

CURRENT AFFAIRS

WITH MINDMAPS

HINGLISH



New Start Treaty ✓ ²⁰¹¹ ⇒ IR-GS-2 ⇒ ¹⁰ Treaties.

Why India need capital investment ✓ - GS3-Eco.

Jal Jivan Mission ✓

CBDC ✓

Practice Question - Polity ✓



निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

1. भारत के राष्ट्रपति को शपथ उपराष्ट्रपति द्वारा दिलाई जाती है।
2. भारत के राष्ट्रपति, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति की तरह, दूसरा कार्यकाल नहीं ले सकते।
3. राष्ट्रपति के महाभियोग के लिए सदन के कुल सदस्यों के दो-तिहाई बहुमत की आवश्यकता होती है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए —

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

भारत के राष्ट्रपति पद के लिए योग्यताओं से संबंधित निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

1. राष्ट्रपति पद के लिए उम्मीदवार भारत का नागरिक होना चाहिए और उसकी आयु 35 वर्ष पूर्ण होनी चाहिए। ✓
2. उम्मीदवार के पास वे सभी योग्यताएँ होनी चाहिए जो लोकसभा और राज्यसभा दोनों की सदस्यता के लिए आवश्यक हैं। X
3. भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 52 और 53 में राष्ट्रपति पद की योग्यताएँ दी गई हैं। X ✓

लोकसभा

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए —

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

2

राष्ट्रपति की आपातकालीन शक्तियों से संबंधित निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए

—

44th CAA - JR

एव

1. राज्य आपातकाल की घोषणा में राष्ट्रपति की संतुष्टि को 38वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1975 द्वारा न्यायिक समीक्षा (Judicial Review) के अधीन कर दिया गया है।
2. राष्ट्रपति अपनी आपातकालीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग केवल प्रधानमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में मंत्रिपरिषद की सलाह और सहायता पर ही कर सकते हैं।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए —

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

b

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से उपराष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों और कार्यों से संबंधित कथन सही है/हैं?

1. वे अधिकतम 6 महीने की अवधि तक कार्यवाहक राष्ट्रपति (Acting President) के रूप में कार्य कर सकते हैं।
2. उन्हें राष्ट्रपति के समान वेतन और भत्ते प्राप्त होते हैं।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए—

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

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए—

15

1. राष्ट्रपति शासन को अधिकतम तीन वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।
2. राज्यपाल के पास राज्य सरकार को बर्खास्त करने तथा विधानसभा को निलंबित या भंग करने की सिफारिश करने की शक्ति होती है।
3. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने के निर्णय की संवैधानिक वैधता (Constitutional Validity) की न्यायिक समीक्षा (Judicial Review) की जा सकती है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए—

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

COULD THE U.S. AND RUSSIA EXTEND LAST NUCLEAR WEAPONS TREATY?

US PRESIDENT Donald Trump on Sunday said Russian President Vladimir Putin's September offer to voluntarily maintain limits for a year on deployed strategic nuclear weapons "sounds like a good idea".

Having long declined to address arms control in isolation, Putin made the offer based on the New START Treaty, the last remaining Russian-US arms control treaty.

What is the START Treaty?

It was signed by then-presidents Barack Obama and Dmitry Medvedev in Prague in 2010; it came into force in 2011. The treaty concerns strategic weapons: usually long-range weapons designed to influence the outcome of a war, not merely a battle, by destroying power centres, command and control facilities, or key infrastructure.

Extended for five years in 2021, the treaty expires on February 5, 2026.

Why does it matter?

Russia and the US together have about 87% of the global inventory of nuclear weapons – enough to destroy the world many times over. Russia has 5,459 nuclear warheads while the United States has 5,177, according to the Federation of American Scientists (FAS).

Their arms control treaties were born out of fear of nuclear war after the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis. Greater transparency about the opponent's arsenal was intended to reduce the scope for misunderstanding and slow the arms race.

Now, with all major nuclear powers seeking to modernise arsenals, and Russia and the West at strategic loggerheads for over a decade, the treaties have almost all crumbled away.

What are the hurdles?

Putin said further voluntary limits would depend on US actions. He has also said that Washington's "preparations for deploying interceptors in space" could un-



Obama (left) and Medvedev in Prague, 2010. Wikimedia Commons

dermine efforts to maintain the status quo. Trump said in May he had selected a design for the \$175-billion Golden Dome project, which would create a network of satellites to detect, track and potentially intercept incoming missiles.

Then there is the question of tactical nuclear weapons. These are usually short-range and generally left out of nuclear weapons treaties. Russia has about 1,477 non-strategic warheads while the US has about 200, according to the FAS. Putin has specifically flagged this issue.

Putin has said the US wants Moscow to get China involved in arms control, though Moscow says it is up to Beijing and that, if China is involved, Britain and France should be, too. The FAS estimates China has about 600 nuclear warheads, but Beijing says it does not want to enter negotiations with countries that have much bigger arsenals.

Russia has also repeatedly raised concerns about a possible resumption of nuclear testing. During Trump's first term as president, from 2017-2021, his administration discussed conducting the first US nuclear test since 1992. Putin said on October 2 that Russia would carry out a nuclear test if another nuclear power did so.

REUTERS



Q: The “New START” treaty was in the news. What is this treaty?

(2011)

✓ (a)

- A)** It is a bilateral strategic nuclear arms reduction treaty between the USA and the Russian Federation
 - B)** It is a multilateral energy security cooperation treaty among the members of the East Asia Summit
 - C)** It is a treaty between the Russian Federation and the European Union for the energy security cooperation
 - D)** It is a multilateral cooperation treaty among the BRICS countries
- Species richness

New Start Treaty ⇒

AIM:

↳ Nuclear Arms Reduction Treaty ^{blw} USA & USSR.

[START - I] ⇒ 1991 → Into Force → 1994

START (2011) → New Start Treaty → 10 yrs ⇒ 2021

→ Extended → 5 yrs ⇒ 2026

Arms → No. Control →

Limit: →

700 - Deployed → ICBM, SLBM, Bomber.
800 - non-deployed.

1550 → Nuclear warhead. → ⑤

18 000 - site ⇒ निरीक्षण: ⇒

- Type-1 - deployed → ⑩
- Type-2 - Non-deployed → ⑧

गाम्भीर्य

55 Liter/Day

— शान्ति जल आपूर्ति

All Jal Jeevan mission pipelines to be mapped on PM Gati Shakti portal

HARIKISHAN SHARMA
NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 6

THE UNION government plans to map all drinking water assets including pipelines created under its Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) on PM Gati Shakti, a Geographic Information System-based platform.

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) under the Jal Shakti Ministry Monday signed a memorandum of agreement with Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG-N), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, which has developed the PM Gati Shakti platform.

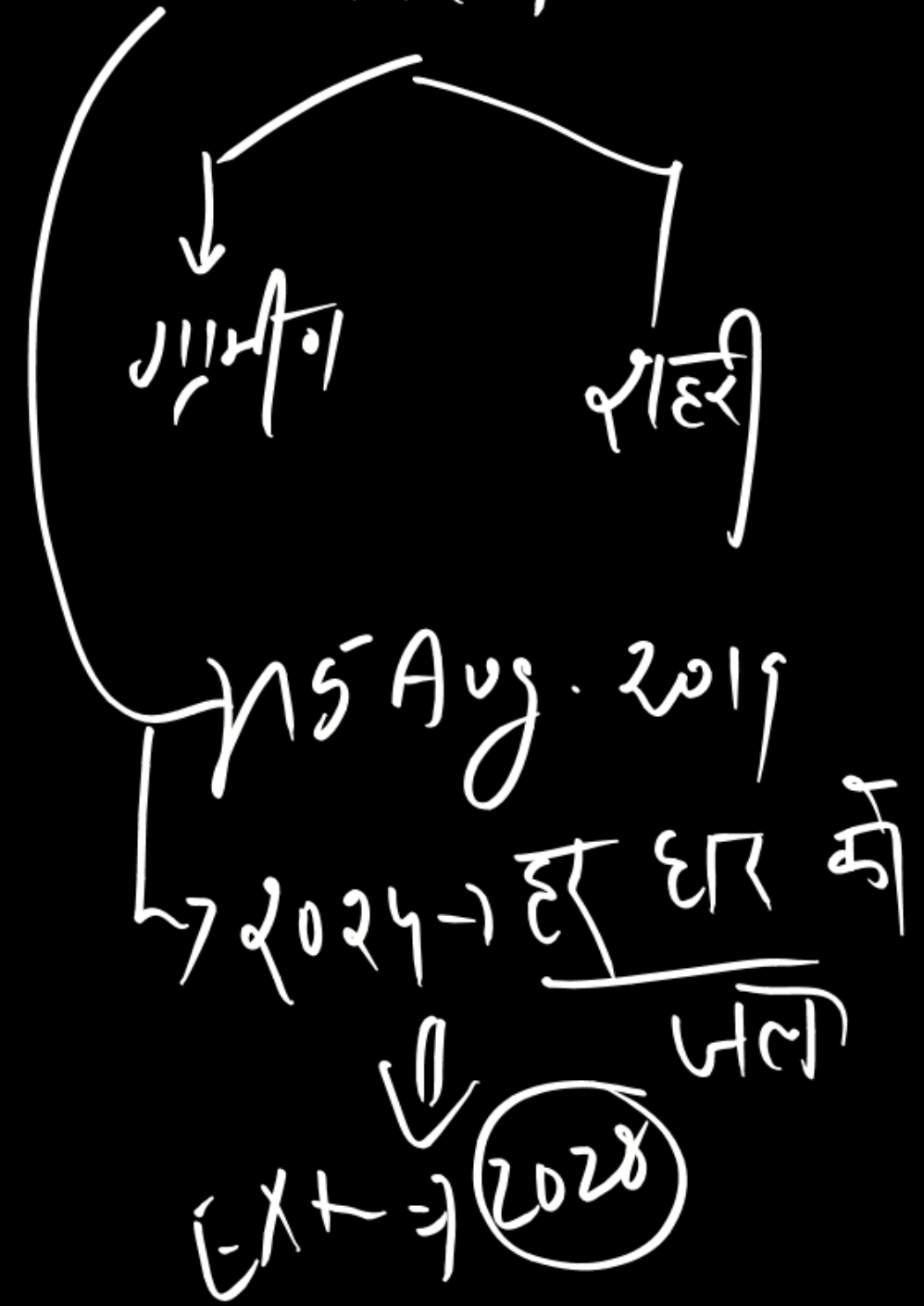
In a statement, the Jal Shakti Ministry said: "The partnership marks a significant step towards the development of a GIS-integrated, decision-support platform for Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) portals. The new plat-

form will enhance data-driven decision-making, planning, monitoring, and evaluation of rural water supply and sanitation initiatives across the country." "The platform will also support the creation and mapping of Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes, enabling unique scheme-level IDs and will allow for granular monitoring of water delivery at the household level..." the statement said.

"Under the agreement, BISAG-N will provide end-to-end support including database design, map creation, data migration, software development, and systems integration. The platform will also incorporate advanced features such as ground control surveying, digital photogrammetry, vector data capture, and thematic mapping," it said.

The DDWS has already undertaken a pilot of mapping pipelines on the PM Gati Shakti platform and with the signing of the MoA, all drinking water assets created under the JJM will be geo-tagged on this platform, said officials.

जल जीवन मिशन



जल जीवन मिशन?

प्रमुख विशेषताएँ:

- संरक्षित जल के संयुक्त उपयोग, पेयजल स्रोत संवर्धन, पेयजल आपूर्ति प्रणाली, ग्रेवाटर पुनः उपयोग और स्थानीय जल संसाधन प्रबंधन पर जोर दिया गया है।
- वर्षा जल संचयन और भूजल पुनर्भरण जैसे स्रोतों की स्थिरता के लिए स्थानीय बुनियादी ढांचे का निर्माण अन्य सरकारी योजनाओं के साथ मिलकर किया जाता है।
- सामुदायिक भागीदारी: विकेन्द्रीकृत कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए पानी समितियों (ग्राम जल एवं स्वच्छता समितियों) और ग्राम कार्य योजनाओं (वीएपी) का गठन।
- पारदर्शिता: इसमें वास्तविक समय मिशन डैशबोर्ड, तृतीय-पक्ष ऑडिट और सार्वजनिक रिपोर्टिंग शामिल है।

जल जीवन मिशन?



Jal Jeevan Mission

Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation

Ministry of Jalshakti



HOME



ABOUT



DASHBOARD



DOCUMENTS



CONTACT US

approach to water and will include extensive information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission. JJM looks to create a jan andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority..



September, 2025

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□ जेजेएम अनिवार्य तत्वों के रूप में स्रोत स्थिरता उपायों को भी लागू करेगा, जैसे कि ग्रे वाटर प्रबंधन (प्रयुक्त अपशिष्ट जल जो मल के संपर्क में नहीं आया है) के माध्यम से पुनर्भरण और पुनः उपयोग, जल संरक्षण, वर्षा जल संचयन, आदि।

□ जेजेएम जल के प्रति सामुदायिक दृष्टिकोण (जल के लिए जन आंदोलन - जल को सभी की प्राथमिकता बनाना) पर आधारित होगा और इसमें व्यापक सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार शामिल होगा।

OUTLAY PROPOSED BY JAL SHAKTI

Total cost:  ₹9.10 lakh crore

Central share:  ₹4.88 lakh crore

■ Central Budget approved in 2019: ₹2.08 lakh crore

■ Additional Central share sought now: ₹2.79 lakh crore

WHAT EFC RECOMMENDS:

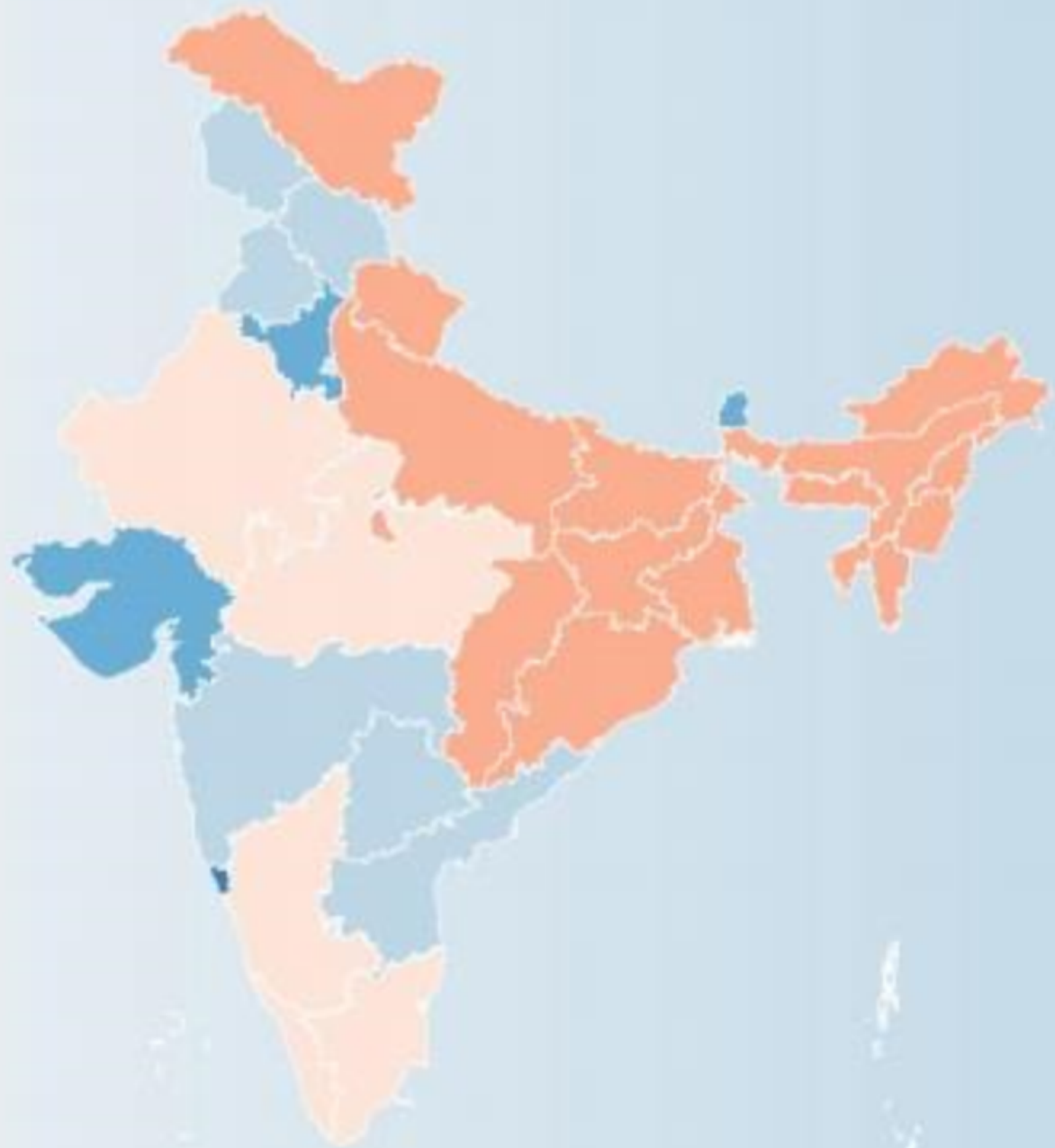
Total cost:  ₹8.68 lakh crore

Central share:  ₹3.59 lakh crore

■ Central Budget approved in 2019: ₹2.08 lakh crore

■ Additional Central share cleared: ₹1.51 lakh crore





0% - 10%

11% - 25%

26% - 50%

51% - 75%

76% < 100%

100%

Waiting for other countries to unveil digital currency: RBI

Deputy Governor Rabi Sankar's remark comes at a time when FM emphasises the need for nations to prepare for adoption of stable coins

Ashokamithran T.
MUMBAI

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is waiting for other countries to launch digital currency and is in no hurry to roll out Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) nation wide for retail, said Deputy Governor Rabi Sankar.

"We're in no hurry because, you see, for this system to launch, you also have to have other countries launching it simultaneously," Mr. Sankar said on the sidelines of Global Fintech Fest on Tuesday. He said the most appropriate use-case for a CBDC was cross border payments, although he did not rule out a retail unveiling.

Use UPI with biometrics

Mr. Sankar's comments assume significance in light of Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's recent observation that it was time



Making a point: The most appropriate use-case for a CBDC was cross border payments, Mr. Rabi Sankar said. *ANI*

for nations to prepare for adoption of stable coins.

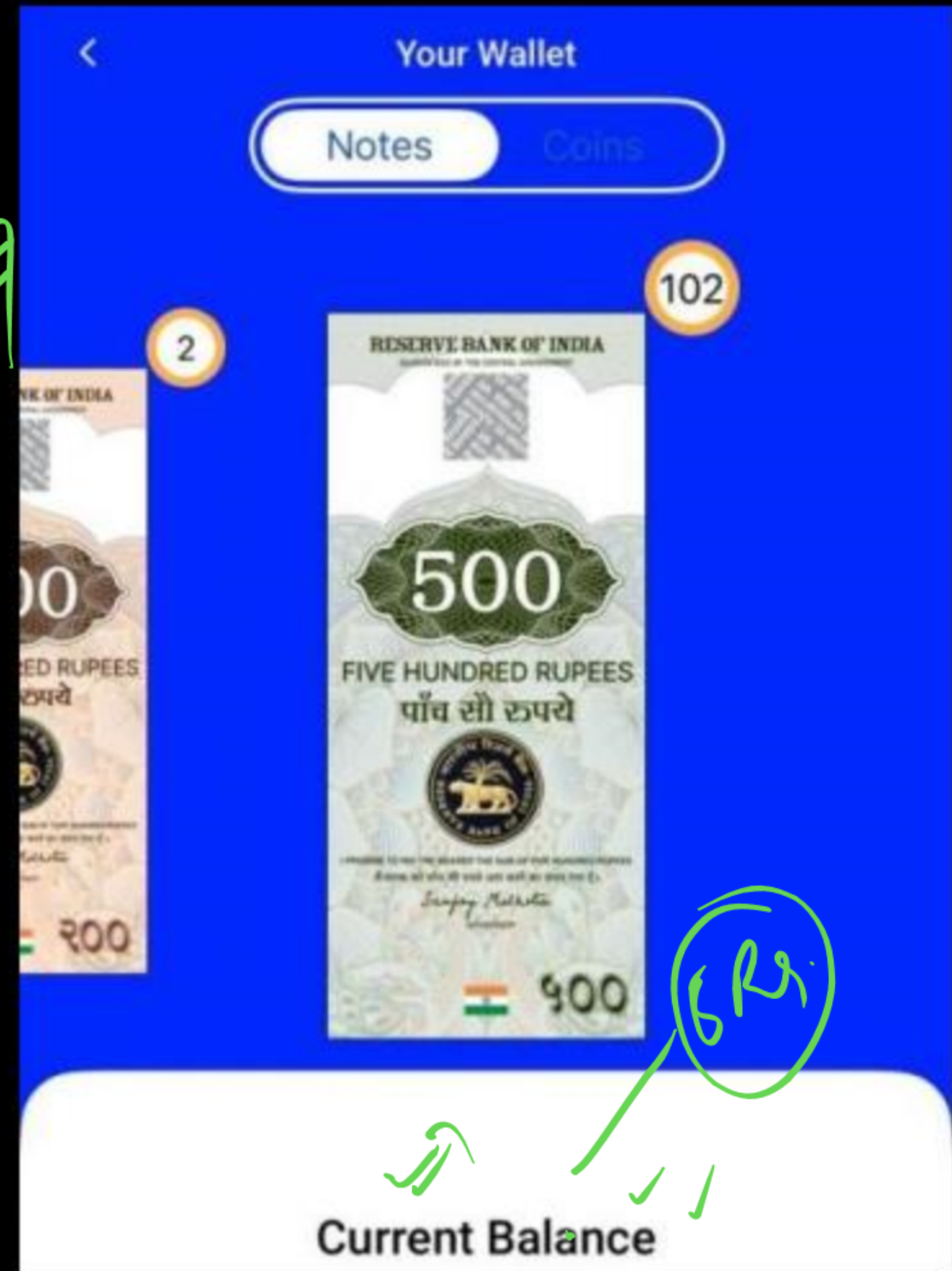
The Global Fintech Fest saw the unveiling of biometric authentication for UPI payments by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). The biometric authentication on-device can be used in place of the PIN that has been in use since UPI was launched in 2016.

Secretary to the Department of Financial Services at the Ministry of Finance M. Nagaraju unveiled the feature. The facility will be

made available to customers who choose to opt, giving them control over their preferred mode of authentication, the announcement said. "Each transaction is independently verified by the issuing bank using robust cryptographic checks, ensuring the highest level of safety while keeping the experience simple and seamless," the NPCI said.

The biometric system is expected to widely benefit senior citizens and first-time users.

PRE



Current Balance

Offline

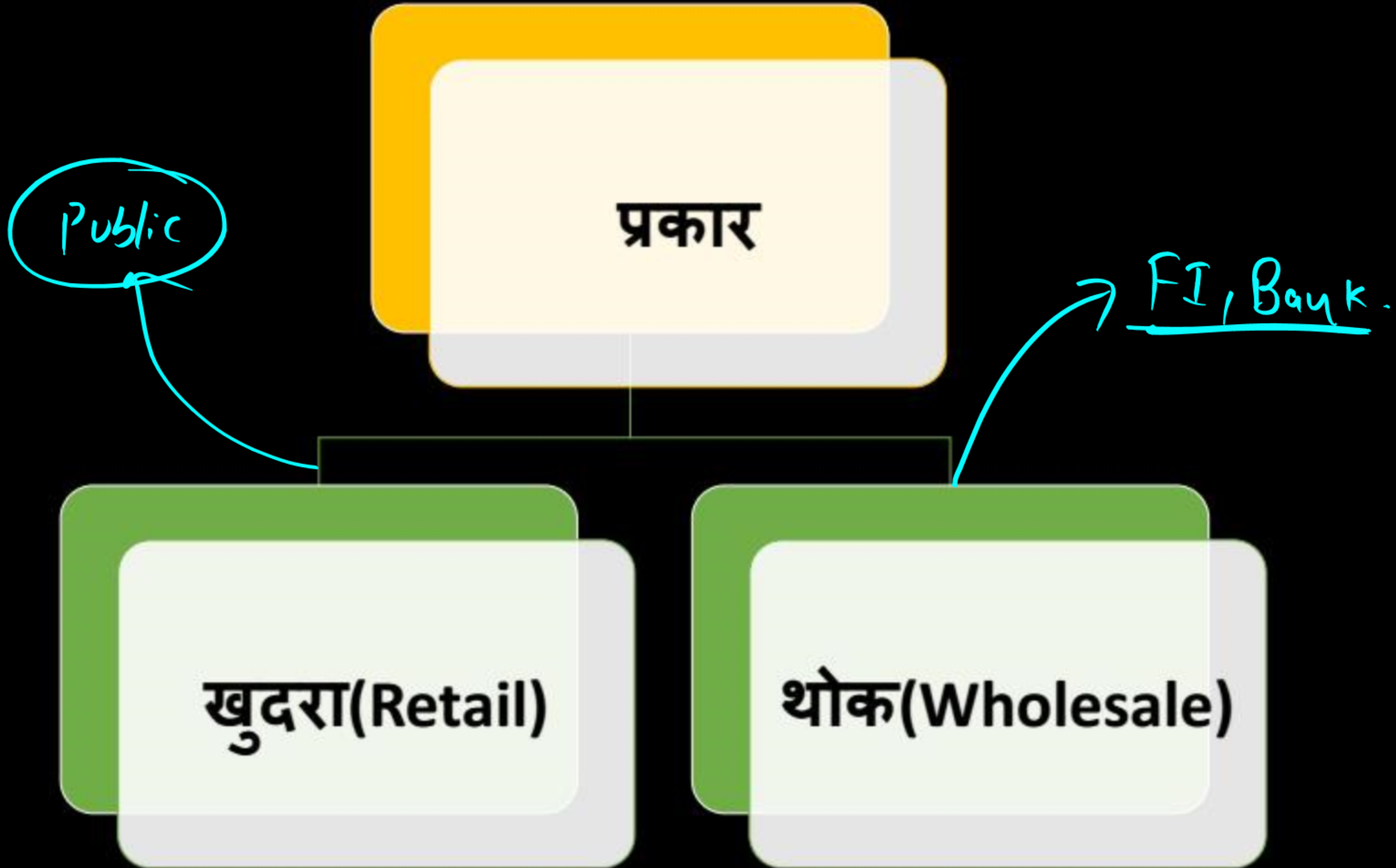
सेंट्रल बैंक डिजिटल मुद्रा

Legal Tender?

- किसी देश के केंद्रीय बैंक द्वारा समर्थित डिजिटल मुद्रा। बिल्कुल सेंट्रल बैंक द्वारा जारी किए गए करेंसी नोटों की तरह।
- सीडीबीसी एक कानूनी निविदा (Legal Tender) है और एक देश के भीतर विभिन्न लेनदेन के भुगतान के लिए स्वीकार की जाती है।
- सीडीबीसी केंद्रीय बैंक की बैलेंस शीट पर देनदारी के रूप में दिखाई देंगे। अर्थात्, एक केंद्रीय बैंक देनदारी, खाते की मौजूदा इकाई में अंकित होती है, जो विनिमय के माध्यम और मूल्य के भंडार दोनों के रूप में कार्य करती है।

विशेषताएं

- कानूनी निविदा (Legal Tender) ✓
- केंद्रीय बैंक की पर देनदारी ✓
- भुगतान के माध्यम के रूप में स्वीकार ✓
- नकदी के रूप में परिवर्तनीय ✓
- लेनदेन की लागत कम होने की उम्मीद ✓✓



Public

प्रकार

FI, Bank.

खुदरा(Retail)

थोक(Wholesale)

लाभ

- भ्रष्टाचार कम ↓
- Digital India - एक कदम ई-गवर्नान्स और
↳ डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था ↑
- कर अपव्यय भी कमी ✓
- बैंकों में पैसा ⇒ (बुरा) ()

चुनौतियाँ

- डिजिटल निरक्षरता ✓
- साइबर हमले ✓
- बैंकों की संभावित मध्यस्थता समाप्ति क्योंकि लोग बैंक में पैसा जमा करने से सीबीडीसी की ओर स्थानांतरित हो सकते हैं। इससे बैंकों के पास जमा राशि कम हो जाएगी जिससे उन्हें ग्राहकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए अपनी जमा दरें बढ़ाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ेगा। इससे अर्थव्यवस्था में ऋण पर ब्याज दर में वृद्धि हो सकती है। ✓

- ❑ **The Bahamas:** Launched the "**Sand Dollar**" in 2020, making it the first country to officially issue a CBDC.
- ❑ **Jamaica:** Rolled out its CBDC, "**Jam-Dex**," in 2022, also recognizing it as legal tender.
- ❑ **Nigeria:** Introduced the "eNaira" in 2021, the first CBDC in Africa.
- ❑ **Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU):** Launched "DCash" in 2021 for its members
- ❑ **Brazil:** The Central Bank of Brazil is developing "Drex" and aims to release its CBDC.
- ❑ **El Salvador:** Became the first country in the world to adopt Bitcoin as legal tender in September 2021.
- ❑ **Central African Republic (CAR):** In 2022, the CAR became the second country to approve Bitcoin as legal tender, though this was later revoked in 2023.

Why Indian capital needs to invest domestically

As the global economy now moves to an extended period of uncertainty, due to tariffs and fluctuations in world trade, India's private business houses have to work closely with the government and align with public interest to maintain the economy's growth momentum

ECONOMIC NOTES

M. Suresh Babu

A central challenge for policy makers in India, at the present juncture, is to work out a balance between the long-term benefits of global trade and the short-term harms that current uncertainties pose to large sections of the population who are at risk of low wages and unemployment. Tackling this requires a change of the existing system to account for the needs of the larger masses rather than only enriching private capital's interests.

The evolution of capital

Indian capital has an important role to play in this change by becoming more inclusive of a broader set of interests beyond individual profits and rapid accumulation. The history of capitalism shows that this is not impossible as capitalism has evolved before, and if it is to continue into the future, it can evolve again. As the economy is at risk of negative shock to external demand for its products, due to unprecedented tariffs imposed and distortions caused in the global trading system, Indian capital needs to reinvent itself and work closely with the government to mitigate the risks posed.

Historically private businesses, managed by Indian capital, have clamoured for a more active role in the economy as well as larger concessions and subsidies along with a liberal business environment. Governments have often been called on to command and control such businesses. These private enterprises used India's protected economic environment

(pre-liberalisation) to grow and accumulate by riding on inward-looking policies and reaping supernormal profits (excess of normal profit) from protected domestic markets. The accumulated surpluses gave them the confidence to cross borders, buy out businesses elsewhere and forge global links when the economy opened up in the early nineties. This phenomenon, though not



THE GIST

As the economy is at risk of negative shock to external demand for its products, due to unprecedented tariffs imposed and distortions caused in the global trading system, Indian capital needs to reinvent itself and work closely with the government to mitigate the risks posed.

The first area for more active involvement of Indian capital is to enhance internal private investments. Despite India Inc. sitting on record-high profits, the willingness to invest hasn't kept pace with such profits.

While the government has been facilitating the creation of a favourable environment for businesses, that effort alone is not sufficient for tackling present challenges.

economy has led to shocks in external demand and hence exports are impacting aggregate demand and inducing vulnerabilities and fluctuations in external demand. In this scenario turning

While private capex remains subdued, public capital expenditure surged from ₹3.4 lakh crore in FY20 to ₹10.2 lakh crore in FY25, which is a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 25%, driven largely

quick returns. This paradigm has to change as fundamental research and development is crucial for long term productivity gains. The gross expenditure on R&D in India is 0.64% of the GDP,

ISTOCKPHOTO

पूँजी निवेश: ७

ऐसे साधनों पर व्यय जो निवेश से
उत्पादक क्षमता से बढ़ाते हैं।



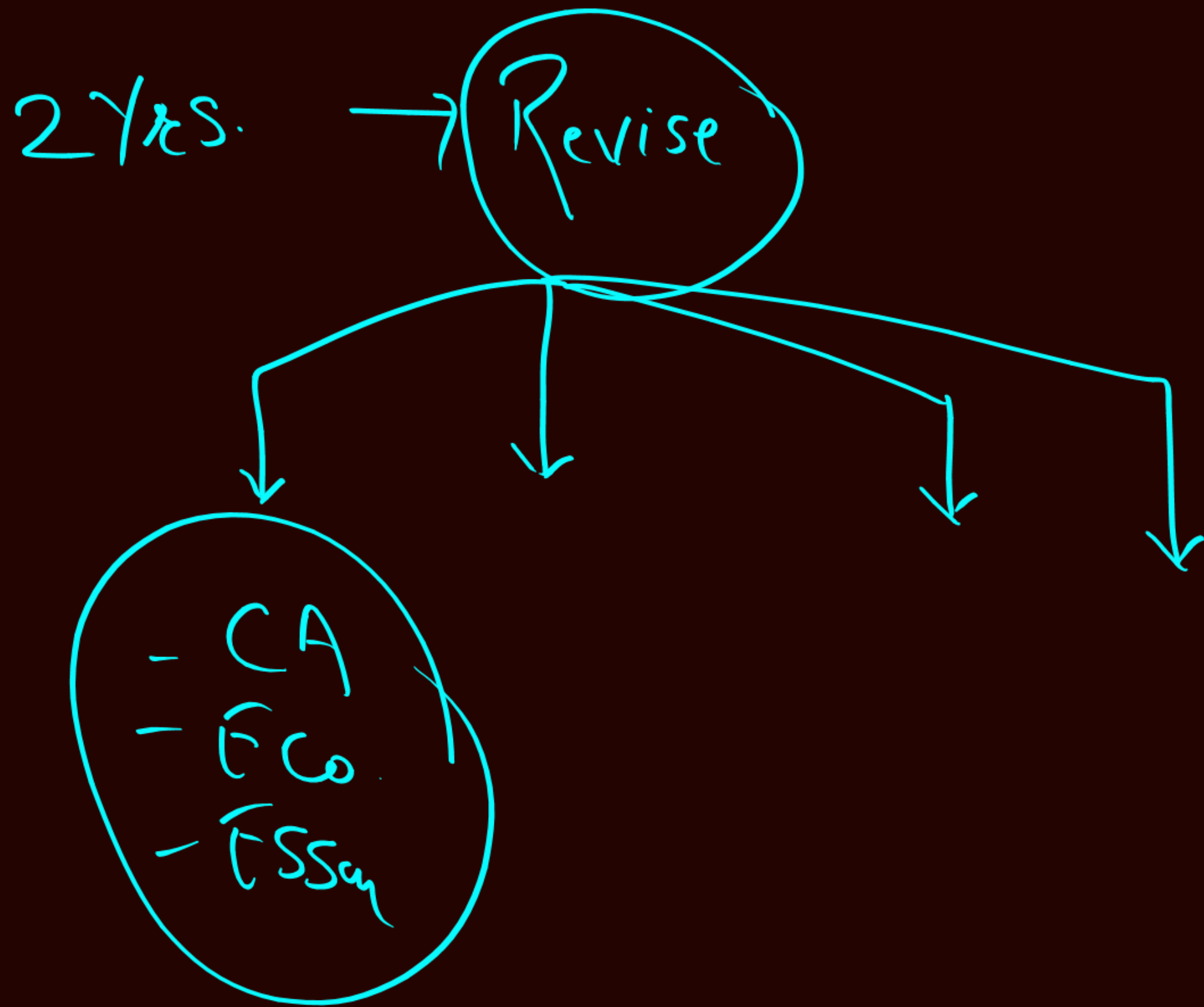
{ - अवसंस्थान निवेश
- मशीनरी
→ R & D

"आज का निवेश, कल की
समृद्धि में आधार है" — Essay

Amendment

Gov.

Daily Targets



Thank

you

