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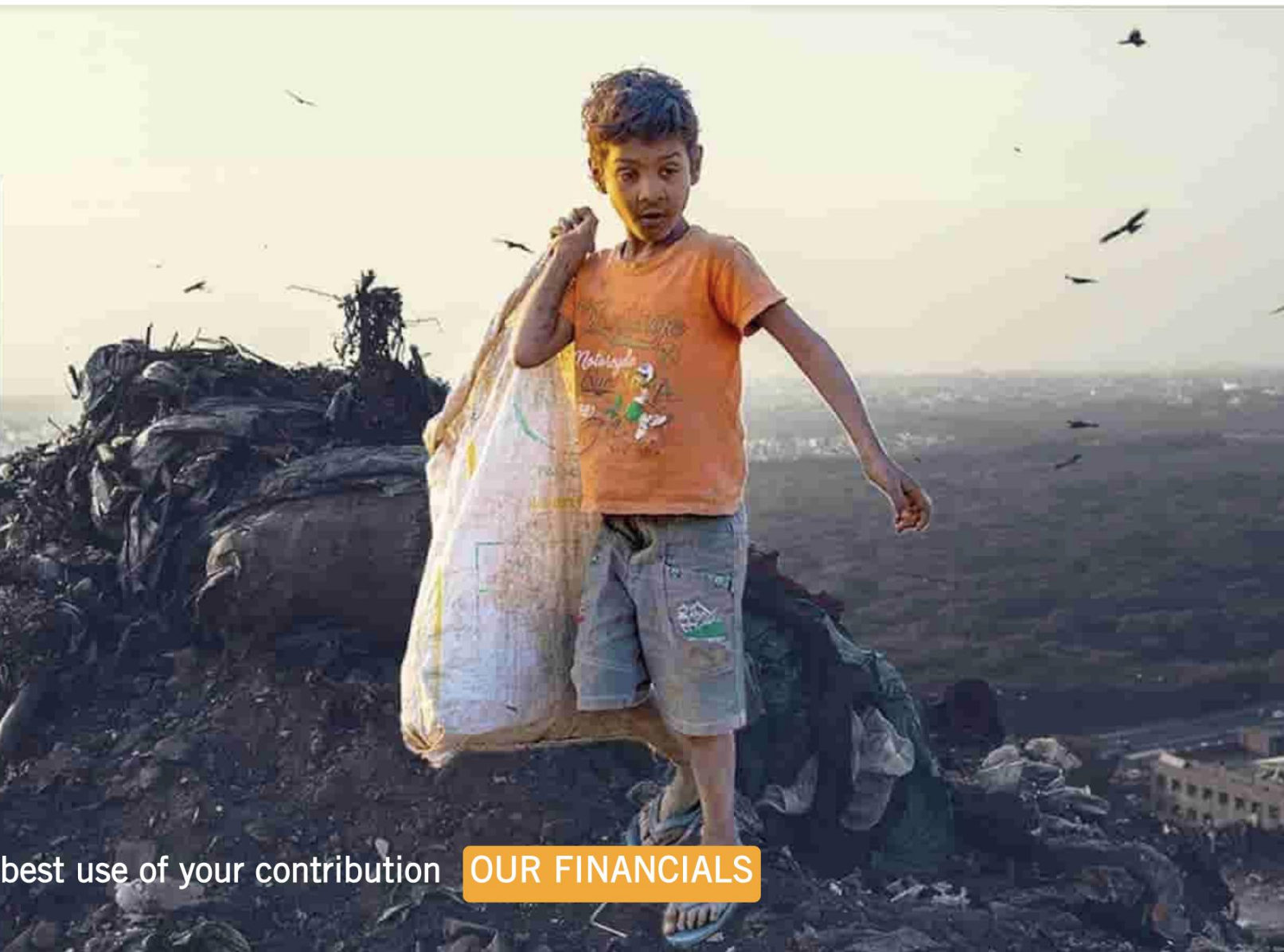




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A landscape photograph showing a paved road with a dashed white center line leading towards a range of mountains. The mountains are dark and appear to be volcanic, with some snow or light-colored patches. The sky is overcast and grey. The overall tone is somewhat somber and atmospheric. The text is overlaid in white, sans-serif font.

If it is important to you, you
will find a way. If not, you'll
find an excuse.

Ryan Blair



RAISING OBJECTION

Opposition indulging in 'negative politics': PM

NEWS » PAGE 4



U.S. PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Harris gains numerous supporters

WORLD » PAGE 14



BANGLADESH UNREST

Student group calls off protests for 48 hours

WORLD » PAGE 14



MODE OF TRANSPORT

The cap on auto rickshaws is unjustified

Commuters hit as court refuses to raise supply

OPINION » PAGE 9



LAST DANCE

Will retire after Paris Olympics: Sreejesh

SPORT » PAGE 17

INSIDE



Nitish 'must quit over failure on special status'

The Opposition in Bihar criticised Chief Minister Nitish Kumar on Monday after the Centre ruled out the possibility of Special Category Status to the State. RJD chief Lalu Prasad demanded Mr. Kumar's resignation. » PAGE 2

Nipah death: 11 people in conflict list test negative

The health authorities in Kerala heeded a sign of relief on Monday as the serum samples of eleven people on the contact list of a 23-year-old boy who died of Nipah virus on Sunday tested negative. » PAGE 3

Bhojshala dispute hearing in M.P. HC adjourned

The Madhya Pradesh High Court on Monday adjourned hearing in the Bhojshala-Kamal Mehta mosque complex dispute, saying it will only hear the matter after the Supreme Court issues directions in the case. » PAGE 4

Israel orders evacuation of Gaza 'safe zone'

The Israeli military on Monday ordered the evacuation of part of a crowded area in Gaza it had designated a humanitarian zone, saying it is planning an operation against Hamas militants. » PAGE 14

Economy likely to grow by 7% this year: Survey

The document, released on the eve of Budget, says that the economy has broadly caught up with pre-COVID growth trends; it stresses the need to address unemployment and inequality, as a policy priority. CEA Nageswaran, lead author of the Survey, calls for Union and States to let go of their myriad regulatory powers to ease burden on businesses

Vikas Dhoot
NEW DELHI

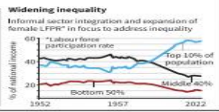
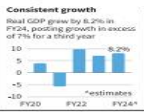
The Indian economy has broadly caught up with pre-COVID trends, averting any permanent scarring, and is likely to grow by 6.5% to 7% this year with prospects of clocking 7% plus growth in coming years, as per the Economic Survey for 2023-24 that also drew attention to the need to address inequality and unemployment as a policy priority.

Chief Economic Adviser (CEA) V. Anantha Nageswaran, the lead author of the Survey, made a pitch for the Union and State governments to let go of their myriad regulatory powers to ease the burden on businesses.

He also prodded the corporate sector, "swimming in excess profits", to take responsibility of generating productive jobs in its

Going strong, concerns remain

While the 2024 Economic Survey said the economy is resilient, it warned about widening inequality and the need to add lakhs of jobs annually.



Quantum of new jobs needed

India needs to generate nearly 70.5 lakh jobs annually until 2030 in the non-farm sector to cater to the rising workforce.

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in Parliament on Monday, mooted steps to tackle inequality, improve the young population's health in the short to medium term, and bridge the education-employment gap.

The corporates benefit from the higher demand generated by employment and income growth, while the financial sector benefits from channelling household savings for investment purposes, but "short-termism" can weaken these linkages, the CEA sought to convey to the industry.

Cherry-picked view and fudged data: Opposition

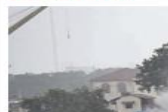
NEW DELHI Alleging that the Survey presented a "cherry-picked view" of the economy, Opposition parties criticised the Centre, saying the government was disconnected from reality. » PAGE 9

Different approach "What has got us here will not get us to where we want to be," Mr. Nageswaran said, explaining that India's per capita income

now make way for "next-gen reforms that are bottom-up in nature to yield strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth".

MORE REPORTS » PAGES 5, 6 & 12

Keeled over



Indian Navy frigate INS Brahmaputra lying on its side after a fire on board at the naval dock in Mumbai on Monday. ANI/REPORT. PAGE 10

Supreme Court directs IIT-Delhi experts to solve 'ambiguous' question from NEET Physics paper



Students during the Supreme Court on Monday during the hearing of pleas on the alleged irregularities in the conduct of NEET. PTI

Krishnadas Rajagopal

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Monday asked the Indian Institute of Technology-Delhi Director to assign three of its finest professors to solve a tricky and "ambiguous" question in the NEET-UG 2024 exam's Physics paper within 24 hours and report back.

Two answers

Over 4.2 lakh students went for the second option, which was correct according to an old version of the standard National Council of Education Research Training (NCERT) textbook, while 28 lakh students chose the fourth option as their answer, which is right according to the new edition of the NCERT textbook.

The NTA went against your own rule that the old edition cannot be followed... On the other hand now, 4.20 lakh students would lose four marks and also get one negative mark each if the second option is treated as wrong." Chief Justice of India D.V. Chandrachud observed orally.

Solicitor-General Tushar Mehta, for NTA, justified giving marks to the second option, you (NTA) went against your own rule that the old edition cannot be followed... On the other hand now, 4.20 lakh students would lose four marks and also get one negative mark each if the second option is treated as wrong." Chief Justice of India D.V. Chandrachud observed orally.

The court acknowledged that the directives were spread across multiple States, requiring the States to enforce immediately.

The Bench issued notice to parties to judicially intervene and remit its opinion to the Secretary General of this court, preferably by noon on July 23, the court said.

OPPOSITION SLAMS GOVT. » PAGE 8
QUESTION EXPLAINED » PAGE 11

SC stays order to display owners' names on stalls along Kanwar Yatra route

Krishnadas Rajagopal

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Monday prohibited the enforcement of directives issued by the Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand governments requiring food stalls en route the Kanwar Yatra to prominently exhibit the names and other identity details of their owners and employees.

A Bench of Justices Hrishikesh Roy and S.V. N. Bhatti said stalls, hawkers, vegetable sellers, *dhaba* owners, etc., on the Kanwar Yatra were free to display the kind of food they sold but should not be compelled by the police to display the names or, for that matter, the caste or religious identity of their owners or employees.

The court said it was permissible for the States to ensure that *Kanwar Yatra* were served vegetarian food according to standards of hygiene and according to their dietary preferences. However, the police could not usurp the powers of municipal authorities through orders that restrict freedoms without the support of law.

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OPPOSITION SLAMS GOVT. » PAGE 8
QUESTION EXPLAINED » PAGE 11



Devotees during the Kanwar Yatra in Varanasi on Monday. AFP

The order came on separate petitions filed by the Association for Protection of Civil Rights, represented by senior advocate C.U. Singh and others, including Trimool Congreess MP Mahua Moitra, academic Apoorvanand Jha, and columnist Aakar Patel.

Affecting secularism The petitioners argued that the directives affected the secular character of the nation, infringed the secular values enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution, and violated fundamental rights of equality, caste non-discrimination, and dignity of life.

The directives had led to the forcible retrenchment of employees working in the shops en route the Kanwar Yatra, amounting to the violation of the fundamental right to earn a livelihood or do business or trade. "It would require very large boards to display the names, caste and other identity details of the owners and all the employees. This is sheer exclusion by identity," senior advocate A.M. Singh submitted.

Those who ignored the directives either had to pay hefty fines or face legal proceedings. The directives were compulsory in nature though couched in language suggesting shop owners could make a voluntary decision.

ISSUE IN PARLIAMENT » PAGE 4

Economy likely to grow by 7% this year: Survey

The document, released on the eve of Budget, says that the economy has broadly caught up with pre-COVID growth trends; it stresses the need to address unemployment and inequality, as a policy priority; CEA Nageswaran, lead author of the Survey, calls for Union and States to let go of their myriad regulatory powers to ease burden on businesses

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NEW DELHI

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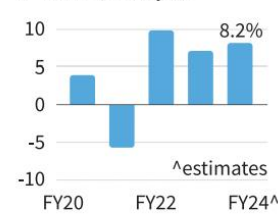
He also prodded the corporate sector, “swimming in excess profits”, to take responsibility of generating productive jobs in its

Going strong, concerns remain

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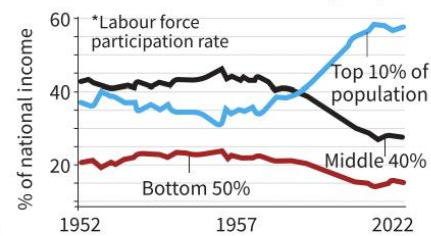
Consistent growth

Real GDP grew by 8.2% in FY24, posting growth in excess of 7% for a third year



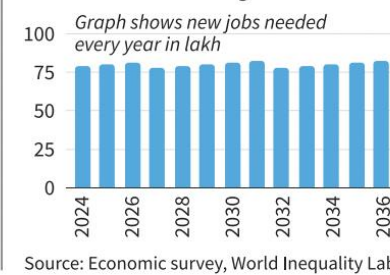
Widening inequality

Informal sector integration and expansion of female LFPR* in focus to address inequality



Quantum of new jobs needed

India needs to generate nearly 78.5 lakh jobs annually until 2030 in the non-farm sector to cater to the rising workforce



own “enlightened self-interest”.

Noting that IT sector hiring has slowed significantly in the last two years, the CEA urged Indian industry to think harder about how AI can augment labour rather than displace workers and wrote: “Deploying capital-intensive and energy-intensive AI is probably one of the last things a growing, lower-middle-income economy needs.”

The authors of the Survey, which was tabled by

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in Parliament on Monday, mooted steps to tackle inequality, improve the young population’s health in the short to medium term, and bridge the education-employment gap.

Skilling initiatives

They also sought a reboot of skilling initiatives to help the industry find people with the “right attitude and skills”.

The corporates benefit

from the higher demand generated by employment and income growth, while the financial sector benefits from channelling household savings for investment purposes, but “short-termism” can weaken these linkages, the CEA sought to convey to the industry.

“For India’s working-age population to be gainfully employed, they need skills and good health. Social media, screen time, sedentary habits, and unhealthy

food are a lethal mix that can undermine public health and productivity and diminish India’s economic potential. The private sector’s contribution to this toxic mix of habits is substantial, and that is myopic,” he asserted.

Arguing that structural reforms such as the GST and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code have matured and are delivering envisaged results, the Survey’s authors said such supply side reforms must

Cherry-picked view and fudged data: Opposition

NEW DELHI

Alleging that the Survey presented a “cherry-picked view” of the economy, Opposition parties criticised the Centre, saying the government was disconnected from reality. » **PAGE 5**

now make way for “next-gen reforms that are bottom-up in nature to yield strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth”.

Different approach

“What has got us here will not get us to where we want to be,” Mr. Nageswaran said, explaining that India’s per capita income GDP has risen seven times since 1990 to \$2,500, but the journey to raise it to \$10,000 and make India a

developed nation by 2047 needs a different approach.

“Open minds are a good place to start... Our knowledge and attitudes have to continually evolve...” reads the preface to the Survey’s six-pronged strategy prescription that gives primacy to boosting private sector investments “organically and steadily, delivering endogenous growth in jobs and a fair share of income for workers”.

Financing the green transition, removing hindrances for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), tapping the potential of agriculture to be a growth engine by removing policy impediments and “intelligent farmer-friendly policies”, also figure in the Survey’s wish list.

MORE REPORTS
» **PAGES 5, 6 & 12**

WHAT IS ECONOMIC SURVEY?

All you need to know about Finance Ministry's flagship annual document



It is

Essentially an economic report card. It provides detailed statistical data covering all aspects of the economy.



Prepared by

The Chief Economic Adviser in the finance ministry.



Tabled in

Budget Session. Normally a day before the Union Budget.



Exceptions

In election year the govt of the day presents an interim budget leaving task of framing the Economic Survey to the incoming govt. New govt tables it in July, during a full-fledged Budget Session.



Restrictions

It's not binding on govt to table the Economic Survey. However, now it's a part of practice. Govt is also not bound to follow its recommendations.



ECONOMIC SURVEY VS BUDGET



Economic Survey

discusses the outlook and challenges of the economy and recommends reform measures.



Budget

is an estimate of income and expenditure

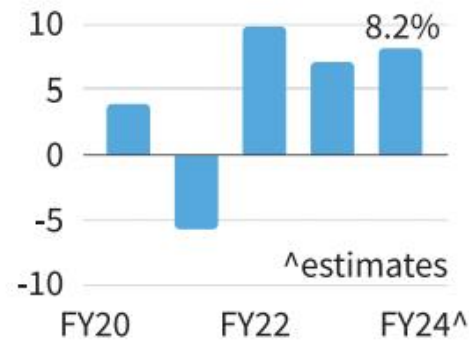
for a given financial year. It focuses solely on money matters including fund allocations for developmental projects.

Going strong, concerns remain

While the 2024 Economic Survey said the economy is resilient, it warned about widening inequality and the need to add lakhs of jobs annually

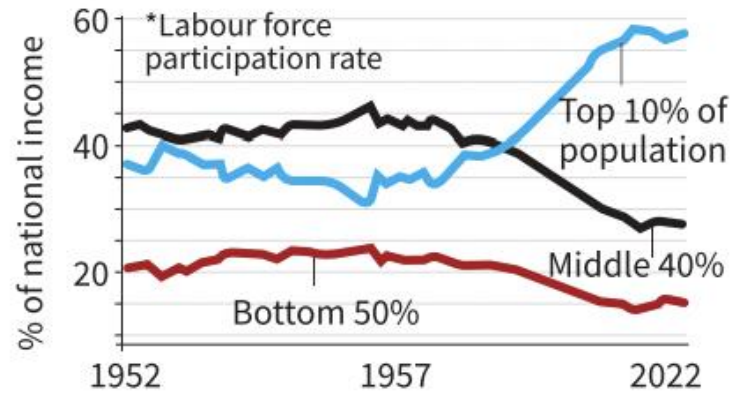
Consistent growth

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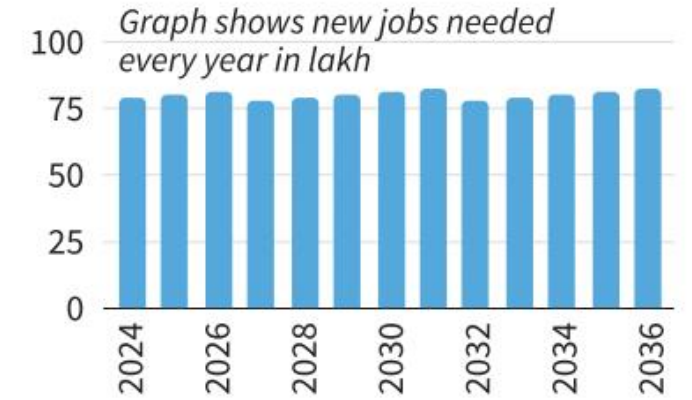
Widening inequality

Informal sector integration and expansion of female LFPR* in focus to address inequality



Quantum of new jobs needed

India needs to generate nearly 78.5 lakh jobs annually until 2030 in the non-farm sector to cater to the rising workforce



Source: Economic survey, World Inequality Lab

- **Overview of Economic Growth:**

- **Growth Projection:** The Indian economy is projected to grow by 6.5% to 7% this year.
- **Pre-COVID Growth Trends:** The economy has broadly caught up with pre-COVID growth trends.
- **Future Prospects:** Prospects of achieving 7% plus growth in the coming years.

- **आर्थिक विकास का अवलोकन:**

- **विकास प्रक्षेपण:** भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के इस वर्ष 6.5% से 7% तक बढ़ने का अनुमान है।
- **पूर्व-COVID विकास रुझान:** अर्थव्यवस्था ने व्यापक रूप से पूर्व-COVID विकास रुझानों को पकड़ लिया है।
- **भविष्य की संभावनाएँ:** आने वाले वर्षों में 7% से अधिक विकास प्राप्त करने की संभावनाएँ।

- **Economic Survey Highlights:**

- **Chief Economic Adviser's Insights:** CEA V. Anantha Nageswaran's emphasis on addressing unemployment and inequality.
- **Ease Regulatory Burden:** Call for Union and State governments to reduce regulatory burdens on businesses.
- **Addressing Unemployment:** Focus on skilling initiatives and employment generation.

- **आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण की मुख्य बातें:**

- **मुख्य आर्थिक सलाहकार की अंतर्दृष्टि:** CEA वी. अनंता नागेश्वरन का बेरोजगारी और असमानता को संबोधित करने पर जोर।
- **नियामक बोझ कम करें:** व्यवसायों पर नियामक बोझ को कम करने के लिए संघ और राज्य सरकारों से आह्वान।
- **बेरोजगारी का समाधान:** कौशल पहलों और रोजगार सृजन पर ध्यान केंद्रित।

Challenges and Concerns:

Widening Inequality: Warning about the widening inequality and the need for lakhs of jobs annually.

Economic Resilience: Assertion of the economy's resilience but caution against short-termism.


Health and Productivity: Addressing health and productivity issues as crucial for sustained growth.

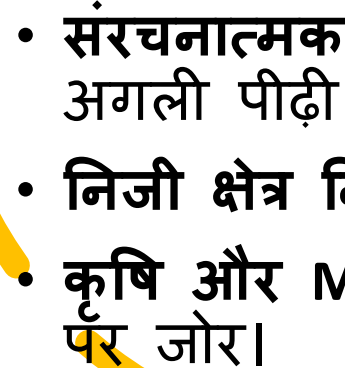
चुनौतियाँ और चिंताएँ:


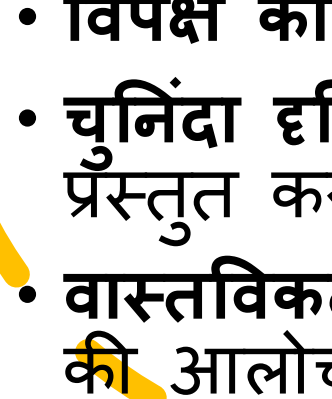
असमानता का बढ़ना: असमानता के बढ़ने की चेतावनी और वार्षिक लाखों नौकरियों की आवश्यकता।

आर्थिक लचीलापन: अर्थव्यवस्था के लचीलेपन का दावा लेकिन अल्पकालिकता के खिलाफ चेतावनी।

स्वास्थ्य और उत्पादकता: स्थायी विकास के लिए स्वास्थ्य और उत्पादकता के मुद्दों को संबोधित करना।

- 
- **Structural Reforms:** Need for next-gen reforms to create a sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth environment.
 - **Private Sector Investment:** Encouraging private sector investment and job creation.
 - **Agricultural and MSME Growth:** Emphasizing on removing policy impediments for agricultural and MSME growth.

- 
- **संरचनात्मक सुधार:** एक स्थायी, संतुलित और समावेशी विकास वातावरण बनाने के लिए अगली पीढ़ी के सुधारों की आवश्यकता।
 - **निजी क्षेत्र निवेश:** निजी क्षेत्र के निवेश और रोजगार सृजन को प्रोत्साहित करना।
 - **कृषि और MSME विकास:** कृषि और MSME विकास के लिए नीति बाधाओं को दूर करने पर जोर।

- 
- **Opposition's Critique:**
 - **Cherry-Picked View:** Allegations of the survey presenting a selective view of the economy.
 - **Disconnected from Reality:** Criticism that the government is disconnected from ground realities.
 - **विपक्ष की आलोचना:**
 - **चुनिंदा दृष्टिकोण:** सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अर्थव्यवस्था के चयनात्मक दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत करने के आरोप।
 - **वास्तविकता से कटा हुआ:** सरकार को जमीनी हकीकत से कटा हुआ बताने की आलोचना।
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-
- Consider the following statements regarding the Economic Survey of India for 2023-24:
 1. The Indian economy is projected to grow by 6.5% to 7% in the current fiscal year.
 2. The survey highlights the need for addressing unemployment and inequality as a policy priority.
 3. The opposition criticized the survey for presenting an overly optimistic view of the economy.
 - Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 - a) 1 and 2 only
 - b) 2 and 3 only
 - c) 1 and 3 only
 - d) 1, 2, and 3

Economic Survey

The Economic Survey highlights the prevailing strengths of our economy and also showcases the outcomes of the various reforms our government has brought. It also identifies areas for further growth and progress as we move towards building a Viksit Bharat

NARENDRA MODI, Prime Minister

The Survey says FDI should come from China. Modi gave a political clean chit to China while insulting the 20 martyrs in Galwan. Today his Economic Survey has given an economic clean chit to China

MALLIKARJUN KEJRIWAL, Congress chief

The Survey presented by the ND alliance govt. is a mega exercise in data fudging. Neither economic fundamentals nor tackling people's woes like price rise, unemployment, hunger and poverty have shown any improvement. On the contrary, they worsened

SITARAM VECHURY, CPI(M) general secretary

The Survey highlights the impressive outcomes of the sound administrative and fiscal policies under PM Narendra Modi. With a robust 8.2% real GDP growth in FY24, India is poised for sustained economic resilience

PIVUSH GOVAL, Union Commerce Minister

Survey notes rise in primary healthcare expenditure

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Economic Survey highlights that the National Health Accounts estimates for the financial year 2019-20 show an increase in the share of government health expenditure (GHE) in the GDP and in the total health expenditure. The Survey says the share of primary healthcare expenditure has increased from 51.3% to 55.9% in 2019-20. The share of primary and secondary care rose from 73.2% to 85.5%. The share of primary and secondary care in private health expenditure has declined from 83% to 73.7%, which the Survey attributes to rising tertiary disease burden and utilisation of government primary healthcare facilities. It notes an increase in the social security expenditure on health from 5.7% in 2014-15 to 9.3% in 2019-20. It notes a decline in out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of total health expenditure.

+ Mental health a key driver of individual, national development

Bindu Shaan Perappadan
NEW DELHI

Acknowledging mental health as a principally impactful driver of individual and national development, the Economic Survey, for the first time, extensively highlights its significance and implications in policy recommendations. The Survey mentions that as aggregate economic level, mental health disorders are associated with significant productivity losses due to absenteeism, decreased productivity, disability, increased healthcare costs, and so on. There is also evidence of poverty exacerbating the risk of mental health due to stressful living conditions, financial instability, and lack of opportunities for upward mobility, which contribute to heightened psychological distress, it adds.

Alarmingly, the Survey states that according to the National Mental Health Survey (NMHS) 2015-16, 10.6% of adults in India suffer from mental disorders, while the treatment gap ranges between 70% and 92% for different disorders. Further, the prevalence of mental morbidity is higher in urban metropolitan regions (0.5%) than in rural areas (0.2%) and urban non-metro areas (4.3%). Citing a study of mental health and well-being of school students by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, the Survey highlights an increasing prevalence of poor mental health among adolescents exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the study, 11% of students reported feeling anxious, 14% ex-

Cherry-picked view and fudged data: Opposition

They say document once again shows government is disconnected from reality; Congress flags food inflation and problems facing MSMEs. Left parties say sufferings of people have worsened

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Alleging that the Economic Survey for the financial year 2023-24 is "cherry-picked view" of the economy with "fudged" data, the Opposition slammed the Union government, saying the document once again shows that the BJP government was disconnected from reality. Congress general secretary (communications) Jairam Ramesh said food inflation remained unchecked, at nearly 10%, with prices of specific foods growing at a rapid pace of 15%, spices at 19% and milk at 7% - affecting the poor and middle class. He further said that the rampant and unjustified export ban and flood of cheap imports, as the survey point-



Hitting out: Leader of the Opposition Rahul Gandhi speaking in the Lok Sabha on Monday.

ed out, had a debilitating impact on farmers' incomes. The micro, small and medium enterprises had been forced to shut down because of the rise of imports from China. Mr. Ramesh said the Survey admitted the failure of the Centre's policymaking with regard to generating private investment. It conceded that "manufacturing sector employment

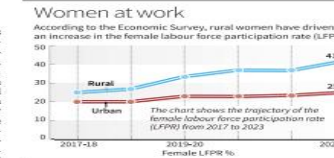
The Congress leader said...

The Left parties slammed the Survey, saying it presented only a partial picture. CPI(M) general secretary Sitaram Vechury called it a "mega exercise in data fudging, obfuscating the truth". "Neither our economic fundamentals nor tackling people's woes like price rise, unemployment, hunger and poverty have shown any improvement. On the contrary it worsened," he said in a post on the social media platform X. CPJ general secretary D. Raja said the Survey had again shown that the BJP government was disconnected from reality. "Macro-level projections from the Economic Survey do not correspond to the ground. Feigning ignorance and ching lack of data on all important indicators, while singing in praise of their role, is the way of hoodwinking people," Mr. Raja's post said.

India has shifted to women-led development; female labour force participation rate rising

Sreeparna Chakrabarty
NEW DELHI

Observing that India is transitioning from women's development to women-led development, Chief Economic Adviser V. Anantha Nageswaran on Monday said there has been a 218.8% increase in budgetary allocation for schemes for the welfare and empowerment of women. He acknowledged that women in India faced the "motherhood penalty" with a drop in female labour force participation rate around child-bearing years. The share of the Gender Budget in the total Union Budget has increased to 6.5% in financial year 2025, the highest since the introduction of Gender Budgeting Scheme in fi-



ncial year 2006s," he said in the Economic Survey, which was tabled in Parliament. This shows that India is shifting from women's development to women-led development. He also underscored the government's commitment towards ensuring employment opportunities for women in various fields. The Survey said that skilling schemes had put a dedicated emphasis on co-creating jobs for women, and the number of women trained under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

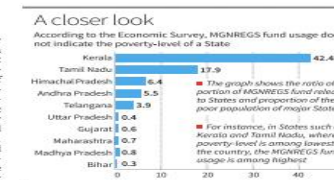
(PMKVY) had increased from 42.7% in the financial year 2015-16 to 52.3% in the financial year 2023-24. Under the Jan Shiksha Sansthan (JSS) scheme, women constituted about 82% of the total beneficiaries and in institutes such as the National Skill Training Institutes, the participation of women had gone up from 9.8% to 13.3% during the period. The Survey also pointed out that the trend, the survey observed that the female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) rose to 37% in 2022-23 from 22% in 2017-18. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana had facilitated the opening of 52.3 crore bank accounts, of which 58.6% account holders were women, as of May 2024. Devising into the crucial

aspect of care economy, the Survey estimated that direct public investment equivalent to 2% of the GDP had the potential to generate 11 million jobs in the sector, nearly 70% of which would go to women. It flagged models of Australia, Argentina, Brazil, and the U.S. in this sector. "The economic value of developing a care sector is two-fold - increasing female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) and promoting a promising labour force participation creation. According to International Labour Organization (ILO), the care sector in 2018, the care sector is one of the fastest-growing sectors globally, and investments in care services sector are estimated to generate 475 million jobs globally by 2030," it said.

'MGNREGS job demand no indicator of distress'

Sobhana K. Nair
NEW DELHI

Laying the groundwork for revisiting the Mahatma Jeevan Raksha Yojana Guarantee Scheme as a poverty alleviation tool, Chief Economic Adviser V. Anantha Nageswaran on Monday noted in the Economic Survey that demand under the scheme was not a "real indicator of rural distress". While there is a marked variation in the performance of the scheme across States, he said that though the schemes conducted so far had come up with a satisfactory explanation on the positive outcomes. While Tamil Nadu has less than 1% of the poor population in the country,



it accounted for nearly 15% of all the MGNREGS funds released in the financial year 2023-24. Kerala, with only 0.1% of the poor population, used almost 4% of the total funds allocated. Together, they generated 51 crore person-days of employment. In contrast, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, with about 45% of the poor population, used almost only 17% of the MGNREGS

funds and generated 53 crore person-days. The correlation coefficient, as per the survey, between State-wise multiplier of poverty index and person-days generated was only 0.3, indicating that the multiplier of usage and employment was not in any way proportional to poverty levels. (A coefficient of 1 would indicate that the more a State, greater the number of person-days it would generate. A coefficient of 0 would indicate that there is no correlation between poverty and person-days.) In this context, the Survey noted that the demand under MGNREGS is not a real indicator of rural distress but is rather predominantly linked with the

State's institutional capacity and to some extent also a wide range of domestic and other considerations. At the same time, it conceded that the variation in fund usage can be attributed to the varying MGNREGS wage rates in each State. States such as Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka have relatively high notified wage rates under the MGNREGS. The difference in registering the demand for the scheme is heavily dependent on the efficiency of State administration. This is reflected in the fact that despite provisions mandating States to grant unemployment allowance, only ₹90,000 was released in FY24 and ₹78 lakh in FY23 across all States.

18.6% in science, and 9.1% in social science, while Class 3 scores decreased by 3.9% in language, 4.7% in mathematics, and 4.4% in environmental studies. Regarding expenditure on education, the Survey notes that in the financial year 2023-24, the total expenditure was ₹60,000 crore lower than Budget estimates. Rural development and education expenditures took the brunt. Overall, it says, the total central expenditure has been hovering at 2.8% of the GDP over the years and last year saw a slight dip. The survey says as of July 2024, 2,037 higher education institutions have onboarded the Academic Bank of Credits and 30.13 crore APAAR (Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry, an identification system for all students in India) IDs have been created for higher and school education and skill institutes. The ABC seeks to boost mobility across institutions.

Narrative has changed, says Survey on defence exports

Dinakar Perli
NEW DELHI

Between 2015 and 2019, India held the distinction of being the world's second-largest arms importer, but the narrative has changed, the Economic Survey says, while noting that the country's defence production grew substantially from ₹74,054 crore in the financial year 2016-17 to ₹1,05,684 crore in 2022-23, boosting defence exports. "India has transitioned from an arms importer and found a place in the list of the top 25 arms export nations," the Survey says. "The defence industry, including the private sector and Defence Public Sector Undertaking (DPSU), has made tremendous efforts to achieve the highest-ever defence exports. "From 1,414 export authorisations in FY24, the number has increased to 1,507 in FY24." Nearly 100 domestic companies are exporting a wide range of defence products and equipment including aircraft such as Dornier 228, artillery gun, Brahmos missiles, Pinaka rockets and launchers, radar, simulators, armoured vehicles, it noted. Export procedures have been simplified and made industry-friendly, with end-to-end online export authorisation curtailing delays and facilitating ease of doing business. Further, the Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative have helped the country by encouraging indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment, reducing dependence on imports in the long run," it added.

'India has shifted to women-led development; female labour force participation rate rising'

Sreeparna Chakrabarty

NEW DELHI

Observing that India is transitioning from women's development to women-led development, Chief Economic Adviser V. Anantha Nageswaran on Monday said there had been a 218.8% increase in budgetary allocation for schemes for the welfare and empowerment of women even as he acknowledged that women in India faced the "motherhood penalty" with a drop in female labour force participation rate around child-bearing years.

"The share of the Gender Budget in the total Union Budget has increased to 6.5% in financial year 2025, the highest since the introduction of Gender Budgeting Scheme in fi-

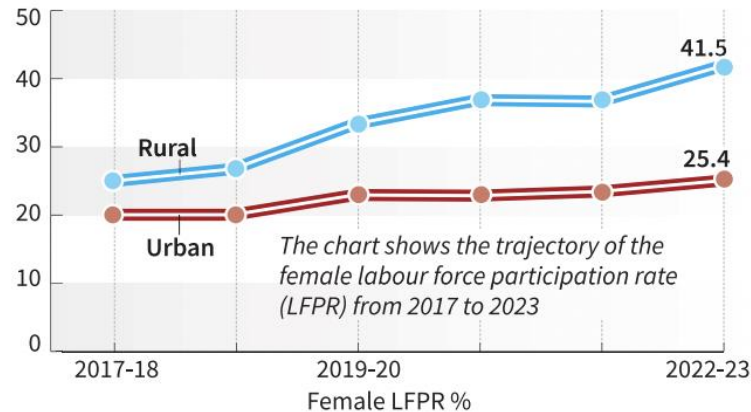
nanical year 2006," he said in the Economic Survey, which was tabled in Parliament. This shows that India is shifting from women's development to women-led development. He also underscored the government's commitment towards ensuring

employment opportunities for women in various fields.

The Survey said that skilling schemes had put a dedicated emphasis on covering women, and the number of women trained under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Women at work

According to the Economic Survey, rural women have driven an increase in the female labour force participation rate (LFPR)



(PMKVY) had increased from 42.7% in the financial year 2015-16 to 52.3% in the financial year 2023-24. Under the Jan Shikshan Sansathan (JSS) scheme, women constituted about 82% of the total beneficiaries and in institutes such as the ITIs and the National Skill Training Institutes, the participation of women had gone up from 9.8% to 13.3% during the period.

With rural India propelling the trend, the survey observed that the female labour force participation rate (LFPR) rose to 37% in 2022-23 from 23.3% in 2017-18. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana had facilitated the opening of 52.3 crore bank accounts, of which 55.6% account holders were women, as of May 2024.

Delving into the crucial

aspect of care economy, the Survey estimated that direct public investment equivalent to 2% of the GDP had the potential to generate 11 million jobs in the sector, nearly 70% of which would go to women. It flagged models of Australia, Argentina, Brazil, and the U.S. in this sector.

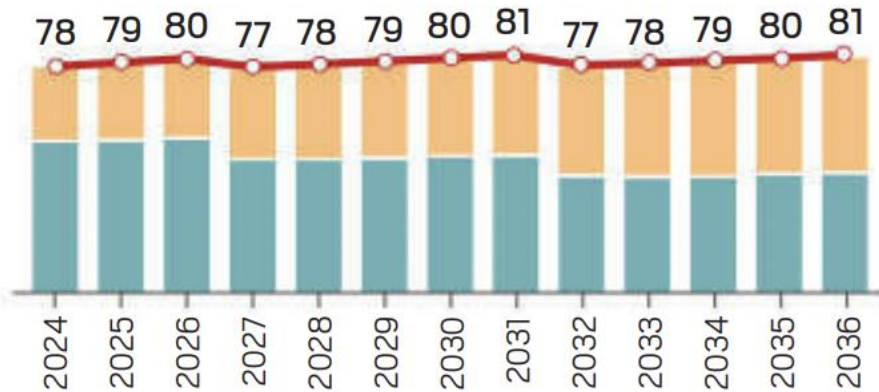
"The economic value of developing a care sector is two-fold – increasing female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) and promoting a promising sector for output and job creation. According to International Labour Organisation (2018), the care sector is one of the fastest-growing sectors globally, and investments in the care services sector are estimated to generate 475 million jobs globally by 2030," it said.

Economy on strong footing, unemployment a concern

Even as the economy is on a strong footing, the Economic Survey for 2023-24 projected an evidently conservative GDP growth estimate of 6.5-7 per cent for 2024-25. The Survey also indicated that while India Inc's bottomline expanded significantly over the past few years, the growth in compensation to employees did not match its pace. On the employment front, the Survey projected that India needs to generate nearly 80 lakh jobs annually in the non-farm sector.

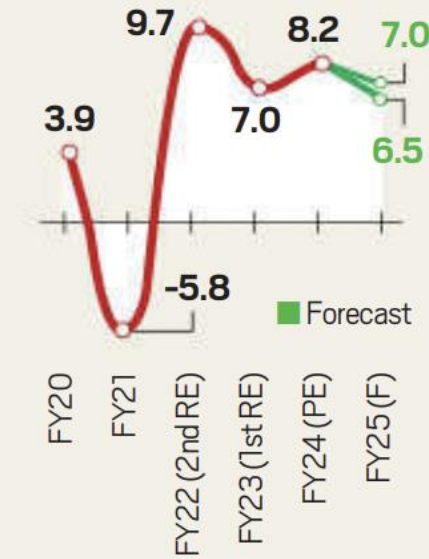
India needs to generate an average of 78.5 lakh jobs annually until 2030 in the non-farm sector

■ Annual increase in workforce ■ Job shedding by agriculture
 ■ Need for new jobs - Total (in lakh)



Note: Calculations based on assumptions about workforce participation rates and share of agriculture in the workforce
 Source: Calculated using PLFS, MoHFW population estimates.

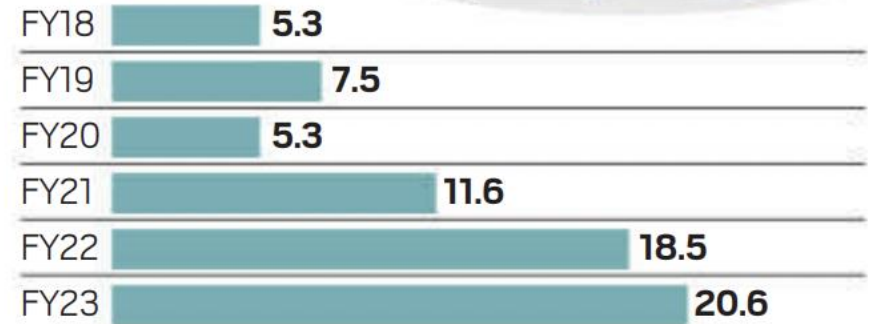
Sustained momentum in GDP growth (in %)



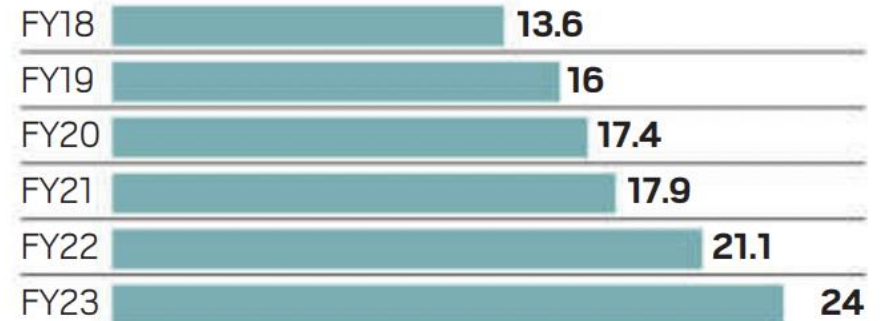
Corporate Sector (Non financial + financial)

■ In ₹ lakh crore

Profit Before Tax



Compensation to Employees



Source: CMIE




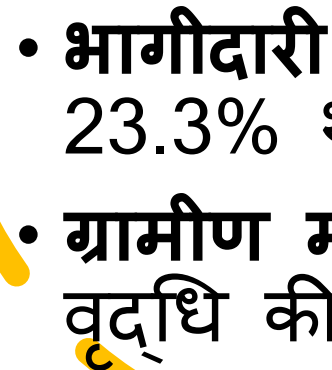
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- **Shift to Women-Led Development:**
 - **Observation by Chief Economic Adviser:** V. Anantha Nageswaran highlights the transition from women's development to women-led development.
 - **Increase in Budgetary Allocation:** There has been a 218.8% increase in budgetary allocation for women's welfare and empowerment schemes.
 - **महिला-नेतृत्व विकास में बदलाव:**
 - **मुख्य आर्थिक सलाहकार द्वारा अवलोकन:** वी. अनंता नागेश्वरन ने महिला विकास से महिला-नेतृत्व विकास की ओर संक्रमण को उजागर किया।
 - **बजट आवंटन में वृद्धि:** महिलाओं के कल्याण और सशक्तिकरण योजनाओं के लिए बजट आवंटन में 218.8% की वृद्धि हुई है।





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- **Female Labour Force Participation:**
 - **Motherhood Penalty:** Acknowledgment of the drop in female labour force participation around childbearing years.
 - **Increase in Gender Budget Share:** The share of the Gender Budget in the total Union Budget has increased to 6.5% for the financial year 2025.
 - **महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी:**
 - **मातृत्व दंड:** प्रजनन वर्षों के दौरान महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी में गिरावट की स्वीकृति।
 - **लिंग बजट हिस्सेदारी में वृद्धि:** कुल केंद्रीय बजट में लिंग बजट का हिस्सा वित्तीय वर्ष 2025 के लिए 6.5% तक बढ़ गया है।

- **Government Initiatives and Impact:**

- **Skilling Schemes:** Emphasis on skilling schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS).
- **Impact on Women:** Significant increase in women beneficiaries under these schemes.
- **कौशल योजनाएं:** प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना (PMKVY) और जन शिक्षण संस्थान (JSS) जैसी कौशल योजनाओं पर जोर।
- **महिलाओं पर प्रभाव:** इन योजनाओं के तहत महिला लाभार्थियों में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि।

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- **Rising Participation:** FLFPR increased to 37% in 2022-23 from 23.3% in 2017-18.
 - **Rural Women Driving the Increase:** Rural women have been the primary drivers of this increase.


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- **भागीदारी में वृद्धि:** FLFPR 2022-23 में 37% हो गई, जो 2017-18 में 23.3% थी।
 - **ग्रामीण महिलाएं वृद्धि का नेतृत्व कर रही हैं:** ग्रामीण महिलाएं इस वृद्धि की मुख्य प्रेरक रही हैं।

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- **Care Economy:**
 - **Public Investment Potential:** The survey estimates that public investment in the care economy could generate 11 million jobs, with 70% potentially going to women.
 - **Global Models:** The survey highlights successful models from countries like Australia, Argentina, Brazil, and the U.S.
 - **सार्वजनिक निवेश की क्षमता:** सर्वेक्षण का अनुमान है कि देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था में सार्वजनिक निवेश 11 मिलियन नौकरियां पैदा कर सकता है, जिनमें से 70% महिलाओं के लिए संभावित हैं।
 - **वैश्विक मॉडल:** सर्वेक्षण ऑस्ट्रेलिया, अर्जेंटीना, ब्राजील और अमेरिका जैसे देशों के सफल मॉडलों को उजागर करता है।
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- Consider the following statements regarding the Economic Survey's insights on women's development in India:

1. There has been a 218.8% increase in budgetary allocation for schemes aimed at women's welfare and empowerment.
2. The Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) in rural areas has been the main driver of the overall increase in FLFPR.
3. The survey estimates that public investment in the care economy could potentially generate 11 million jobs, with a majority for men.

- Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

The issues with state-sponsored street art

As India's cities groan and roads struggle to accommodate increasing users and their needs, state-sponsored public art initiatives along the streets merit interrogation. Lately, commissioned artists have been adorning walls with vignettes that barely relate to the streets and local environments, such as collages of leaping dolphins, implausibly large flowers, Mickey Mouse, and romanticised stereotypes such as village women at wells. Hurriedly executed with industrial pigments, these paintings have begun to cover every available surface along the streets in some cities. They have transformed the facades of houses, schools, hospitals, government buildings, and religious institutions. Ostensibly goaded by a desire to turn heterogeneous urban landscapes into smart cities and to produce a unified national identity, these wall paintings are obliterating filaments of our variegated history, making it harder for new social movements and protesters to sustain and materialise their own identities, and erasing environmental harm.

The multifarious present
Traditionally, Indian street spaces and surfaces have accommodated those in power and those who contest it. Heavily overpainting surfaces is threatening these histories. Our streets have served as sites for promoting government values by hosting parades. Revolutions, too, have been fought on roads, and non-violent protests have been mobilised on them. The street rights of the Revolt of 1857 and the Quit India Movement's marches come to mind. Streets have also served as stages for groups to perform their identities and assume new guises. Roads are used by Ramilla actors in Varanasi, devotees bringing Sarga to her annual home in Kolkata's neighborhoods, families escorting Ganapati to the Mumbai seaside, and Tazia processions



Nishik Ghosh
Associate Professor of South Asian Art and Visual Culture at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.

commemorating Muharram in Hyderabad. The spaces and surfaces at the edge of roads have habitually functioned as their extensions. In the mofussil towns of north India, Mughal-era brick and lime-plaster facades attest to the creation of small towns and their populace's aspirations. Frescoes on the exterior walls signpost changing land inheritance rules, emotional ties of peri-epitaphic traders to their ancestral homelands, and owners' negotiations with the colonial regime. Even Chandigarh's monochromatic concrete walls evince a newly independent country's interest in a worldwide trend where building materials were admired over ornament. Over the 20th century, vertical surfaces along India's streets came to be sporadically marked with posters, stencils, spray paintings, tile murals, and compositions infected with the sensibilities of modern art and cinema. These assemblages caught their desired audiences' attention and made passers-by look at them, ultimately creating publics around them. By replacing these vivid scenes of protest and dissent with bland motifs, state-sponsored urban street art macerates diversity. Rapid and expansive coverage of surfaces makes it difficult for individual artists to find spaces for their own forms of expression and preserve mountaintop lining streets, and create spaces for performing artists. Such efforts can help citizens understand their heritage by providing context.

Finally, government agencies seeking to nurture pride in India as a museum without walls might learn lessons from the Berlin Wall's surviving sections. Built during the Cold War, this wall served as a sign of Germany's division. Seeking to ameliorate this condition, authorities on the West Berlin side allowed artists to paint the wall. Artists from all over the world rendered scenes of hope and offered critique. Ultimately, they creatively advanced the task with the release of nanomedicals

into the soil and water bodies. These toxins are bound to travel up food chains.

What are the alternatives?
If government agencies wish to promote biodiversity, as messages painted on street walls do, it is best to adopt a nimble approach. Drystone walls are best left alone. These are made of locally quarried boulders and combat erosion. As herbivores graze in their crevices, these walls help ameliorate heat build-up in cities. Plants on these living walls temper urban noise by absorbing sound. Drystone walls also share an aesthetic sensibility with buildings in their proximity.

At Karakudi, Nagharajapur, and other locales where old traditions of frescoes exist, state agencies should investigate the composition of walls and superimposed layers. Furthermore, authorities should help pigment discoloration of the surface by enforcing stricter zoning and traffic rules. Industrial and vehicular pollutants contain gases which react with water and oxygen to create acids that cause the cracking of old frescoes.

In cities such as Dehradun and Guwahati where traditions of wall painting do not exist, authorities should use funds to establish sidewalks and clean sewers and preserve mountaintop lining streets, and create spaces for performing artists. Such efforts can help citizens understand their heritage by providing context.

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The cap on auto rickshaws is unjustified

The Court's refusal to increase auto rickshaw supply makes residents worse off

STATE OF PLAY

Kumar Anand Saurabh Modi

Imagine you are on the road in Chennai for transport. You wave your hand, and two auto rickshaws stop. Your chosen driver asks you where you want to go, accepts the metered fare, and takes you to your destination. Such auto rides are possible, but not always in Delhi. Earlier this month, the Supreme Court wasted an opportunity to improve the lives of auto rickshaw commuters by turning down a request to lift the cap of 1,00,000 auto rickshaws in the capital, imposed in 2011.

The court received this application from Bajaj Autos in 2018. Judges felt that even if lifting the cap was the right decision, they were not sure doing so at the request of a commercial interest. It would reflect poorly on the Court.

The Court recognised the need to increase the cap on auto rickshaws in Delhi, but also made an impossible ask. The order noted that the cap could be lifted in the interest of the people if the application came from the government or an organisation representing the interests of the common man, and not from a profit-making company. History and economic theory tell us that such a request is unlikely to come from a common man. The government will choose the side of an organisation that served as a sign of Germany's division. Seeking to ameliorate this condition, authorities on the West Berlin side allowed artists to paint the wall. Artists from all over the world rendered scenes of hope and offered critique. Ultimately, they creatively advanced the task with the release of nanomedicals

Delhi's government's view during the application hearing is also worth noting. Government counsel cited development of metro and other public transport as reasons to turn down the request to lift the cap. How this view is in complete contrast to the realities of commuters will be obvious to anyone who takes the metro. To take the metro, many must take an auto first. In Delhi, there are not many walkable streets, or safe road crossings. Metro stations, too, are far away from start and end destinations. Auto rickshaws fill this gap, making their services necessary. Just like there is no organisation to represent the interest of an auto rickshaw rider, there is no organisation to represent the interest of a pedestrian.

A Delhi commuter's life is different from, say, a Singaporean, who has the luxury to take public transport and continue their commute on wide and safe footpaths. Delhi residents bear the added cost of taking auto rickshaws, because the government has failed to provide basic public goods. The cap on auto rickshaws is justified citing congestion and pollution as two other reasons. But auto licences are estimated to carry a value of \$4,00,000 in secondary markets, while they were issued for a fee of just ₹1,000. If the cap were removed, the value of their licence would be compared to auto rickshaws. Cars take more road space than auto rickshaws do. Private vehicle emissions add to pollution much more than CNG-operated auto rickshaws. In 2015, the Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority, a government agency responsible for taking measures to bring down pollution in the National Capital Region, also advised removing the cap on auto rickshaws.

Private gains made by relatively small and unorganised interest groups, such as auto unions, outweigh the cost imposed on auto rickshaw riders and society at large. A great opportunity to improve the lives of commuters was lost, even if taken to the Court through Bajaj Autos, a commercial interest.

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Saurabh Modi and Kumar Anand work at the Centre for Civil Society, a New Delhi-based public policy think tank.

A green wealth tax in Budget 2024

A wealth tax-financed Indian Green Deal would be able to tackle climate change as well as address inequality and unemployment

DATA POINT

Nishik Ghosh
Shouvik Chakraborty

Today, the new government will present its maiden Budget, which needs to deliver on two critical issues confronting the common people — unemployment and inequality. For India to utilise its huge demographic dividend, its young population, the government needs to think long term and prioritise employment both by actively providing for it in the Budget and incentivising employment generation in the private sector. To address rising inequality, a tax and expenditure policy can be devised. This can deliver on the social, democratic, and climate change fronts. Budget 2024 needs to be taken though. We need to rethink our development model and chalk out a just, inclusive and sustainable path. We present here what needs to be done and how, in the form of an Indian Green Deal (IGD).

There has been a dramatic rise in inequality in wealth and income for more than two decades now. A significant rise in consumption as a result of this has also led to burgeoning carbon emissions by the Indian elite. Chart 1 presents the per capita carbon footprint of the top 10% of the Indian population, which, while diverging from an average Indian's, has converged with that of a first world citizen.

Why is this the case? Chart 2 plots the ratio of expenses incurred by the Indian elite and an average Indian across different commodities and compares these with the carbon embodied in those commodities. It is clear that the rising emissions by the Indian elite has been led by their conspicuous consumption of carbon-intensive commodities such as housing, industrial goods, transport (airlines, SUVs, etc.) and clothing.

Given that rising emissions are directly related to unprecedented

levels of wealth inequality, if the government were to levy a wealth tax, it would be able to solve many problems at one go. India could think of a wealth tax-financed IGD consisting of three parts: green energy, infrastructure, and care economy (health and education). In 2020, the government promised 10% of the GDP as an *Aatmanirbhar* (self-reliance) package for Covid-19 recovery. Taking that as a peg, we propose an alternative and more fruitful way of spending that amount. Ours is a 10-year horizon, which is the minimum time required if we want to overhaul the energy system of the country. Let us say the *Aatmanirbhar* package were to be spent on this programme with 5% spent on infrastructure, 5% on the care economy, and 2% on the green energy programme. Chart 3(a) shows the expenses under these three categories and Chart 3(b) shows the total employment generated, respectively. The IGD could generate a total of 38.7 million jobs, which would be equivalent to 8.2% of the Indian labour force.

Where would the money come from? As per our calculations, a wealth tax rate of around 1.7% can kick off the programme. With the projected rise in wealth of the Indian elite (Chart 4a), the programme can be financed through a declining tax rate, which would go down to 1.3% by the end of 2032 (Chart 4b).

India needs to lead by example to show what countries can do to tackle climate change. This programme would also address both inequality and unemployment. June 2024 was a mandate for course correction. It is to be seen whether the government sees the Budget as an opportunity to do so or does more of the same.

Nishik Ghosh teaches economics at INEC, New Delhi, and Shouvik Chakraborty is a research fellow at the Political Economy Research Institute, Amherst, U.S.

Financing the Indian Green Deal

The data for the charts were sourced from the World Bank, World Inequality Database (WID), NSSO 68th round, India's Input Output matrix data, and the PLSF (July 2013-June 2018) Annual Report.

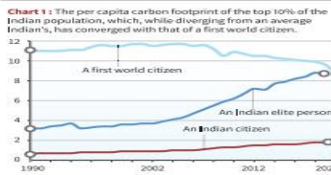


Chart 1: The per capita carbon footprint of the top 10% of the Indian population, which, while diverging from an average Indian's, has converged with that of a first world citizen.

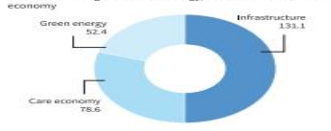


Chart 3(a): The chart shows the expenses (in US\$ billion) under the three categories: Green energy, Infrastructure and Care economy.

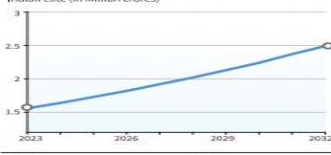


Chart 4(a): The chart shows the projected rise in wealth of the Indian elite (in million crores).

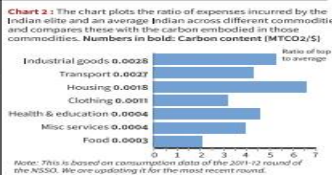


Chart 2(b): The chart plots the ratio of expenses incurred by the Indian elite and an average Indian across different commodities and compares these with the ratio embodied in those commodities. Numbers in bold: Carbon content (MT CO2e/5).

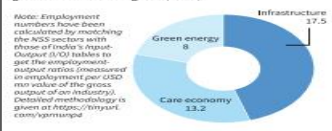


Chart 3(b): The chart shows the total employment generated in these categories (in mn).

Chart 4(b): The chart shows a declining wealth tax rate (in %) which would go down to 1.3% by the end of 2032.

FROM THE ARCHIVES

The Hindu

FIFTY YEARS AGO JULY 23, 1974

Pak. build-up in Chhamb and Sialkot sectors

Srinagar, July 22: The extraordinary movements and build-up of Pakistani army all along the 77-mile long line of actual control and on the international borders in Jammu and Kashmir State, including Ladakh, have not caused much concern among the over 10 lakh people living adjacent to the line of actual control. They seem to be fully confident that the Indian security forces were alert and were vigilantly guarding the frontiers. This correspondent returned here today with this impression after an extensive tour of some of the border areas of the State along with some Kashmir Government officials.

According to some reliable reports reaching here the Pakistan Army has secretly made advance movement of tanks in Sialkot and Chhamb sectors of the Jammu region. The number of violations of the line of actual control by Pakistani armed personnel has also considerably increased in the recent past as they have been every now and then, resorting to indiscriminate firing on the Indian Army pickets, border patrolling parties and civilian areas. But, according to official sources here, there has been no casualty though some Indian security personnel and civilians had minor injuries both in the Kashmir Valley and the Jammu region. Pakistani security personnel first of all broke the lull on the line of actual control in Mendhar, Poonch and Chhamb sectors last month with the use of mortars and light machine guns.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO JULY 23, 1924

Periyar rises 8 ft.

Trivandrum, July 23: Due to recent heavy rains on the western ghats districts floods have occurred in various parts of Travancore resulting in considerable loss to property. The on-rush of floods caused several houses to be abandoned in which some loss of life is also reported. Heavy damage has been done to great quantities of grains stocked for the season. Refugees are migrating to places of elevation. Recent floods are unprecedented both in volume and the extent of damages. The Periyar has risen to 8 feet. Traffic is impossible. The Maharaja's South Travancore tour has been postponed.

Financing the Indian Green Deal

The data for the charts were sourced from the World Bank, World Inequality Database (WID), NSSO 68th round, India's Input Output matrix data, and the PLFS (July 2017-June 2018) Annual Report

Chart 1: The per capita carbon footprint of the top 10% of the Indian population, which, while diverging from an average Indian's, has converged with that of a first world citizen.

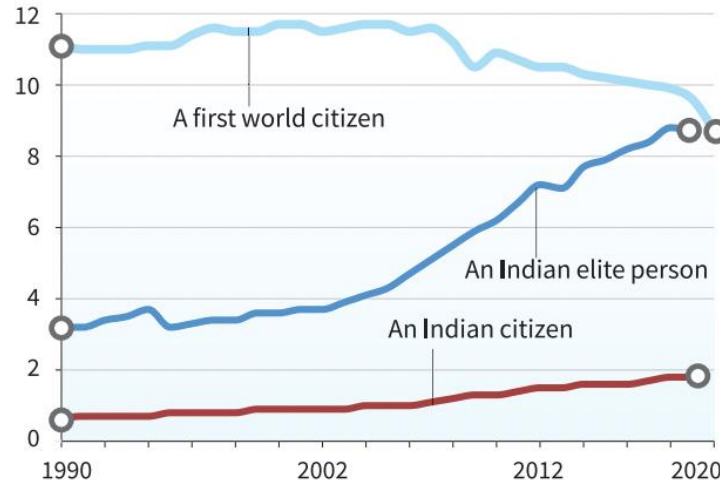
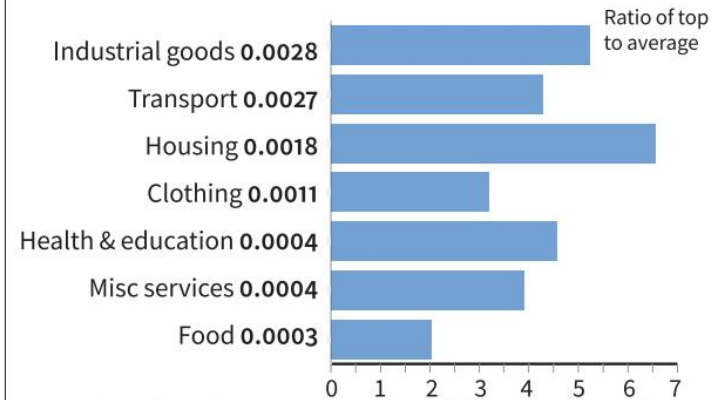


Chart 2: The chart plots the ratio of expenses incurred by the Indian elite and an average Indian across different commodities and compares these with the carbon embodied in those commodities. **Numbers in bold: Carbon content (MTCO2/\$)**



Note: This is based on consumption data of the 2011-12 round of the NSSO. We are updating it for the most recent round.

Chart 3 (a): The chart shows the expenses (in USD billion) under three categories: Green energy, Infrastructure and Care economy

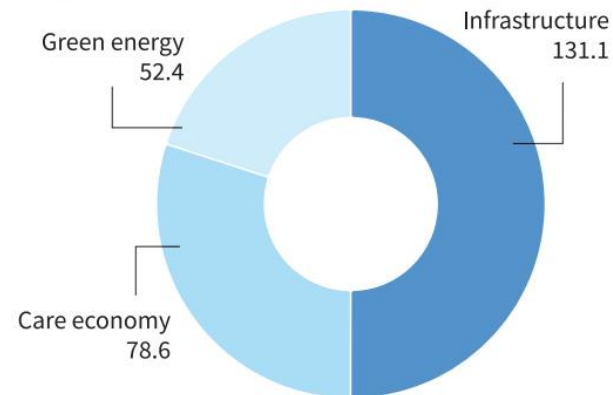
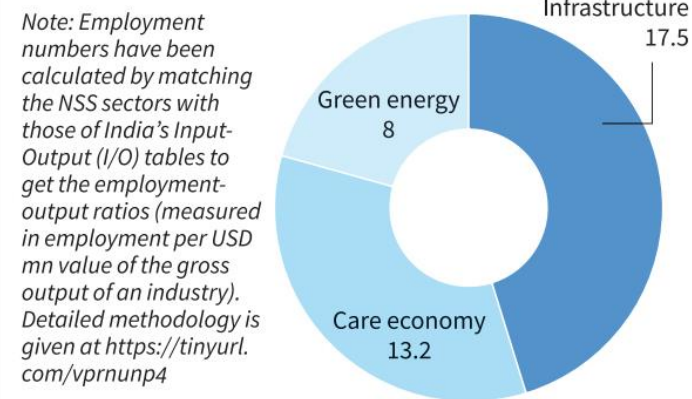


Chart 3(b): The chart shows the total employment generated in these categories (in mn)



Note: Employment numbers have been calculated by matching the NSS sectors with those of India's Input-Output (I/O) tables to get the employment-output ratios (measured in employment per USD mn value of the gross output of an industry). Detailed methodology is given at <https://tinyurl.com/vprnnp4>

Chart 4(a): The chart shows the projected rise in wealth of the Indian elite (in Million crores)

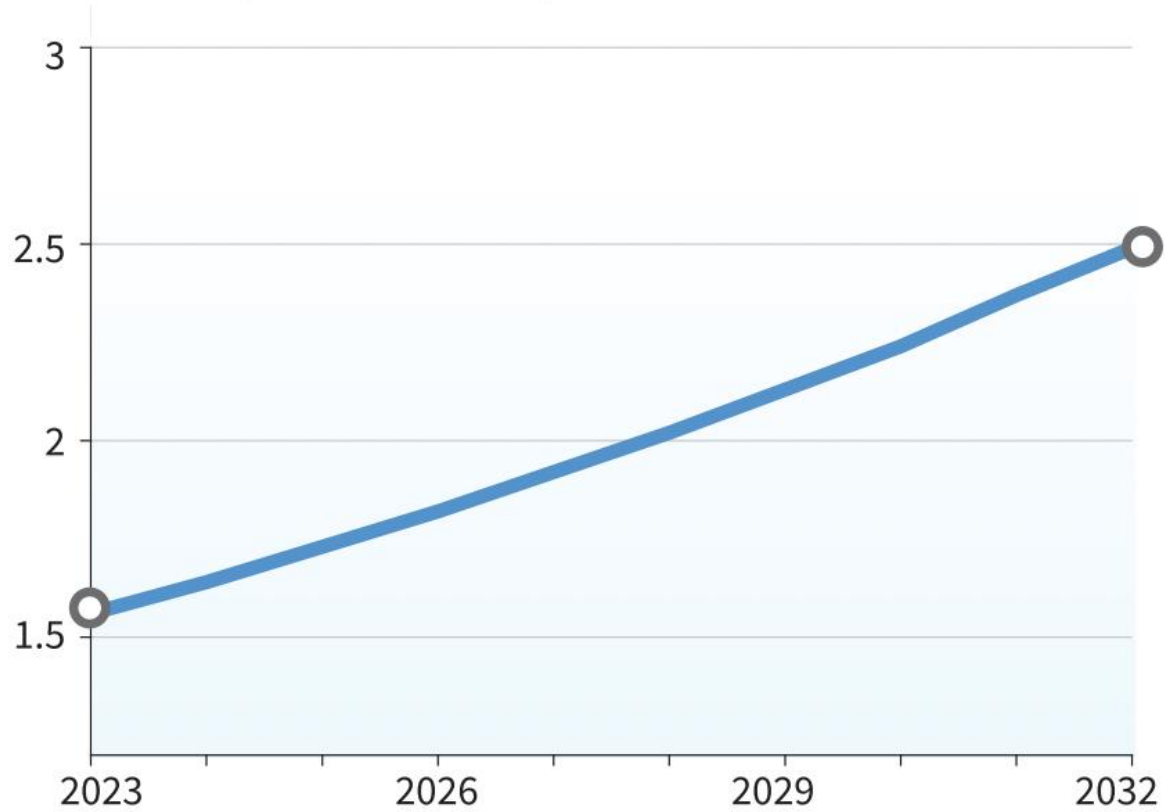
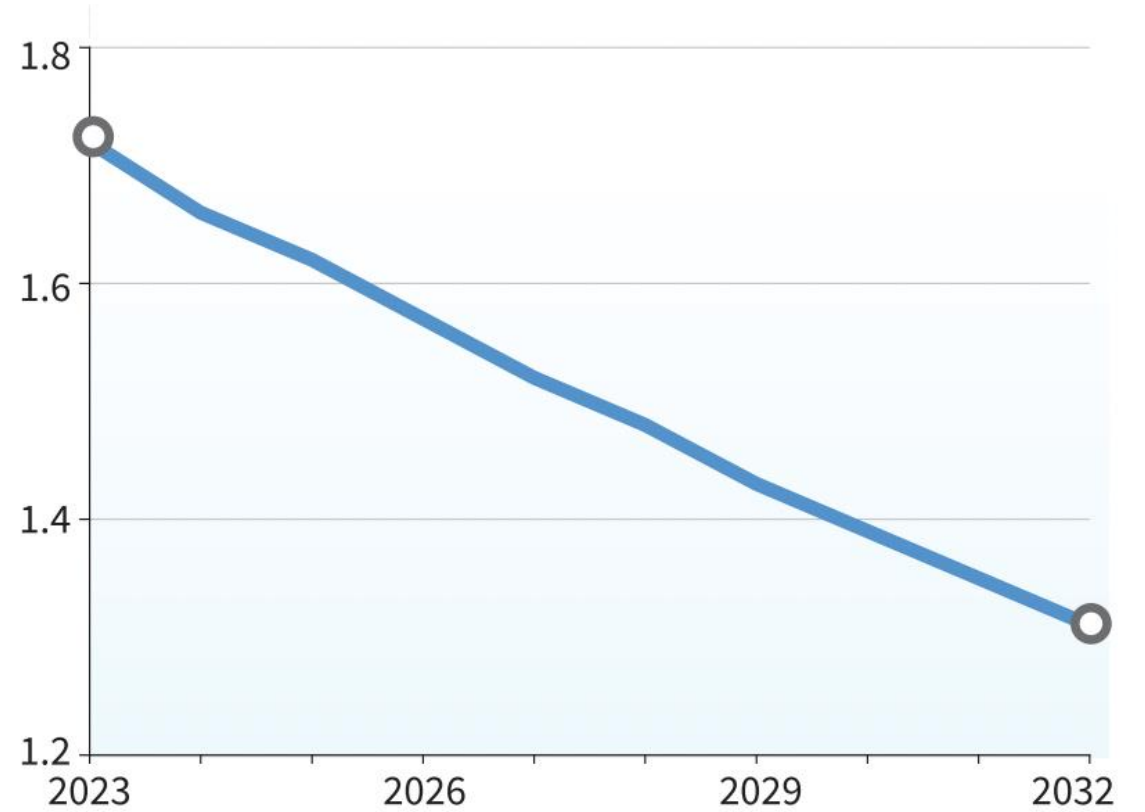


Chart 4(b): The chart shows a declining wealth tax rate (in %) which would go down to 1.3% by the end of 2032



UP FOR IT

We are ready to host the Games, says France President Macron



President Emmanuel Macron said France was ready to host the Paris Olympics as he visited the village on Monday four days before the Games begin. "We are ready and we will be ready throughout the Games," Macron said. The Games return to the French capital for the first time since 1924.

COVETED HONOUR

IOC confers the Olympic Order on shooter Abhinav Bindra



Olympic gold medal-winning shooter Abhinav Bindra has been awarded with the Olympic Order by the International Olympic Committee for his outstanding services to the Olympic Movement. The award ceremony will be held during the 142nd IOC Session in Paris on August 10, a day before the closing of the Olympics.

FATIGUED

Tour de France winner Pogacar pulls out of the Olympics



Tour de France winner Tadej Pogacar on Monday pulled out of the Paris Olympics (pictured), his Slovenia team announced. "Unfortunately Tadej Pogacar has cancelled his participation because of a state of extreme fatigue," Slovenian Olympic cycling coach Ursus Murn said in a statement.

NEW WEAPON

There's a lot to learn for me, says England off-spinner Bashir



The 20-year-old off-spinner Shoab Bashir insisted he's still learning "the basics" of the trade. "There's a lot to work on, in cricket you never complete the game. I'm just grateful to be in the position I am. I'm always going to stay grounded and I'm just trying to enjoy every moment. I have in an England shirt."

Indian archers set to miss out on Baek's inputs

The South Korean coach has not got the accreditation to guide a hard-working team which booked quota places after 12 years through World rankings and is keen to open the account



Y.B. Sarangi

A well-planned and smooth build-up seems to have hit a roadblock for the Indian archery team with foreign coach Baek Woong Ki not getting accreditation to guide the team at the Paris Olympics. India, which has never been able to win an Olympic medal in archery,

booked men and women quota places after 12 years through the World rankings and is keen to open the account.

As the Archery Association of India (AAI) and Indian Olympic Association (IOA) are engaged in a blame game over Baek not getting an accreditation, the absence of the expert Korean coach could deny the Indians crucial inputs during crucial situations.

Fourth Olympics
The archers, including seasoned Tarundeep Rai and Deepika Kumari who will compete in their fourth Olympics, have put in a lot of hard work going through multi-phase selection trials and several competitions.

They claimed team medals in the Asian Games last year and medalled in

two of the three World Cups this year. The men's team, comprising B. Dhiraj, Tarundeep and Pravin Jadhav, beating World champion Korea in the final to take the World Cup Stage-1 in Shanghai was a morale-boosting moment.

Deepika's silver in Shanghai and Dhiraj winning two medals, including an individual bronze beating Tokyo Olympics silver medalist Mauro Nespoli and a mixed team bronze with Bhajan Kaur, in the World Cup Stage-2 in Antalya in June were exciting results.

The women's team and individually Anika Bhatia's fourth place finishes in Antalya also brought positivity. The archers understand that controlling the mind will be crucial. However, the unavailability of psy-

chologist Gayatri Madhkar due to visa issues has come as another jolt in the final phase of their preparations.

India eyes medals in team events as the men and women competitions will feature 12 countries and the mixed team event will have 16 sides.

Paris is a 'lucky' city for the Indians as they have landed medals in each World Cup Stage held there in the last three years. Conditions in the French capital are expected to suit them.

It remains to be seen whether they overcome the odds to make their outing memorable.

The squad:
Men: B. Dhiraj, Tarundeep Rai, and Pravin Jadhav.
Women: Bhajan Kaur, Deepika Kumari, and Anika Bhatia.



Ready to shoot: The Indian archery squad on its arrival in Paris for the Games. NIGAR/ISTOCKPHOTO

It's good for TRP but my relationship with Kohli is not public, says Gambhir



Long innings ahead: The head coach suggested that stalwarts Kohli and Rohit have a lot of cricket left in them and could even feature in the 2027 ODI World Cup. T.S. PITHOOR/K.S. SETHI

Amol Karhadkar

MUMBAI

In his first public appearance as the India head coach, Gautam Gambhir stressed on veterans Rohit Sharma and Virat Kohli having "a lot of cricket left in them". Gambhir even hinted at the possibility of the duo featuring in the 2027 ODI World Cup.

"I think they have shown what they can deliver on the big stage, whether it's the T20 World Cup or the 50-over World Cup as well," Gambhir said here on Monday, minutes before the team's departure for the limited-overs series in Sri Lanka.

"One thing it can be very clear of is that both those guys have a lot of cricket left in them. More importantly, with the Champions Trophy (in 2025) and a big tour of Australia (towards year-end), obviously they would be motivated

enough. And then, hopefully, if they can keep their fitness, the 2027 World Cup as well. "But this is a very personal decision. I can't say how much cricket is left in them. Ultimately, it's up to them as well. It's up to the players. How much can they contribute to the side's success. Because, ultimately, it's the team that is important.

World-class players
"But looking at what Kohli and Rohit can deliver, I think they still have a lot of cricket left to play. They are still world-class players and obviously any team would want to have both of them for as long as possible."

Moments after India reclaimed the T20 World Cup after 17 years, the duo retired from T20is. Gambhir and his wistful forty-year-old relationship with Kohli on the field, especially with the

Indian Premier League, has raised doubts over their relationship in the India dressing room.

Team goal
The head coach, however, made no bones clear about two professionals working towards the team goal.

"It's good for the TRP, but our relationship is not public. What kind of a relationship I share with Kohli, I think it's between two mature individuals."

Gambhir said. "On the field, everyone has the right to fight for their own jersey and come back to a winning dressing room."

"But at the moment, we are representing India and 140 crore Indians. I am sure we are going to be on the same page and try and make India proud. I share a very good relationship with Kohli off the field and will continue to do that."

Gambhir confirms Nayar and ten Doeschate as assistant coaches



Gautam's philosophy: Gambhir, seen with Agarkar, feels a happy dressing room is a winning one. EMMANUAL YOGINI

Sports Bureau

MUMBAI

Gautam Gambhir, India's head coach, confirmed that he will have two new assistants in Abhishek Nayar and Ryan ten Doeschate, the duo he was associated with at Kolkata Knight Riders (KKR) for the Indian Premier League (IPL)'s 2024 edition.

"This is going to be the crux of the support staff, but there's still one more," he said. "I will be finalising the Sri Lanka tour to finalise (others)," Gambhir said on Monday, just before the squad departed for three T20is and three ODIs starting over the weekend.

"I have worked with people like Ryan and Abhishek in the last two months in the IPL, enjoyed working with them, thorough professionals. Hopefully, we can have a successful tenure as coaches. Hearing good things in 2007 and 2011, took a lot of positives from his IPL mentorship stint and spent out his coaching philosophy."

Gambhir, one of the architects of India's World T20 and World Cup triumphs in 2007 and 2011, was well-known for his IPL mentorship stint and spent out his coaching philosophy.



Nayar and ten Doeschate.



You want a captain who is likely to play all games: Agarkar



Positive sign: Suryakumar gets a thumbs up as he leaves for the Sri Lanka series. EMMANUAL YOGINI

Amol Karhadkar

MUMBAI

Almost a week after Suryakumar Yadav was preferred over Hardik Pandya as India's T20 captain, chairman of selection committee Ajit Agarkar has spent out the reason.

Referring to Suryakumar as "one of the best T20 batters in the world," Agarkar stated that Hardik's fitness concerns, his availability issues and dressing room feedback resulted in Suryakumar being looked at Rohit Sharma's successor in the world.

"Surya is one of the deserving candidates. He has been around the group over the last year, we get feedback from the dressing room a lot. Good cricket brain, and one of the best T20 batters in the world," Agarkar said, with new head coach Gautam Gambhir by his side.

"One of the main issues was that you want a captain who is likely to play all the games. We think he is a deserving candidate and hopefully we will see over time how he develops into the role."

Besides his frequent fitness issues, Hardik has predominantly been playing only T20s for India in the recent past, with multiple breaks in between.

"You get feedback from the dressing room as well, and the biggest thing is that the captain should be on the park is a prerequisite. Hopefully Surya does it," Agarkar said.

The former pacer - who along with Gambhir - was a part of India's World T20-winning squad in 2007, backed Hardik, the all-rounder to the hit.

"As for Hardik, he is still an important player for us. We want him to be the player he can be, because those sort of skill sets are difficult to find," Agarkar said.

"Fitness has been a challenge for him over the last few years. Then it becomes a bit difficult for the coach as well as the selectors. We have now got a bit more time till the next T20 World Cup (in 2026) where we can look at a few things. He is an important player and his performances are more important for us."

COVETED HONOUR

IOC confers the Olympic Order on shooter Abhinav Bindra



SHIV KUMAR PUSHPAKAR

▶ Olympic gold medal-winning shooter Abhinav Bindra has been awarded with the Olympic Order by the International Olympic Committee for his outstanding services to the Olympic Movement. The award ceremony will be held during the 142nd IOC Session in Paris on August 10, a day before the closing of the Olympics.

BUDGET TODAY; SURVEY PEGS FY25 GROWTH AT 6.5-7%

Economic Survey signal: Keep food prices out of retail inflation while deciding interest rates

Survey says core inflation around 3%, but rate cut by RBI delayed

ANANCHAL MAGAZINE
NEW DELHI, JULY 22

NOTING THAT THE anticipated monetary policy easing by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been delayed, the Economic Survey for 2023-24 has made a case for changing the inflation tar-

getting framework of the central bank by excluding food prices. "Despite the core inflation rate being around 3 per cent, the RBI, with one eye on the CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

RELATED REPORTS
PAGES 7, 13, 15

SURVEY WISDOM

- Government should loosen regulatory grip
- Private sector salaries not commensurate with its profits
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- Risking economic welfare in developing world for meeting



Chief Economic Advisor V. Anantha Nageswaran

Climate targets "blasted"
▲casts a "huge pall of uncertainty" for workers across skill segments

'Investor overconfidence in markets serious concern'

GEORGE MATHEW
MUMBAI, JULY 22

THE ECONOMIC Survey 2023-24 has cautioned against the possibility of overconfidence leading to speculation and the expectation of even greater returns in

the stock market. This is a "serious concern" as it may not align with the real market conditions and the significant increase in retail investors in the market calls for careful consideration, the survey has warned. If equity market claims on CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Bidai for Biden



SC issues interim stay on Kanwar Yatra order: 'Must not be forced to name owners or staff'

May need to 'display kind of food', says Bench; notices sent to UP, Uttarakhand

ANANTHAKRISHNAN G
NEW DELHI, JULY 22

THE SUPREME Court on Monday ordered an interim stay on the directives issued by police in BJP-ruled Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand asking owners of eateries along the route of the Kanwar Yatra to display the names of their owners.

Hearing a clutch of petitions challenging the move, the SC, in its six-judge interim order, said the eateries, however, "may be required to display the kind of food they are serving."

Last week, police in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand had issued directives to eateries, in-

MORE REPORTS
PAGE 9

BUSINESS AS USUAL
By UNNY



THE WORLD



KAMALA HARRIS MOVES CLOSER TO DEMOCRATIC TICKET
PAGE 14

Row over Centre's RSS order: Opp says offices, staff being politicised

LALMANI VERMA
NEW DELHI, JULY 22

A POLITICAL row has erupted over a Central government notification removing the RSS as a political organisation, thereby allowing government officials to participate in the Sangh's activities. Congress president Mallikarjun Kharge targeted Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Monday, alleging he "wants to politicise government offices and employees on ideological basis". The BJP and the RSS welcomed the government's decision, with the Sangh calling it appropriate. The Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), which deals with issues related to Central government person-

EXPLAINED

GOVT SERVANTS AND RSS ACTIVITIES: WHAT THE RULES SAY
PAGE 15

nel, issued the order on government officials' participation in RSS activities on July 5, stating that instructions issued on the matter in 1966, 1970, and 1980 "have been reviewed and it has been decided to remove the mention of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)" from the "impugned Official Memorandums. The DoPT, which was part of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs until CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

NEET-UG leak likely on exam-eve, but no proof to show it was widespread: SC

ANANTHAKRISHNAN G
NEW DELHI, JULY 22

THE SUPREME Court on Monday said the initial statements of some of the accused arrested in the NEET-UG case indicated that a "leak" may have occurred on the night of May 4, on the eve of

IN PARLIAMENT

RAHUL LEADS OPP'S NEET CHARGE IN HOUSE PAGE 6

the exam, but no evidence had been placed before it so far to es-

tablish that the breach was widespread, so as to warrant cancellation of the exam.

The SC also directed the director of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, to set up a committee of three experts "to formulate an opinion on the correct option" to a multiple-choice CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Agro to auto, IAS trainee and family at centre of 8 firms linked to kin, friends

JAY MAZOOMDAR, PARTHASARATHI BISWAS & SUBHANT KULKARNI
NEW DELHI, PUNE, JULY 22

PROBATIONARY IAS officer Puja Khedkar, who is facing a UPSC probe for allegedly "taking her identity" to flout appearance



Puja Khedkar is accused of 'taking her identity' norms for the civil services exams amid allegations of misusing

caste and disability quotas, and her family are at the centre of a web of eight companies linked to these relatives and others known to them, an investigation by The Indian Express has found.

Records show that five of these companies are run from commercial addresses in Pune CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

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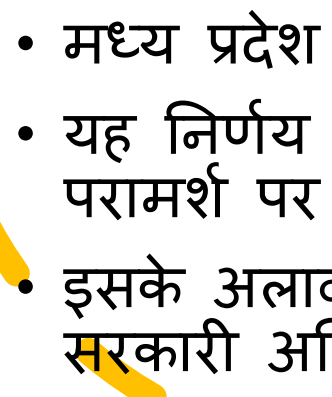
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IRDAI REGN No. 150 CIN: L66000MH1919GG000526 Advt No.: NIA/24-25/1915E

Consent of States for CBI Investigations

- The Government of Madhya Pradesh announced that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) would now require written consent from the state government to initiate any inquiry against state officials.
- This move comes amidst a backdrop of several states withdrawing general consent for CBI investigations, prompting discussions about the need for new legislation to define the CBI's status, functions, and powers.

- मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने घोषणा की कि केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो (सीबीआई) को अब राज्य के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई भी जांच शुरू करने के लिए राज्य सरकार से लिखित सहमति की आवश्यकता होगी।
- यह कदम कई राज्यों द्वारा सीबीआई जांच के लिए सामान्य सहमति वापस लेने की पृष्ठभूमि के बीच आया है, जिससे सीबीआई की स्थिति, कार्यों और शक्तियों को परिभाषित करने के लिए नए कानून की आवश्यकता के बारे में चर्चा शुरू हो गई है।

- 
- Why did Madhya Pradesh Mandate Prior Consent for CBI Inquiries?
 - This decision considers changes in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) and recent consultations with the CBI.
 - Also under Section 17A of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, agencies need permission to conduct inquiries against government officials.

- 
- मध्य प्रदेश ने सीबीआई जांच के लिए पूर्व सहमति क्यों अनिवार्य की?
 - यह निर्णय भारतीय न्याय संहिता (बीएनएस) में बदलाव और सीबीआई के साथ हालिया परामर्श पर विचार करता है।
 - इसके अलावा भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 17ए के तहत एजेंसियों को सरकारी अधिकारियों के खिलाफ जांच करने के लिए अनुमति की आवश्यकता होती है।



- **All previous general consent for any other offences and any consent given by the state government on a case-by-case basis for any other offence will also continue to apply.**
- **Several states, including Meghalaya, Mizoram, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Kerala, and Punjab, have withdrawn general consent for CBI investigations.**

किसी भी अन्य अपराध के लिए पिछली सभी सामान्य सहमति और किसी अन्य अपराध के लिए मामले-दर-मामले के आधार पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई कोई भी सहमति भी लागू होती रहेगी।

मेघालय, मिजोरम, पश्चिम बंगाल, झारखंड, केरल और पंजाब सहित कई राज्यों ने सीबीआई जांच के लिए सामान्य सहमति वापस ले ली है।

- **What are the Key Facts About the Central Bureau of Investigation?**
- **About: Following recommendations by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption (1962–1964), the CBI was officially established in 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs.**

- केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के बारे में मुख्य तथ्य क्या हैं?
- के बारे में: भ्रष्टाचार निवारण पर संथानम समिति (1962-1964) की सिफारिशों के बाद, गृह मंत्रालय के एक प्रस्ताव द्वारा 1963 में आधिकारिक तौर पर सीबीआई की स्थापना की गई थी।

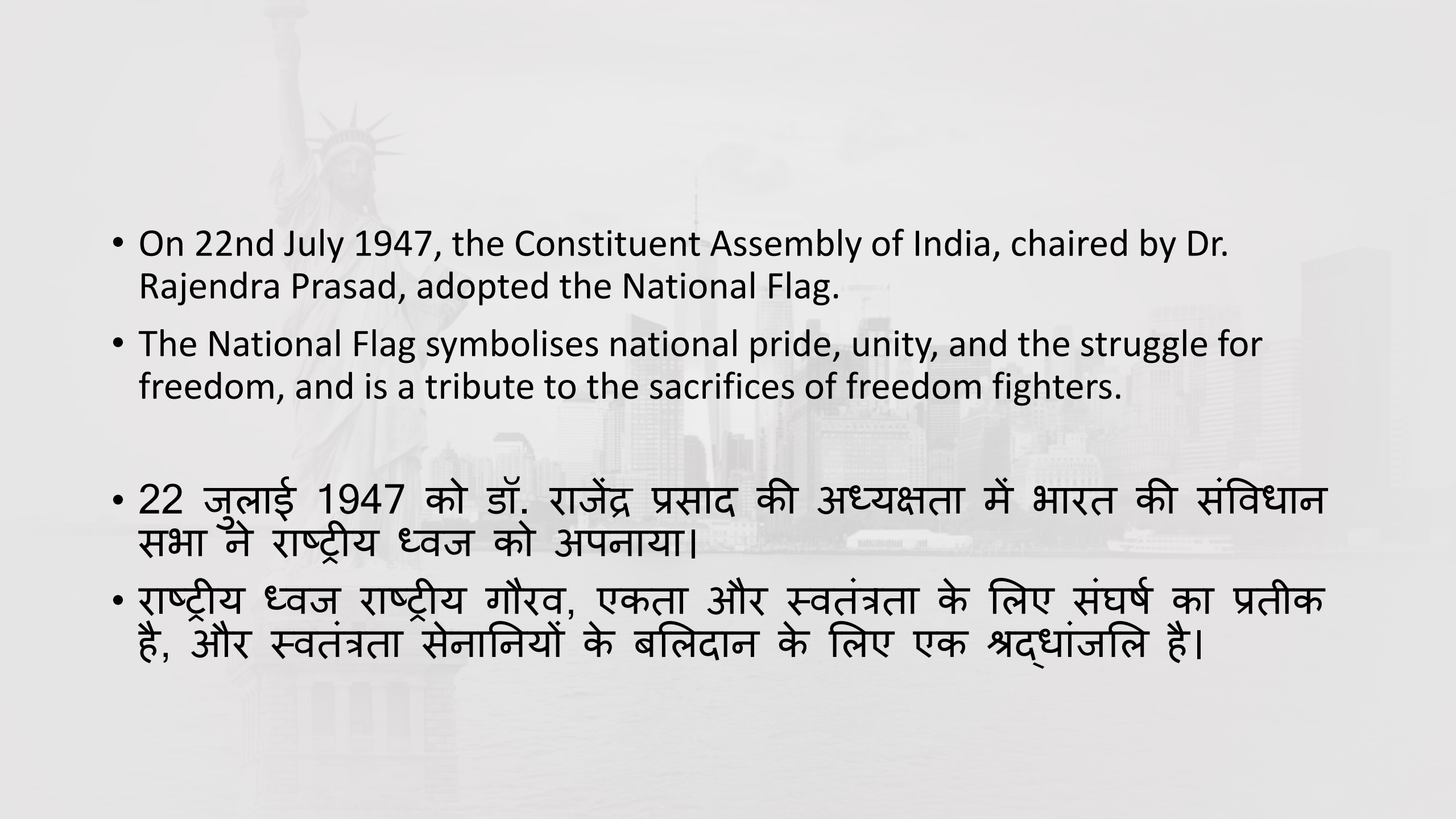
- 
- **It derives its investigative powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.**
 - **Operates under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions, which falls under the Prime Minister's Office.**
 - **Investigations under the Prevention of Corruption Act, CBI is supervised by the Central Vigilance Commission.**
 - इसे अपनी जांच शक्तियां दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 से प्राप्त होती हैं।
 - कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कार्य करता है, जो प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के अंतर्गत आता है।
 - भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम के तहत जांच की निगरानी केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा की जाती है।
- 

- Current System, under the Lokpal Act, 2014, a committee comprising the Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition, and Chief Justice of India (or a Supreme Court Judge) recommends the appointment.
- The Director enjoys a tenure security of two years, extendable up to five years in the public interest.
- वर्तमान व्यवस्था, लोकपाल अधिनियम, 2014 के तहत, प्रधान मंत्री, विपक्ष के नेता और भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश (या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश) की एक समिति नियुक्ति की सिफारिश करती है।
- निदेशक को दो साल की कार्यकाल सुरक्षा प्राप्त है, जिसे सार्वजनिक हित में पांच साल तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।



National Flag Day

- **India's National Flag Day commemorates the adoption of the Indian national flag on 22nd July 1947, by the Constituent Assembly, a few days before the country attained Independence from the British on 15th August 1947.**
- भारत का राष्ट्रीय ध्वज दिवस 15 अगस्त 1947 को देश को अंग्रेजों से आजादी मिलने से कुछ दिन पहले, संविधान सभा द्वारा 22 जुलाई 1947 को भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को अपनाने की याद दिलाता है।

- 
- On 22nd July 1947, the Constituent Assembly of India, chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, adopted the National Flag.
 - The National Flag symbolises national pride, unity, and the struggle for freedom, and is a tribute to the sacrifices of freedom fighters.
 - 22 जुलाई 1947 को डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद की अध्यक्षता में भारत की संविधान सभा ने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को अपनाया।
 - राष्ट्रीय ध्वज राष्ट्रीय गौरव, एकता और स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष का प्रतीक है, और स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बलिदान के लिए एक श्रद्धांजलि है।

- Resolution and Significance:

- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the Resolution, stating, "Resolved that the National Flag of India shall be horizontal tricolour of deep Saffron (Kesari), white and dark green in equal proportion
- . In the centre of the white band, there shall be a Wheel in navy blue to represent the Charkha.
- The design of the Wheel shall be that of the Wheel (Chakra) which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka.

- संकल्प और महत्व:

- पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए कहा, "यह संकल्प लिया गया है कि भारत का राष्ट्रीय ध्वज गहरा केसरिया (केसरी), सफेद और गहरे हरे रंग का समान अनुपात में क्षैतिज तिरंगा होगा।
- . सफेद पट्टी के केंद्र में, चरखे का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए नेवी ब्लू रंग में एक पहिया होगा।
- पहिए का डिज़ाइन उस पहिये (चक्र) जैसा होगा जो अशोक की सारनाथ सिंह राजधानी के अबेकस पर दिखाई देता है।

-
- **The diameter of the Wheel shall approximate to the width of the white band. The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag shall ordinarily be 2:3.**
 - **The assembly unanimously adopted the motion, marking the end of British rule and affirming India's commitment to freedom and future prosperity.**
-
- पहिये का व्यास सफेद पट्टी की चौड़ाई के लगभग होना चाहिए। झंडे की चौड़ाई और लंबाई का अनुपात सामान्यतः 2:3 होगा।
 - विधानसभा ने सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव को अपनाया, जो ब्रिटिश शासन के अंत का प्रतीक था और स्वतंत्रता और भविष्य की समृद्धि के लिए भारत की प्रतिबद्धता की पुष्टि करता था।

HISTORY OF INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG

1906



Unofficial flag of India
in 1906

1907



The Berlin committee flag, first
raised by Bhikaiji Cama in 1907

1917



The flag used during the Home
Rule movement in 1917

1921



The flag unofficially adopted in
1921

1931



The flag adopted in 1931. This
flag was also the battle ensign
of the Indian National Army

1947



The present Tricolour
flag of India

-
- The hoisting/use/display of the Indian National Flag is governed by the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 and the Flag Code of India, 2002.
 - भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का फहराना/उपयोग/प्रदर्शन राष्ट्रीय सम्मान अपमान निवारण अधिनियम, 1971 और भारतीय ध्वज संहिता, 2002 द्वारा नियंत्रित होता है।

-
- **Who among the following is associated with 'Songs from Prison', a translation of ancient Indian religious lyrics in English? (2021)**
 - **(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
 - **(b) Jawaharlal Nehru**
 - **(c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi**
 - **(d) Sarojini Naidu**

• **. What is the number of spokes in the Dharmachakra in the National Flag of India? (2008)**

• **(a) 16**

• **(b) 18**

• **(c) 22**

• **(d) 24**

Gender Gap in Education



-
- The **World Economic Forum (WEF)** report of 2024 on global gender gaps ranked India at **129 out of 146 economies**, with a decline in the education sector being one of the reasons for India's poor rank.
 - वैश्विक लिंग अंतर पर विश्व आर्थिक मंच (डब्ल्यूईएफ) की 2024 की रिपोर्ट में भारत को 146 अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में से 129वें स्थान पर रखा गया है, जिसमें शिक्षा क्षेत्र में गिरावट भारत की खराब रैंक का एक कारण है।

- **Status of gender gap in education**

- The report indicates that, despite high enrolment rates for women in primary, secondary, and tertiary education, progress has been sluggish.
- The literacy gap between men and women remains substantial at **17.2 percentage** points.

- शिक्षा में लैंगिक अंतर की स्थिति

- रिपोर्ट बताती है कि प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और तृतीयक शिक्षा में महिलाओं के लिए उच्च नामांकन दर के बावजूद प्रगति धीमी रही है।
- पुरुषों और महिलाओं के बीच साक्षरता अंतर 17.2 प्रतिशत अंक पर पर्याप्त बना हुआ है।

-
- Consequently, **India ranks 124th** in this indicator, scoring **0.964 in education**, a decline from the score of 1.000 achieved in 2023.
 - In higher education, the **AISHE report for 2021-22** indicates that the gross enrolment ratio (GER) for women is marginally higher than that for men, with women achieving a GER of 28.5 compared to 28.3 for men. This marks a **32 per cent** increase in female enrolment since 2014-15.
 - नतीजतन, भारत इस सूचक में 124वें स्थान पर है, शिक्षा में 0.964 स्कोर कर रहा है, जो 2023 में प्राप्त 1.000 के स्कोर से कम है।
 - उच्च शिक्षा में, 2021-22 के लिए AISHE रिपोर्ट बताती है कि महिलाओं के लिए सकल नामांकन अनुपात (GER) पुरुषों की तुलना में थोड़ा अधिक है, पुरुषों के लिए 28.3 की तुलना में महिलाओं ने 28.5 का GER हासिल किया है। यह 32 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्शाता है 2014-15 से महिला नामांकन में।

-
- However women students make up only **42.5%** of those enrolled in **STEM subjects** from undergraduate to Phd levels.
 - According to the Census data from 2011, adult literacy is a matter of concern, with only **64.63% of women** who are literate, in comparison to **80.88% of men**.
 - हालाँकि, स्नातक से पीएचडी स्तर तक एसटीईएम विषयों में नामांकित छात्रों में महिला छात्र केवल 42.5% हैं।
 - 2011 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वयस्क साक्षरता चिंता का विषय है, 80.88% पुरुषों की तुलना में केवल 64.63% महिलाएं साक्षर हैं।

Monsoon Session of Parliament



- **The first Monsoon Session** of Parliament after the NDA government came to power begin from July 22.
- **About**
- The Parliament Monsoon Session will have **19 sittings till August 12** when the government is expected to present **six bills**, including the one to replace the 90-year-old Aircraft Act, and also get the Parliament nod for the budget of Jammu and Kashmir, which is under central rule.

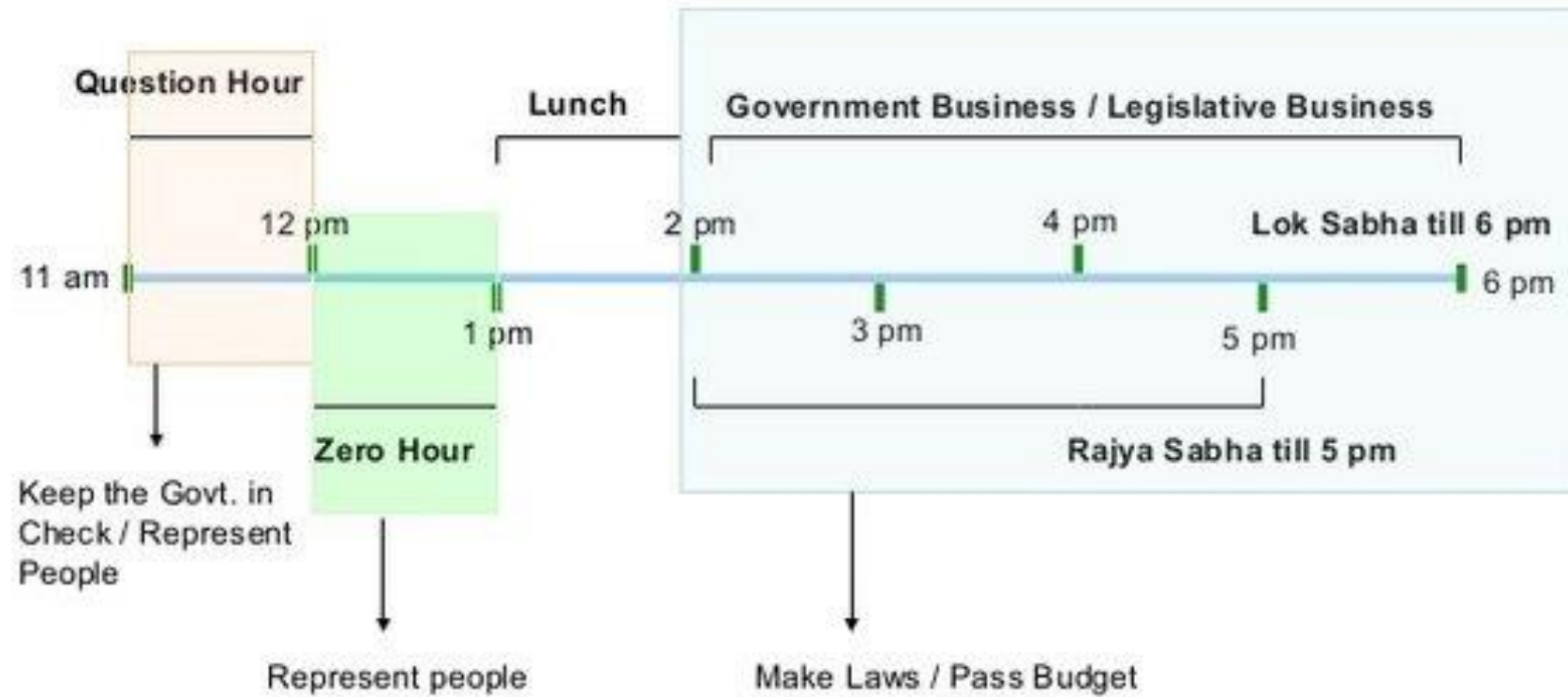
- एनडीए सरकार के सत्ता में आने के बाद संसद का पहला मानसून सत्र 22 जुलाई से शुरू हो रहा है।

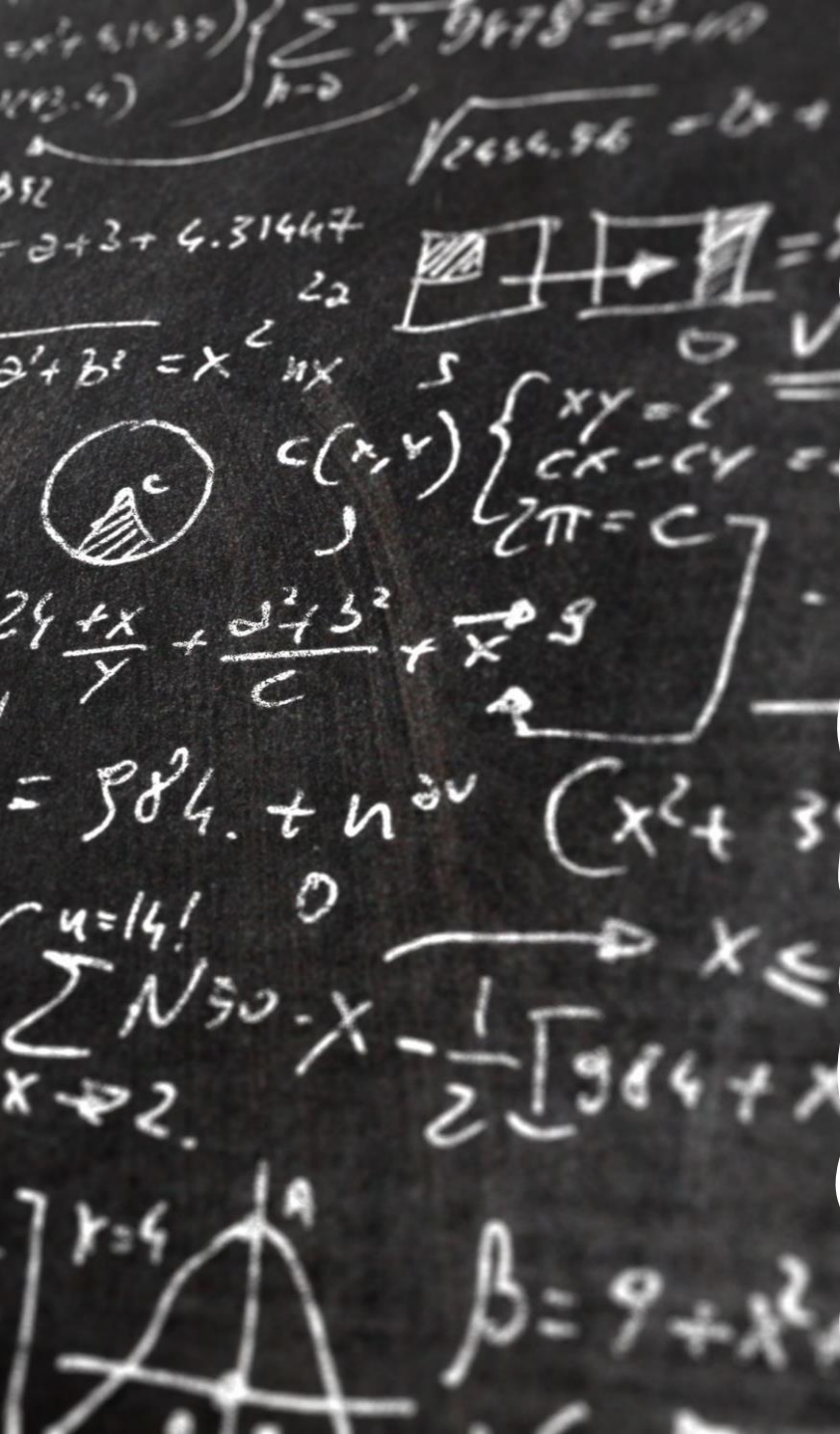
- के बारे में

- संसद के मानसून सत्र में 12 अगस्त तक 19 बैठकें होंगी, जब सरकार को छह विधेयक पेश करने की उम्मीद है, जिसमें 90 साल पुराने विमान अधिनियम को बदलने का विधेयक भी शामिल है, और जम्मू-कश्मीर के बजट को भी संसद की मंजूरी मिल जाएगी। केंद्रीय शासन के अधीन है।

-
- **Parliament holds three Sessions in a year**
 - Budget Session—February-May;
 - Monsoon Session—July-September; and
 - Winter Session—November-December

A day in Parliament





Bamboozled

-
- **Meaning:**
 - To confuse or trick someone.
 - **Example Sentence:**
 - "Kuldeep has bamboozled batters every since he found a second wind in his sails."

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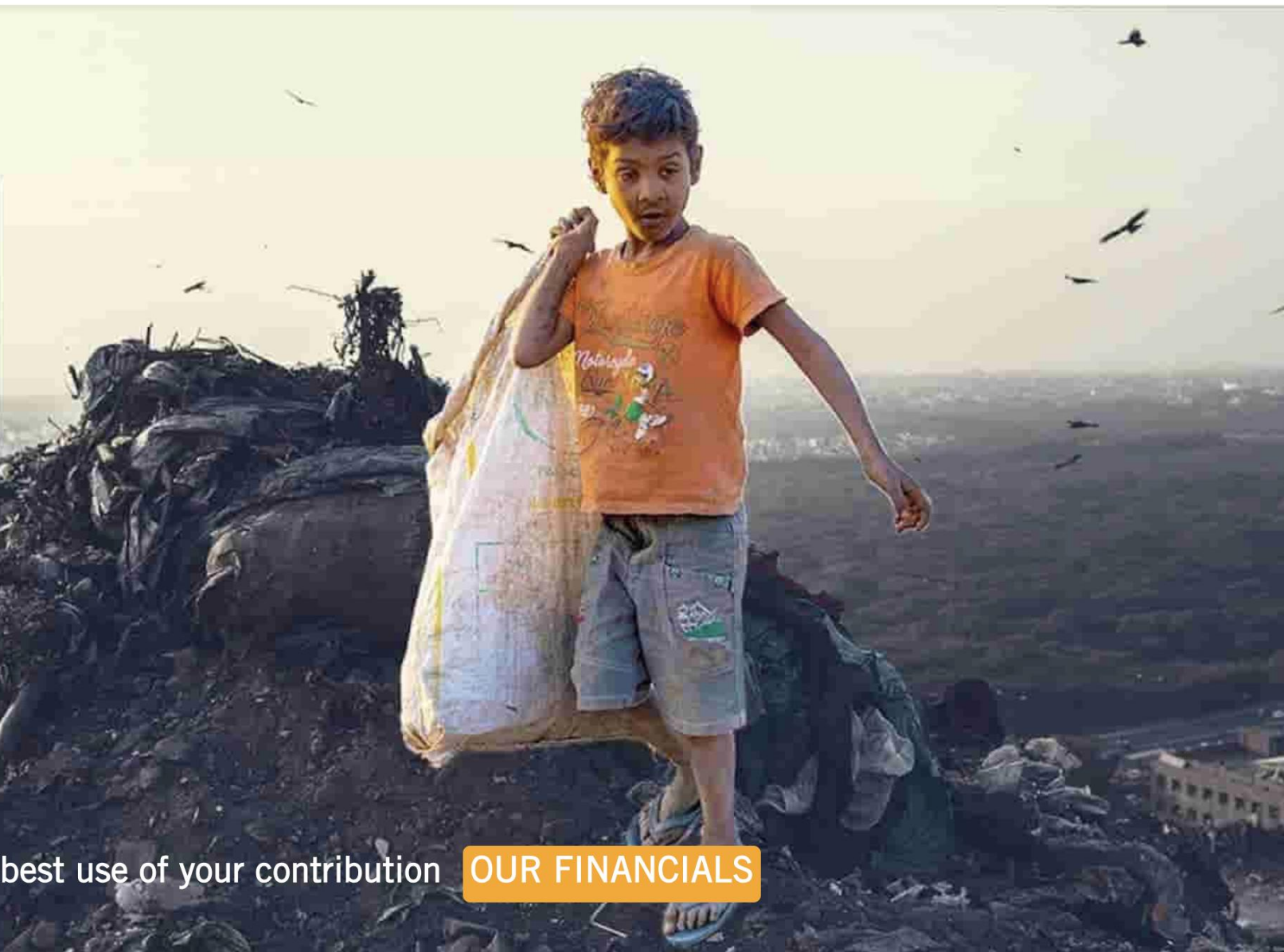





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A group of people are clapping in a dimly lit room. The focus is on the hands and forearms of several individuals, with some wearing watches. The background is blurred, showing more people and a window. An orange horizontal bar is located in the top left corner.

Thank you
guys.
