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10 MCQ QUIZ

A blurred photograph of a modern office interior. In the background, several people are seated around a long wooden table, engaged in a meeting. The scene is brightly lit by large windows, creating a soft, out-of-focus atmosphere. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

Top 10 MCQ from the session for
every exam

- Who took the oath as the 47th President of the United States on January 20, 2025?
- 20 जनवरी 2025 को अमेरिका के 47वें राष्ट्रपति के रूप में किसने शपथ ली?
- A. Joe Biden / जो बाइडेन
B. Donald Trump / डोनाल्ड ट्रंप
C. Kamala Harris / कमला हैरिस
D. Ron DeSantis / रॉन डेसांटिस

- What name did Trump propose for the Gulf of Mexico?
- ट्रंप ने मैक्सिको की खाड़ी के लिए कौन सा नया नाम प्रस्तावित किया?
- A. Gulf of Texas / टेक्सास की खाड़ी
- B. Gulf of America / अमेरिका की खाड़ी
- C. Gulf of Liberty / लिबर्टी की खाड़ी
- D. Gulf of Freedom / फ्रीडम की खाड़ी

- Which international leader represented India at Trump's inauguration ceremony?
- ट्रंप के शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व किसने किया?
- A. Narendra Modi / नरेंद्र मोदी
- B. S. Jaishankar / एस. जयशंकर
- C. Rajnath Singh / राजनाथ सिंह
- D. Amit Shah / अमित शाह

- What economic policy focus did Trump emphasize in his second term?
- ट्रंप ने अपने दूसरे कार्यकाल में किस आर्थिक नीति पर जोर दिया?
- A. Increasing government spending / सरकारी खर्च बढ़ाना
- B. Strengthening American manufacturing / अमेरिकी विनिर्माण को मजबूत करना
- C. Reducing corporate taxes / कॉर्पोरेट करों को कम करना
- D. Encouraging cryptocurrency adoption / क्रिप्टोक्यूरेंसी को अपनाने को प्रोत्साहित करना

- What was a key reason for Tamil Nadu's opposition to UGC draft regulations?
- तमिलनाडु द्वारा यूजीसी के मसौदा विनियमों का विरोध करने का मुख्य कारण क्या था?
- A. Violation of state autonomy / राज्य स्वायत्तता का उल्लंघन
B. Increase in tuition fees / ट्यूशन फीस में वृद्धि
C. Reduction in faculty recruitment / फैकल्टी भर्ती में कमी
D. Centralization of university admission tests / विश्वविद्यालय प्रवेश परीक्षाओं का केंद्रीकरण

- What does the QS World Future Skills Index 2025 rank India as?
- QS वर्ल्ड फ्यूचर स्किल्स इंडेक्स 2025 में भारत को किस स्थान पर रखा गया है?
- A. Future Skills Leader / फ्यूचर स्किल्स लीडर
- B. Future Skills Contender / फ्यूचर स्किल्स कंटेंडर
- C. Future Skills Emerging Market / फ्यूचर स्किल्स इमर्जिंग मार्केट
- D. Future Skills Innovator / फ्यूचर स्किल्स इनोवेटर

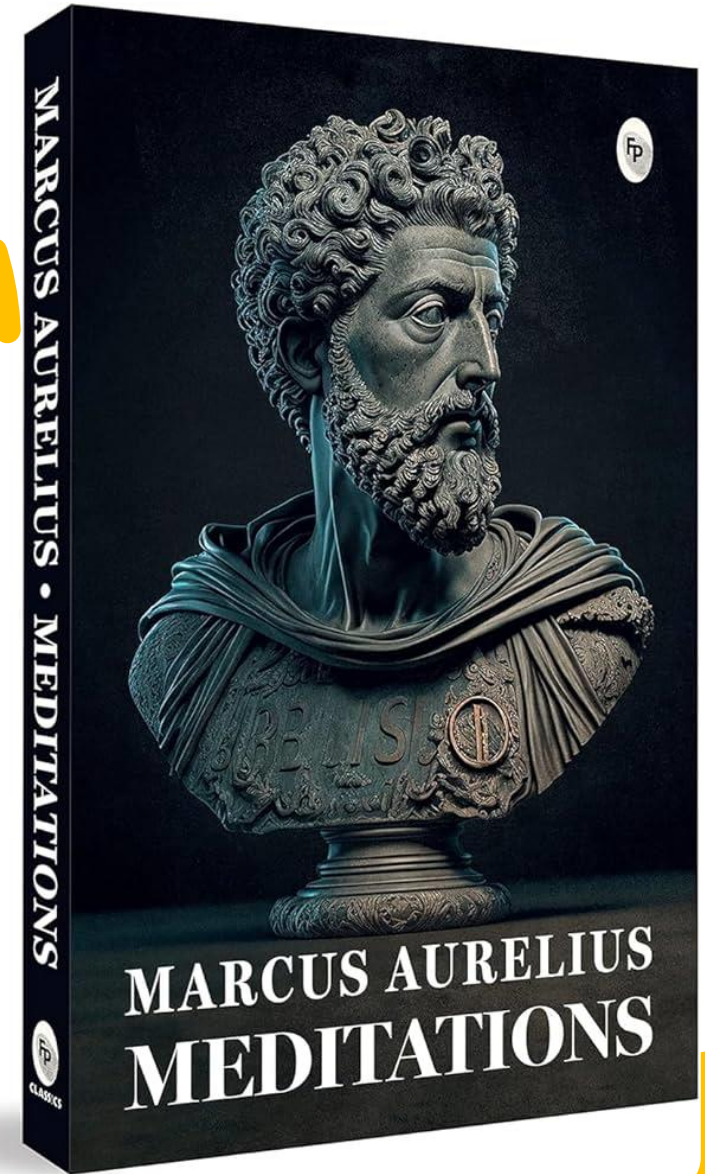
- Which is India's first indigenous surgical tele-robotic system?
- भारत की पहली स्वदेशी सर्जिकल टेली-रोबोटिक प्रणाली कौन सी है?
- A. Sushruta / सुश्रुत
- B. SSI Mantra / एसएसआई मंत्र
- C. MediBot / मेडिबॉट
- D. Robodoc / रोबोडॉक

- Which police force has Gyanendra Pratap Singh been appointed as the Director General of?
- ज्ञानेंद्र प्रताप सिंह को किस पुलिस बल का महानिदेशक नियुक्त किया गया है?
- A. Border Security Force (BSF) / सीमा सुरक्षा बल (बीएसएफ)
B. Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) / केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (सीआरपीएफ)
C. Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) / भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस (आईटीबीपी)
D. National Security Guard (NSG) / राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (एनएसजी)

- What is the significance of Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi?
- श्रीलंका में जया श्री महा बोधि का महत्व क्या है?
- A. Oldest tree planted by humans / मानव द्वारा लगाया गया सबसे पुराना वृक्ष
- B. Tallest banyan tree in the world / दुनिया का सबसे ऊंचा बरगद का पेड़
- C. Site of first Buddhist council / पहले बौद्ध परिषद का स्थल
- D. Largest natural forest in Sri Lanka / श्रीलंका का सबसे बड़ा प्राकृतिक वन

– Marcus Aurelius,
Meditations

- *“The best revenge is not to be like your enemy.”*



INSIDE

SC lands women who testified in the Hema report

NEW DELHI The Supreme Court on Tuesday lauded the courage of the women who had deposed personal and professional costs to lodge complaints of sexual abuse in the Malayalam film industry. » PAGE 3

Dissanayake's 'balancing act' in media focus

COLOMBO Sri Lankan President Anura Kumara Dissanayake's recent four-day visit to China, visit to China highlighted a "balancing act" with Beijing and New Delhi. » PAGE 14

At WEF, Naidu highlights green industrialisation

VJAYAWADA At the World Economic Forum in Davos, Andhra Pradesh CM N. Chandrababu Naidu, addressed a Confederation of Indian Industries session on green industrialisation, highlighting his partnership with IIT since 1995. » PAGE 3

Trump declares end to U.S. citizenship by birth

Democratic-led States challenge order that could affect thousands of Indians in the US; President also threatens 100% tariffs on BRICS countries if they attempt to move to 'non-dollar' transactions

Subasini Haider
NEW DELHI

Shortly after being sworn in on Monday, U.S. President Donald Trump signed an Executive Order cancelling the provision of "citizenship by birth", which could directly affect thousands of Indian professionals working in the U.S. under H-1B and other temporary visas, who hoped to raise their families there.



Mr. Trump also said he planned to levy "100% tax" on BRICS countries for attempting to move to "non-dollar" transactions, referring to the 10-nation grouping of emerging economies that includes India. "As a BRICS nation, they have a 100% tariff if they so much as even think about doing what they thought and therefore they will give it up immediately," he said, erroneously referring to Spain as a BRICS member.

In addition, Mr. Trump's plans to crack down on undocumented and illegal immigrants could hit about 7.25 lakh Indians, of which nearly 18,000 are already on a "final list for removal" or deportations.

Move challenged
A coalition of 18 Democratic-led States along with the District of Columbia and city of San Francisco filed a lawsuit in federal court in Boston on Tuesday arguing that the Republican President's effort to end birthright citizenship was a flagrant violation of the U.S. Constitution.

As concerns grew in India over the announcements, External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar was set to meet incoming U.S. Secretary of State Marco Ru-

bio to discuss priorities for the India-U.S. bilateral relationship and the Quad. The one-on-one meeting, which would be Mr. Rubio's first with any foreign dignitary, was due to take place on Tuesday afternoon in Washington, following a meeting of the Quad Foreign Ministers, including Australia's Penny Wong and Japan's foreign minister Takaaki.

The Quad Foreign Ministers are expected to discuss dates for the Quad Summit to be held in India later this year, while during the bilateral meeting Mr. Jaishankar and Mr. Rubio would discuss Mr. Trump's visit to India and taking forward the strategic partnership, as well as the consensus over immigration and tariffs.

According to the public schedule released by the U.S. State Department for the U.S. Secretary of State's first day, after he was confirmed by the Senate on Monday, Mr. Rubio will meet State Department employees and then hold talks with all Quad Foreign Ministers. The meeting of the Indo-Pacific grouping, that China has criticised, is significant as it is Mr. Rubio's first foreign policy engagement.

Mr. Trump's action, just hours after his return, paved the way for the release from prison of people found guilty of violent attacks on police, as well as leaders of far-right extremist groups convicted of failed plots to keep the Republican in power after he lost the 2020 presidential election to Democrat Joe Biden.

Democrats slammed the move to extend the pardons to violent rioters, many of whose crimes were committed on camera and broadcast on live TV. Former House Speaker Nancy Pelosi called it "an outrageous insult to our justice system and the heroes who suffered physical scars and emotional trauma to protect the Capitol, the Congress, and the Constitution."

"Donald Trump is ushering in a Golden Age for people who break the law and attempt to overthrow the government," Senate Democratic Leader Chuck Schumer said in a statement.

Mr. Trump also ordered the Attorney-General to seek the dismissal of roughly 450 cases that are the result of investigations stemming from the largest investigation in Justice Department history, which was conducted by the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGIR) from 2011 to 2021.

Trump pardons Jan. 6 riot convicts

Associated Press
WASHINGTON

U.S. President Donald Trump, on his first day in office, has pardoned, commuted the prison sentences, or vowed to dismiss the cases of all of the 500-plus people charged with crimes in the January 6, 2021, U.S. Capitol riot, undoing the massive prosecution of the unprecedented assault on the seat of American democracy.

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Maoist with bounty of ₹1 crore among 14 killed by police

Associated Press
RAIPUR

At least 14 Maoists have been killed in Gariband district along the Chhattisgarh-Odisha boundary, the police said on Tuesday. Our security forces achieved major success towards building a Maoist-free Bharat. The CRPF, SOG Odisha, and Chhattisgarh Police neutralised 14 Maoists, he wrote on X.

Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai congratulated the security forces on the encounter and said the State will be free from Maoism by March 2026.

The latest encounter took the number of Maoists killed by security forces so far this year to 40. At least 12 Maoists were killed in an encounter in Bijapur on January 16. Later, however, the police had added that the Maoists themselves issued a press release saying 18 Maoists had been killed in the said encounter.

Anti-Maoists operations which have intensified in Chhattisgarh since 2023 saw 219 Maoists being killed in 2024.

While operations were concentrated in Bastar, a hotbed of left-wing extremism in the State and the country, there have been two operations in Gariband in the past fortnight.

"Mighty blow" The operation was carried out in the jurisdiction of Mainpur police station by a joint team of security personnel from the District Reserve Police Force (DRPF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), the Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) from Chhattisgarh, and Special Operation Group (SOG) from Odisha.

CoBRA member sustained sustained minor injuries in the operation. Union Home Minister Amit Shah on Tuesday described the operation as "another mighty blow" to Naxalism. "Another mighty blow to Naxalism. Our security forces achieved major success towards building a Maoist-free Bharat. The CRPF, SOG Odisha, and Chhattisgarh Police neutralised 14 Maoists," he wrote on X.

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Kerala Assembly calls for fresh set of UGC guidelines

The Hindu Bureau
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

The Kerala Assembly on Tuesday unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of the draft University Grants Commission (UGC) regulations of 2025.

The resolution urges the Centre to review the proposed norms and to introduce a fresh set of guidelines after thorough consultations with State governments, academics, and other stakeholders to ensure that the interests of all parties are adequately considered.

The move follows a call by Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin, who urged other States to pass resolutions similar to the one recently adopted by the Tamil Nadu Assembly. The resolution, moved

Bengal moves HC to file appeal seeking death penalty for convict in R.G. Kar murder case

Shri Sahay Singh
KOLKATA

A day after a sessions court in Kolkata handed a life term to the convict in the rape-murder of a doctor at R.G. Kar Medical College, the West Bengal government on Tuesday moved the Calcutta High Court to file an appeal seeking the death penalty for the convict.

Advocate-General Kishor Datta moved a Division Bench of Justices Debansu Basak and Mohammad Shabir Raza on Tuesday, seeking the court's permission to file the appeal challenging the order passed by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Sealdah, Anirban Das.

The move comes after Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee had expressed her disapproval of the sessions court's sentence. "Primitive instinct" "What is the meaning of a life sentence? In many cases, culprits are released on parole even after committing heinous crimes... I am truly shocked by the judgment in the R.G. Kar case," she said.

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Sahasini Haidar
NEW DELHI

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Signing spree: U.S. President Trump throws pens used to sign executive orders to the crowd in Washington on Monday. AP

Indian stocks hit as Trump hints at 100% tariffs on BRICS nations

Lalatendu Mishra
MUMBAI

U.S. President Donald Trump's first day in office proved to be a torrid Tuesday for the Indian stock markets with the benchmark indices sinking to their lowest point in

about seven months, and all sectoral gauges ending up sharply in the red.

The BSE Sensex plunged 1,235 points to close at 75,838, a level last seen on June 6, 2024, and the NSE Nifty fell 320 points to 23,024. Analysts attributed the sharp

downturn to concerns about Mr. Trump's plans to enhance import tariffs and his warning of a 100% duty on products from BRICS nations.

Midcap and smallcap stock indices snapped a five-day rising streak, dropping 2.3% on the NSE.

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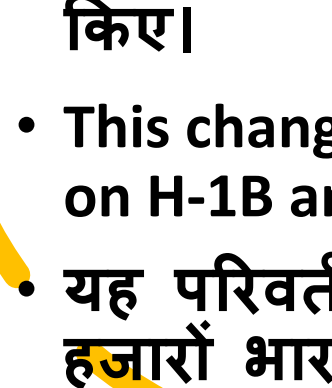
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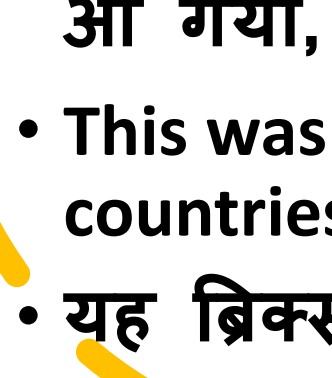
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INAUGURAL DRAMA
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» PAGES 3, 12 & 14

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- **1. Executive Order Ending Birthright Citizenship / जन्मसिद्ध नागरिकता को समाप्त करने का कार्यकारी आदेश**
 - **Shortly after taking office, U.S. President Donald Trump signed an Executive Order revoking the "citizenship by birth" provision.**
 - **पदभार ग्रहण करने के तुरंत बाद, अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने "जन्म से नागरिकता" प्रावधान को रद्द करने के लिए एक कार्यकारी आदेश पर हस्ताक्षर किए।**
 - **This change could impact thousands of Indian professionals working in the U.S. on H-1B and other temporary visas.**
 - **यह परिवर्तन अमेरिका में एच-1बी और अन्य अस्थायी वीजा पर काम करने वाले हजारों भारतीय पेशेवरों को प्रभावित कर सकता है।**
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- Threat of 100% Tariffs on BRICS Nations / ब्रिक्स देशों पर 100% टैरिफ की धमकी
 - Trump also announced plans to impose "100% tariffs" on BRICS nations attempting to switch to "non-dollar transactions."
 - ट्रंप ने उन ब्रिक्स देशों पर "100% टैरिफ" लगाने की योजना की भी घोषणा की, जो "गैर-डॉलर लेन-देन" में स्थानांतरित होने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।
 - This move is seen as an economic retaliation against BRICS' push for de-dollarization.
 - यह कदम ब्रिक्स के डी-डॉलराइजेशन के प्रयासों के खिलाफ आर्थिक प्रतिशोध के रूप में देखा जा रहा है।
 - Trump mistakenly referred to Spain as a BRICS nation, indicating possible diplomatic confusion.
 - ट्रंप ने गलती से स्पेन को एक ब्रिक्स राष्ट्र के रूप में संदर्भित किया, जिससे राजनयिक भ्रम का संकेत मिलता है।
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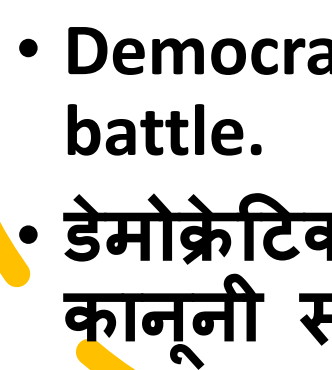
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- Legal Challenges Against Trump's Order / ट्रंप के आदेश के खिलाफ कानूनी चुनौतियां
 - A coalition of 18 Democrat-led states, including Washington, D.C., and San Francisco, filed lawsuits in a federal court challenging Trump's Executive Order.
 - वाशिंगटन, डी.सी., और सैन फ्रांसिस्को सहित 18 डेमोक्रेटिक राज्यों के गठबंधन ने ट्रंप के कार्यकारी आदेश को चुनौती देते हुए संघीय अदालत में मुकदमा दायर किया।
 - They argue that ending birthright citizenship violates the U.S. Constitution.
 - उनका तर्क है कि जन्मसिद्ध नागरिकता को समाप्त करना अमेरिकी संविधान का उल्लंघन करता है।


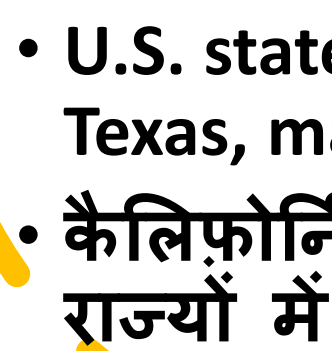
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- **Market Reaction to Trump's Policies / ट्रंप की नीतियों पर बाजार की प्रतिक्रिया**
 - **The BSE Sensex plunged by 1,235 points, its lowest in seven months, and NSE Nifty dropped 320 points.**
 - **बीएसई सेंसेक्स 1,235 अंक गिरकर सात महीनों के निचले स्तर पर आ गया, और एनएसई निफ्टी 320 अंक गिर गया।**
 - **This was triggered by fears of a 100% import tariff on BRICS countries.**
 - **यह ब्रिक्स देशों पर 100% आयात शुल्क की आशंका के कारण हुआ।**
- 



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- **Diplomatic Reactions and U.S.-India Relations / कूटनीतिक प्रतिक्रिया और भारत-अमेरिका संबंध**
 - **India expressed concerns, and External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar was scheduled to meet U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio.**
 - **भारत ने चिंता व्यक्त की, और विदेश मंत्री एस. जयशंकर की अमेरिकी विदेश मंत्री मार्को रूबियो से मुलाकात तय हुई।**
 - **The Quad Foreign Ministers' meeting will discuss strategic relations, immigration issues, and tariffs.**
 - **क्वाड विदेश मंत्रियों की बैठक में रणनीतिक संबंधों, आव्रजन मुद्दों और टैरिफ पर चर्चा होगी।**


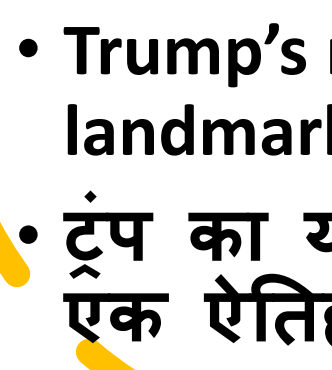
Top 10 Indian-Origin CEOs Leading Major U.S. Companies (2025)

Rank	Name	Company	Position	Education
1	Sundar Pichai	Alphabet Inc. (Google)	CEO	IIT Kharagpur, Stanford, Wharton
2	Satya Nadella	Microsoft Corporation	CEO	Mangalore Univ., Wisconsin, Chicago Booth
3	Shantanu Narayen	Adobe Inc.	CEO	Osmania Univ., Bowling Green, UC Berkeley
4	Arvind Krishna	IBM Corporation	CEO	IIT Kanpur, Univ. of Illinois Urbana-Champaign
5	Sanjay Mehrotra	Micron Technology	CEO	UC Berkeley
6	Nikesh Arora	Palo Alto Networks	CEO	IIT BHU, Northeastern Univ., Boston College
7	Raj Subramaniam	FedEx Corporation	CEO	IIT Bombay, Syracuse Univ., Univ. of Texas at Austin
8	Raghu Raghuram	VMware Inc.	CEO	IIT Bombay, Indian Institute of Science, Wharton
9	Vivek Sankaran	Albertsons Companies	CEO	IIT Madras, Univ. of Michigan
10	Anjali Sud	Vimeo	CEO	Wharton School (UPenn)

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- **Political Context / राजनीतिक संदर्भ**
 - **The move to revoke birthright citizenship aligns with Trump's hardline immigration policies.**
 - **जन्मसिद्ध नागरिकता को रद्द करने का कदम ट्रंप की कठोर आव्रजन नीतियों के अनुरूप है।**
 - **Democratic states are resisting the policy, leading to a major legal battle.**
 - **डेमोक्रेटिक राज्य इस नीति का विरोध कर रहे हैं, जिससे एक बड़ा कानूनी संघर्ष शुरू हो गया है।**
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- **Geographical Context / भौगोलिक संदर्भ**
 - **India, China, and Brazil—key BRICS members—are likely to be affected by the tariffs.**
 - **भारत, चीन और ब्राजील - प्रमुख ब्रिक्स सदस्य - टैरिफ से प्रभावित हो सकते हैं।**
 - **U.S. states with large immigrant populations, such as California and Texas, may see economic disruptions.**
 - **कैलिफ़ोर्निया और टेक्सास जैसे बड़े प्रवासी आबादी वाले अमेरिकी राज्यों में आर्थिक व्यवधान देखने को मिल सकता है।**
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- **Economic Context / आर्थिक संदर्भ**
 - **Indian IT and outsourcing industries could suffer due to visa restrictions.**
 - **वीजा प्रतिबंधों के कारण भारतीय आईटी और आउटसोर्सिंग उद्योग प्रभावित हो सकते हैं।**
 - **Tariffs on BRICS nations might lead to trade disruptions, affecting global markets.**
 - **ब्रिक्स देशों पर टैरिफ से व्यापार में व्यवधान आ सकता है, जिससे वैश्विक बाजार प्रभावित हो सकते हैं।**
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- Historical Context / ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ
 - The U.S. has followed birthright citizenship since the 14th Amendment (1868).
 - अमेरिका ने 1868 के 14वें संशोधन के बाद से जन्मसिद्ध नागरिकता का पालन किया है।
 - Trump's move overturns a long-standing policy, making it a landmark legal issue.
 - ट्रंप का यह कदम एक दीर्घकालिक नीति को उलट देता है, जिससे यह एक ऐतिहासिक कानूनी मुद्दा बन गया है।
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₹7.52 LAKH CRORE OF INVESTOR WEALTH WIPED OFF

Trump jitters for markets

● India VIX jumps 4%; FPI sell-off in Jan hits \$6 billion

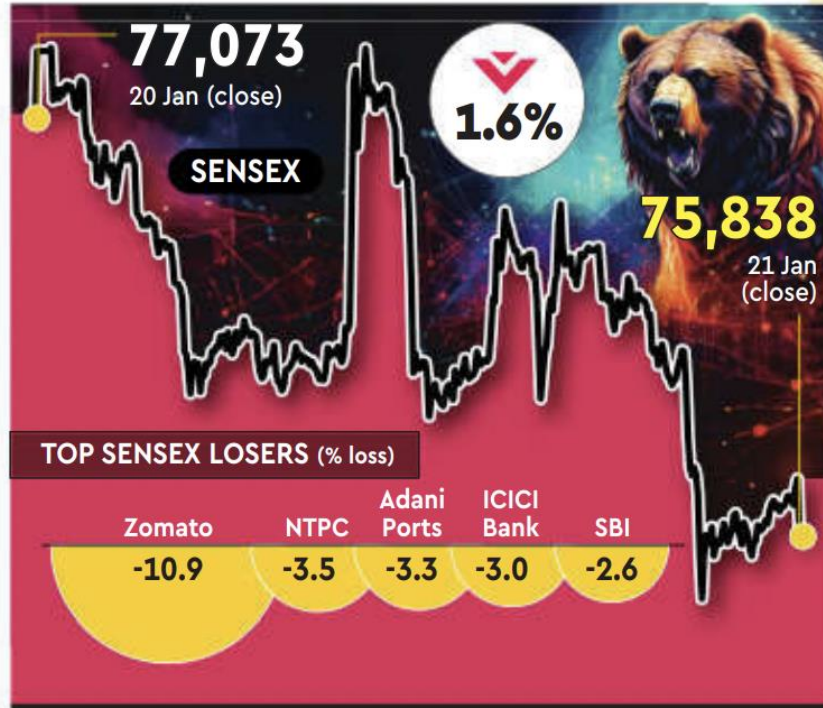
KISHOR KADAM
Mumbai, January 21

BENCHMARK INDICES PLUMMETED and left investors poorer by ₹7.52 lakh crore on renewed worries over possible US trade tariffs and poor corporate earnings. Investors took risk off the table, spooked by US President Donald Trump's idea of universal tariffs and announcements of specific plans for Mexico and Canada.

The BSE Sensex dropped by 1,235.08 points to end the day at a more than 7-month low of 75,838.36 while the broader Nifty closed the session at 23,024.65, down 320.10 points.

This is the first time the Nifty has fallen below the 23,000 mark in intra-day trade since June 7, 2024. Both benchmarks are now about 12% off their record highs, achieved in

TERRIBLE TUESDAY



late September last year. NSE's volatility index, the India VIX, rose nearly 4% on Tuesday and closed above 17 for the first time in over five months, reflecting the heightened nervousness among investors. The rout in the market was broad-based with the BSE Midcap and

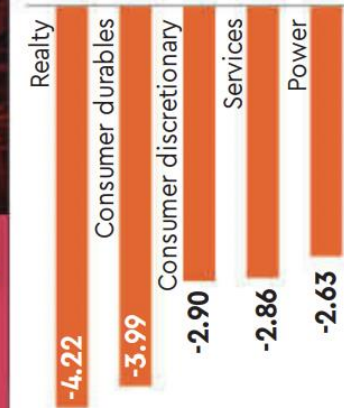
BSE Smallcap indices plunging nearly 2% each. The market breadth was decisively negative with 2,785 stocks declining against 1,189 advancing.

The rupee, meanwhile, shed much of its early gains to close largely unchanged at 86.59.

The fall in India's stock

BSE MIDCAP	BSE SMALLCAP
2.0%	1.9%

TOP SECTORAL LOSERS (% loss)



markets has been partly due to relentless selling by foreign portfolio investors (FPI) who have offloaded equities worth over \$6 billion in January so far, including Tuesday's sell-off of \$648 million.

Continued on Page 7

SC dismisses Jharkhand's appeal against BJP MPs

The Hindu Bureau NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday confirmed the quashing of a case of criminal trespass registered against BJP MPs Nishikant Dubey, Manoj Tewari and others for entering the Air Traffic Control (ATC) room at Deogarh Airport in Jharkhand three years ago. However, a Bench headed by Justice A.S. Oka allowed the State Police to hand over investigation materials to authorities under the Aircraft Act of 1934 within a month.

The top court had questioned the State's case of criminal trespass. "How is criminal trespass committed here? Was there any intention to intimidate? How were the lives of other passengers endangering the lives of other Section 336 IPC would have applied if they had taken off in the aircraft," Justice A.S. Oka asked the State government in December. The FIR, registered under provisions of the IPC and the Aircraft Act, had alleged the accused and coerced ATC personnel into permitting the take-off of a private aircraft in violation of safety regulations at Deogarh airport in September 2022.

Judicial panel visits Sambhal to inspect areas affected by clashes

Commission records statements of the witnesses; it will investigate in two months as to whether the violence during the mosque survey was a planned conspiracy or a sudden incident. Five people died and several were injured in the clashes

Mayank Kumar LUCKNOW

The Judicial Commission set up by the Uttar Pradesh government to probe into the cases of violence visited Sambhal on Tuesday to inspect the areas affected by the clashes during the survey of the Shahi Jama Masjid on November 24 last year.

The panel also recorded statements of witnesses as part of the visit. The commission, formed on December 1, 2024, comprises retired High Court Judge Devendra Kumar Arora, former State Principal Secretary and retired 1989 batch Indian Administrative Service officer Amit Mohan Prasad, and retired 1979 batch Indian Police Service officer Arvind Kumar Jain.

The group revisited various locations, including the Shahi Jama Masjid area, where the violence erupted. The panel also conducted an extensive inspection at the site. Sambhal District Magistrate Rajender Penasiya, Superintendent of Police, and other senior officials were also present. Later, moved



Ground report: The three-member judicial inquiry commission visiting the Shahi Jama Masjid area in Sambhal on Tuesday to probe into the violence in November last year. PTI

to the PWD guest house where they recorded public statements till 4 p.m. The commission, which has been given two months to complete the probe, will investigate as to whether the violence was a planned conspiracy or a sudden incident, the people behind the tension, arrangements by the district authorities to maintain law and order, and recommendations for methods to prevent such

incidents in the future. Sambhal witnessed violence on November 24 in the second day of the survey, when protesters gathered near the mosque and clashed with police personnel, leading to heavy stone pelting and shots fired allegedly by the police. Five people died and several others were injured in the clashes. The police denied charges that it had fired shots at the protesters.

The Supreme Court has since then ordered the Sambhal trial court to halt proceedings in the case and its survey. Injustice in BJP rule: SP Hitting out at the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) government in the State over death in custody in Sambhal, the leader of the opposition, Samajwadi Party (SP) president Akhilesh Yadav

Police, hospital part of cover-up on CM's instructions, says BJP

The Hindu Bureau NEW DELHI

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) on Tuesday accused the Kolkata police and the Kar Medical College and Hospital administration of "collusion" with West Bengal Chief Minister Manmata Banerjee in order to "cover up" the gruesome rape and murder of a junior doctor last year.

The BJP's IT cell head, Amit Malviya, accused Ms. Banerjee of seeking to destroy evidence by setting up someone pliable to take the blame, and protect influential individuals, linked to the Trinamool, who were responsible for the gruesome crime. He called for a thorough investigation into the alleged "collusion".

Ms. Banerjee had earlier remarked that the Kolkata Police would have ensured that the man convicted of the crime was sentenced to death if the case had not been handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). In response, Mr. Malviya hit out at a post on X: "We cannot let Manmata Banerjee get away with her sordid, seditious, and heinous crimes on the rape and murder of the young trainee doctor at the RG Kar Medical College and Hospital".



Amit Malviya

Citing the court judgment, he alleged that "on instructions of the Chief Minister, Kolkata police and the hospital administration were involved in covering up the gruesome crime". Mr. Malviya highlighted significant investigative lapses, including unauthorised access and delayed complaint filings.

The BJP leader said the court had emphasised that the investigative shortcomings should not undermine the prosecution's case. "In conclusion, the court criticised the indifferent attitude of the Tala police station officers and the hospital authority, stating that their negligence and perfunctory investigation cannot invalidate the prosecution's evidence. The court remains committed to uncovering the truth and ensuring that the guilty are held accountable," Mr. Malviya said.

'Competent' to judge Indus Water Treaty dispute, says World Bank Neutral Expert

Jacob Koshy NEW DELHI

The Neutral Expert (NE) appointed under the terms of the Permanent Indus Commission (PIC), made up of representatives of both countries until the IWT was renegotiated. The last meeting happened in Delhi in May 2022. Since January 2023, India has written four times to Pakistan to initiate talks on revising the treaty but is yet to receive a formal response.

The decision on January 7 by Michel Lino, the World Bank-appointed NE, which was made public via a press release on Monday, however does not help resolve a demand by India in January 2023 to renegotiate the IWT but only keeps alive the differences between the two countries on the dispute resolution mechanism, laid out under

the terms of the treaty. Last September, The Hindu had reported that India decided there would be no more meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission (PIC), made up of representatives of both countries until the IWT was renegotiated. The last meeting happened in Delhi in May 2022. Since January 2023, India has written four times to Pakistan to initiate talks on revising the treaty but is yet to receive a formal response.

The dispute resolution mechanism laid out under the terms of the IWT - as India interprets it - says that disputes must first attempt to be resolved by the PIC. If they do not succeed, the matter would be weighed by the World Bank-appointed Neutral Expert. If, however, while India has held that each step must be fully exhausted before both sides agree to moving on to the next step, Pakistan has insisted on not waiting for India's concurrence. Initially, both countries



Work in progress on the Rishan Ganga Hydro Electric Power Project in North Kashmir district of Bandipora in 2012. NISAR/ANAD

seemed to agree on the World Bank appointing a "neutral expert". Pakistan in 2016 asked for a Court of Arbitration. The World Bank first ruled that having a neutral expert and court proceedings could lead to "contradictory outcomes". However, in 2022, it facilitated the setting up of an expert as well as a chairman to the Court of Arbitration. India has refused to attend proceedings in the Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Pakistan has maintained that it is working within the terms of the treaty, whereas India says the treaty does not allow such parallel dispute mechanisms.

The press statement, issued on Tuesday, said that while the NE could under the terms of the treaty decide on technical disputes, it did not invalidate the existing Court of Arbitration. In the days ahead, Mr. Lino is expected to hear both India and Pakistan and decide on whether to define parameters of the Kishanganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects conform with the IWT. (With inputs from Suhasini Haidar)

SC asks if poll ban on candidates causes irreversible harm

Krishnadas Rajagopal NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday asked whether a ban on persons charged with serious offences such as murder and rape from contesting elections will lead to irreversible damage if they are later found innocent.

A Bench of Justices Surya Kant and N. Kottawar said on Tuesday that while the NE could under the terms of the treaty decide on technical disputes, it did not invalidate the existing Court of Arbitration. In the days ahead, Mr. Lino is expected to hear both India and Pakistan and decide on whether to define parameters of the Kishanganga and Ratle hydroelectric projects conform with the IWT. (With inputs from Suhasini Haidar)

Mr. Upadhyay asked the court. Justice Kant asked how many honest people come forward to contest, stress national introspection. "We, as a nation, need to introspect," Justice Kant observed orally. Mr. Upadhyay said honest souls did not enter electoral politics as the system had collapsed. The petition will be heard on January 27. The Supreme Court had pronounced a judgment directing political parties to publish the entire criminal history of their respective candidates for campaign and contest rights, not fundamental rights. "There are only 5,000 seats in the election and over a billion people... Can we not find honest peo-

Two held in rape-murder of minor in West Bengal

The Hindu Bureau KOLKATA

The disrobed body of a minor girl was recovered from a field near her home at Basanti in West Bengal's South 24 Parganas on Monday.

The victim's family filed a rape and murder complaint, leading to the arrest of two local youth, who were allegedly known to the victim. The body was discovered after a local worker sensed something buried underground. Meanwhile, protests have erupted among the local people in the area who allege that the minor was gang-raped.

Bribery case: CBI Deputy SP arrested by probe agency

Press Trust of India NEW DELHI

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has arrested its own Deputy Superintendent of Police, Balbir Sharma, in a bribery case involving an Enforcement Directorate Assistant Director, who allegedly sought illegal gratifications from educational institutions being probed in connection with a scholarship scam in Himachal Pradesh.

After his arrest, Sharma complained of dizziness and was taken to a hospital, where tests were conducted and the results were satisfactory, officials said on Tuesday. He was again medically examined on Tuesday, before his production in a special court, they added. The special court in Chandigarh sent Sharma to the CBI's custody for a day. "Tortured by sleuths" Sharma, who had been arrested earlier for allegedly seeking a bribe, the officials said.

The officer allegedly sought gratifications from institutions being probed in connection with a scholarship scam in Himachal Pradesh.

The CBI has so far arrested seven people in connection with the case, including the ED Assistant Director. It is alleged that Mr. Vishal Deep had demanded a bribe of ₹1.1 crore from Himalayan Group of Professional Institutions chairman Rajnish Bansal for not arresting him in a money-laundering case being probed by the ED. The amount was brought down after negotiations to ₹60 lakh, the probe agency had said. There is a recording of Mr. Vishal Deep talking to the complainant before the delivery of the demanded amount and he was present near the spot where the bribe was handed over to his brother and co-accused Anand Deep, and cousin Nitendra, who was also being probed by the complainant, the CBI had claimed after his arrest in Mumbai, while seeking his transit remand.

Ten candidates in fray for Milkipur bypoll in Ayodhya

Press Trust of India AYODHYA (UP)

Ten candidates are in the fray in the February 8 bypoll to the Milkipur Assembly seat in Uttar Pradesh's Ayodhya district. The list day to withdraw nominations was Monday, and now all candidates are final.

The main contest is expected to be between the Samajwadi Party's AJP Prasad and the BJP's Chandrabhanu Paswan. Candidates from Chandrashekhar Azad's Aazad Samaj Party (Kashmiri Samaj), Moulvi Adhikar Party and Rashtriya Janawadi Party (socialist) are also in the fray. Five independent candidates are also contesting the bypoll. The SP would like to retain the seat, especially after delivering a blow to the

BJP in the Faizabad parliamentary seat at Ayodhya, the home of the newly consecrated Ram Mandir. The BJP, meanwhile, would like to wrest the seat. The Milkipur seat fell vacant after Awwadhis Prasad, elected on an SP ticket in 2022, resigned after being elected an MP from Faizabad in the 2024 Lok Sabha election.

The BJP Party's AJP Prasad and the BJP's Chandrabhanu Paswan. Candidates from Chandrashekhar Azad's Aazad Samaj Party (Kashmiri Samaj), Moulvi Adhikar Party and Rashtriya Janawadi Party (socialist) are also in the fray. Five independent candidates are also contesting the bypoll. The SP would like to retain the seat, especially after delivering a blow to the

Nehru port to enter top global ports with 10 mm TEUs by 2027

The Hindu Bureau NEW DELHI

The Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA) in Mumbai has become India's first port to enter top global ports with 10 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) by 2027, Union Minister of Ports, Shipping & Waterways, Sarbananda Sonowal, said on Tuesday.

The NPT, spread across 6,000 acres, handles 60% of India's total container cargo handling operation. FILE PHOTO compared to the previous calendar year. "With the 76 million TEUs, he stated the second phase of Bharat Mumbai Container Terminal will add another 2.4 million TEUs to JNPA's total capacity. The upgrade of Nhava Sheva Deep Terminal in 2025 is also likely to add capacity to the port," Mr. Sonowal said. Based on current growth projections, the container handling capacity is ex-



The NPT, spread across 6,000 acres, handles 60% of India's total container cargo handling operation. FILE PHOTO

pected to reach 10.4 million TEUs from the current 76 million TEUs, he stated the second phase of Bharat Mumbai Container Terminal will add another 2.4 million TEUs to JNPA's total capacity. The upgrade of Nhava Sheva Deep Terminal in 2025 is also likely to add capacity to the port," Mr. Sonowal said. Based on current growth projections, the container handling capacity is ex-

pected to reach 10.4 million TEUs from the current 76 million TEUs, he stated the second phase of Bharat Mumbai Container Terminal will add another 2.4 million TEUs to JNPA's total capacity. The upgrade of Nhava Sheva Deep Terminal in 2025 is also likely to add capacity to the port," Mr. Sonowal said. Based on current growth projections, the container handling capacity is ex-

Nehru port to enter top global ports with 10 mn TEUs by 2027

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA) in Mumbai is set to become India's first port to enter top global ports with 10 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) by 2027, Union Minister of Ports, Shipping & Waterways, Sarbananda Sonowal, said on Tuesday after launching projects worth nearly ₹2,000 crore towards expanding capacity at the JNP Port.

He also launched one solar powered boat, two indigenously developed 70T tugs and three fire tenders meant to boost the safety and efficiency of the port.

In 2024, the port handled highest ever container volume of 7.05 million TEUs, performing at more than 90% capacity. It had an annual growth of 11% year-on-year last year as



The NPT, spread across 6,000 acres, handles 60% of India's total container cargo handling operation. FILE PHOTO

compared to the previous calendar year. "With the commissioning of the second phase of Bharat Mumbai Container Terminal, it will add another 2.4 million TEUs to JNPA's total capacity. The upgradation of Nhava Sheva Freeport Terminal in 2025 is also likely to add capacity to the port," Mr. Sonowal said. Based on current growth projections, the container handling capacity is ex-

pected to reach 10.4 million TEUs from the current 7.6 million TEUs, he stated.


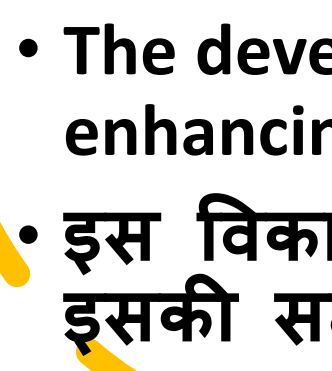
Several memoranda of Understanding were also signed during the event for the development of the VadHAVAN Port Project.



A MoU between VadHAVAN Port Project Limited (VPPL) and Reliance Industries Limited allocates Liquid Jetty along with 50 acres of land at VadHAVAN port under PPP model.



- **Nehru Port's Expansion Plans / नेहरू पोर्ट के विस्तार की योजनाएँ**
- **Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority (JNPA) in Mumbai aims to become India's first port to handle 10 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) by 2027.**
- **मुंबई में जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट प्राधिकरण (JNPA) का लक्ष्य 2027 तक 10 मिलियन TEU (ट्वेंटी-फुट समकक्ष इकाइयाँ) को संभालने वाला भारत का पहला बंदरगाह बनना है।**
- **Union Minister of Ports, Shipping & Waterways Sarbananda Sonowal announced projects worth ₹2,000 crore to expand JNPA's capacity.**
- **केंद्रीय बंदरगाह, नौवहन और जलमार्ग मंत्री सर्बानंद सोनोवाल ने JNPA की क्षमता का विस्तार करने के लिए ₹2,000 करोड़ की परियोजनाओं की घोषणा की।**



- . Infrastructure Developments / बुनियादी ढांचा विकास
- In 2024, JNPA handled a record-high container volume of 7.05 million TEUs, operating at over 90% capacity.
- 2024 में, JNPA ने 7.05 मिलियन TEU के रिकॉर्ड उच्च कंटेनर वॉल्यूम को संभाला, जो 90% से अधिक क्षमता पर काम कर रहा था।
- JNPA is undergoing capacity expansion, including the Bharat Mumbai Container Terminal's second phase, which will add 2.4 million TEUs.
- JNPA क्षमता विस्तार के तहत भारत मुंबई कंटेनर टर्मिनल का दूसरा चरण पूरा कर रहा है, जिससे 2.4 मिलियन TEU जोड़े जाएंगे।
- The Nhava Sheva Freeport Terminal upgrade in 2025 will also contribute to capacity expansion.
- 2025 में न्हावा शेवा फ्रीपोर्ट टर्मिनल का उन्नयन भी क्षमता वृद्धि में योगदान देगा।

- **Future Projections & Growth / भविष्य की योजनाएँ और वृद्धि**
- **The container handling capacity is projected to reach 10.4 million TEUs from the current 7.6 million TEUs by 2027.**
- **2027 तक कंटेनर हैंडलिंग क्षमता 7.6 मिलियन TEU से बढ़कर 10.4 मिलियन TEU होने की उम्मीद है।**
- **Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed for the Vadhavan Port Project.**
- **वधावन पोर्ट परियोजना के लिए कई समझौता ज्ञापन (MoU) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।**
- **Reliance Industries Limited and Vadhavan Port Project Limited (VPPL) will develop a Jettly Terminal with 50 acres of land under the PPP model.**
- **रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड और वधावन पोर्ट प्रोजेक्ट लिमिटेड (VPPL) सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPP) मॉडल के तहत 50 एकड़ भूमि के साथ एक जेटली टर्मिनल विकसित करेंगे।**

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- **Political Context / राजनीतिक संदर्भ**
 - **The expansion aligns with India's maritime policy under the Sagarmala Programme.**
 - **यह विस्तार सागरमाला कार्यक्रम के तहत भारत की समुद्री नीति के अनुरूप है।**
 - **The development strengthens India's global trade positioning, enhancing its maritime logistics.**
 - **इस विकास से भारत की वैश्विक व्यापार स्थिति मजबूत होगी और इसकी समुद्री लॉजिस्टिक्स में सुधार होगा।**
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- **Geographical Context / भौगोलिक संदर्भ**
 - **Mumbai's strategic coastal location makes JNPA a crucial international shipping hub.**
 - **मुंबई का सामरिक तटीय स्थान JNPA को एक महत्वपूर्ण अंतरराष्ट्रीय शिपिंग हब बनाता है।**
 - **The VadHAVAN Port, when developed, will increase India's port handling capacity significantly.**
 - **विकसित होने पर वधावन पोर्ट भारत की बंदरगाह हैंडलिंग क्षमता को काफी बढ़ाएगा।**
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- **Economic Context / आर्थिक संदर्भ**
 - **Increased TEU capacity will boost India's export-import trade and global competitiveness.**
 - **बढ़ी हुई TEU क्षमता भारत के निर्यात-आयात व्यापार और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देगी।**
 - **The involvement of private players like Reliance Industries indicates growing private-sector participation in port development.**
 - **रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज जैसे निजी खिलाड़ियों की भागीदारी बंदरगाह विकास में निजी क्षेत्र की बढ़ती भागीदारी को दर्शाती है।**
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- **Historical Context / ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ**
 - **JNPA has evolved from a national port to an emerging global player in maritime trade.**
 - **JNPA एक राष्ट्रीय बंदरगाह से समुद्री व्यापार में उभरते वैश्विक खिलाड़ी में विकसित हुआ है।**
 - **India's maritime trade history dates back centuries, and this expansion continues its legacy.**
 - **भारत का समुद्री व्यापार इतिहास सदियों पुराना है, और यह विस्तार उसकी विरासत को जारी रखता है।**
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Port Name	Location (State)	Associated Traditional Dance
Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva)	Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Lavani
Mumbai Port	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Lavani
Chennai Port	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Bharatanatyam
Kolkata Port (Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port)	Kolkata, West Bengal	Gaudiya Nritya
Visakhapatnam Port	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Kuchipudi
Kochi Port	Kochi, Kerala	Kathakali
Paradip Port	Paradip, Odisha	Odissi
New Mangalore Port	Mangalore, Karnataka	Yakshagana
Mormugao Port	Mormugao, Goa	Dekhni
Kandla Port (Deendayal Port)	Kandla, Gujarat	Garba

India, France discuss civil nuclear issues ahead of PM's visit to Paris

Suhasini Haidar

NEW DELHI

India and France have agreed to boost cooperation in “high-end technology sectors”, as senior officials held Foreign Office consultations in Paris, and discussed long-pending civil nuclear cooperation issues ahead of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit next month.

A delegation, led by Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri and including newly appointed Indian Ambassador to France Sanjeev Singla, met French Secretary-General for Europe and Foreign Affairs Anne-Marie Descôtes and French Foreign Minister Jean-Noël Barrot.

Mr. Modi will travel to Paris for a Summit for Action on Artificial Intelligence on February 10 and 11. Officials also discussed the Prime Minister's pro-



Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri with Secretary-General of the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs Anne-Marie Descôtes. PTI

gramme and bilateral agenda during the visit. Last week, a French Minister had announced that India will “co-chair” the summit.

Mr. Misri and Ms. Descôtes held a meeting of the India-France Special Task Force on Civil Nuclear Energy, which was decided during Mr. Macron's visit to India last January. In the joint statement issued a

year ago, the two sides had agreed to convene the Special Task Force “within three months”.

Jaitapur project





In particular, talks between the two sides have not resolved issues on the much-delayed Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project in Maharashtra, despite a revised techno-commercial

offer being made by French energy company EDF (Electricite De France) in 2022.


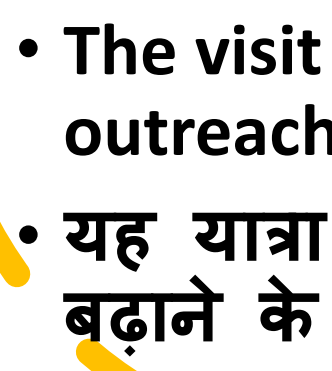
India and France signed a civil nuclear agreement in 2008 and inked the first MoU for the 990-MW Jaitapur plant in 2009. Officials have said that the high project cost, time overruns and the continuing logjam over India's civil liability law (Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010) are among the issues still being discussed on the Jaitapur project, even as India and France look towards cooperating on Small Modular Reactor in the future.



In a statement issued after the talks, the Ministry of External Affairs said that the two sides held talks on a number of areas of bilateral cooperation including “defence, civil nuclear energy, space, cyber and digital and AI”.

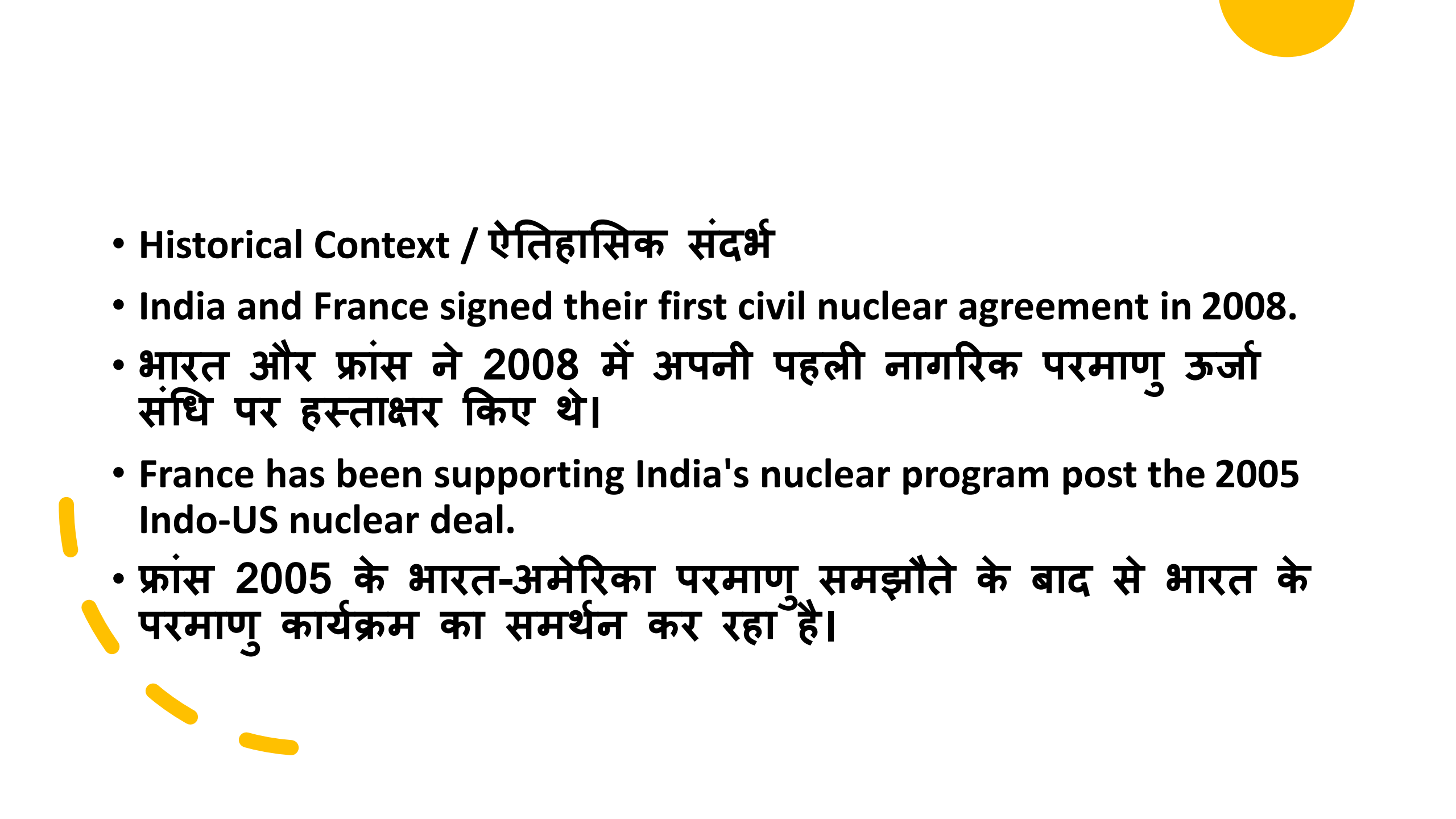
- **Strengthening Bilateral Ties / द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को मजबूत करना**
- **India and France held high-level discussions in Paris to enhance cooperation in high-end technology sectors.**
- **भारत और फ्रांस ने पेरिस में उच्च स्तरीय चर्चाएँ कीं ताकि उच्च तकनीक क्षेत्रों में सहयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।**
- **Talks focused on civil nuclear cooperation ahead of PM Narendra Modi's visit to France next month.**
- **प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की अगले महीने फ्रांस यात्रा से पहले नागरिक परमाणु सहयोग पर चर्चा हुई।**
- **Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri, along with Indian Ambassador to France Sanjeev Singla, met French Foreign Affairs officials.**
- **भारतीय विदेश सचिव विक्रम मिश्री और फ्रांस में भारतीय राजदूत संजीव सिंघला ने फ्रांस के विदेश मामलों के अधिकारियों से मुलाकात की।**

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- AI Summit and Strategic Discussions / एआई शिखर सम्मेलन और रणनीतिक चर्चा
 - PM Modi will travel to Paris for a Summit on Artificial Intelligence from February 10-11.
 - प्रधानमंत्री मोदी 10-11 फरवरी को कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) पर एक शिखर सम्मेलन के लिए पेरिस यात्रा करेंगे।
 - India and France reaffirmed their commitment to working together on cutting-edge technologies.
 - भारत और फ्रांस ने अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों पर सहयोग करने की अपनी प्रतिबद्धता दोहराई।
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- **Civil Nuclear Energy Talks / नागरिक परमाणु ऊर्जा वार्ता**
- **A Special Task Force on Civil Nuclear Energy was convened to address long-standing issues.**
- **नागरिक परमाणु ऊर्जा पर एक विशेष कार्यबल गठित किया गया ताकि लंबे समय से लंबित मुद्दों को हल किया जा सके।**
- **Discussions focused on resolving bottlenecks in the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project in Maharashtra.**
- **चर्चाएँ महाराष्ट्र के जैतापुर परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना में आ रही बाधाओं को हल करने पर केंद्रित थीं।**
- **Challenges include high project costs, time overruns, and India's Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act (2010).**
- **मश्किलों में उच्च परियोजना लागत, समय में देरी, और भारत का नागरिक परमाणु क्षति अधिनियम (2010) शामिल हैं।**

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- **Political Context / राजनीतिक संदर्भ**
 - **France has been India's key strategic partner in nuclear energy and defense.**
 - **फ्रांस भारत का परमाणु ऊर्जा और रक्षा क्षेत्र में एक महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक साझेदार रहा है।**
 - **The visit and discussions align with India's broader diplomatic outreach to European nations.**
 - **यह यात्रा और चर्चाएँ भारत की यूरोपीय देशों तक कूटनीतिक पहुँच बढ़ाने के प्रयासों के अनुरूप हैं।**
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- **Geographical Context / भौगोलिक संदर्भ**
 - **The Jaitapur Nuclear Project in Maharashtra is expected to be the largest nuclear power station in India.**
 - **महाराष्ट्र में जैतापुर परमाणु परियोजना भारत में सबसे बड़ा परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र बनने की उम्मीद है।**
 - **France's EDF is a major player in global nuclear power projects.**
 - **फ्रांस की EDF कंपनी वैश्विक परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं में एक प्रमुख भूमिका निभाती है।**
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- **Historical Context / ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ**
 - **India and France signed their first civil nuclear agreement in 2008.**
 - **भारत और फ्रांस ने 2008 में अपनी पहली नागरिक परमाणु ऊर्जा संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे।**
 - **France has been supporting India's nuclear program post the 2005 Indo-US nuclear deal.**
 - **फ्रांस 2005 के भारत-अमेरिका परमाणु समझौते के बाद से भारत के परमाणु कार्यक्रम का समर्थन कर रहा है।**

Inaugural drama

Donald Trump is living up to his threats and promises

Republican Donald Trump has been sworn in as the 47th President of the U.S. after his decisive victory in the November 2024 election. He marked the start of his second innings with a slew of executive orders, actions and directives that set the tenor for his administration's policy agenda over the four years. Significant among these are the nearly 1,600 pardons issued to those prosecuted for their role in the riot at the U.S. Capitol in 2021, the U.S.'s exit from the Paris Climate Agreement and the World Health Organization, the ending of birthright citizenship, protected under the U.S. Constitution's 14th Amendment, for children of undocumented migrants and those on temporary visas, a proposed 100% tariff on BRICS nations — and 25% tariff on Canada and Mexico from February 1, a declaration of national emergency on the U.S.'s southern border with Mexico, and reversing 78 executive orders and memoranda of his predecessor, Joe Biden, striking optics of Mr. Trump's swearing-in was the positioning of tech bosses Elon Musk, Jeff Bezos, Sundar Pichai, and Mark Zuckerberg, prompting speculation on whether the incoming administration would have shades of a de facto "oligarchy"; and Mr. Musk, who is leading the new government's efforts to reduce waste and inefficiencies, giving a crowd what appeared to resemble a Nazi salute. As it stands, however, some, if not most, of these executive orders will face legal challenges — the attempted redefining of the 14th Amendment has already been challenged in court.

The note that the second Trump administration has struck in terms of its policy agenda appears to be innately hostile to the progressive agenda of the Democrats. To a considerable extent, that is to be expected, as the two parties diverge significantly on matters such as the economy, immigration and reproductive rights. Yet, previous Republican governments have often sought to build bridges further, first, as the feisty leagues in Congress and at the State level, to find bipartisan consensus in key policy areas rather than risk deadlock, and internecine conflicts over policy design and resource allocation. In this instance, however, the federal government itself, and a sympathetic Supreme Court stacked with conservatives might mean that the Trump team needs to rely even less on support from across the aisle than it did during the Trump first term. Further, Mr. Trump appears to be emboldened by the breadth of his election victory to allow unconventional, even bizarre, policy priorities to enter the proposed agenda, including ideas such as the takeover of the Panama Canal, the de-recognition of transgender rights, the renaming of New York with a plan to takeover Greenland, and the prospect of travel bans for certain countries. Perhaps America is getting what it voted for.

The price of success

Kerala's rising maternal mortality rate is not yet a cause for concern

There can be too much of a good thing, after all. The demographic transition that Kerala has heralded in the country has now delivered a sucker punch to the state with its maternal mortality rate climbing. Kerala led the shift to the phase of low fertility and low mortality in India, and, by far, first. As the fertility level dropped, the number of births came down, thereby skewing the best maternal mortality rate calculated as the number of deaths every 1,00,000 live births) of the country, in Kerala. The state led the demographic transition, achieving the total replacement level fertility rate in 1987-88, and the other southern States followed in the mid-2000s. A TFR of 2.1 considered the replacement level, indicating the number of children a woman must have in order for the society to maintain its size over generations. Below this level the population size falls. In fact, this has led to a demographic disadvantage for the southern States that feel that with their sub-replacement level fertility rates, they will be at a disadvantage when it comes to the proposed delimitation exercise of Lok Sabha seats based on population figures. The theory, of course, is that a succession occurs when a historical shift happens from high birth rates and high death rates to low birth and death rates, aided by advancements in education, economic development and technology. Such a transition is said to have occurred in most parts of the world, allowing the world to stabilise from the unprecedented growth forecast by Malthus, and then move on to reduce population growth, and birth rates. The theory posits four stages — moving from stable population to a rapid population growth, levelling out and finally, a decline.

Nations that have reached there, including South Korea, are struggling to revive population growth, and even incentivising childbearing does not seem to have the intended effect, as the fertility rate continues to drop. While it is impossible to stop a demographic transition in its tracks, governments must prepare for the trail of consequences that it will bring in its wake. There will be far-reaching economic and societal consequences as the proportion of the working-age population comes down and the aged population increases, placing an inordinate burden on the resources of nations. It is, therefore, important to strengthen public finance and social support systems in preparation for a growing elderly population. Health-care financing will have to be improved, and policies that support equal participation in household chores must be prioritised.

Time to seize the promise of the U.S.-India nuclear deal

Sixteen years ago, this writer and other organisers of the Coalition for Partnership with India rejoiced at the final approval of the United States-India civil nuclear deal through the U.S. Congress. The long struggle for passage of the necessary U.S. legislation began in 2005, and it was only in late 2008 that the Coalition succeeded in working with the George W. Bush administration and U.S. Congressional leaders to make the deal legal under U.S. law.

The Coalition for Partnership with India was a loose association of businesses, Indian-Americans, and academics that supported U.S. approval of the deal in the face of fierce opposition that stipulated that the deal would promote the proliferation of nuclear weapons. As a consultant to the U.S.-India Business Council, this writer was involved to recruit and act as a liaison among Coalition components, plan strategy, and advocate before the Congress.

A game-changing deal
The U.S.-India civil nuclear deal was a watershed moment and opened a whole new era in defence and strategic cooperation for the two countries that had become estranged during the Cold War. Without the trust engendered by the willingness to cooperate in dealing with the most powerful and potentially most destructive technology ever seen, the present level of U.S.-India interaction on defence purchases and manufacturing, military exercises, technology transfer, intelligence sharing, and crisis management would never have occurred.

And yet, the energy and commercial promises of the U.S.-India deal have never been fulfilled. Those of us who supported and advocated for the deal envisaged the augmentation of the Indian civil nuclear sector with many plants being built using U.S. equipment, technology, and allied services. Employment would be created both in the U.S. and India. More electricity would be generated by plants to fuel Indian industry and benefit the people of India. This energy would not generate greenhouse gases and help wean India away from an over-reliance on climate changing, and often toxic, fossil fuels. Even though U.S. President Barack Obama announced in 2010 that the Whitehouse would build six new nuclear plants in India, this has not happened yet.

Like Sullivan, in his last trip to India as U.S. President Joe Biden's National Security Adviser, announced, "... the United States is now finalizing the necessary steps to remove long-standing regulations that have prevented civil nuclear cooperation between India's leading nuclear entities and U.S. companies." Will this development be the start of a new "Trumpian" era, defined by his leadership. Foreign policy experts expect that Mr. Trump will continue to embody the image of a disruptor. The international legal order is expected to experience substantial changes under the leading global power of our time, the U.S. has always maintained a complicated relationship with international law. The U.S. has played a vital role in establishing many key institutions and frameworks within international law, including climate change law, space law, human rights law, and trade and investment law. At the same time, America has often followed a policy of exceptionalism, i.e., an attitude of being "distinct" and thus an "exception" to the law that binds all other nations. Thus, the U.S. has been criticised for violating or sidestepping the same norms and institutions of international law that it helped create and expects other countries to follow.

The Trump 1.0 years
While this has been the case for many American presidencies, the Trump Presidency took it to a completely different level, almost waging a war on international law. Elected with the slogan of "America First", Mr. Trump's first term reflected that international law scholar Oona Hathaway and Scott Shapiro call a "sovereignist view of international law" which often misconceives that international treaties as putting unacceptable limits on sovereign authority. Mr. Trump's first term was marked by scepticism towards multilateralism and a preference for bilateralism, which is usually the case of emerging revisionist powers but strange for the incumbent superpower.

Accordingly, the Trump administration, in June 2017, famously walked away from the Paris

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Trump again
With Donald Trump sworn-in as the 47th President of the United States, one hopes that he will usher in an era of peaceful coexistence. I wish someone would explain to Mr. Trump the meaning of "Madrivrem Elogiothe" that M.S. Subbulakshmi sang in the UN General Assembly in 1966, which became an anthem for universal friendship and world peace.
M.P. Shanmugan,
Chennai

Cases and verdicts
The two verdicts in two high-profile crimes are cause for disquiet in Kerala, a woman who poisoned a man she was in a relationship with, has been awarded the death sentence while the rapid-murderer in the Kollata case has been awarded life imprisonment. Both come under the rarest of rare cases and the Kollata case verdict is questionable.
V.P. Lakshmanan,
Tripur, Tamil Nadu

On cow urine
I write this letter as a former Director of Research and Health, Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University. Cow urine may have molecular with 'anti-infective' properties, but to recommend the consumption of urine is quite harmful as it can be a source of pathogens such as leptospires and E. Coli, when a cow harbours such pathogens.
V.P. Lakshmanan,
papers validate

anti-infective properties of cow urine: IT-M Director,
January 21, 2025.
Dr. V. Purnabothaman,
Chennai

One is left shell shocked by the Director's statements, which point to the consumption of urine to

which fake beliefs can never even bring minds.
Tharicus S. Fernando,
Chennai

As the director of a premier engineering and research institution in the world, the gentleman should be more thoughtful when such views are stated. Such fringe views, though few and far between, should not be given prominence as they show the medical and scientific community in a bad light. Such articles should not be distracted by myths and scientifically unsustainable claims.
H.N. Ramakrishna,
Bangalore

Letters emailed to letters@thehindu.co.in must carry the postal address and the full name.



Raymond E. Vickery, Jr.
is a Senior Associate (Non-resident) at the Chair on India and Emerging Asia, Economics, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Washington, DC. He also worked with the Coalition for Partnership with India on the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Initiative. He previously served as Commerce for Trade Development, where he launched the U.S.-India Commercial Alliance.

cooperation between India's leading nuclear entities and U.S. companies." Will this development be the mechanism that breaks the stalemate that has prevented the U.S. from moving forward from fulfilling its true potential? If only it were so simple.

At the conclusion of the civil nuclear deal in 2008, there were approximately 200 Indian companies on the so-called "Entity List" kept by the U.S. Department of Commerce. In general terms, U.S. companies are prohibited from doing business with companies on this list unless a special licence is granted. In practice, such licences are granted only to a few U.S.-India civil nuclear deal, all but a handful of Indian companies dealing with nuclear matters were removed from the list. This was one of the benefits of the deal. Among those remaining, were those that were mainly involved in research and development and thought to involve the risk of nuclear technology leakage into military uses and other security issues, including leakage to Russia and other adversaries of the U.S. Mr. Sullivan, in his speech in New Delhi, made oblique reference to this concern when he said, "As we see more and more new technologies diverted to unfriendly actors, the United States and India will also need to ensure that valuable dual-use technologies don't fall into the wrong hands. This means aligning our export control systems..."

Mark Zuccherberg, prompting speculation that the few remaining Indian nuclear entities on the U.S. Entity list no longer present the kind of dual-use risk that caused them to be on that list in the first place. This is all well and good and can be seen whether the security and foreign policy agencies under Mr. Trump will agree with that. However, this is involved in research and development that will not increase the problem preventing the U.S.-India civil nuclear deal from reaching its full potential.

The Liability risk issue
In 2010, India enacted the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act. This Act was fuelled in Parliament by those who had lost the attempt to block the deal and their old-fashioned rhetoric, including invocation of the infamous "Three Gorges would build six new nuclear plants in India" departing from international civil nuclear liability norms and placing major liability on the suppliers. The operating nuclear facility but on the suppliers. Neither of the major U.S. suppliers — GE and Westinghouse — was willing to assume these liability risks, and neither

the U.S. nor India was willing at that time to step in to ameliorate these liability concerns.

The Indian Government did attempt later to provide some relief from liability risks in conjunction with the resumption of Russian participation in the Indian civil nuclear expansion. Through India's public sector General Insurance Corporation, and four other government companies, a 20-year insurance premium would be charged to cover the supplier's liability for an accident. The Russians accepted this risk amelioration in large part because their overseas civil nuclear entities are government owned, will have a defence of sovereign immunity, and in any case will be protected by the Russian government from liability that might otherwise put them out of business. And the Russians saw their increased participation in Indian civil nuclear development as bearing significant geopolitical dividends. The Russians are now moving forward with India on civil nuclear expansion. The U.S. companies have been unwilling so far to accept this insurance amelioration. Thus, the Trump administration will have to find means to cut the Gordian knot of liability before there will be significant U.S. company involvement in Indian civil nuclear expansion.

Hurdles such as technology, consumer costs
There are other significant barriers to the full involvement of U.S. companies in Indian civil nuclear expansion that have arisen since the 2008 conclusion of the U.S.-India civil nuclear deal. Civil nuclear technology has evolved rapidly. For U.S. companies to be fully involved, they must show that they can offer the latest technology. Most importantly, this technology and its implementing equipment must be offered at a reasonable price that will not increase electricity costs to the Indian consumer. Indian civil nuclear officials are acutely aware of the disastrous cost overruns that have doomed the latest civil nuclear facilities in the U.S. and left ratepayers to shoulder unwelcome cost without improvements in either quantity or quality of services.

All these challenges limit the full fruition of the U.S.-India civil nuclear deal. But they cannot be brought to bear unless the technology and cost as well. The hour is late, but the benefits to seizing the full promise of the U.S.-India civil nuclear deal will be tremendous.

While some hoped that Mr. Trump's policies may translate into renewed U.S. isolationism and less interventionism, his recent statements belie such hopes. His plans to annex Greenland and the Panama Canal, refusing to rule out coercive methods to do so, and include Canada as the 54th State of the U.S., are reminiscent of the 19th-century era of great powers acquiring sovereign territories through conquest and gunboat diplomacy. In the post-UN charter era, which considers the prohibition of using force and self-determination as central tenets, such ambitions may embolden other revisionist states such as China and Russia to embark on similar quests for obtaining territory.

As scholars such as Marko Milanović have pointed out, even if Mr. Trump ultimately does not use force, these statements potentially violate the norms of non-intervention under Article 2(7) of the UN Charter, further challenging the international order. The statements made by his allies, such as Elon Musk (who is part of the Trump administration), commenting on the internal politics and laws of allied countries such as the United Kingdom and Germany, have also irked many and could be construed as unacceptable interference.

Other nations and the legal order
International lawyer Harold Koh has pointed out that the participants involved in the "transnational legal process", including many officials within the U.S. itself, were able to blunt many of Mr. Trump's policies in his first term, particularly those affecting international law. However, with Mr. Trump's renewed majority and control over both the Senate and the House, it is more likely that he will be able to push forward his policies more effectively. In that case, other countries must cooperate to preserve the international legal order.

The views expressed are personal

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There are major challenges that limit the full fruition of the deal, but the Trump administration can iron them out

cooperation between India's leading nuclear entities and U.S. companies." Will this development be the mechanism that breaks the logjam that has prevented the U.S.-India deal from fulfilling its true potential? If only it were so simple.

At the conclusion of the civil nuclear deal in 2008, there were approximately 200 Indian entities on the so-called "Entity List" kept by the U.S. Department of Commerce. In general terms, U.S. companies are prohibited from doing business with companies on this list unless a special licence is granted. In practice, such licences are seldom granted. After the U.S.-India civil nuclear deal, all but a handful of Indian companies dealing with nuclear matters were removed from the list. This was one of the benefits of the deal. Among those remaining, were those that were mainly involved in research and development and thought to involve the risk of nuclear technology leakage into military uses and other security issues, including leakage to Russia and other adversaries of the U.S. Mr. Sullivan, in his speech in New Delhi, made oblique reference to this concern when he said, "As we see more and more new technologies diverted to unfriendly actors, the United States and India will also need to ensure that valuable dual-use technologies don't fall into the wrong hands. This means aligning our export control systems..."

Apparently, the Biden Administration decided that the few remaining Indian nuclear entities on the U.S. Entity list no longer present the kind of security concerns that landed them on that list in the first place. This is all well and good and can be considered progress, although it remains to be seen whether the security and foreign policy agencies under Mr. Trump will agree with that assessment. However, this is not the heart of the problem preventing the U.S.-India civil nuclear deal from reaching its full potential.

The liability risk issue

In 2010, India enacted the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act. This Act was fuelled in Parliament by those who had lost the attempt to block the deal and their anti-foreigner rhetoric, including invocation of the infamous Bhopal/Union Carbide tragedy. The result was India departing from international civil nuclear liability norms and placing major liability obligations not on the operators of a civil nuclear facility but on the suppliers. Neither of the major U.S. suppliers – GE and Westinghouse – was willing to assume these liability risks, and neither

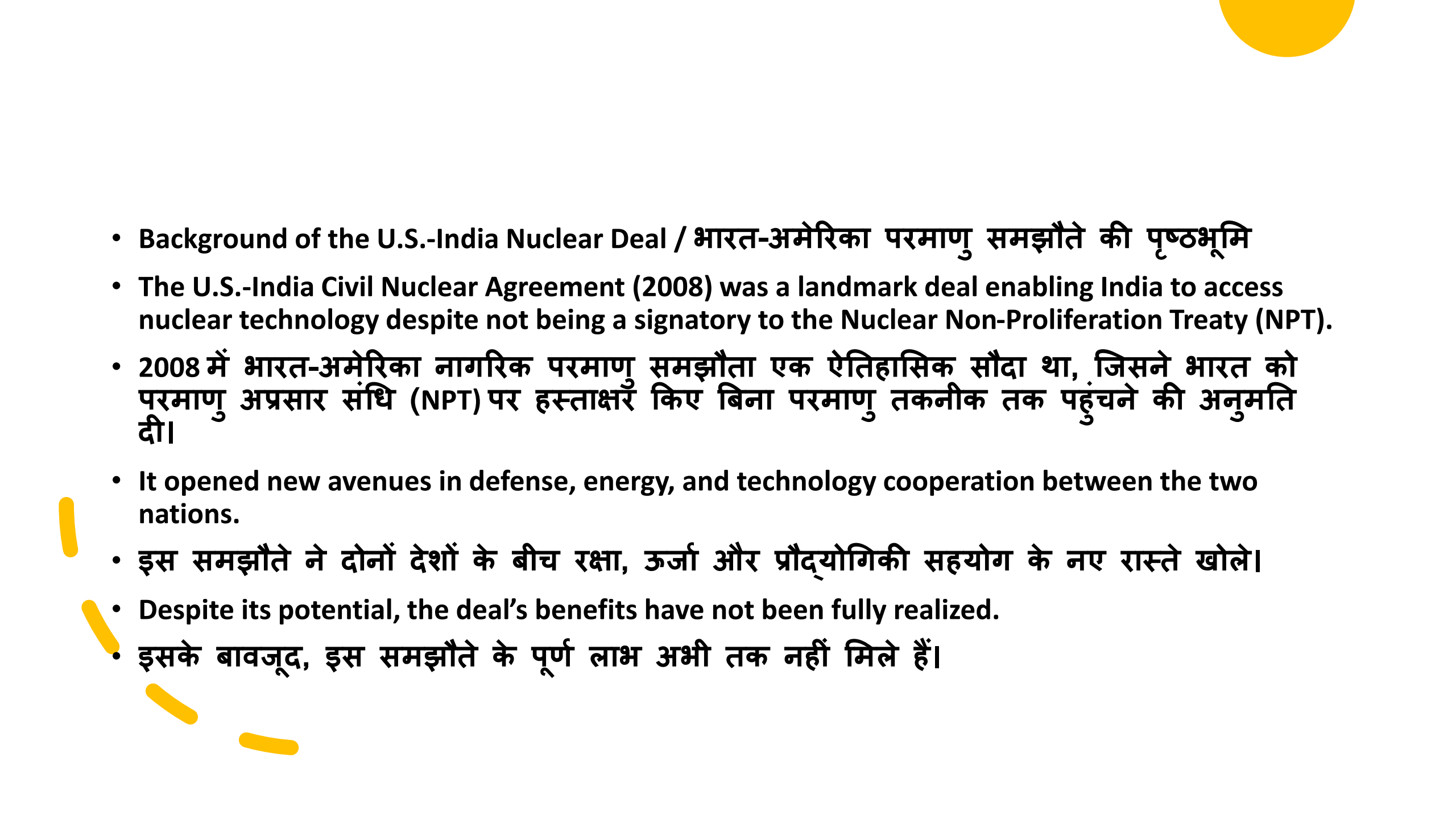
the U.S. nor India was willing at that time to step in to ameliorate these liability concerns.

The Indian Government did attempt later to provide some relief from liability risks in conjunction with the resumption of Russian participation in the Indian civil nuclear expansion. Through India's public sector General Insurance Corporation, and four other government companies, a 20-year insurance premium would be charged to cover the supplier's liability for an accident. The Russians accepted this risk amelioration in large part because their overseas civil nuclear entities are government owned, will have a defence of sovereign immunity, and in any case will be protected by the Russian government from liability that might otherwise put them out of business. And the Russians saw their increased participation in Indian civil nuclear development as bearing significant geopolitical dividends. The Russians are now moving forward with India on civil nuclear expansion. The U.S. companies have been unwilling so far to accept this insurance amelioration. Thus, the Trump administration will have to find means to cut the Gordian knot of liability before there will be significant U.S. company involvement in Indian civil nuclear expansion.

Hurdles such as technology, consumer costs



There are other significant barriers to the full involvement of U.S. companies in Indian civil nuclear expansion that have arisen since the 2008 conclusion of the U.S.-India civil nuclear deal. Civil nuclear technology has evolved rapidly. For U.S. companies to be fully involved, they must show that they can offer the latest technology. Most importantly, this technology and its implementing equipment must be offered at a reasonable price that will not increase electricity costs to the Indian consumer. Indian civil nuclear officials are acutely aware of the disastrous cost overruns that have doomed the latest civil nuclear facilities in the U.S. and left ratepayers to shoulder unwelcome costs without improvements in either quantity or quality of services.



All these challenges limit the full fruition of the U.S.-India civil nuclear deal. But they cannot be met by U.S. companies acting alone. The Trump administration can work with Indian and U.S. nuclear companies not just on regulatory issues but also those involving liability, technology, and cost as well. The hour is late, but the benefits to seizing the full promise of the U.S.-India civil nuclear deal will be tremendous.






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- **Background of the U.S.-India Nuclear Deal / भारत-अमेरिका परमाणु समझौते की पृष्ठभूमि**
 - **The U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Agreement (2008) was a landmark deal enabling India to access nuclear technology despite not being a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).**
 - **2008 में भारत-अमेरिका नागरिक परमाणु समझौता एक ऐतिहासिक सौदा था, जिसने भारत को परमाणु अप्रसार संधि (NPT) पर हस्ताक्षर किए बिना परमाणु तकनीक तक पहुंचने की अनुमति दी।**
 - **It opened new avenues in defense, energy, and technology cooperation between the two nations.**
 - **इस समझौते ने दोनों देशों के बीच रक्षा, ऊर्जा और प्रौद्योगिकी सहयोग के नए रास्ते खोले।**
 - **Despite its potential, the deal's benefits have not been fully realized.**
 - **इसके बावजूद, इस समझौते के पूर्ण लाभ अभी तक नहीं मिले हैं।**

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- **Current Challenges and Logjam / मौजूदा चुनौतियाँ और गतिरोध**
 - **U.S. companies face restrictions under the "Entity List," limiting their business dealings with Indian nuclear firms.**
 - **"एंटीटी सूची" के तहत अमेरिकी कंपनियों को भारतीय परमाणु फर्मों के साथ व्यापार करने में प्रतिबंधों का सामना करना पड़ता है।**
 - **Civil nuclear cooperation has stagnated due to issues related to India's Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act (2010).**
 - **भारत के "नागरिक परमाणु क्षति दायित्व अधिनियम (2010)" से संबंधित मुद्दों के कारण परमाणु सहयोग रुका हुआ है।**
 - **U.S. firms demand sovereign immunity or liability protections similar to those offered to Russian firms in India.**
 - **अमेरिकी कंपनियां भारत में रूसी कंपनियों को दिए गए दायित्व सुरक्षा की तरह संप्रभु प्रतिरक्षा की मांग कर रही हैं।**

- **Political Context / राजनीतिक संदर्भ**
- **The deal was originally signed under the George W. Bush administration and later reaffirmed during multiple U.S. presidential tenures.**
- **यह समझौता मूल रूप से जॉर्ज डब्ल्यू बश प्रशासन के तहत हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था और बाद में कई अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपतियों के कार्यकाल के दौरान इसकी पुष्टि हुई।**
- **India's strategic autonomy in nuclear energy is crucial for its independent foreign policy.**
- **परमाणु ऊर्जा में भारत की रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता उसकी स्वतंत्र विदेश नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।**

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- **Geographical Context / भौगोलिक संदर्भ**
 - **India requires nuclear energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and combat climate change.**
 - **भारत को जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता कम करने और जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता है।**
 - **Sites like Jaitapur in Maharashtra are key locations for U.S. nuclear investments.**
 - **महाराष्ट्र में जैतापुर जैसी साइटें अमेरिकी परमाणु निवेश के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं।**
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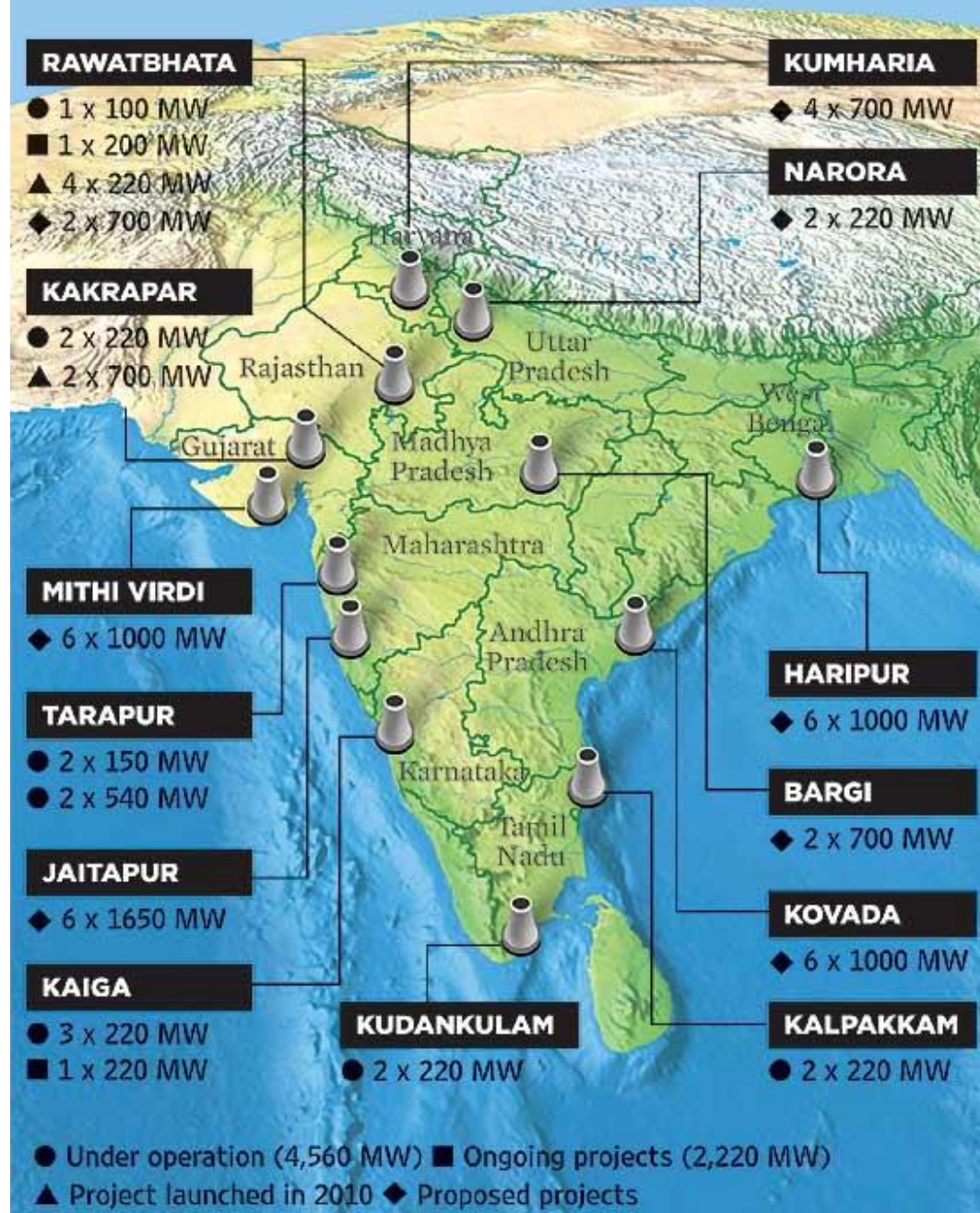
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- **Economic Context / आर्थिक संदर्भ**
 - **The nuclear deal can boost India's energy security and create employment in both countries.**
 - **परमाणु समझौता भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को बढ़ा सकता है और दोनों देशों में रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न कर सकता है।**
 - **Delays in implementation have led to stalled investments and increased project costs.**
 - **कार्यान्वयन में देरी के कारण निवेश रुका हुआ है और परियोजना लागत बढ़ गई है।**
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- **Historical Context / ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ**
 - **The U.S. had previously sanctioned India after its 1998 nuclear tests, but relations improved post the 2005 Indo-U.S. nuclear agreement.**
 - **अमेरिका ने 1998 के परमाणु परीक्षणों के बाद भारत पर प्रतिबंध लगाए थे, लेकिन 2005 के भारत-अमेरिका परमाणु समझौते के बाद संबंध बेहतर हुए।**
 - **This deal was seen as a recognition of India's responsible nuclear policy.**
 - **यह समझौता भारत की जिम्मेदार परमाणु नीति की मान्यता के रूप में देखा गया था।**
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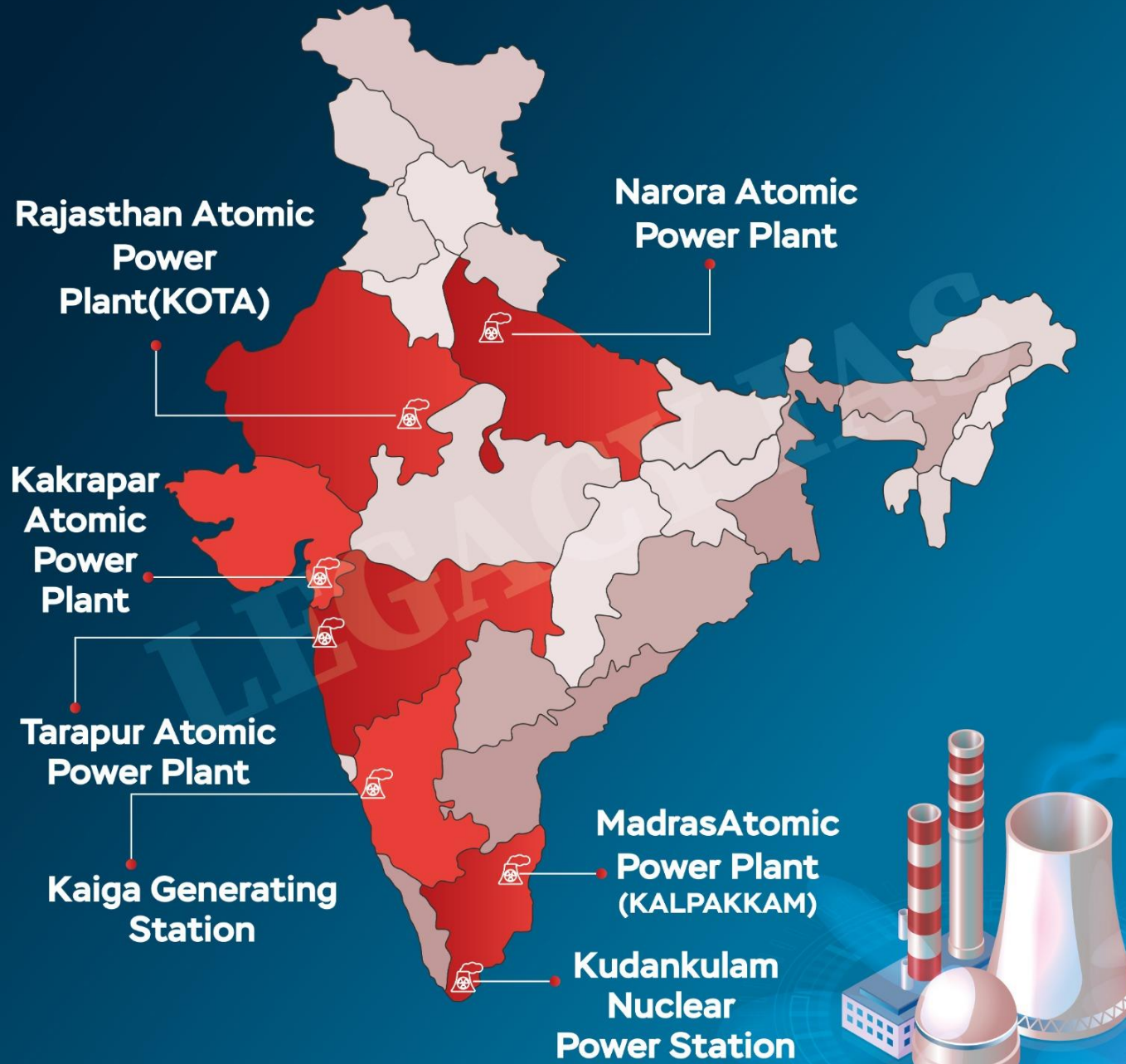
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- Proposed Solutions to Unlock the Deal's Potential / समझौते की पूरी क्षमता को अनलॉक करने के लिए प्रस्तावित समाधान
 - U.S. should remove key Indian nuclear firms from the "Entity List" to facilitate cooperation.
 - अमेरिका को भारतीय परमाणु कंपनियों को "एंटीटी सूची" से हटाना चाहिए ताकि सहयोग सुगम हो सके।
 - India may need to revisit its Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act to attract U.S. investments.
 - भारत को अमेरिकी निवेश आकर्षित करने के लिए अपने नागरिक परमाणु दायित्व अधिनियम की समीक्षा करनी पड़ सकती है।
 - Joint ventures between Indian and U.S. firms can help bridge regulatory gaps.
 - भारतीय और अमेरिकी कंपनियों के संयुक्त उपक्रम नियामक खामियों को दूर करने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

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- **Conclusion / निष्कर्ष**
 - **Despite its vast potential, the U.S.-India nuclear deal has not been fully realized due to bureaucratic and legal hurdles.**
 - **अपनी अपार संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत-अमेरिका परमाणु समझौता नौकरशाही और कानूनी अड़चनों के कारण पूरी तरह से साकार नहीं हो पाया है।**
 - **Both nations need to take urgent steps to resolve outstanding issues to maximize mutual benefits.**
 - **दोनों देशों को शेष मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि आपसी लाभ को अधिकतम किया जा सके।**
 - **If successfully implemented, the agreement can strengthen India's energy security and further deepen U.S.-India strategic ties.**
 - **यदि सफलतापूर्वक लागू किया जाता है, तो यह समझौता भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को मजबूत कर सकता है और भारत-अमेरिका रणनीतिक संबंधों को और गहरा कर सकता है।**

THE NUCLEAR ENERGY SPREAD

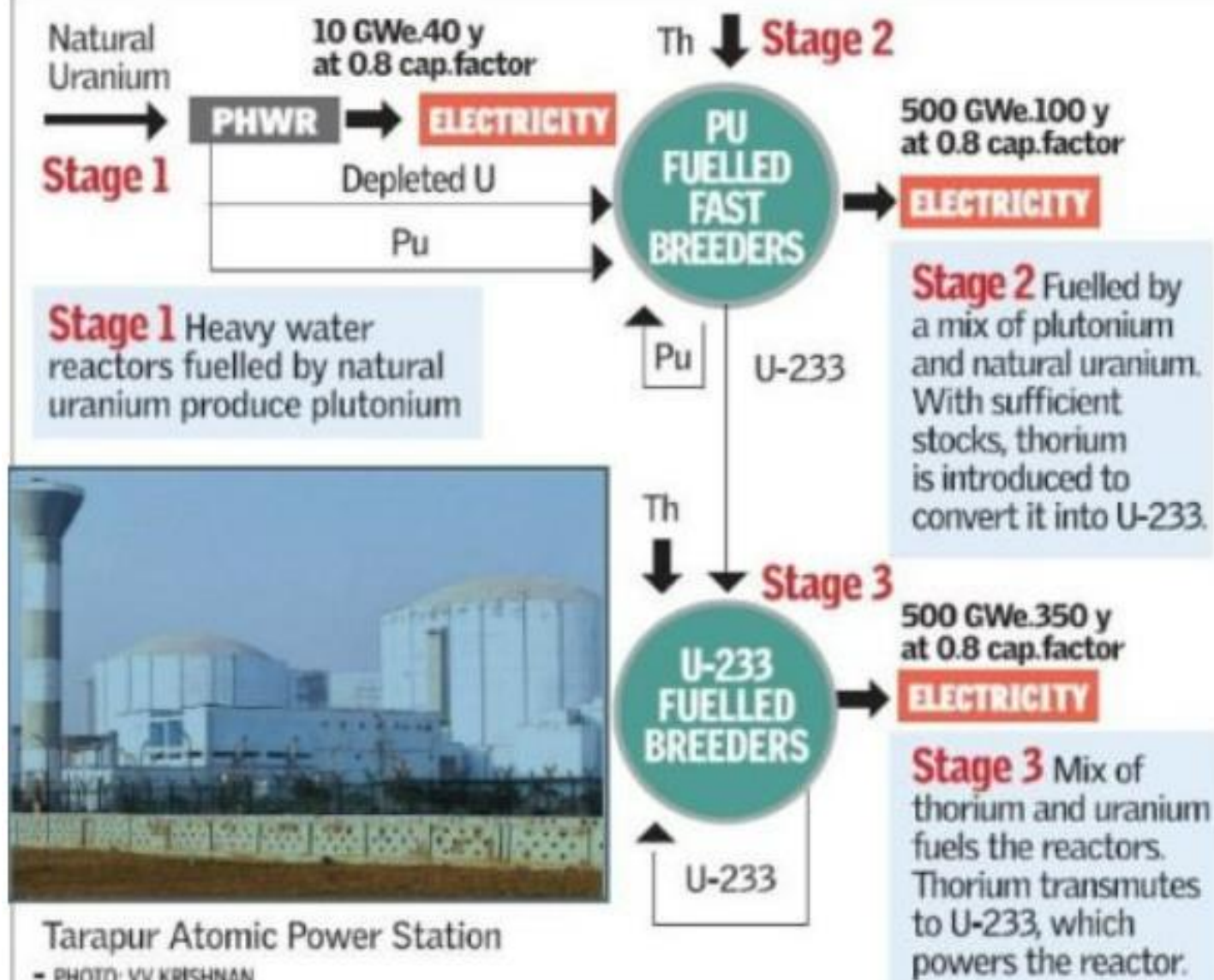


Operational Nuclear Power Plants in India



INDIA'S THREE-STAGE NUCLEAR PROGRAMME

Homi Bhabha envisioned India's nuclear power programme in three stages to suit the country's low uranium resource profile



NUCLEAR POWER STATION	STATE	TOTAL CAPACITY (MW)
Tarapur	Maharashtra	1,400
Rawatbhata	Rajasthan	1,180
Kudankulam	Tamil Nadu	2,000
Kaiga	Karnataka	880
Kakrapar	Gujarat	1140
Kalpakkam	Tamil Nadu	440
Narora	Uttar Pradesh	440

Advantages of Nuclear Power Plants in India

Low Carbon

Emissions: Nuclear power produces minimal greenhouse gases, contributing to cleaner energy and combating climate change.

Energy Efficiency: Nuclear reactors generate large amounts of energy from small amounts of fuel, ensuring efficient power generation.

Long-term Cost

Effectiveness: High initial costs are offset by low operating and fuel expenses over time.

Base Load Power: Provides a stable and continuous power supply, unlike renewable sources like solar or wind.

Energy Security: Reduces dependency on imported fossil fuels, enhancing energy independence.

Supports Technological

Advancement: Encourages research, innovation, and the development of advanced reactors like thorium-based systems.

Employment Opportunities: Boosts job creation in construction, operation, and maintenance of plants.

Utilization of Indigenous Resources: India leverages its thorium reserves, aligning with its three-stage nuclear program.

Challenges of Nuclear Power Plants in India

Nuclear power plants in India face several challenges:

High Initial Costs: Construction and technology investments are expensive.

Public Opposition: Safety concerns and environmental risks lead to resistance.

Nuclear Fuel Supply: Dependence on uranium imports poses vulnerabilities.

Waste Management: Handling radioactive waste safely is complex.

Delays: Project execution often suffers delays due to policy and regulatory hurdles.

The world has been changing for a while

One of the things one learns as a historian — and as a traveller — is that places change. I was in Chennai for the wonderful Lit for Life festival and met a host of stellar thinkers and speakers and marvelled at the transformation of the city. I do not mean the airport that has been upgraded since I last came to Tamil Nadu, or the infrastructure that is changing daily life for Chennai's inhabitants, but something more fundamental.

Environmental change
In 2019, Chennai declared 'Day Zero', when water ran out. Many recognised that water management needed to be overhauled, some questioned the viability of a city that was unable to meet such basic needs. Five years on, the story could not have been more different: unseasonal and catastrophic storms and torrential rains left the city inundated. People were driven out of their homes not because of too little water, but too much.

We are living through a major environmental reorganisation and we can learn from previous episodes of disruption and change. The difficulty, as shown so clearly by the case of Chennai, is that it is not enough to prepare for droughts or for deluges, but to prepare for both.

Such lessons are particularly important today because of the scale of the climatic shifts that are taking place: no human has ever lived in such a warm world, nor one with such high concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Half of all fossils have been burned by humans since Sachin Tendulkar made his Test debut for India. That does not feel very long ago to me.

Environmental change is all the more challenging because it is just one of a set of revolutions that are transforming the world around us. New technologies are giving us new powers to communicate and share with each other, but also to rile, antagonise and threaten,

helping polarise political discussion.

The return of Trump
Ironically, while political leaders in some countries may think they are giving people what they want, the evidence suggests otherwise: in 2024, more people cast their votes at the ballot box around the world than in any year in history. While each country has its own story, one common trend was that political parties that were in power either found it almost impossible to remain in office and were voted out, or had their majorities sharply reduced.

There are many explanations as to why. But the most persuasive would seem to be that voters can see the world changing in front of their eyes and are hungry for ideas of how to best embrace the opportunities and how to cope with the disruptions of the modern age. That is best summed up by the return of Donald Trump to power, something that has been accompanied by question marks not just about the role of the U.S. in global affairs, but of its long-term role as a stabilising force. Mr. Trump's well-publicised comments about buying Greenland, taking the Panama Canal, or using 'economic force' to compel Canada to join the U.S. can perhaps be taken with a pinch of salt. But India's ever-since Minister of External Affairs, S. Jaishankar is right to note that Mr. Trump's return to the White House may have "profound consequences for the global order". Indeed, added Mr. Jaishankar, "we may well be on the cusp of a new era".

Just look, then, at the case of TikTok. Of all of Mr. Trump's shut down following outgoing President Joe Biden's decision that the Chinese company posed a threat to U.S. national security. With Mr. Trump's anti-China rhetoric, one might have expected this to be confirmed. Instead, he unceremoniously kept the company alive, at least for now.

That fits exactly within Mr. Trump's sweet spot of being pragmatic and open to business — though it also shows his opportunism: Tik Tok would make a nice 'thank you' present for Elon Musk for his crucial support during the election, one that has the further advantage of keeping Mr. Musk busy. That Mr. Trump rode in to save a Chinese business, rather than destroy it, is instructive about how he thinks.

The road ahead for India
As for India, things look more complicated. The world looks different when we saw the 'Howdy Modi' and 'Namaste Trump' events of 2019 and 2020. For one, it will be harder for Delhi to play the game of multiple alignments being a leading part of both BRICS and the Quad, of how to best embrace the opportunities, of buying U.S.-made Apache helicopters but also Russian S-400 air defence systems. India has made a virtue of trying to keep all options open, and that will come under pressure in the next four years as Mr. Trump is the sort of leader who does not want his friends to have other friends.

The winds of change are blowing, in other words. Mr. Trump took office hours after the first proper breakthrough in West Asia, with many hoping that the devaluation of Palestine is finally now over. He faces an Iran that is weaker and more exposed than perhaps at any time in the last 40 years, a Russia that has enfeebled itself economically, culturally and militarily through the invasion of Ukraine, and a China whose outlook on global affairs has moved substantially in the last decade. Of all of Mr. Trump's qualities, the most important is that he is lucky with his timing.

If you ask a historian, we are not so much on the cusp of a new era but have been in one for some time. And that, of course, is what change is all about — invisible, unnoticed and unremarkable.

Luckily, historians can tell you a thing or two about that.

A sweet win for turmeric farmers

The National Turmeric Board needs adequate funds to fulfil its objective

STATE OF PLAY

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This year's Sankranti was particularly sweet for the turmeric farmers in Telangana as their nearly two-decade-long demand for a National Turmeric Board (NTB), headquartered in Nizamabad and parts of north Telangana along the Godavari river, was finally met. Mr. Goyal said the Board would boost exports of about 30 varieties of turmeric grown in 20 States, including Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Meghalaya. The Board has been entrusted with the task of promoting research and development of new products and exploring the scope for value addition to turmeric-related products for markets abroad. There are plans to leverage the medicinal value of turmeric extensively.

According to the Union government, in 2023-24, 3.05 lakh hectares were under turmeric cultivation in India, which produced 10.74 lakh tonnes of the crop. India accounts for 70% of global turmeric production with Telangana playing a key role in cultivation. In 2023-24, 1.62 lakh tonnes of turmeric and turmeric products valued at \$226.5 million were exported.

The demand for turmeric products valued at \$226.5 million were exported. The demand for turmeric products valued at \$226.5 million were exported. The demand for turmeric products valued at \$226.5 million were exported.

Telangana

Assembling elections in 2023, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that the Board would be set up. A Gazette was issued on October 5, 2023, announcing this, but it did not mention where the Board would be headquartered. This again led to another round of war of words between political parties. During the 2024 general elections, the Congress, the BJP, and the BRS argued about the failed promise.

The sudden announcement of the National Turmeric Board with its headquarters in Nizamabad has given the BJP a shot in the arm. But the Congress too tried to stake its claim in the development with its leaders calling for comprehensive support to farmers including a robust marketing system, cold storage facilities, and an assured minimum support price (MSP). While the establishment of the Board is a watershed moment for the farmers in Nizamabad district, a lot needs to be done for its effective functioning. The first demand is a MSP for turmeric. Farmers have been worried that prices keep fluctuating. Last year, turmeric was sold in the Nizamabad agricultural market between ₹15,000 and ₹18,000 per quintal. Now, it is priced at ₹10,000 per quintal.

Putting in place robust infrastructure such as buildings for the Board, and training, research and development centres are the need of the hour. Farmers believe that the Research Centre at Kammarupally can be brought under the purview of the Board.

NTB candidates, K. Kavitha and daughter of the former Chief Minister K. Chandrababu Naidu, are contesting the constituency, Dharmapuri Arvi. The BJP MP dragged on the issue, however. When the Centre announced a regional office of the National Spices Board, farmers were furious. A month before the Telangana

Undocumented migrants in U.S.: vital workforce, low criminality

Nearly 80% of undocumented migrants currently in the U.S. have lived there for over a decade

DATA POINT

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United States President Donald Trump introduced sweeping changes immediately after being sworn in, which could have a lasting impact on millions of undocumented migrants in the U.S. and the hundreds of thousands of people seeking entry at the country's borders. Mr. Trump pledged to "deport millions and millions of criminal aliens," referring to undocumented migrants living in the country.

While Mr. Trump has frequently claimed that former President Joe Biden allowed 15-20 million illegal immigrants into the country, official figures estimate that there are around 11 million (Chart 1). Other estimates suggest that there are 13-14 million illegal immigrants. But none of these comes close to Mr. Trump's assertions. Around 2.1 lakh Indians were included in these estimates for 2022.

Nearly 80% of the estimated 11 million undocumented migrants currently in the U.S. arrived before 2010. Chart 2 shows that 1.5 million of them entered decades ago, between 1980 and 1990. Reports state that Mr. Trump has also dismissed top immigration court officials who are responsible for deciding who gets asylum and who does not. There are more than 3 million cases pending in immigration courts. In addition, Mr. Trump has shut down the mobile app CBP One, the software for requesting asylum in the U.S.

90,415 in 2024. There was a similar spike seen among Indians seeking asylum in the U.S.

Moreover, a bill passed by the Senate empowers officials to detain and even deport undocumented migrants who are arrested or charged with even non-violent petty crimes such as shoplifting. Mr. Trump has blamed migrants for fuelling violent crime in the country. But data show that the violent offending rate of undocumented migrants is significantly lower than that of U.S.-born citizens. The rate measures the frequency of criminal offenses committed by a specific population.

Chart 4 presents the rate of violent crimes committed in Texas between 2012 and 2018 by U.S.-born citizens, documented immigrants, and undocumented immigrants. The rate of violent crimes committed by undocumented migrants was half that of those committed by U.S.-born citizens and significantly lower than those done by documented immigrants. A significant majority of undocumented migrants contribute to the U.S. workforce, particularly in construction and agriculture. With discussions of mass deportations gaining momentum, business owners in these sectors are increasingly concerned about finding viable alternatives.

A 2018 study by the Centre for Migration Studies of New York estimated that 3.5 million undocumented migrants are part of the U.S. workforce (Chart 5). If deported en masse, the most immediate impact would be felt on construction sites, in farms, and in restaurants. Essential services such as landscaping, laundry, auto repair, and safety and sanitation would also face severe disruptions. The recent changes aim to deport undocumented migrants without a clear understanding of their numbers. Many have lived in the U.S. for decades, contribute significantly to essential services, and lead lives with relatively lower levels of criminal activity.

Illegal, yet indispensable

The data for Charts 1 and 2 were from the Office of Homeland Security Statistics, for chart 3 from the Congressional research service, for Chart 4 from a report by the National Institute of Justice, a U.S. government agency, published on September 12, 2024, and Chart 5 from the Centre for Migration Studies of New York.



Chart 2: The chart shows the current illegal immigrant population estimates across various periods of entries.

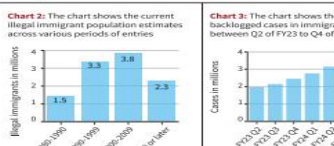


Chart 3: The chart shows the number of illegal immigrant population estimates between Q2 of FY23 to Q4 of FY24.

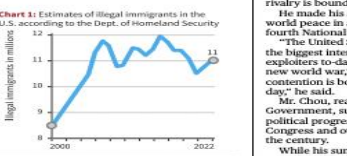
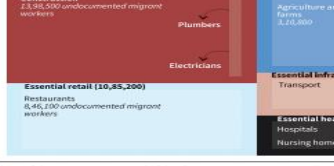
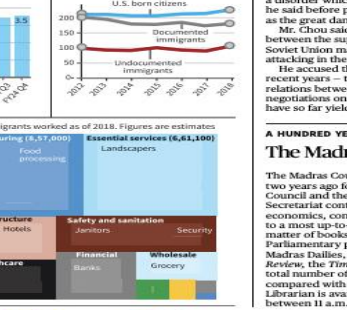


Chart 5: Chart shows the sectors in which the 3.5 million undocumented migrants worked as of 2018. Figures are estimates.



FROM THE ARCHIVES

The Hindu

FIFTY YEARS AGO JANUARY 22, 1975

Chou predicts third World War

Peking, Jan. 21: The Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, has predicted that Soviet-American rivalry is bound to lead to world war.

He made his statement about the prospect for world peace in a report to the just-concluded fourth National People's Congress.

"The United States and the Soviet Union are the biggest international oppressors and exploiters to-day, and they are the source of a new world war," he said. "Their fierce contention is bound to lead to world war some day," he said.

Mr. Chou, summing up a report on the work of the Government, summed up China's economic and political progress in the 10 years since the last Congress and outlined its plans until the end of the century.

While his summary of the internal situation was confident, the report was pessimistic about the chances for world peace.

"The present international situation is still characterised by great disorder under heaven — a disorder which is growing greater and greater," he said before pinpointing the U.S.-Soviet rivalry as the great danger to peace.

Mr. Chou said the focal point of the rivalry between the super powers was Europe, and the Soviet Union makes a "threat to the east while attacking the west."

He accused the Soviet Union of having — in recent years — taken "a series of steps to worsen relations between the two countries." "The negotiations on the Sino-Soviet boundary issue have so far yielded no results," he said.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO JANUARY 22, 1925

The Madras Council Library

The Madras Council Library which was opened two years ago for the benefit of members of Council and the Gazetted Officers of the Secretariat contains books on politics, history, economy, constitution, etc. and is considered to a most up-to-date library in Madras in the matter of books on Constitution and Parliamentary procedure. The library gets the Madras Digest, the Round Table, the Edinburgh Review, the Times Literary Supplement, etc. The total number of books is at present 2,500 as compared with 1,500 in the previous year. A Librarian is available to members of Council between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on working days.

Illegal, yet indispensable

The data for Charts 1 and 2 were from the Office of Homeland Security Statistics, for chart 3 from the Congressional research service, for Chart 4 from a report by the National Institute of Justice, a U.S. government agency, published on September 12, 2024, and Chart 5 from the Centre for Migration Studies of New York



Futile wait: Migrants seeking asylum from Mexico, India and Ecuador waiting to be apprehended by U.S. Customs and Border Patrol officers after crossing over a section of border wall into the U.S. in Arizona. AFP

Chart 1: Estimates of illegal immigrants in the U.S. according to the Dept. of Homeland Security

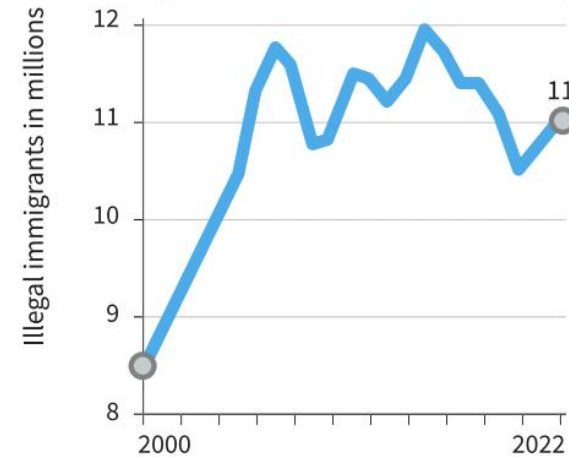


Chart 2: The chart shows the current illegal immigrant population estimates across various periods of entries

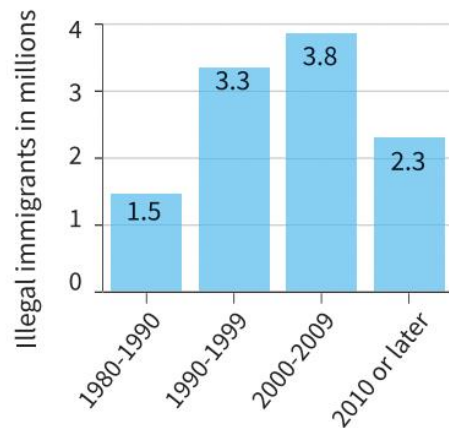


Chart 3: The chart shows the number of backlogged cases in immigration courts between Q2 of FY23 to Q4 of FY24

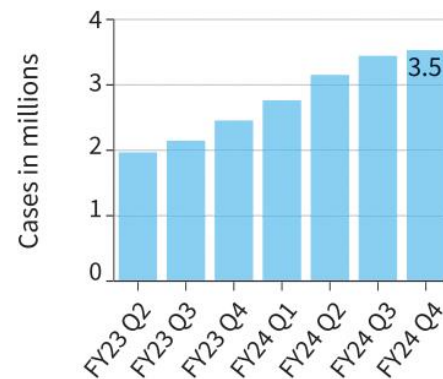


Chart 4: Rate of violent crimes committed in Texas between 2012 and 2018 by various groups

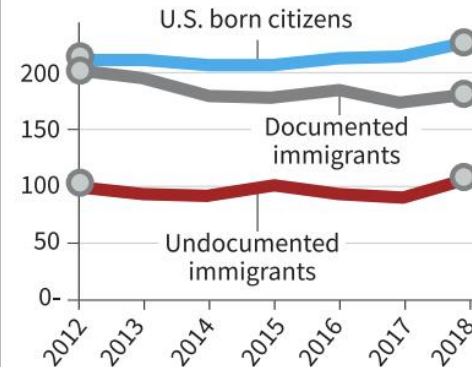
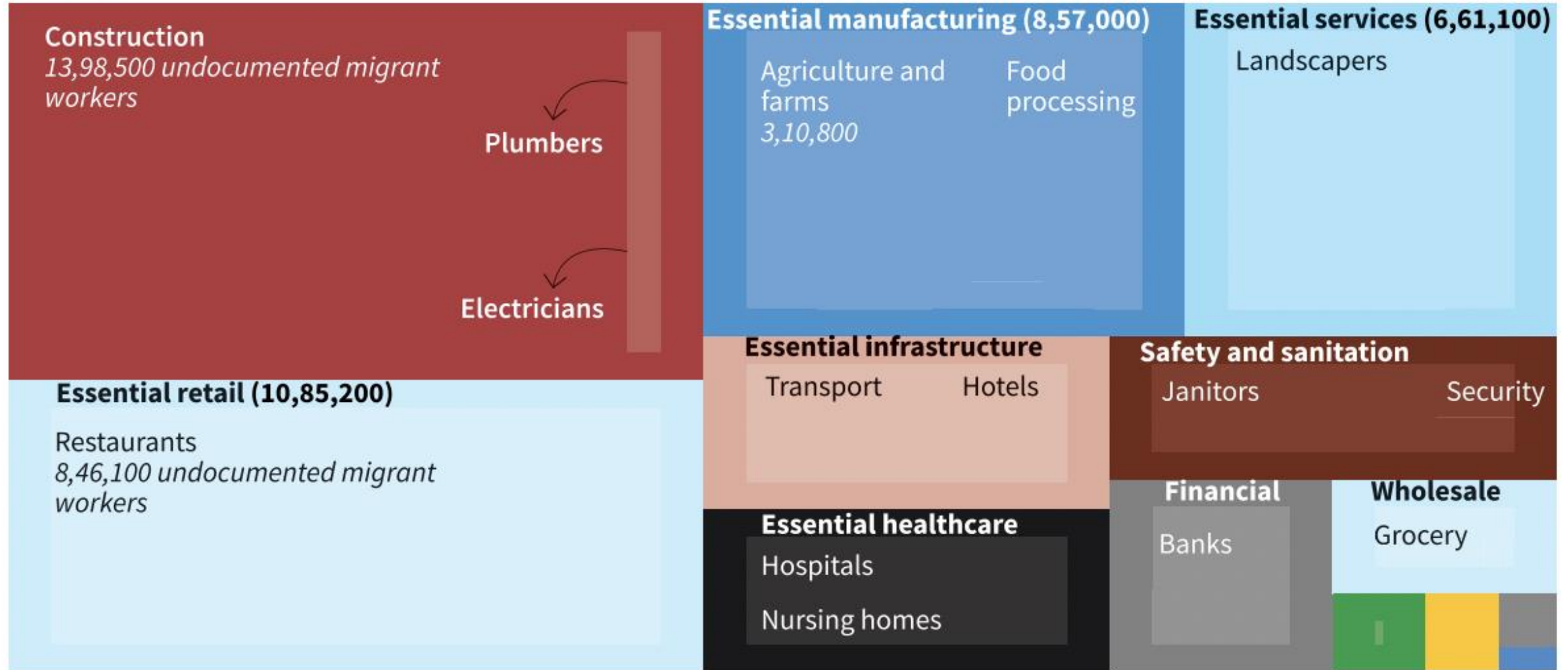


Chart 5: Chart shows the sectors in which the 5.5 million undocumented migrants worked as of 2018. Figures are estimates



15 in top 500 compared to 14 last year; Tata retains top spot

Indian brands one up in global list

GEETIKA SRIVASTAVA
New Delhi, January 21

TATA GROUP REMAINS

India's most-valuable brand for the 16th year in a row, with its brand value surging 10% to \$31.6 billion in 2025, according to Brand Finance's Global 500 report. In the latest list, there are 15 Indian brands among the top 500 globally, up from 14 in 2024. Some

»INSIDE«

COLDPLAY:
THE MAKING
OFA
SHOWSTOPPER

PAGE 9

brands from the 2024 list could not make the cut while new brands like HDFC, SBI and ICICI were included in the list for the first time.

The Tata Group is the first Indian brand to surpass the \$30-billion milestone, up

RISING TITANS

Most-valuable Indian brands	2025 rank	2024 rank
Tata Group	60	64
Infosys	132	145
HDFC Group	164	N/A
LIC	177	222
Reliance Group	237	261
SBI Group	241	N/A
HCLTech	262	300
Airtel	306	292
Larsen & Toubro Group	316	N/A
Mahindra Group	330	345

Source: Brand Finance Global 500 Report, 2025



India's banking sector made a strong global debut, with HDFC, SBI and ICICI Bank entering the rankings

LIC has emerged as the fastest-growing Indian brand, achieving a remarkable 36% growth

HCLTech emerges as the world's fastest-growing IT services brand

Infosys posted fastest-growing CAGR in brand value of 18% over 5 years

from \$28.6 billion last year. The Group ranks 60th in the global top 100, while preserving its AAA- brand strength rating, according to the report released at Davos on Tuesday.

Ranked at no 262,

HCLTech emerges as the world's fastest-growing IT services brand in 2025. Its brand value increased 17% year-on-year to \$8.9 billion. "FY24 saw HCLTech deliver solid market performance with our revenue growth rate

the highest among tier 1 global IT services companies and our early leadership in the AI and GenAI space," said Jill Kouri, chief marketing officer at HCLTech, in a statement.

Continued on Page 10



World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2025



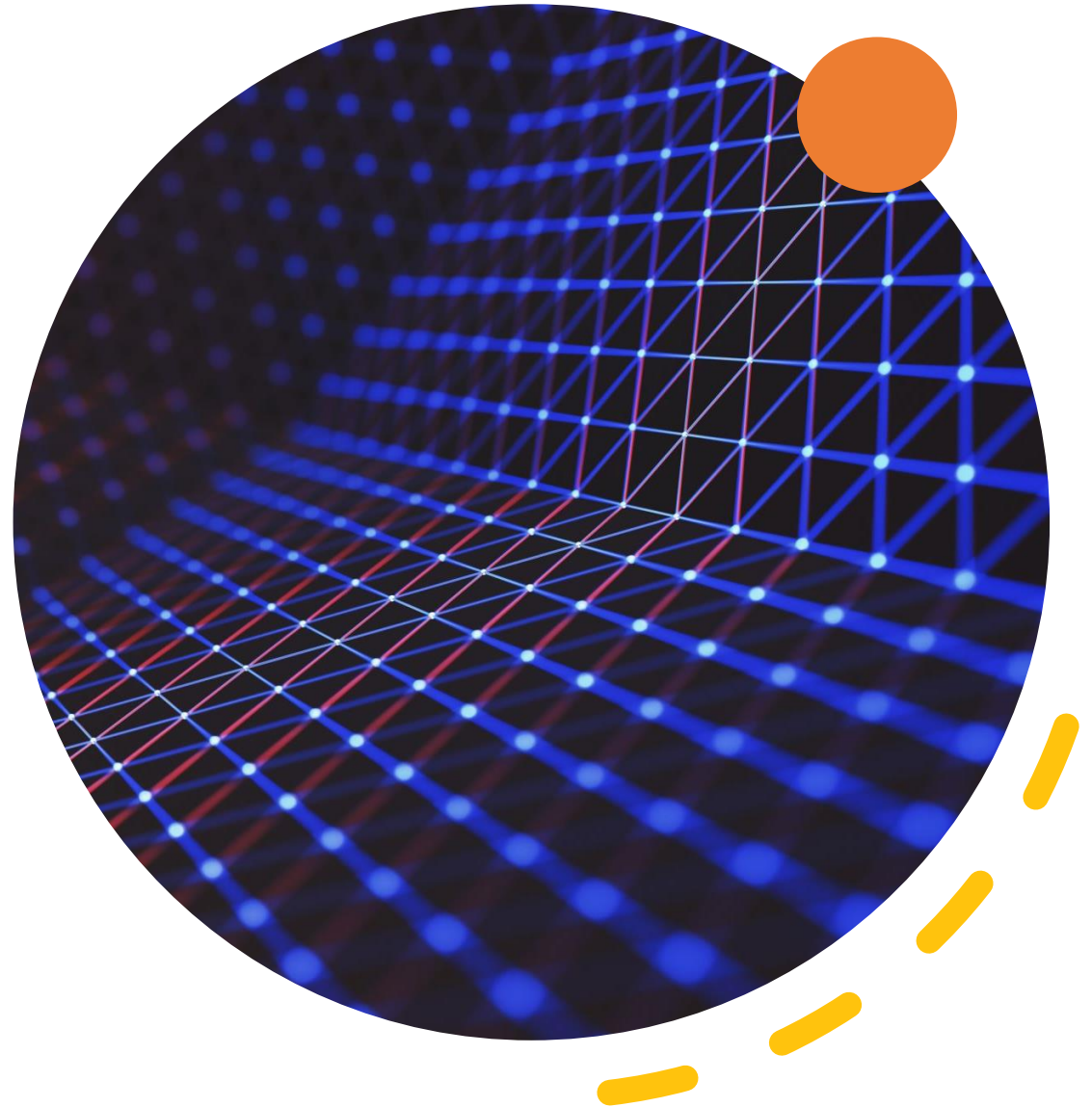
The International Labour Organisation's (ILO) has released its "World Employment and Social Outlook (WESO): Trends 2025" report, highlighting that the global unemployment rate remained at a historic low of 5% in 2024.



The report points to ongoing challenges such as slow economic recovery, geopolitical tensions, climate change, and social uncertainties affecting the labor market.

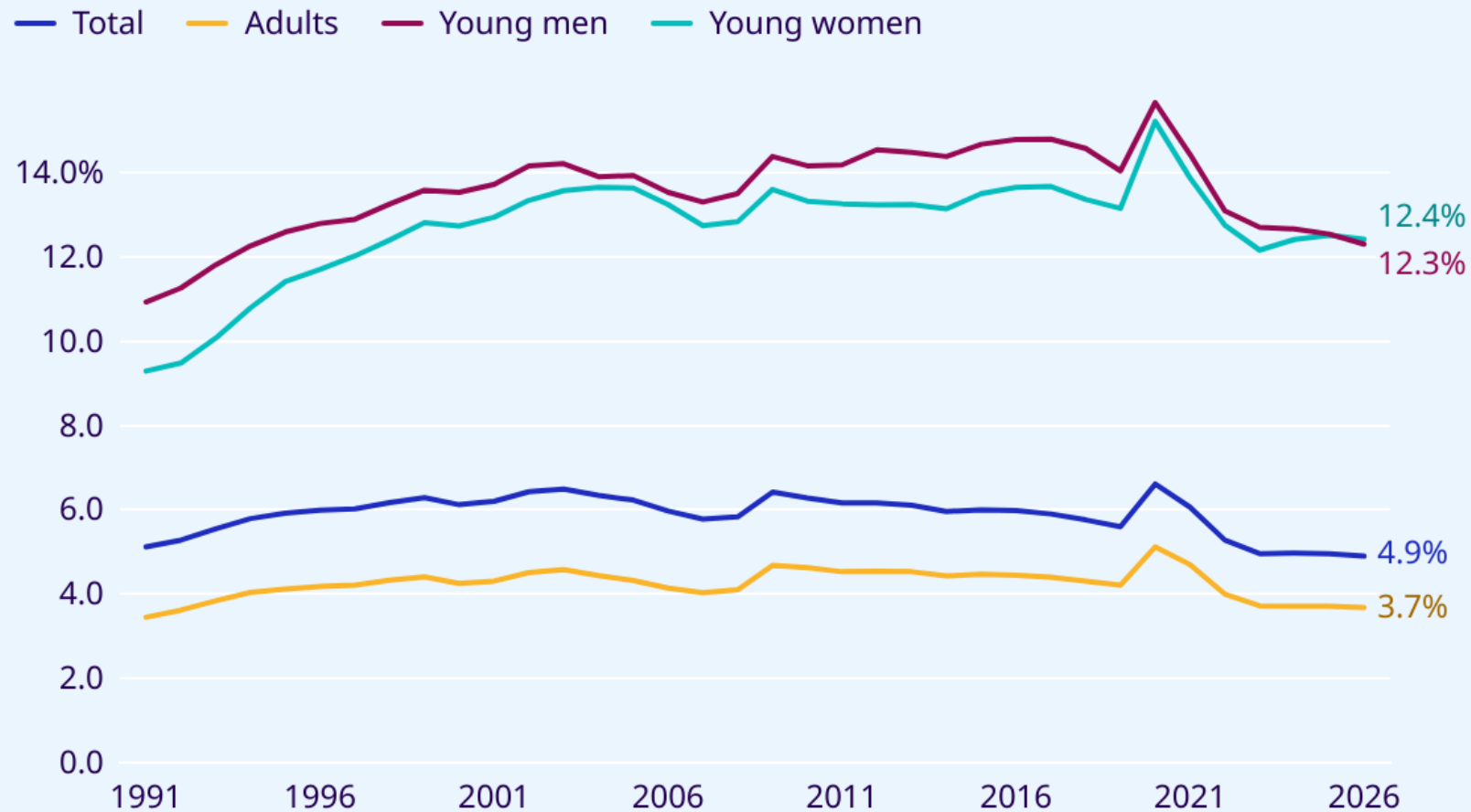
What are the Key Highlights of the WESO Trends 2025 Report?

Steady Global Unemployment: The global unemployment rate held steady at 5% in 2024, with youth unemployment notably high at 12.6%.



► Global unemployment rates (%)

The global unemployment rate is the percentage of the labour force who is out of a job and actively seeking one





Source: ILOSTAT, ILO modelled estimates, November 2024.

Youth unemployment is highest in upper-middle-income countries at 16%, and lower in low-income countries at 8%, often due to underemployment and informal work.

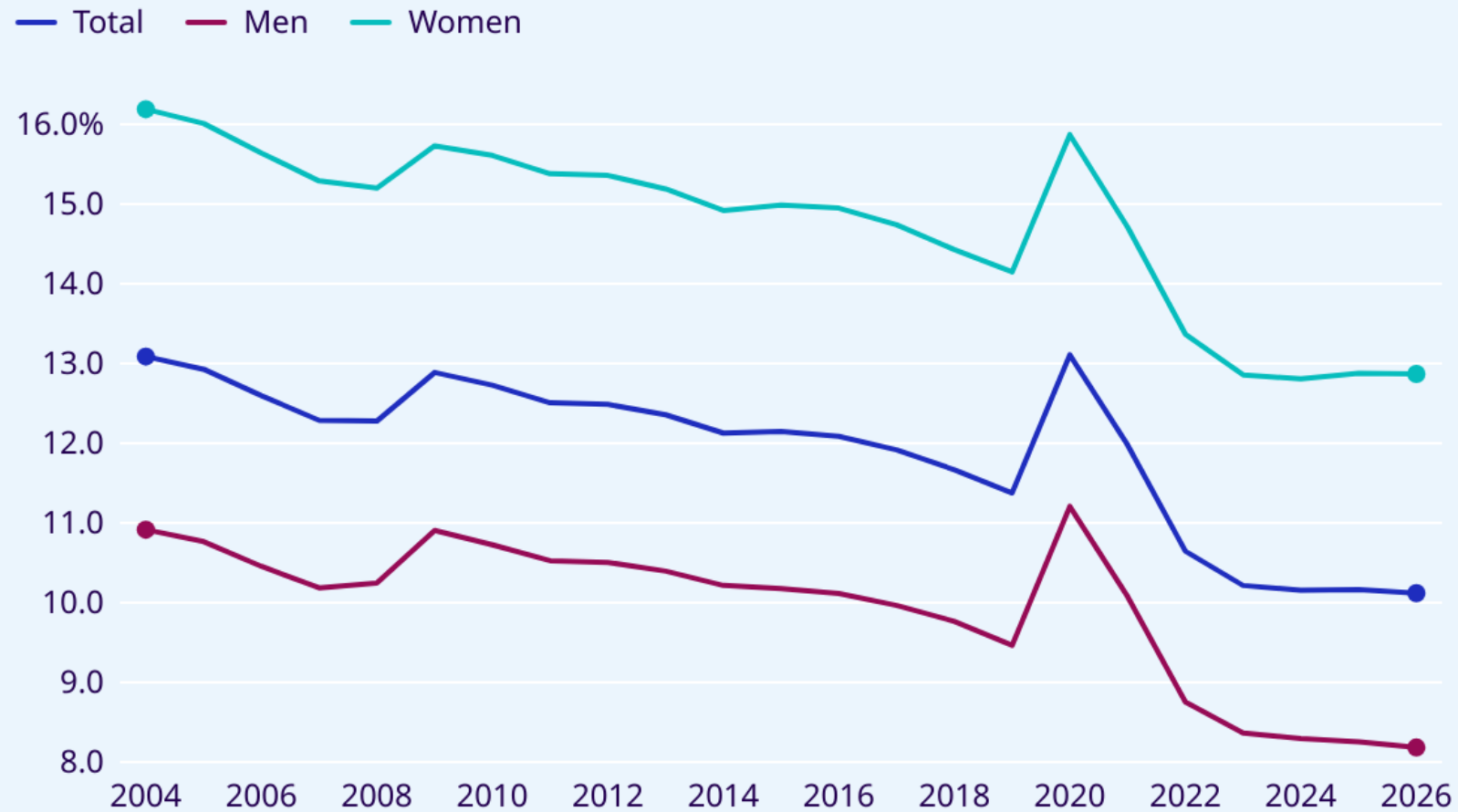
This group faces significantly higher unemployment compared to adults.



- 
- **Global Jobs Gap:** The **global jobs gap** (i.e. number of people who desire work but are unable to find it) stood at **402 million in 2024**.
 - This includes 186 million unemployed individuals, 137 million discouraged workers, and 79 million who are unable to seek employment due to caregiving responsibilities.
 - While the gap has narrowed since the **Covid-19 pandemic**, it is expected to stabilize in the coming years.
- 

► Global jobs gap (%)

The global jobs gap is the percentage of total population who want to work but do not have a job



Source: ILOSTAT, ILO modelled estimates, November 2024.

ILO



The only tripartite (govt., trade unions, employers) and the 1st affiliated UNSA

- Estd. - 1919 (Treaty of Versailles)
- Headquarters - Geneva, Switzerland
- Functions -
 - » Set labour standards
 - » Develop policies & programmes for promoting decent work for all
- Member States - 187 (India a founding member + permanent member of ILO Governing Body)
- International Labour Conference -
 - » Meets annually in Geneva
 - » aka International Parliament of Labour
- ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 1998 (Principles) -
 - » Freedom of Association and The Right to collective bargaining
 - » Elimination of forced or compulsory labour
 - » Abolition of child labour
 - » Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation



RBI Liberalizes FEMA Rules for Cross-Border Transactions



The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has liberalized norms under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) of 1999 to promote the use of the Indian Rupee (INR) in cross-border transactions.



This initiative aims to stabilize the INR and encourage its internationalization, especially at a time when the currency is facing depreciation pressures.

What are the Changes Made in FEMA Regulations by RBI?



Opening INR Accounts for Non-Residents



Repatriable INR Accounts



Foreign Investment



Foreign Currency Accounts for Exporters:

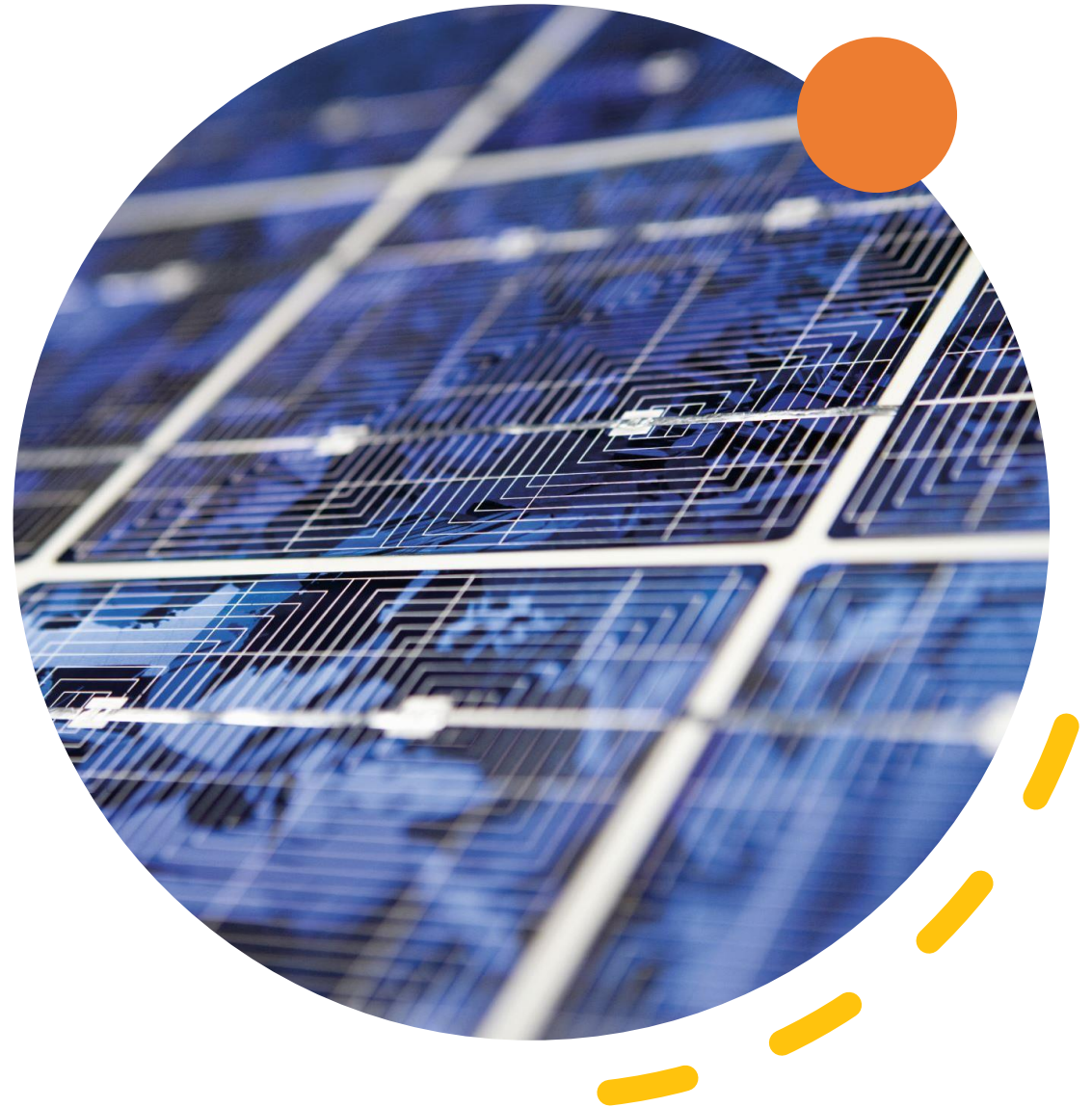


Mission SCOT



The Prime Minister of India lauded Indian space startup Digantara for the success of Mission SCOT (Space Camera for Object Tracking).

Mission SCOT: It is the world's first commercial Space Situational Awareness (SSA) satellite, launched aboard SpaceX's Transporter-12 mission.





SSA is the tracking and characterization of space objects and their orbits.





Mission SCOT tracks Resident Space Objects (RSOs) as small as 5 cm in Low Earth Orbit (LEO)



. It is backed by Aditya Birla Ventures and the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).



Transporter-12 Mission: It is part of SpaceX's rideshare program, aims to provide **cost-effective access to space** for multiple customers in a single launch.


- 
- NETRA Project:
 - Under the Network for Space Objects Tracking and Analysis (NETRA), ISRO is establishing a Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST) network with advanced radars and optical telescopes to enhance threat analysis and protect space assets.
- 



Forbes Billionaires List 2025

Top 10 Richest People in the World, Forbes Billionaires List 2025

Rank	Name	Net Worth (USD)	Source of Wealth	Country
1	Elon Musk	\$433.9 B	Tesla, SpaceX	United States
2	Jeff Bezos	\$239.4 B	Amazon	United States
3	Mark Zuckerberg	\$211.8 B	Facebook	United States
4	Larry Ellison	\$204.6 B	Oracle	United States
5	Bernard Arnault & Family	\$181.3 B	LVMH	France
6	Larry Page	\$161.4 B	Google	United States
7	Sergey Brin	\$154.0 B	Google	United States
8	Warren Buffett	\$146.2 B	Berkshire Hathaway	United States
9	Steve Ballmer	\$126.0 B	Microsoft	United States
10	Jensen Huang	\$120.2 B	NVIDIA	United States

- 
- Interesting Facts about Forbes Billionaires List 2025
 - Forbes' World's Billionaires List for 2025, the United States leads with a record 813 billionaires, followed by China with 473 and **India, remarkably claiming the third spot with 200 billionaires.**
 - The tech leaders, including Larry Ellison, Jeff Bezos, Michael Dell, and Google co-founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin, have collectively seen their fortunes grow significantly.
 - These eight technology moguls alone accounted for over \$600 billion of the \$1.5 trillion increase among the world's wealthiest individuals as reported by the Bloomberg Billionaires Index



China Unveils World's Longest Tunnel, Enhances BRI Connectivity





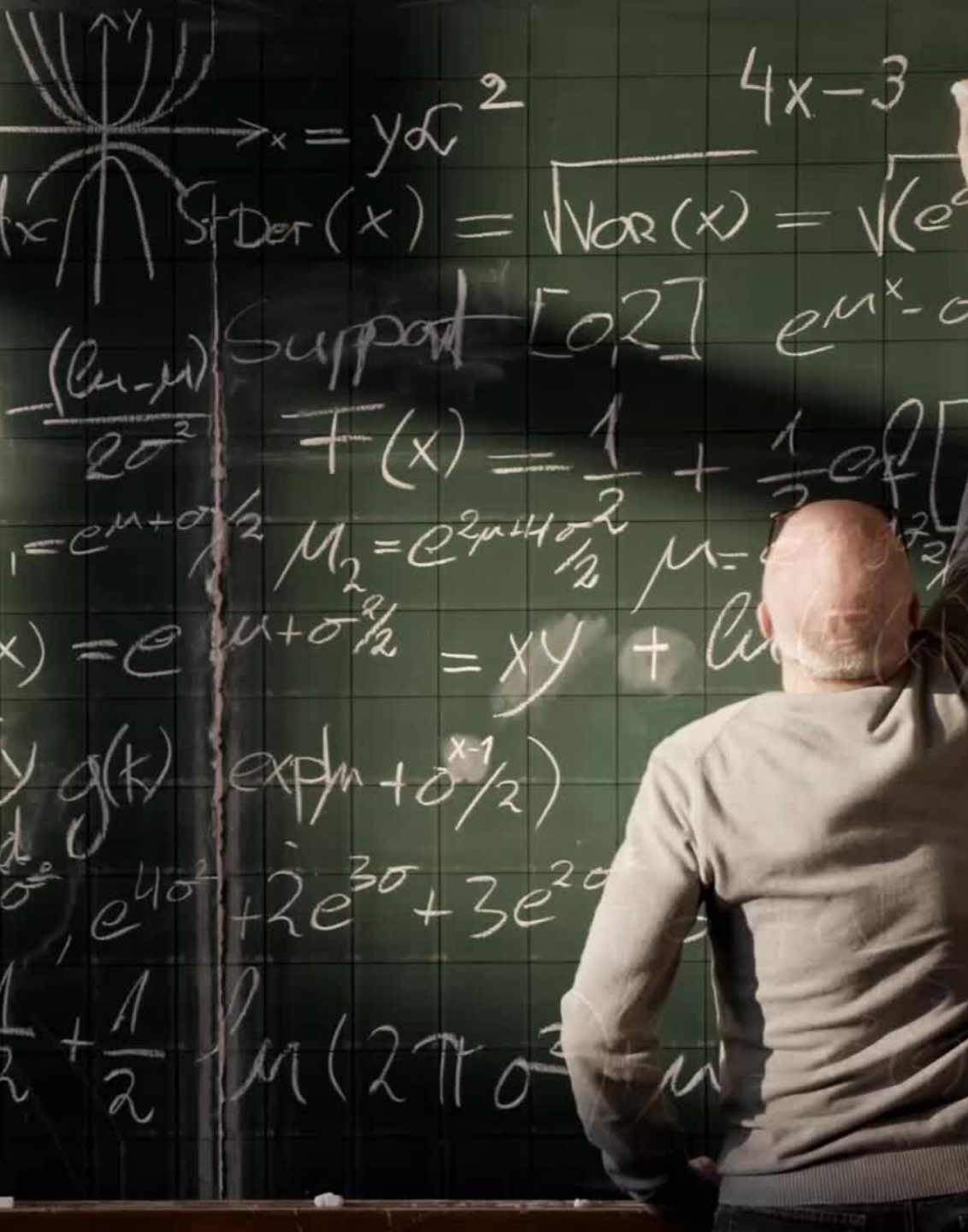
China has completed the Tianshan Shengli Tunnel, the world's longest expressway tunnel at 22.13 kilometers, enhancing connectivity between northern and southern Xinjiang.

This project, part of the Urumqi-Yuli Expressway, reduces travel time across the Tianshan Mountains significantly.



Urbasi Sinha Wins Gates-
Cambridge Impact Prize 2025

- 
- *Professor Urbasi Sinha from the Raman Research Institute has been honored with the Gates-Cambridge Impact Prize 2025 for her groundbreaking contributions to quantum communication, computing, and optics.*
- 



- **Professor Urbasi Sinha**, a distinguished faculty member in the **Light and Matter Physics theme** at the **Raman Research Institute (RRI)**, has been awarded the prestigious Gates-Cambridge Impact Prize 2025 by the **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation at Cambridge, UK.**

A blurred photograph of a modern office interior. In the background, several people are seated around a long wooden table, engaged in a meeting. The scene is brightly lit by large windows, creating a soft, out-of-focus atmosphere. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

Top 10 MCQ from the session for
every exam

- What major policy change was introduced by U.S. President Donald Trump regarding birthright citizenship?
- अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप द्वारा जन्मसिद्ध नागरिकता के संबंध में कौन सा प्रमुख नीति परिवर्तन पेश किया गया?
- A. Strengthening birthright citizenship laws / जन्मसिद्ध नागरिकता कानूनों को मजबूत करना
- B. Revoking the "citizenship by birth" provision / "जन्म से नागरिकता" प्रावधान को समाप्त करना
- C. Allowing dual citizenship for all immigrants / सभी प्रवासियों के लिए दोहरी नागरिकता की अनुमति देना
- D. Making citizenship automatic for Green Card holders / ग्रीन कार्ड धारकों के लिए नागरिकता को स्वचालित बनाना

- Which international trade move by Trump could significantly impact BRICS nations?
- टंप का कौन सा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार कदम ब्रिक्स देशों को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित कर सकता है?
- A. 100% tariffs on non-dollar transactions / गैर-डॉलर लेन-देन पर 100% टैरिफ
- B. Banning all BRICS imports / सभी ब्रिक्स आयातों पर प्रतिबंध
- C. Imposing sanctions on BRICS nations / ब्रिक्स देशों पर प्रतिबंध लगाना
- D. Strengthening economic ties with BRICS nations / ब्रिक्स देशों के साथ आर्थिक संबंधों को मजबूत करना

- What was the impact of Trump's new policies on the Indian stock market?
- ट्रंप की नई नीतियों का भारतीय शेयर बाजार पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?
- A. BSE Sensex dropped by 1,235 points / बीएसई सेंसेक्स 1,235 अंक गिरा
- B. NSE Nifty fell by 320 points / एनएसई निफ्टी 320 अंक गिरा
- C. Both A and B / ए और बी दोनों
- D. The market saw no impact / बाजार पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा

- What key issue did 18 Democrat-led states challenge in court against Trump?
- 18 डेमोक्रेट-शासित राज्यों ने ट्रंप के खिलाफ अदालत में किस प्रमुख मुद्दे को चुनौती दी?
- A. Immigration policies / आव्रजन नीतियां
- B. Trade tariffs / व्यापार शुल्क
- C. Ending birthright citizenship / जन्मसिद्ध नागरिकता को समाप्त करना
- D. Environmental regulations / पर्यावरणीय नियम

- Which port in India is set to become the first to handle 10 million TEUs by 2027?
- भारत में कौन सा बंदरगाह 2027 तक 10 मिलियन TEU को संभालने वाला पहला बंदरगाह बनने वाला है?
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPA) / जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट (JNPA)
B. Chennai Port / चेन्नई पोर्ट
C. Cochin Port / कोचीन पोर्ट
D. Paradip Port / पारादीप पोर्ट

- What major infrastructure upgrade is taking place at JNPA?
- JNPA में कौन सा प्रमुख बुनियादी ढांचा उन्नयन हो रहा है?
- A. Expansion of Bharat Mumbai Container Terminal / भारत मुंबई कंटेनर टर्मिनल का विस्तार
- B. Development of Nhava Sheva Freeport Terminal / न्हावा शेवा फ्रीपोर्ट टर्मिनल का विकास
- C. Vadhavan Port Project under PPP model / पीपीपी मॉडल के तहत वधावन पोर्ट परियोजना
- D. All of the above / उपरोक्त सभी

- Who recently won the Gates-Cambridge Impact Prize 2025?
- गेट्स-कैंब्रिज इम्पैक्ट प्राइज 2025 हाल ही में किसने जीता?
- A. Anil Kakodkar / अनिल काकोडकर
- B. K. Sivan / के. सिवन
- C. Urbasi Sinha / उर्बसी सिन्हा
- D. Tessy Thomas / टेसी थॉमस

- What is the primary goal of ISRO's NETRA project?
- इसरो की नेट्रा परियोजना का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य क्या है?
- A. Tracking and analyzing space objects / अंतरिक्ष वस्तुओं का ट्रैकिंग और विश्लेषण
- B. Monitoring climate change effects on space / अंतरिक्ष पर जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रभावों की निगरानी
- C. Developing AI-driven satellites / एआई संचालित उपग्रहों का विकास
- D. Studying deep-space asteroids / डीप-स्पेस क्षुद्रग्रहों का अध्ययन

- What is the primary concern with the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project?
- जैतापुर परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजना से जुड़ी मुख्य चिंता क्या है?
- A. High project costs and time delays / उच्च परियोजना लागत और समय में देरी
- B. Environmental risks / पर्यावरणीय जोखिम
- C. India's Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act / भारत का नागरिक परमाणु क्षति अधिनियम
- D. All of the above / उपरोक्त सभी

- Which country has the highest number of billionaires in the Forbes Billionaires List 2025?
- फोर्ब्स बिलियनेयर्स लिस्ट 2025 में किस देश में सबसे अधिक अरबपति हैं?
- A. China / चीन
- B. India / भारत
- C. United States / संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
- D. Germany / जर्मनी

Word of the day

Indigence:

a state of extreme poverty or destitution

Synonyms: pauperism, penury

Usage: *Welfare schemes have protected millions of people from indigence.*

Pronunciation: newsth.live/indigencepro

International Phonetic

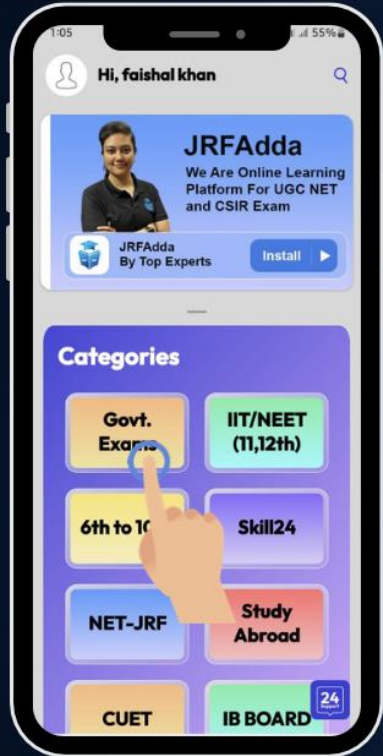
Alphabet: /'ɪndɪdʒəns/

Fun fact

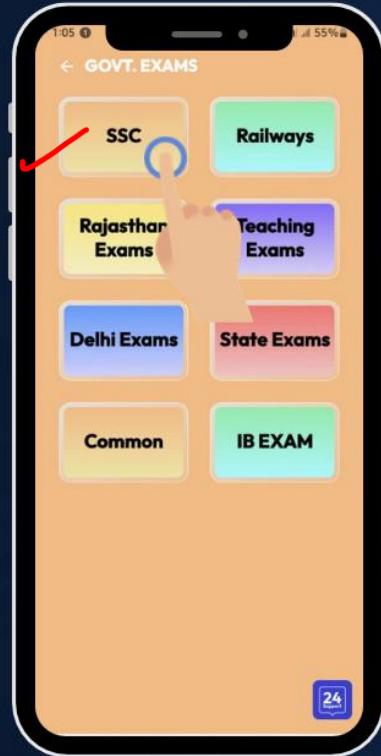


The Lowest Country in the World

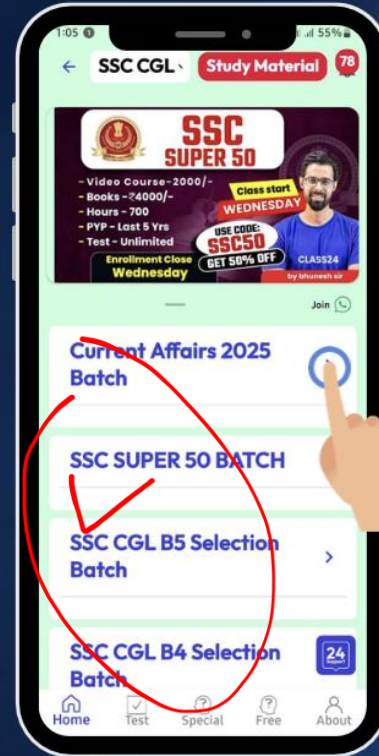
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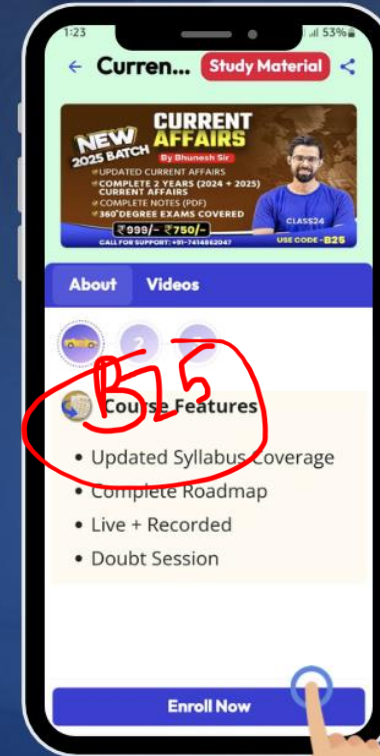
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Step 3



Step 4





Thank you
guys.
