

CURRENT AFFAIRS

WITH MINDMAPS

HINGLISH



NSA ✓✓

Women Unemployment ✓✓

IIP ✓

FPI ✓

Farmer Suicide ✓✓

Road Accidents ✓✓

Wassenaar Arrangement ✓

MPC ✓✓

Practice Question-Polity ✓✓

NCRB

प्रश्न: 1773 के विनियामक अधिनियम (Regulating Act, 1773) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. इस अधिनियम ने कलकत्ता में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना का प्रावधान किया था। ✓
2. लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक ~~बंगाल~~ के पहले गवर्नर जनरल थे।

उपरोक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 ✓ (a)
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) दोनों 1 और 2
- (d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

प्रश्न: 1813 के चार्टर अधिनियम (Charter Act of 1813) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. कंपनी को केवल राजनीतिक कार्य करने थे।
2. भारतीय व्यापार सभी ब्रिटिश व्यापारियों के लिए खोल दिया गया।
3. कंपनी को अगले 20 वर्षों के लिए प्रादेशिक अधिकार रखने की अनुमति दी गई।

उपरोक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 2 और 3 ✓
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

b

CA 71833

प्रश्न: 1833 के चार्टर अधिनियम (Charter Act of 1833) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. कंपनी को भारत के साथ व्यापार का एकाधिकार (monopoly) से वंचित कर दिया गया। ✗
2. बंगाल के गवर्नर जनरल को भारत का गवर्नर जनरल बना दिया गया। ✓
3. इस अधिनियम ने भारत में कानूनों के संहिताकरण (codification of laws) का प्रावधान किया। ✓

उपरोक्त में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- ✓ (b) केवल 2 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 3
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

प्रश्न: भारतीय संविधान की कौन-सी विशेषताएँ (Salient Features) हैं?

1. संघीय व्यवस्था जिसमें एकात्मक प्रवृत्ति (Federal System with Unitary Bias)
2. धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य (Secular State)
3. सार्वभौमिक वयस्क मताधिकार (Universal Adult Franchise)
4. द्वैध नागरिकता (Dual Citizenship)
5. राष्ट्रपति शासन प्रणाली (Presidential Form of Government)

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1, 2 और 3
- (b) केवल 3, 4 और 5
- (c) केवल 1 और 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 और 5

✓
✗
✗
✗

①

CAA → 21 → 18

Voting Right \Rightarrow



प्रश्न: 'गणराज्य' (Republic) शब्द के अंतर्गत कौन-सी बातें शामिल हैं?

1. संविधान के अंतर्गत सभी शक्तियों का स्रोत भारत की जनता है।
2. किसी विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त वर्ग (privileged class) का अभाव।
3. सभी सार्वजनिक पद (public offices) प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए खुले होना।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 2 और 3
- (b) केवल 1 और 2
- (c) केवल 2
- (d) 1, 2 और 3 ✓

2

With GST tailwind, MPC may hold rates

While October-November 2025 may mark a fresh low for the CPI inflation, the trajectory subsequently remains upward sloping: ICRA

Lalatendu Mishra
MUMBAI

The three-day closed-door Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting, which commenced on Monday, has raised hopes of a rate cut. The October policy comes within weeks of a cut in Goods and Services Tax (GST) and at a time when demand is likely to be created in the domestic market amid the tariff pressure.

Analysts are divided on whether the rate fixing panel would vote for a rate cut or maintain status quo, considering the positive impact of GST cut on GDP growth and to further control inflation.

According to ICRA, the MPC is likely to maintain status quo on the repo rate. This view is supported by the positive impact of GST reforms on demand, stronger-than-expected Q1 FY 2026 GDP growth, and an inflation trajectory that, while lowered due to GST rational-

Creditor's Dilemma

MPC meeting commences on Monday; October policy comes close on the heels of GST cut

- Positive impact of GST to result in stronger GDP growth, moderate inflation
- These could lead to status quo in repo rate, say ICRA, BOB
- Comfort over inflation allows further monetary easing, says Barclays



ization (FY2026 average now 2.6%), is expected to slope upwards thereafter.

"In ICRA's view, the GST rationalisation could dampen the headline CPI prints by 25-50 bps during Q3 FY2026-Q2 FY2027 relative to our pre-GST rationalisation estimates, taking the average for FY2026 to 2.6%," said Aditi Nayar, Chief Economist, ICRA Ltd.

"While October-November 2025 may mark a fresh low for the CPI inflation, the trajectory subsequently remains upward sloping. GST rationalisation is unambiguously set to moder-

ate inflation," she said.

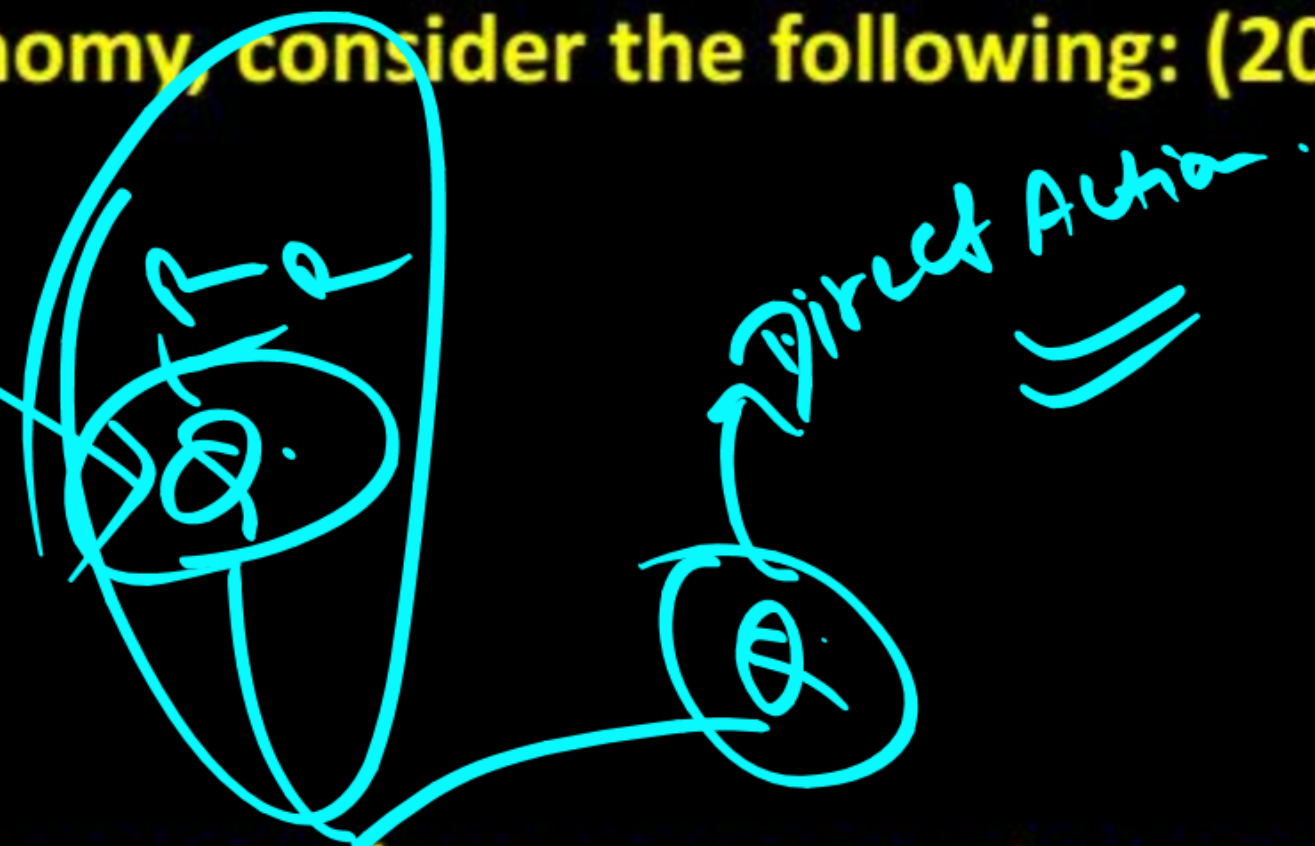
"However, this is the outcome of a policy change and will likely be accompanied by stronger demand. This suggests a status quo for the repo rate in the October 2025 policy review, in what appears to be a close call," she added.

While we do believe that there is limited scope for any change in the repo rate in this policy, there is a market view that given the current environment, a rate cut would be warranted," said Madan Sabnavis, Chief Economist, Bank of Baroda.



With reference to Indian economy, consider the following: (2015)

- 1. Bank rate
- 2. Open market operations
- 3. Public debt X
- 4. Public revenue X

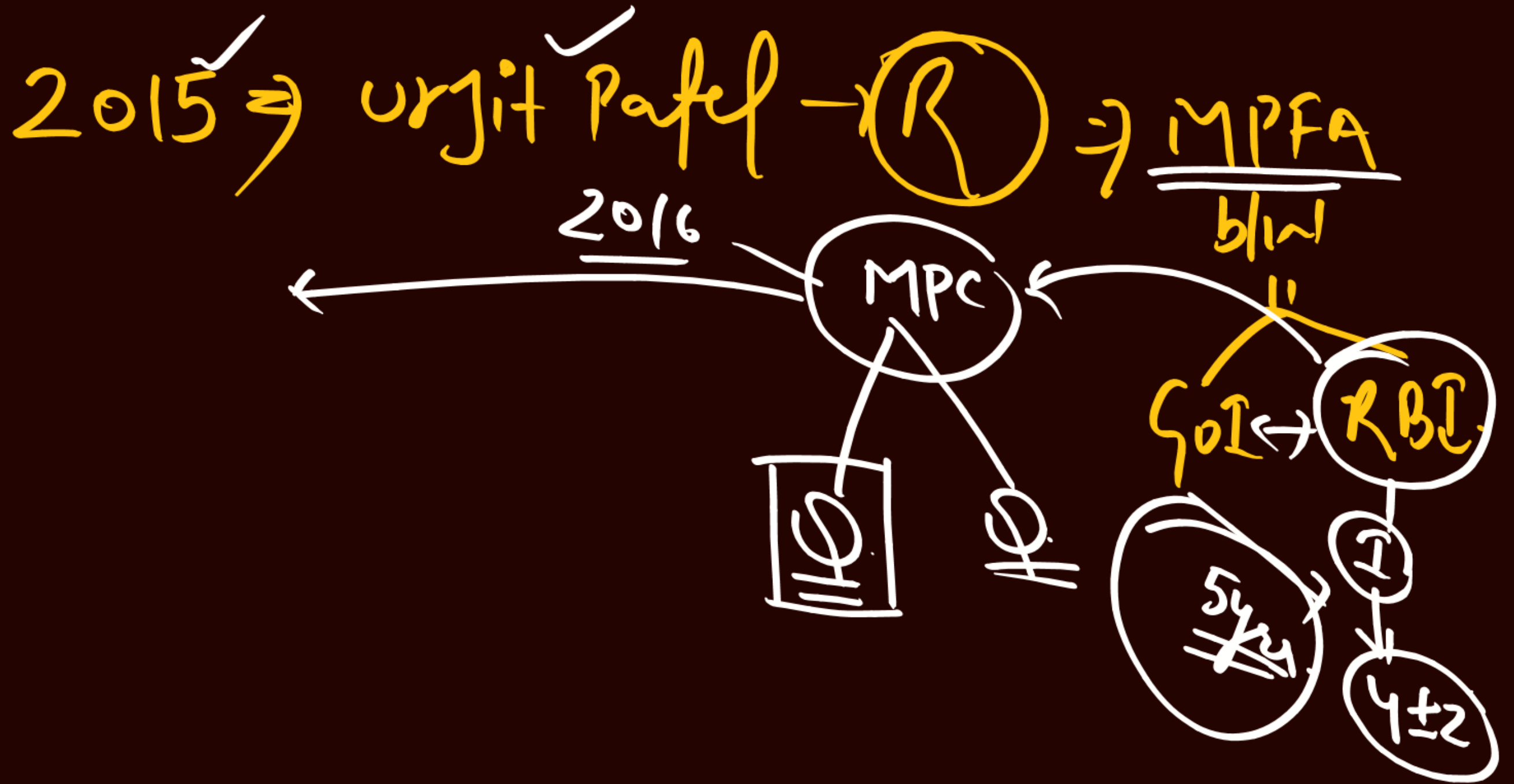


Which of the above is/are component/ components of Monetary Policy?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1 and 2 ✓
- (d) 1, 3 and 4



MPC



Term \Rightarrow 4 yrs. # MPC # \rightarrow 2016 \Rightarrow Decision \Rightarrow Binding
↳ RBI.

Meeting
↓

At Least

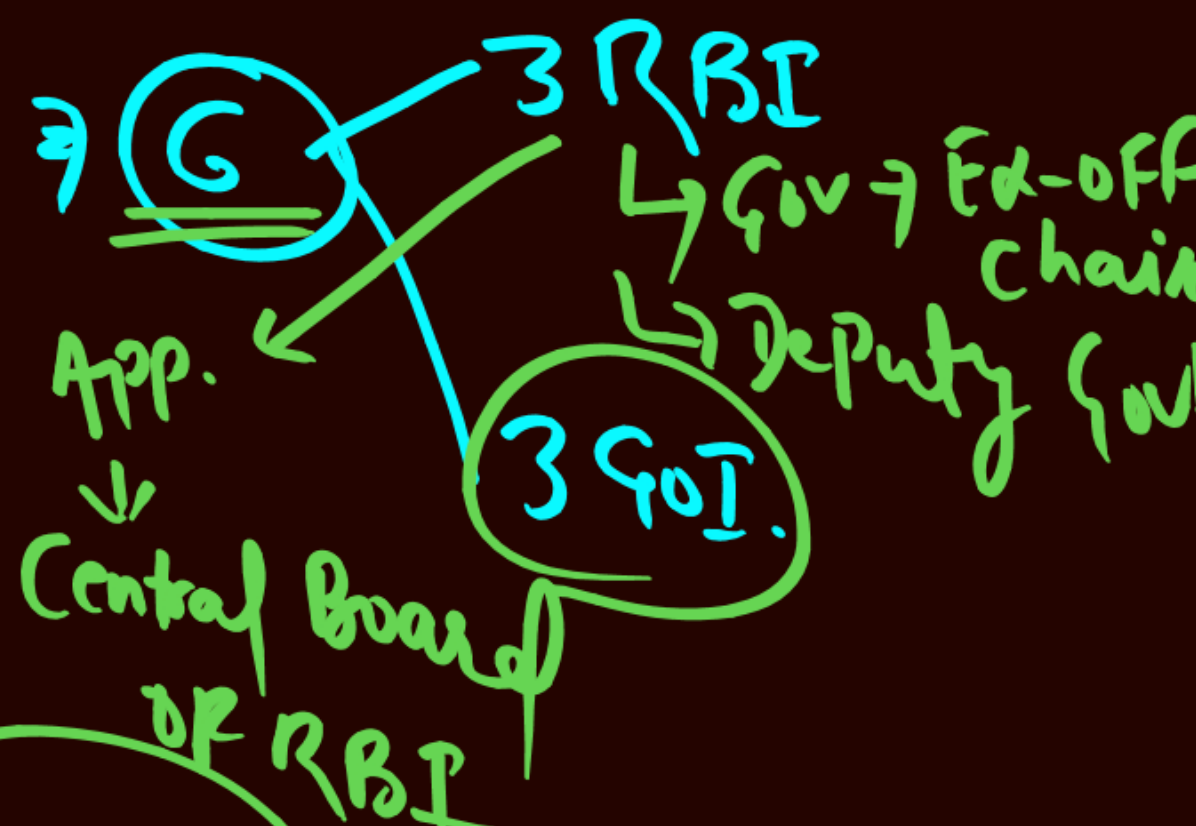
four times
in yr.

↳ RBI Act, 1934 \rightarrow Stat. Body.

↳ Total Members \Rightarrow 6

↳ Quorum \Rightarrow 4 Members.

↳ Inf. Target $\Rightarrow 4 \pm 2 =$ (2-6.f.)



Industrial output growth slows to 4% in August

Country's IIP growth gets pulled down by consumer-related sectors; primary goods sector sees a turnaround with seven-month-high of 5.2%; experts say no effect of GST reforms that came in later

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Growth in industrial activity in India slowed to 4% in August from its six-month high growth of 4.3% in July. Growth was dragged down by the consumer durables and non-durables sectors, as well as slower growth in manufacturing, capital goods, and infrastructure sectors, government data showed.

On the other hand, mining activity, the primary goods sector, and electricity output saw a positive turnaround.

Data on the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on Monday, showed that growth in the index this August was

Slowing growth

The year-on-year change (in %) in the Index of Industrial Production. The index saw 0% growth in August last year



SOURCE: CENTRE FOR MONITORING INDIAN ECONOMY

considerably faster than the 0% seen in August last year.

"This data should be read with caution as it captures neither the tariff nor GST effect which have been in the news and affected sentiment in business," Madan Sabnavis, chief economist at the Bank of Baroda, said. "Tariffs were implemented

from August 27 while GST benefits kicked in late September."

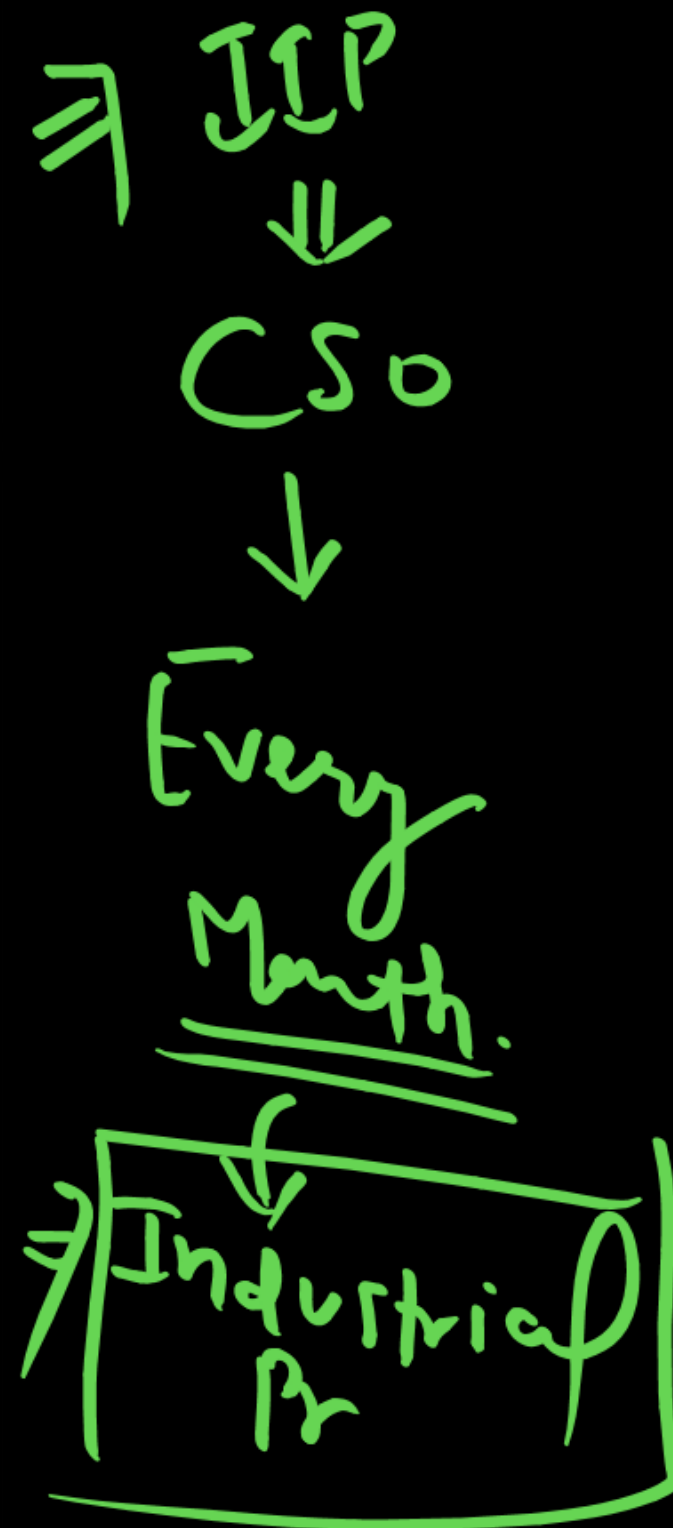
The mining and quarrying sector in particular saw a significant turnaround. It grew 6% in August, a 14-month high, snapping a four-month streak of contractions.

The second sector to see a robust turnaround was the primary goods sector,

which saw growth coming in at a seven-month high of 5.2%. The electricity sector grew at a five-month high of 4.1%.

The manufacturing sector, however, slowed to 3.8% in August, down from 6% in July. This was quicker than the 1.2% growth the sector saw in August last year. Similarly, growth in the capital goods sector slowed in August to 4.4% from 6.7% in July. This was, however, quicker than the 0% seen in August last year.

The growth in the consumer durables sector slowed to 3.5% in August from 7.3% in July and 5.4% in August last year. The consumer non-durables sector saw activity contracting 6.3%, the worst performance in eight months.





INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP)

Internal Part \Rightarrow (IIP) \rightarrow (40.27)

In the 'Index of **Eight Core Industries**', which one of the following is given the highest weight? ✓

- A. Steel production
- B. Coal production
- C. Electricity generation
- D. Fertilizer production

Categorization Of IIP:

STATEMENT I: INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION - SECTORAL

(Base: 2011-12=100)

V.V IMP → PRE

क्षेत्रीय वर्गीकरण

Manufacturing ✓

Month	Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity		General	
	(14.372472)		(77.63321)		(7.994318)		(100)	
	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26
Apr	130.9	130.7	144.6	149.1	212.0	215.7	148.0	151.8
May	136.5	136.4	150.4	155.2	229.3	218.5	154.7	157.6
Jun*	134.9	123.2	146.6	152.3	222.8	217.1	151.0	153.3
Jul	116.1		148.8		220.2		149.8	

STATEMENT III: INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION - USE-BASED

(Base :2011-12=100)

	Primary goods		Capital goods		Intermediate goods		Infrastructure/ construction goods		Consumer durables		Consumer non-durables	
Month	(34.048612)		(8.223043)		(17.221487)		(12.338363)		(12.839296)		(15.329199)	
	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26
Apr	152.2	151.9	95.0	108.3	157.8	165.5	184.2	192.9	119.5	126.9	150.9	146.9
May	160.9	158.6	105.3	119.3	162.4	170.0	186.3	198.8	130.2	129.0	154.0	152.5
Jun*	156.0	151.3	111.3	115.2	159.1	167.9	184.9	198.3	127.1	130.8	145.2	144.6
Jul	150.1		114.0		164.6		179.7		126.6		147.1	

Handwritten annotations: "1st" with an arrow pointing to Primary goods; "PG" with a checkmark above Infrastructure/construction goods; "Long Term" with a checkmark above Consumer durables; "Short" with a checkmark above Consumer non-durables.

Eight Core Industries ⇒ *Integral Part of*
IP
↳ **40.27**

□ **The eight core industries**, in descending order of their weight:

15th FC

□ **Refinery Products** (28.04%) > **Electricity** (19.85%) > **Steel** (17.92%) > **Coal** (10.33%) > **Crude Oil** (8.98%) > **Natural Gas** (6.88%) > **Cement** (5.37%) > **Fertilizers** (2.63%)

The Wassenaar Arrangement: the need to reform export control regimes

While the Arrangement has expanded to include controls on 'intrusion software', the structure of the Arrangement is such that control means physical exports of devices, chips, and hardware modules. As a result, many information flows related to cloud services fall in grey areas

Yasudevan Mukunth

The modern Internet is built on vast computing backbones that a very small number of companies control. Among them, Microsoft has become indispensable to governments worldwide. But when its infrastructure was used to deepen Israel's repression of Palestinians, the episode raised difficult questions about how export regimes can govern services they may never have imagined when those rules were drafted. Export regimes are international agreements between supplier countries to control the export of sensitive goods and technologies to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The Wassenaar Arrangement

A particularly important instrument is the Wassenaar Arrangement, a multilateral "export control regime" for conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies. In a voluntary coordination framework, its participating states commit to control lists and exchange information while allowing each government to retain its discretion on licensing, implementation, and enforcement.

In 2013, the Arrangement expanded to include controls on "intrusion software", that is, software designed to bypass or defeat security protections of networks and certain surveillance or cyber-surveillance systems. The structure of the Arrangement was however conceived in an era when control meant physical exports of devices, chips, hardware modules, etc., and software transfers were written off as incidental.

As a result, many technology and information flows related to cloud services fall in grey areas. For example, the Arrangement doesn't always treat the access, use or administration of software to be an export in every context, and allows countries to differ on how they interpret a technology transfer. The software-as-a-service (SaaS) model in particular complicates matters because

here the user remotely invokes a functionality instead of installing it locally, and the Arrangement can't say whether that's an export of a controlled technology.

Moreover, as the Arrangement is based on consensus, any member can block modifications. And even when a technology is controlled, the Arrangement requires individual countries to implement controls as per their domestic export control legislation, which often differs in ambition and political will. As a result, the Arrangement's coverage is patchy and many states have loopholes to allow "defensive security research" and internal technology transfers.

A need to re-evaluate

India joined the Wassenaar Arrangement in 2017 and incorporated its lists into its Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment, and Technologies framework. Yet like many participating states, its engagement has largely been about securing legitimacy in global export control regimes rather than pressing for the Arrangement to adapt to the era of the cloud. As a result, even as membership of the forum has been widening, the regime remains unable to address the technologies most likely to be misused for surveillance and repression.

To bring the Arrangement into operational relevance, its scope needs to expand significantly. For example, its list of controlled technologies should explicitly include infrastructure and services that enable large scale surveillance, profiling, discrimination, and real-time control and systems that break national boundaries (for example, regional biometric systems or cross-border data transfers linked to policing). Including such technologies in the control lists would require devising criteria for capacity thresholds and carving out defensive, benign uses under strict safeguards and licensing.

Second, a major obstacle is that many control regimes still conceptualise 'export' as physical transfer or download.

In the cloud, an export can also be remotely executed or invoked in API calls. The Arrangement thus needs binding guidance that treats remote enablement, authorisation, and granting administration rights as equivalent to export if they provide access to a controlled technology. The Arrangement should also embed end-use controls more systematically. While classical export control is about military use or the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, for cloud services and digital surveillance the risk is mass human rights abuses. For instance, the license to use some technology should depend on the item's technical specs as well as on the identity of the user, the jurisdiction, the oversight regime, the legal mandate, and the risk of misuse.

Third, the Arrangement's voluntary nature is a weakness in high-risk settings. States should instead adopt a binding treaty or framework with obligations that include mandatory minimum standards for licensing, mandatory export denial in atrocity-prone jurisdictions, and supervision by peer review.

Fourth, cloud services are global: a user in one country can trigger concerns in another. National licensing authorities must share information and align their policy decisions. To this end, the Arrangement should include technical interoperability standards, a shared watchlist of flagged customers or entities, and exchange red alerts in real-time, for example, when a cloud provider offers certain services to a blacklisted state.

Fifth, cloud and AI technology move at high velocity, and the Arrangement needs to be equally agile. This can be facilitated by a specialised technical committee or secretariat that's empowered to propose interim updates, fast-track high priority controls, and receive inputs from independent experts. The Arrangement should consider adopting a sunset mechanism that causes items to fall out of the control list unless their inclusion is renewed. In fact, given the additional challenge of global consensus, the Arrangement may also consider hosting a

domain-specific control regime for AI, digital surveillance, cyber weapons, etc. which aligns with the overall regime while possessing the ability to evolve faster.

Is such reform realistic?

Some powerful states may resist stricter controls of cloud services by arguing it would stifle innovation, sovereignty and/or impose undue regulations on private industry. A small number of holdouts can still block changes to the Arrangement as it exists, especially those that benefit from providing surveillance technologies abroad. Further, mapping cloud systems to control categories, define thresholds, distinguishing benign versus malign use, and implementing cross-border licensing is an extremely intricate enterprise.

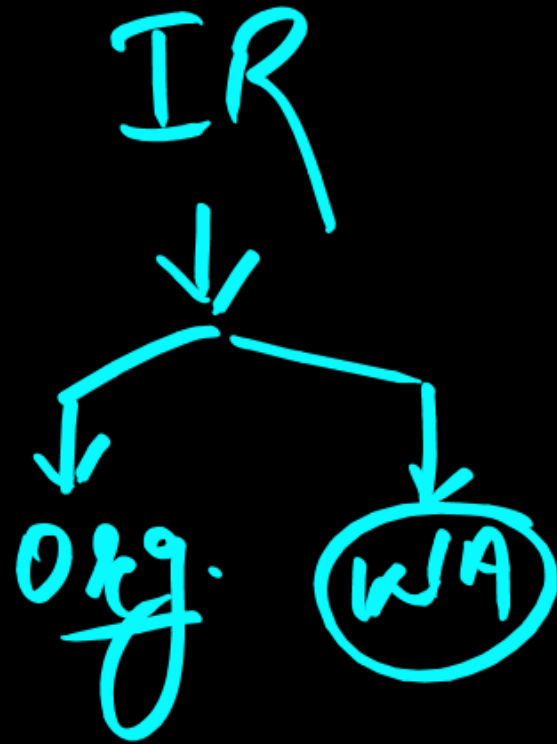
Still, a pragmatic path is possible – and perhaps necessarily under the Arrangement. Some states, especially in the EU, are already pushing national export controls on "high technologies" currently beyond the Arrangement's reach. The EU's dual-use regulation now treats the transmission of cloud services as potentially subject to rules that apply to dual-use technologies.

There's also leverage, as specified under the UN Guiding Principles, because cloud providers are large and interconnected.

Stricter export controls could join corporate human rights duty frameworks and limits on public procurement to reinforce incentives on providers to refuse certain customers.

At present, the Arrangement still retains normative weight, with many national export control systems, but especially the U.S. Export Administration Regulations and the EU dual-use rules, drawing from it.

Microsoft's own whitepaper on export controls refers to such regimes as part of its compliance framework. In practice, however, the realities of cloud services and SaaS expose significant gaps, rendering the Arrangement incapable of being a credible shield against the misuse of cloud services.

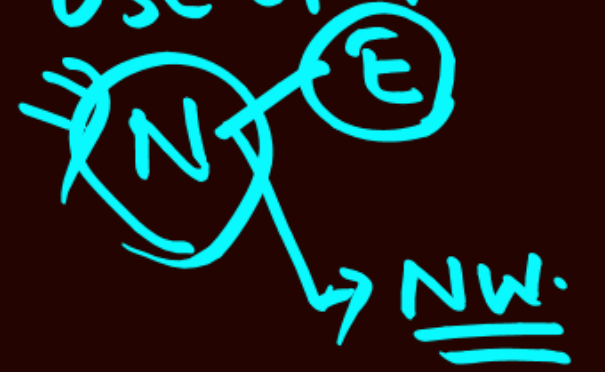


+

1. EXPORT Control

Convention Weapon.

Dual Use of Tech.



2. Formally EST. ⇒ 1996

↳ 42 Members

↳ P5 → All are member of WA.

↳ 2017 ⇒ India Join.

Sec. (सचिवालय)

⇓
विना (Austria)

XXXX

Planetary ⇒ Highest decision making body.

↳ chairmanship ⇒ Rotate ⇒ Annually

India ⇒ 2023 (1st Jan 2023)

⇒ WA ⇒ का [संस्थापक इतिवृत्त] ⇒ 'प्रारंभिक तत्व'
Initial Element

WA

- वासेनार व्यवस्था की स्थापना पारंपरिक हथियारों और दोहरे उपयोग वाली वस्तुओं और प्रौद्योगिकियों के हस्तांतरण में पारदर्शिता और अधिक जिम्मेदारी को बढ़ावा देकर क्षेत्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और स्थिरता में योगदान देने के लिए की गई है।
- भाग लेने वाले देश अपनी राष्ट्रीय नीतियों के माध्यम से यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहते हैं कि इन वस्तुओं के हस्तांतरण से सैन्य क्षमताओं के विकास या संवर्धन में योगदान न हो, जिससे ये लक्ष्य कमजोर पड़ें, और इनका उपयोग ऐसी क्षमताओं के समर्थन में न किया जाए। इसका उद्देश्य आतंकवादियों द्वारा इन वस्तुओं के अधिग्रहण को रोकना भी है।

अर्जेंटीना, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, ऑस्ट्रिया, बेल्जियम, बुल्गारिया, कनाडा, क्रोएशिया, चेक गणराज्य, डेनमार्क, एस्टोनिया, फिनलैंड, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, ग्रीस, हंगरी, **भारत**, आयरलैंड, इटली, जापान, लातविया, लिथुआनिया, लक्जमबर्ग, माल्टा, मैक्सिको, नीदरलैंड, न्यूजीलैंड, नॉर्वे, पोलैंड, पुर्तगाल, कोरिया गणराज्य, रोमानिया, रूसी संघ, स्लोवाकिया, स्लोवेनिया, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, स्पेन, स्वीडन, स्विट्जरलैंड, **तुर्की** **यूक्रेन**, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका।

- ✓ आतंकवाद से निपटने के साधन के रूप में निर्यात नियंत्रण का उपयोग ✓
- ✓ क्षेत्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और स्थिरता में योगदान देता है ✓
- ✓ पारंपरिक हथियारों और दोहरे उपयोग वाली वस्तुओं और प्रौद्योगिकियों के हस्तांतरण में पारदर्शिता और अधिक जिम्मेदारी को बढ़ावा देता है ✓
- ✓ सामूहिक विनाश के हथियारों और उनकी वितरण प्रणालियों के लिए निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्था को पूरक और सुदृढ़ बनाता है ✓

“प्रारंभिक तत्व” निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित समाचारों में कभी-कभी देखा जाता है? ✓

- a) मिसाइल प्रौद्योगिकी नियंत्रण व्यवस्था
- b) ऑस्ट्रेलिया समूह
- c) परमाणु आपूर्तिकर्ता समूह
- d) वासेनार व्यवस्था ✓✓

✓ ✓ NSA.

What is NSA, under which Sonam Wangchuk was detained

DEEPTIMAN TIWARY
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 28

THE DETENTION of climate activist Sonam Wangchuk under the National Security Act (NSA) has brought focus back on one of India's most stringent preventive detention laws. Invoked in the past against separatists and gangsters, the NSA empowers the government to act preemptively against individuals seen as a threat to public order or national security.

What is the National Security Act?

The NSA, 1980, empowers the Centre and states to detain individuals to prevent them from acting in a manner "prejudicial to the defence of India, relations with foreign powers, the security of India, or the maintenance of public order or essential supplies".

District Magistrates and Police Commissioners can also exercise these powers when authorised.

Unlike an arrest under criminal law, NSA detention is preventive, not punitive—it is designed to stop an individual before they commit an act deemed harmful.

How did the Act come about and what was its intent?

Preventive detention has a long history in India, dating back to colonial times when it was used to control dissent during wars. After Independence, Parliament passed the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, followed by the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA), 1971, which became notorious for misuse during the Emergency. MISA was repealed in 1978, and two years later the National Security Act was enacted.

The stated purpose of NSA was to give the government wide powers to deal with threats to security, law and order, and essential supplies, while building in some procedural safeguards.

What are the punishments, remedies, and safeguards under NSA?

A detention order under NSA can be executed like a warrant of arrest. Once detained, a person can be held in specified places, moved across states, and subjected to conditions set by the government.

Safeguards built into the law include:

- Grounds of detention must be communicated within 5 days (extendable to 15).



Activist Sonam Wangchuk speaks about the demand for inclusion of Ladakh under the Sixth Schedule, in Leh on Wednesday. ANI video grab

- The detainee has the right to make a representation to the government.

- An Advisory Board of High Court judges must review the case within three weeks, and if it finds "no sufficient cause," the detainee must be released.

- Detention cannot ordinarily exceed 12 months, though it may be revoked earlier. At the same time, there are serious limitations.

The detainee has no right to legal representation before the Advisory Board, and the government may withhold facts in "public interest." These provisions leave wide discretion in official hands.

What legal options does Sonam Wangchuk have now?

1. Challenge the detention order by filing

a representation to the government, as provided under the Act.

2. Wait for the Advisory Board's review within three weeks. If the Board finds no sufficient cause, he must be released.

3. Move the High Court or Supreme Court under writ jurisdiction (Articles 226/32 of the Constitution) to contest the legality of his detention.

4. Seek revocation if the government decides the detention is unnecessary.

Until these remedies play out, however, the NSA allows authorities to hold him without filing formal charges or producing evidence in open court.

Who are some of the key figures detained under NSA in recent years?

The law has been invoked in several high-profile cases:

In 2023, radical Sikh preacher Amritpal Singh, leader of "Waris Punjab De," was detained under NSA and shifted to Assam's Dibrugarh jail.

In 2017, Bhim Army chief Chandrashekhar Azad "Ravan" was booked under NSA in Uttar Pradesh. The order was revoked after the matter reached the Supreme Court and he was released in September 2018.

During the anti-CAA protests in 2020,

several protesters in Uttar Pradesh were booked under NSA. In states like Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, NSA has been used against those accused of cow slaughter or against habitual criminals.

Why is the NSA controversial?

Civil liberties groups and courts have repeatedly flagged the misuse of NSA:

In 2020, paediatrician Dr Kafeel Khan was detained under NSA by the Uttar Pradesh government following an alleged inflammatory speech. His case received widespread attention after the Allahabad High Court questioned the grounds for detention and ordered his release.

In Madhya Pradesh, the Act has been invoked in "Love Jihad" cases, and in UP it has been used during episodes of communal violence. NSA has also been used in cow slaughter cases, which critics say stretches the definition of a "national security" threat.

In 2012, the Supreme Court struck down the NSA detention of a man accused of black-marketing kerosene, holding that the grounds were unjustified.

Together, these instances highlight a recurring pattern: governments defend NSA as a necessary tool for security, while critics see it as a blunt instrument prone to misuse.

**EXPLAINED
LAW**

NSA, 1980: ⇒

↳ निवारक निरोध कानून ⇒
(P)

सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा

सा. सुरक्षा

⇒ Detention Act ⇒ DM

Detain

विदेशी देशों से लब्ध

एनएसए के लिए संवैधानिक प्रावधान, 1980

- **अनुच्छेद 22(3)(b):** राज्य सुरक्षा और सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था के लिए निवारक निरोध और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता पर प्रतिबंध की अनुमति देता है। ✓
- **अनुच्छेद 22(4):** निवारक निरोध को तीन महीने तक सीमित करता है जब तक कि:
 - ✓ सलाहकार बोर्ड हिरासत के लिए पर्याप्त कारण निर्धारित करता है।
 - ✓ यह नजरबंदी संसद द्वारा पारित कानूनों के अनुरूप है।
- **अनुच्छेद 22(5):** हिरासत में लिए गए व्यक्तियों को एक स्वतंत्र सलाहकार बोर्ड के समक्ष प्रभावी प्रतिनिधित्व करने का अधिकार प्रदान करता है।
 - ✓ बोर्ड में तीन सदस्य होते हैं, जिनमें से एक वर्तमान या पूर्व उच्च न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश होता है।

बंदी प्रत्यक्षीकरण :-

ISSUES ⇒

मनमाना गिरफ्तारी

मणिपुर-2021

न्यायिक निगरानी का अभाव ⇒

मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन ⇒

पंचाक्षरी वीर :-

2nd point



3rd point

MH - 38.5%

38.5%

K - 722.51

722.51

Maharashtra, Karnataka report most number of farmer suicides

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has said in its report that 10,786 farmers and agricultural workers committed suicide in 2023. The most number of cases was from Maharashtra (38.5%), followed by Karnataka (22.5%).

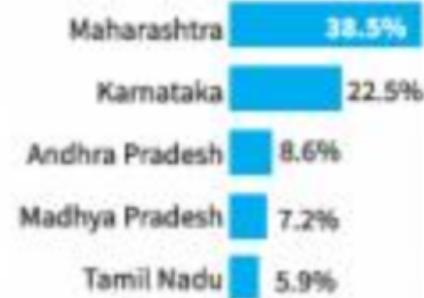
The organisations of farmers blamed the Narendra Modi government's policies for the situation, and said the decision to waive off import duty on cotton would vitiate the situation as most of the suicides were still from the cotton belts of the country.

Of the 10,786 suicides from the farming sector, 4,690 were farmers or cultivators, and 6,096 were agricultural workers. The farm suicides accounted for 6.3% of total suicides

Fields of despair

The lives of 10,786 farmers and agricultural workers were lost to suicide in 2023, according to the NCRB report

STATE-WISE FIGURES



A large number of farmer suicides take place in the cotton and soybean belt in Maharashtra.

(1,71,418 suicides in 2023) in the country.

Out of the 4,690 farmers who committed suicide, 4,553 were male and 137 were female, and out of the 6,096 suicides by farm workers, 5,433 were male and 663 were female.

After Maharashtra and Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh (8.6%), Madhya Pradesh (7.2%), and Tamil Nadu (5.9%) registered the most number of suicides. West Bengal, Bihar, Od-

isha, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Chandigarh, Delhi, and Lakshadweep reported no suicides from the farm belt.

Commenting on the NCRB data, the president of the All India Kisan Sabha, Ashok Dhawale, said more than 10,000 suicides had been reported from the farm sector in 2021, 2022 and 2023, and it

showed the systemic crisis that the Modi government could not grasp or combat.

"This crisis is going to aggravate as a large number of farmer suicides take place in the cotton and soybean belt. Maharashtra has turned out to be the graveyard of farmers. The Marathwada and Vidarbha region are cotton and soybean belts. In spite of this, the Union government is bowing to the pressure to sign Free Trade Agreements, and to U.S. President Donald Trump's tariff terrorism. The government cancelled the 11% import duty on cotton. This means that American cotton is going to come here. Agriculture will be finished by these treaties," Mr. Dhawale said, adding that the NCRB data could not be trusted.

For those in distress, counselling is available at TeleMANAS-14416

NCRB



2023



(10,786)



3rd point

FPI → W



① \$ ⇒ outflow



Rupee value ↓

② \$ - Reserves ↓

FPIs withdraw from Indian equities for third straight month

Analysts say the reasons range from tariff uncertainty to dull company earnings for multiple quarters and disproportionately high valuations

Ashokamithran T. MUMBAI

Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) withdrew ₹23,885 crore from Indian stocks in September, making it the third consecutive month of net outflows from the Indian stock market, according to data from the National Securities and Depositories Ltd. (NSDL).

FPIs have been withdrawing money from the Indian stock market since September 2024, on and off. To be sure, the calendar year began with a net flow of more than ₹78,000 crore in January 2025 after which there were two consecutive months of outflows. This was followed by moderate inflows in April, May and June 2025.

Sentiments were pessimistic even in calendar year 2024, with the highest



Losing sheen: Between January and Sept. 2025, foreign investors have pulled out ₹1.54 lakh crore from Indian equities. PTI

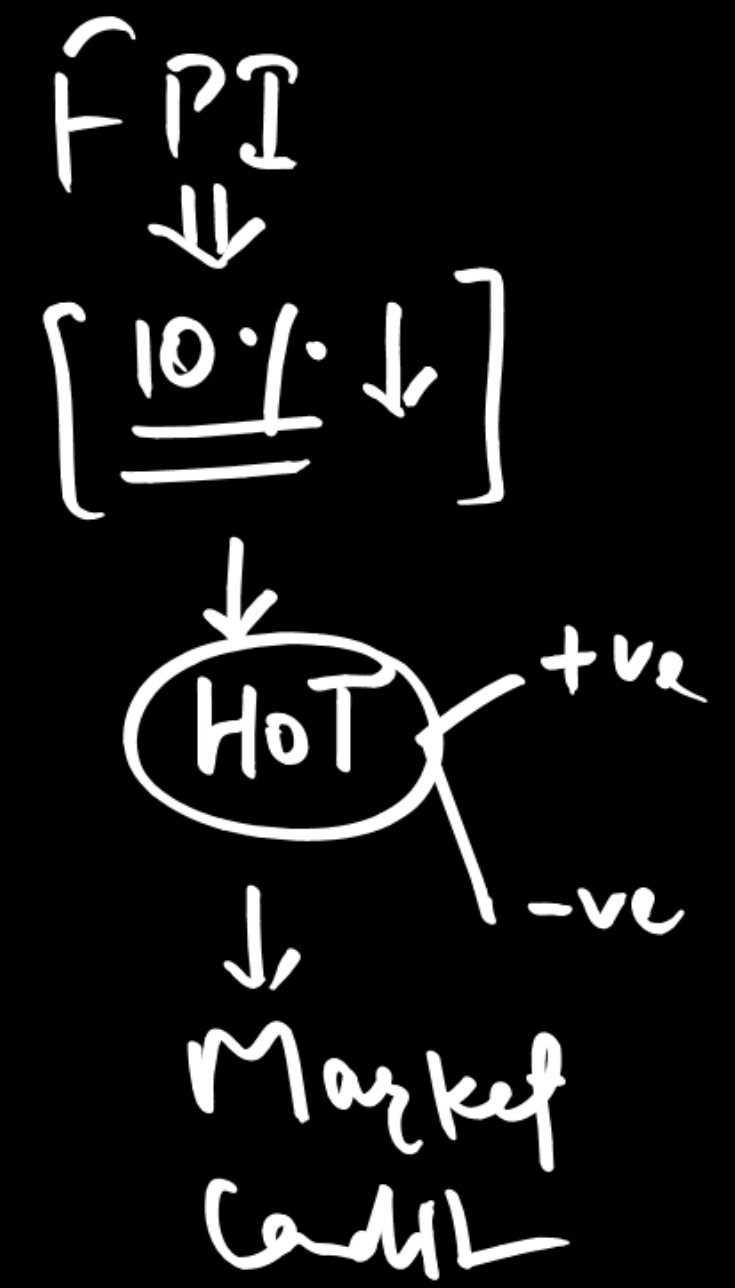
ings of companies for multiple quarters and disproportionately high valuations have made these stocks unattractive. The increasing rupee depreciation makes the dollar returns smaller.

According to a report by Elara Capital, managers of emerging market funds have cut India allocation to 16.7%, which is the worst since November 2023.

India constituted 21% of

to Elara's report.

"As of August 2025, global funds held \$390 billion in Indian assets. Of these, funds with high conviction in India's long-term growth have been withdrawing from the country. This is the first such instance since April 2018 and "raises questions about the strength and sustainability of foreign investor conviction in India's medium-term growth story" says



More women join the labour force, but are they really employed?

In rural areas, it is difficult to separate women's domestic responsibilities from their role as helpers in household enterprises

DATA POINT

Subhanil Chowdhury
Anushree Gupta

The female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) measures the share of women who are either employed or actively seeking work. A higher FLFPR is often seen as a sign of greater gender equality and a more dynamic labour market. The FLFPR fell from 31.2% in 2011-12 to 23.3% in 2017-18, before climbing to 41.7% in 2023-24 (Chart 1). While this rise appears encouraging, a closer look reveals that women continue to face barriers – both in terms of earnings and the kind of jobs available to them.

In India, workers are broadly classified into three categories: self-employed, regular salaried, and casual workers. The NSSO tracks earnings for each of these groups. Strikingly, during the very period when the FLFPR rose, real earnings declined for all categories except casual workers in both rural and urban areas. This points to a troubling reality – more women may be entering the workforce, but they are not finding secure or remunerative employment.

Chart 1 shows that the recent rise in FLFPR is largely driven by rural women. To understand this trend better, we now turn to a closer examination of female labour force participation and employment patterns in rural India.

Economic development is typically associated with a shift of the workforce from agriculture to non-agricultural sectors. Given the recent rise in rural FLFPR, one might expect more women to be moving out of agriculture into industry or services. The data, however, suggest the opposite. The share of rural women employed in agriculture rose from 71.5% in 2018-19 to 76.9% in 2023-24, while their presence in both the secondary and tertiary sectors declined (Chart 2).

A large share of women's work takes the form of unpaid household labour, which does not count as employment in official statistics. Even within the employed category, there exists a group termed 'helpers in household enterprises' – a role that also falls under unpaid family work. So, two categories capture women attending to domestic duties, both of which are unpaid activities.

Among rural women aged 15 years and above, there has been a sharp fall in those reporting 'domestic duties' – from 57.8% in 2017-18 to 35.7% in 2023-24 (nearly 20 percentage points). This shift is mirrored by a 10.5 point rise in women counted as 'helpers in household enterprises' (from 9.1% to 19.6%) and a 10 point rise in 'own account workers and employers' (from 4.5% to 14.6%) over the same period (Chart 3). In other words, the reduction in unpaid domestic work has translated largely into self-employment, not into an expansion of wage employment.

In rural areas, it is often difficult – if not impossible – to separate women's domestic responsibilities from their role as helpers in household enterprises. This blurring of boundaries may partly explain the rise in FLFPR. It also raises a fundamental question: should such unpaid helper roles be counted as employment at all? At the same time, even within the self-employed category, the apparent increase in own account workers and employers has coincided with a decline in their real earnings. In other words, the rise in self-employment has not improved women's incomes (Chart 4).

Thus, the rise in FLFPR is largely driven by an increase in women counted as helpers in household enterprises and as self-employed workers. Wage employment has not expanded, and real earnings for most categories of women workers have actually fallen. Far from signalling dynamism, this pattern points to deeper vulnerabilities in the labour market.



Facing barriers

The data for the charts were sourced from the Periodic Labour Force Survey and NSSO

Subhanil Chowdhury is an associate professor of Economics at St. Xavier's University, Kolkata. Anushree Gupta is an MA student in Department of Economics, St. Xavier's University, Kolkata

Chart 1: The female labour force participation rate (for women aged 15 years and above)



Chart 2: Sectoral distribution of women employment in rural India. Figures in %

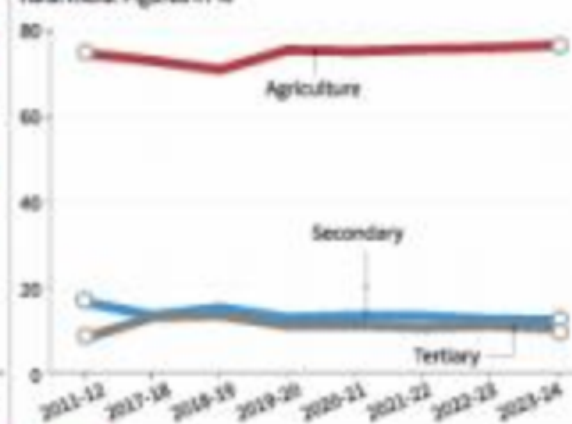


Chart 3: Paid and unpaid work of women in rural India. Figures in %

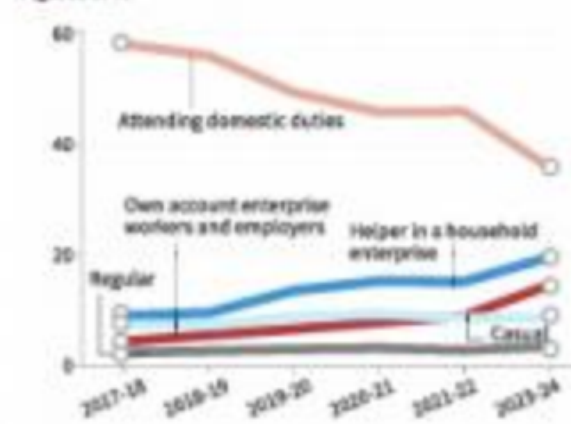
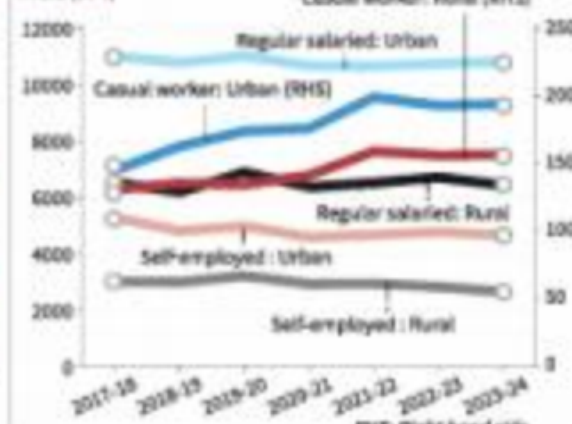


Chart 4: Real wage and earnings of female workers in India (in ₹)



1. TN.
2. [Rnd → UP]

Over 1.73 lakh killed in road accidents in 2023, 1.6% rise: NCRB

Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

More than 1.73 lakh people were killed and 4.47 lakh injured in road accidents across the country in 2023 with nearly 46% of the victims being two-wheeler riders, according to a report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

Speeding and careless driving were found to be the two major causes of road accidents.

A total of 4,64,029 road accidents took place in the country in 2023, 17,261 more than in 2022 – with a 1.6% increase in fatalities, from 1,71,100 in 2022 to 1,73,826 in 2023.

The highest number of accidents (20.7% of total) were reported between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Two-wheelers accounted for the highest number of fatal road accidents, causing 79,533 deaths, or 45.8% of total deaths, followed by pedestrians at 27,586 (15.9%) and SUV/car/jeep at 24,776 (14.3%).

Most of the deaths in two-wheeler accidents were reported in Tamil Nadu (11,490) and Uttar Pradesh (8,370). A large number of deaths due to SUV/car/jeep accidents were reported in Uttar Pradesh (19.2% of total) and a

Crash course

The NCRB report of 2023 has found that the reason for most fatal road accidents was speeding



■ 58.6% (1,01,841) of deaths attributed to speeding

■ 23.6% (41,035) of deaths attributed to dangerous driving or overtaking

■ Poor weather, driving under the influence and animal crossings caused 4,952 deaths

large number of deaths due to trucks/lorries/mini truck accidents were also reported in the State (29.9% of total).

The NCRB said cause-wise analysis of fatal road accidents revealed that 58.6% (1,01,841) and 23.6% (41,035) of fatalities were due to speeding and dangerous/careless driving or overtaking, respectively.

Poor weather conditions, driving under influence of drug/alcohol and animal crossing caused 4,952 deaths.

The highest number of deaths were reported on the National Highways accounting for 34.6%, followed by State Highways at 23.4%.

NCRB ⇒ Road Acc.



2023 ⇒ 1.73L

घायल ⇒ 4.47 Lakh

दो पहिया वाहन

45.1 Acc.

President
Vice-P.
Gov,

Preamble
Amend. of
Constitution

58

Daily Targets

Thank

you

