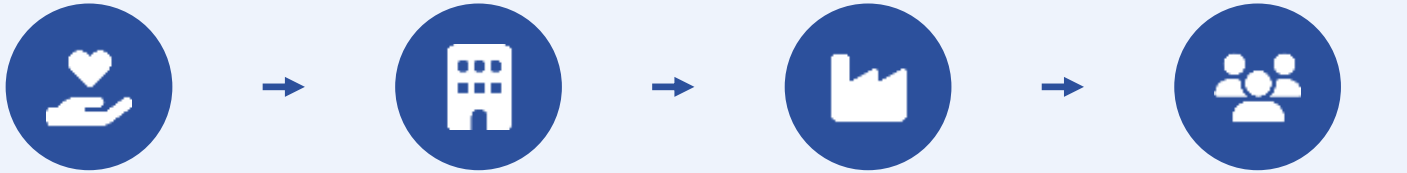
6 Tata Sons backdrop
टाटा संस की पृष्ठभूमि

- Debate on **Tata Sons listing**
  लिस्टिंग बहस
- **SP Group** seeks fair value for its stake
  SP समूह
- Political spat: **FM vs Rahul**
  राजनीतिक विवाद

Bahram Vakil to replace Noel Tata at Trent — in depth (2/2)

ट्रेंट के नए अध्यक्ष — विस्तार से (2/2)

7 How the Tata Group is held | टाटा समूह संरचना



Tata Trusts टाटा ट्रस्ट्स	Tata Sons टाटा संस	Listed firms सूचीबद्ध	Shareholders शेयरधारक
~66% of Tata Sons 66%	Holding company होल्डिंग	TCS, Tata Steel, Trent कंपनियाँ	Public, funds जनता

8 Did you know? क्या आप जानते हैं?

- Trent was set up in **1952** as Lakme Ltd; renamed after Lakme was sold in **1998**
  लैक्मे
- **Star** is Trent's grocery chain
  स्टार

Bahram Vakil to replace Noel Tata at Trent — background (1/2)

ट्रेंट के नए अध्यक्ष — पृष्ठभूमि (1/2)

9 Board roles (Companies Act 2013) बोर्ड भूमिकाएँ

Role भूमिका	Meaning अर्थ
Executive director कार्यकारी	Runs daily business
Non-executive गैर-कार्यकारी	Oversight, not daily work
Independent स्वतंत्र	No material ties (Sec 149)
Chairman emeritus मानद	Honorary title

10 Governance rules शासन नियम

- Listed firms: **1/3 independent** directors
  एक-तिहाई
- At least **one woman** director
  महिला निदेशक
- SEBI **LODR**: separate chair & MD for top firms (advised)
  LODR

11 Retail sector खुदरा क्षेत्र

- Big players: **Reliance Retail, DMart, Trent**
  प्रमुख कंपनियाँ
- **100% FDI** in single-brand retail (automatic)
  100% FDI
- Multi-brand retail FDI capped at **51%**
  51%

Bahram Vakil to replace Noel Tata at Trent — background (2/2)

ट्रेंट के नए अध्यक्ष — पृष्ठभूमि (2/2)

12 Tata leadership timeline | टाटा नेतृत्व

J.R.D. Tata जे.आर.डी.	Ratan Tata रतन टाटा	N. Chandrasekaran चंद्रशेखरन	Noel Tata नोएल टाटा
1938–1991 1938–91	1991–2012 1991–2012	Tata Sons, 2017– 2017 से	Tata Trusts, 2024– 2024 से

13 Value retail boom
सस्ता फ़ैशन

- Rising incomes in **small towns**
  छोटे शहर
- **Fast fashion** at low prices
  फ़ास्ट फ़ैशन
- Rivals: **Reliance Yousta, V-Mart**
  प्रतिस्पर्धी

Bahram Vakil to replace Noel Tata at Trent — Static GK

ट्रेंट के नए अध्यक्ष — स्थैतिक सामान्य ज्ञान

14 Market regulator बाज़ार नियामक

- **SEBI** set up **1988**; statutory in **1992**
  SEBI
- HQ **Mumbai**
  मुंबई
- Regulates stock markets, mutual funds
  नियमन

15 Stock exchanges शेयर बाज़ार

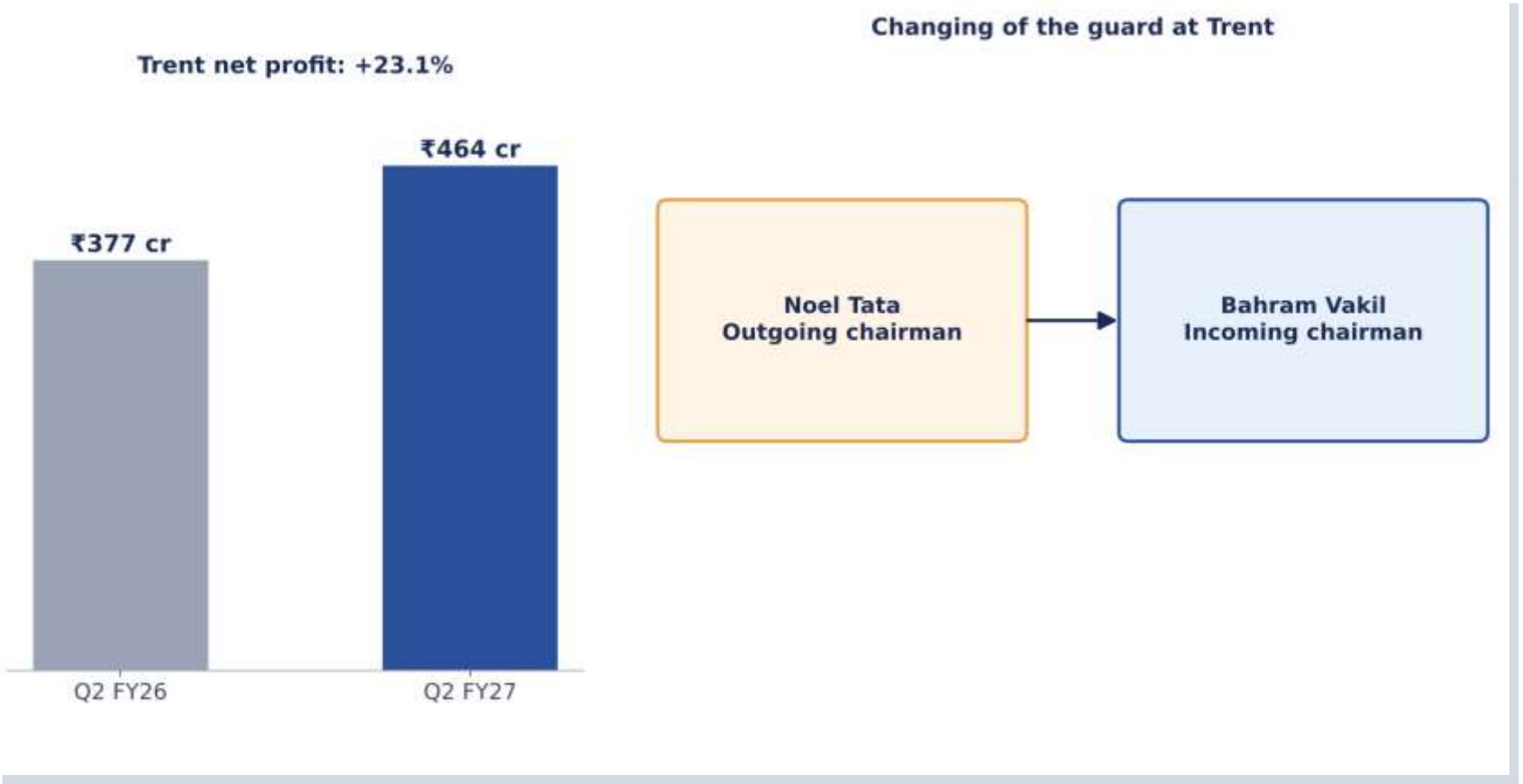
Item विषय	Fact तथ्य
BSE BSE	1875 – Asia's oldest
NSE NSE	1992
Sensex सेंसेक्स	30 stocks
Nifty निफ़्टी	50 stocks

16 Tata honours टाटा सम्मान

- **J.R.D. Tata** – Bharat Ratna, **1992**
  भारत रत्न
- JRD – India's **first licensed pilot** (1929)
  पहले पायलट
- **Ratan Tata** – Padma Vibhushan, **2008**
  पद्म विभूषण

Bahram Vakil to replace Noel Tata at Trent — Map & Diagram

ट्रेंट के नए अध्यक्ष — मानचित्र व आरेख

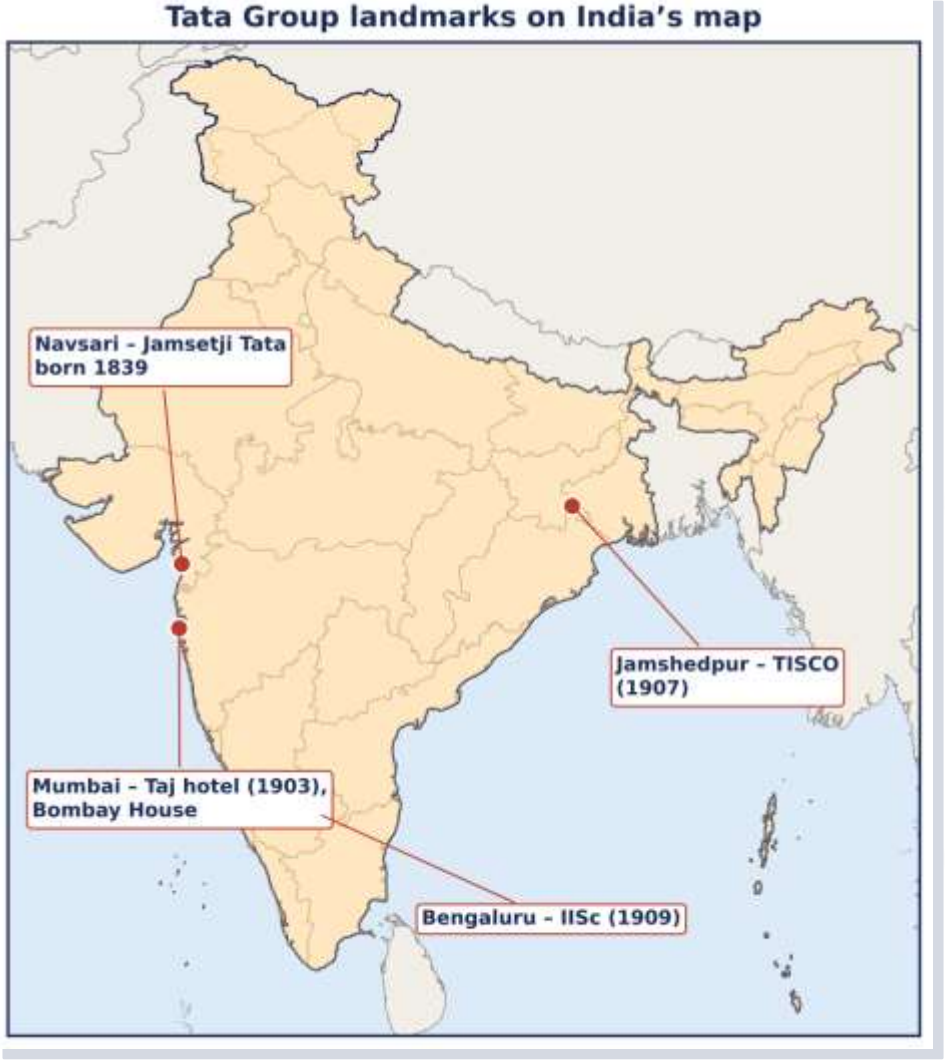


Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- Q2 net profit **₹377 cr → ₹464 cr**
  शुद्ध लाभ
- Trent entered the **Nifty 50** in Sept 2024
  निफ़्टी 50
- **Tata Sons** is Trent's promoter
  प्रवर्तक

Bahram Vakil to replace Noel Tata at Trent — Map & Diagram

ट्रेंट के नए अध्यक्ष — मानचित्र व आरेख



Read the visual
चित्र को समझें

- **Navsari** (Gujarat) – birthplace of Jamsetji Tata
  नवसारी
- **Jamshedpur** – India's first big steel plant site
  जमशेदपुर
- **IISc Bengaluru** – Jamsetji's vision, set up 1909
  IISc
- **Bombay House**, Mumbai – Tata Sons HQ
  बॉम्बे हाउस

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

RRB Group D 2025 (CBT)
3 Aug 2026 (Shift 1, Q88) • Topic: Digital arrest & cyber fraud

In 2026, the Central Bureau of Investigation busted a transnational network involved in trafficking Indian nationals into "Cyber Slavery" operations mainly based in which region?

(a) West Asia
(b) Eastern Europe
(c) Southeast Asia
(d) Central Asia

RRB Group D 2025 (CBT)
9 Aug 2026 (Shift 1) • Topic: Youth anxiety & protests

According to the PLFS Annual Report 2025 (released in March 2026), what was the unemployment rate among youth aged 15–29 years in India under the usual status (ps+ss) approach?

(a) 12.4%
(b) 9.9%
(c) 14.8%
(d) 7.9%

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

CDS (II) 2026 – General Knowledge
13 Sep 2026 (Q49) • Topic: Youth anxiety & protests

If Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 50% and Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is 45%, what is the Unemployment Rate?

(a) 5%
(b) 10%
(c) 15%
(d) Cannot be determined

CDS (II) 2026 – General Knowledge
13 Sep 2026 (Q25) • Topic: Cow protection & livestock

Which of the following statements relating to objectives of National Livestock Mission are correct?
1. Promoting risk management measures including livestock insurance for farmers 2. Increase in production of meat, egg, goat milk, wool and fodder 3. Employment generation through entrepreneurship development in small ruminant, poultry and piggery sector and fodder sector

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

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

CDS (I) 2026 – General Knowledge
12 Apr 2026 (Q92) • Topic: Collegium & judges

Consider the following qualifications for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court: 1. Has been a Judge of a High Court (or of two or more such Courts in succession) for at least five years 2. Has been an advocate of a High Court (or of two or more such Courts in succession) for at least ten years 3. Is, in the opinion of the Chief Justice of India, a distinguished jurist. Which of the above are correct?

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

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

RRB Group D 2025 (CBT)
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(a) West Asia
(b) Eastern Europe
(c) Southeast Asia
(d) Central Asia

Answer: (c) — Scam compounds in Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos.
दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया।

RRB Group D 2025 (CBT)
9 Aug 2026 (Shift 1) • Topic: Youth anxiety & protests

According to the PLFS Annual Report 2025 (released in March 2026), what was the unemployment rate among youth aged 15–29 years in India under the usual status (ps+ss) approach?

(a) 12.4%
(b) 9.9%
(c) 14.8%
(d) 7.9%

Answer: (b) — PLFS by NSO (MoSPI).
9.9%।

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

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13 Sep 2026 (Q49) • Topic: Youth anxiety & protests

If Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 50% and Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is 45%, what is the Unemployment Rate?

(a) 5%
(b) 10%
(c) 15%
(d) Cannot be determined

Answer: (b) — UR = (LFPR − WPR) ÷ LFPR × 100 = 5/50 × 100. 10%।

CDS (II) 2026 – General Knowledge
13 Sep 2026 (Q25) • Topic: Cow protection & livestock

Which of the following statements relating to objectives of National Livestock Mission are correct? 1. Promoting risk management measures including livestock insurance for farmers 2. Increase in production of meat, egg, goat milk, wool and fodder 3. Employment generation through entrepreneurship development in small ruminant, poultry and piggery sector and fodder sector

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

Answer: (d) — All three are NLM objectives. 1, 2 और 3।

Answers & Explanation | उत्तर व व्याख्या

CDS (I) 2026 – General Knowledge
12 Apr 2026 (Q92) • Topic: Collegium & judges

Consider the following qualifications for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court: 1. Has been a Judge of a High Court (or of two or more such Courts in succession) for at least five years 2. Has been an advocate of a High Court (or of two or more such Courts in succession) for at least ten years 3. Is, in the opinion of the Chief Justice of India, a distinguished jurist. Which of the above are correct?

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

Answer: (a) — Art 124(3): "distinguished jurist" is in the opinion of the President, not the CJI.
केवल 1 और 2।

Test Yourself — Q1–4 | स्वयं को परखें

Q1 The national helpline number to report cyber financial fraud is:
साइबर वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी की राष्ट्रीय हेल्पलाइन:

(a) 112
(b) 1930
(c) 1098
(d) 14567

Q2 Which Article of the Constitution provides for the creation or abolition of Legislative Councils in States?
विधान परिषद के गठन/उन्मूलन का प्रावधान किस अनुच्छेद में?

(a) Article 168
(b) Article 169
(c) Article 171
(d) Article 172

Q3 Which Article of the Constitution directs the State to prohibit slaughter of cows and calves?
गाय व बछड़ों के वध पर रोक का निर्देश किस अनुच्छेद में?

(a) Article 47
(b) Article 48
(c) Article 48A
(d) Article 51A

Q4 Kufri Jamunia, a nutrient-rich purple potato, was developed by:
कुफ़री जामुनिया आलू किसने विकसित किया?

(a) IARI, New Delhi
(b) ICAR-CPRI, Shimla
(c) CSIR-IHBT, Palampur
(d) NBPGR

Test Yourself — Q5–8 | स्वयं को परखें

Q5 Breeding crops to raise their micronutrient content is called:
फ़सलों में सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्व बढ़ाने हेतु प्रजनन:

(a) Food fortification
(b) Biofortification
(c) Hydroponics
(d) Bio-remediation

Q6 The collegium system of appointing judges originated from:
कॉलेजियम प्रणाली किस मामले से शुरू हुई?

(a) First Judges case (1981)
(b) Second Judges case (1993)
(c) Kesavananda Bharati (1973)
(d) Minerva Mills (1980)

Q7 The NJAC was created by which Constitutional Amendment?
NJAC किस संशोधन से बना?

(a) 97th
(b) 99th
(c) 101st
(d) 103rd

Q8 Under NEP 2020, the "5+3+3+4" structure replaces:
NEP 2020 का 5+3+3+4 ढाँचा किसे बदलता है?

(a) 10+2
(b) 8+4
(c) 6+6
(d) 11+1

Test Yourself — Q9–10 | स्वयं को परखें

Q9 **Trent Ltd, which runs Westside and Zudio, belongs to which group?**
ट्रेंट (वेस्टसाइड, ज़ूडियो) किस समूह की है?

(a) Reliance
(b) Aditya Birla
(c) Tata
(d) Future

Q10 **Under the Companies Act 2013, listed companies must have at least what share of independent directors?**
सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों में स्वतंत्र निदेशकों का न्यूनतम अनुपात:

(a) One-fourth
(b) One-third
(c) One-half
(d) Two-thirds

Answer Key — Q1–5 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

1-b **1930** — Run under I4C, MHA.
1930।

2-b **Article 169** — Assembly special-majority resolution + Parliament law.
अनुच्छेद 169।

3-b **Article 48** — A Directive Principle.
अनुच्छेद 48।

4-b **ICAR-CPRI, Shimla** — Central Potato Research Institute.
ICAR-CPRI शिमला।

5-b **Biofortification** — E.g. zinc wheat, purple potato.
जैव-प्रबलीकरण।

Answer Key — Q6–10 | उत्तर व व्याख्या

6-b **Second Judges case (1993)** — Refined in Third Judges case (1998).
द्वितीय न्यायाधीश मामला।

7-b **99th** — Struck down in 2015.
99वाँ संशोधन।

8-a **10+2** — Foundational stage starts at age 3.
10+2।

9-c **Tata** — Noel Tata stepping down as chairman.
टाटा।

10-b **One-third** — Section 149(4).
एक-तिहाई।

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

MYTH | भ्रम

"Police or CBI can put you under "digital arrest" through a video call."

पुलिस या CBI वीडियो कॉल पर "डिजिटल अरेस्ट" कर सकती है।

FACT | तथ्य

There is no such thing as a "digital arrest" in Indian law. An arrest needs physical custody, a reason, and the right to inform a family member and see a lawyer; the person must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours (Article 22). Real agencies never demand money on a call to "verify" your funds or keep you on camera for hours. If it happens: hang up, don't pay, call 1930 or report at cybercrime.gov.in.

भारतीय क़ानून में "डिजिटल अरेस्ट" जैसी कोई चीज़ नहीं है। गिरफ़्तारी के लिए भौतिक हिरासत, कारण बताना, परिवार को सूचना और वकील से मिलने का अधिकार ज़रूरी है; 24 घंटे के भीतर मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश करना होता है (अनुच्छेद 22)। असली एजेंसियाँ कभी कॉल पर "सत्यापन" के नाम पर पैसा नहीं माँगतीं, न घंटों कैमरे पर रखती हैं। ऐसा हो तो: कॉल काटें, पैसा न भेजें, 1930 पर कॉल करें या cybercrime.gov.in पर शिकायत करें।

💡 **No real officer arrests you on a video call. | कोई असली अधिकारी वीडियो कॉल पर गिरफ़्तार नहीं करता।**


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Acumen | Partners -
11 Unique Nonprof...
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VOLUNTEERS
395
CONTRIBUTORS
15
NEEDS A
DONOR
718
SPONSORED
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STATES

Thank you ?

