

For All Competitive Exams

• LIVE

RNA[®]

By Ankit Avasthi Sir

THE  HINDU

THE TIMES OF INDIA

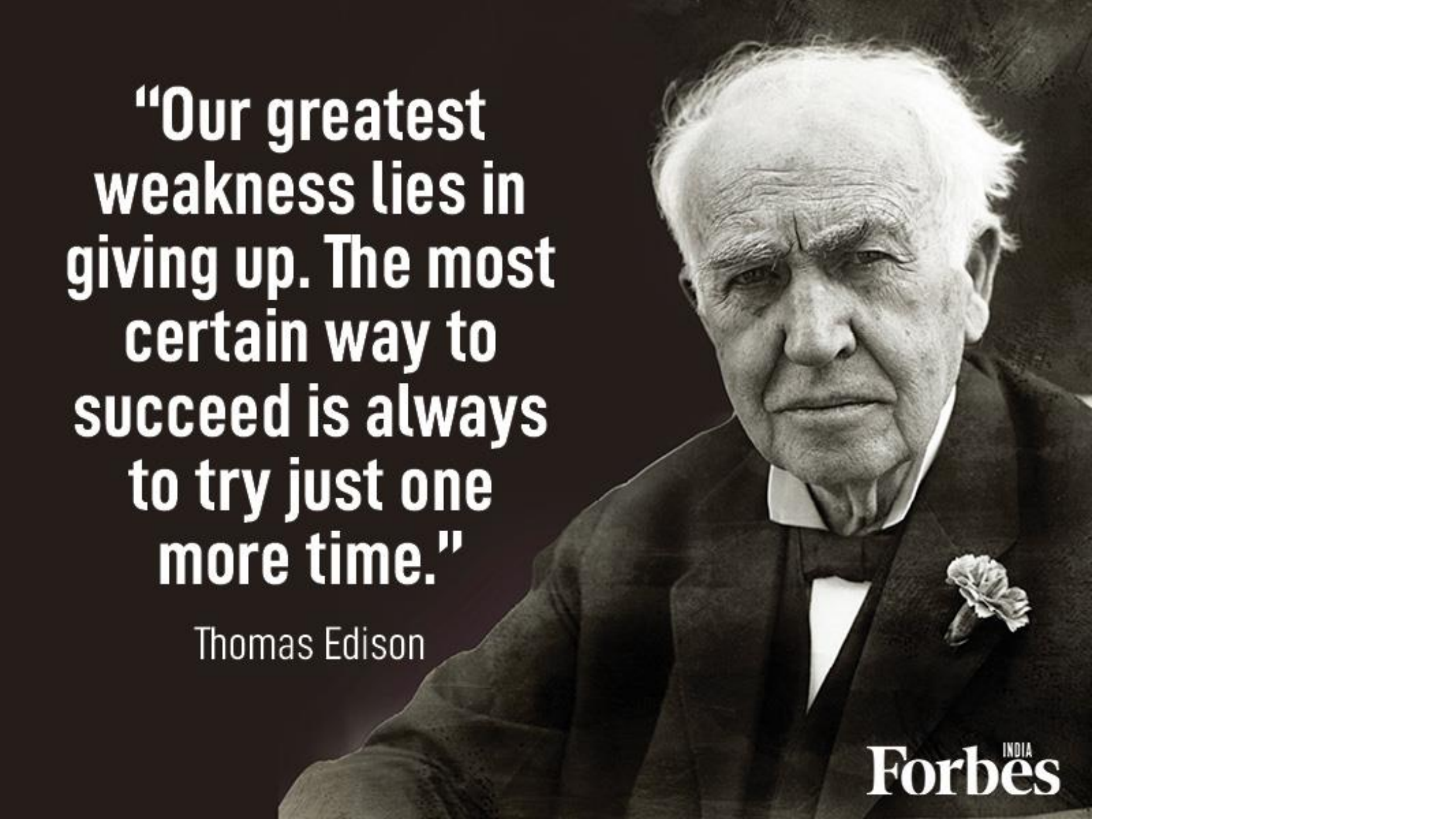
 Hindustan Times

 *The Indian* EXPRESS

09:00Am 08 JULY 2024

REAL NEWS & ANALYSIS



A black and white portrait of Thomas Edison, an elderly man with white hair, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and dark bow tie. A carnation flower is pinned to his lapel. The background is dark and textured.

**“Our greatest
weakness lies in
giving up. The most
certain way to
succeed is always
to try just one
more time.”**

Thomas Edison

INDIA
Forbes









HELICOPTER CRASH

Irani President Dead!

इजराइल पर हमले का दिया था आदेश!

by Ankit Avasthi Sir



Helicopter Crash..Irani President Dea* !! इजराइल पर हम* का दिया था आदेश ! by Ankit...

1.8M views • 1 month ago

 Ankit Inspires India ✓


Helicopter Crash..Irani President Dea* !! इजराइल पर हम* का दिया था by Ankit Avasthi Sir Apni ...



Helicopter Crash..Irani President Dea* !! इजराइल पर हम* का दिया था आदेश ! by Ankit Avasthi Sir


 Ankit Inspires India ✓
3.92M subscribers


Join

 Subscribed ✓

 53K



 Share

 Download



1.8M views 1 month ago #AnkitSir #AnkitAvasthiSir #AnkitInspiresIndia

Iranian president's helicopter suffers 'hard landing,' search underway: Reports

There was no immediate information on whether anyone was injured.

By [Bill Hutchinson](#) and [Somayeh Malekian](#)

May 20, 2024, 3:50 AM



5:05 / 17:43



Helicopter Crash..Irani President Dea* !! इजराइल पर हम* का दिया था आदेश ! by Ankit Avasthi Sir



Ankit Inspires India ✓

3.92M subscribers

Join



Subscribed ▾



53K



Share



Download



1.8M views 1 month ago #AnkitSir #AnkitAvasthiSir #AnkitInspiresIndia







'It wasn't us': Israel on Iran President Raisi's chopper crash

TOI World Desk / TIMESOFINDIA.COM / Updated: May 20, 2024, 13:22 IST

SHARE PRINT AA FOLLOW US

New For You



IITian held for stabbing 3 in stray dog death revenge



Pakistan's chief selector Wahab Riaz brutally trolled for dropping a simple catc...



Tamil Nadu BSP chief murder: Mayawati demands CBI probe, slam...



NEW DELHI: Israel on Monday denied involvement in the death of Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi in a helicopter crash that also killed several official of his entourage.

"It wasn't us," news agency Reuters quoted an official, who requested anonymity.

Ebrahim Raisi, the Iranian President known for his hard-line stance and close ties to the country's supreme leader, passed away at the age of 63.





The New York Times

@nytimes



Masoud Pezeshkian, the reformist candidate who advocated moderate policies at home and improved relations with the West, won the presidential runoff in Iran against a hard-line rival, according to results released by the interior ministry on Saturday. [nyti.ms/4eVJLP5](https://www.nytimes.com/2024/06/20/world/asia/iran-elections.html)

Reformist Candidate Masoud Pezeshkian Wins Iran's Presidential Election







Who is Masoud Pezeshkian? Meet reformist who pledged easing headscarf law, set to be Iran's next President

TOI World Desk / TIMESOFINDIA.COM / Jul 6, 2024, 09:52 IST



New For You



IITian held for stabbing 3 in stray dog death revenge

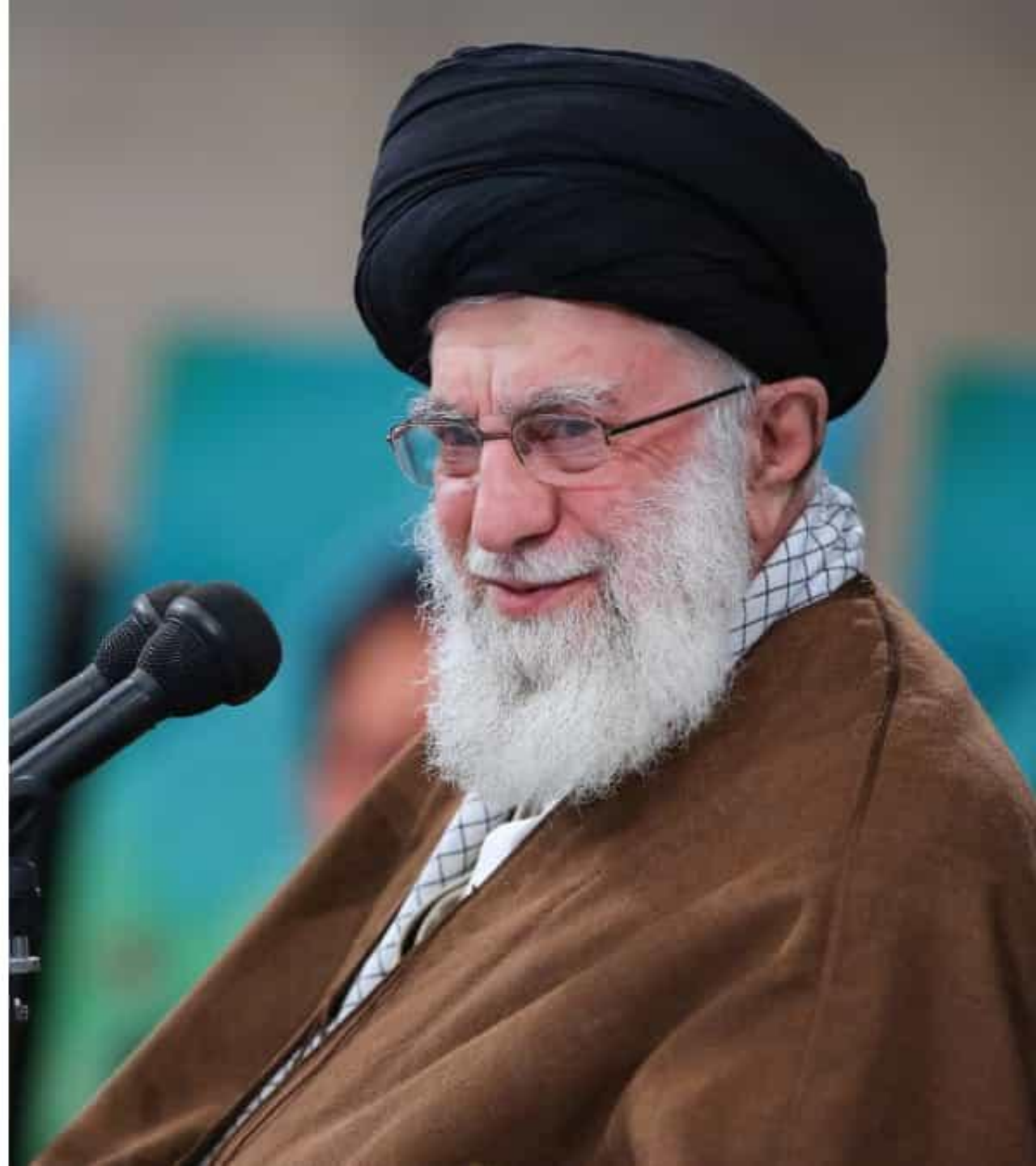


Pakistan's chief selector Wahab Riaz brutally trolled for dropping a simple catc...





Mohammad Mokhber





Iran opens registration for June Presidential Election after Ebrahim Raisi's death

Iran opens registration for Presidential Election following Ebrahim Raisi's death, amid tensions with the U.S. and internal protests

Updated - May 31, 2024 12:24 pm IST Published - May 31, 2024 12:20 pm IST - DUBAI, United Arab Emirates

AP



READ LATER PRINT



Iran's presidential candidates

Six candidates have been approved to run for the presidency in the election scheduled for June 28 following the death of President Ebrahim Raisi in a helicopter crash.



Alireza Zakani
Mayor of Tehran



Amir-Hossein Ghazizadeh Hashemi
Head of Iran's Foundation of
Martyrs and Veterans Affairs



Mostafa Pourmohammadi
Former interior and
justice minister



Saeed Jalili
Former chief nuclear negotiator



Masoud Pezeshkian
Member of parliament



Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf
Former mayor of Tehran



News | Elections

Contenders quit race ahead of Iran's presidential poll as campaigning ends

Withdrawal of two candidates comes ahead of snap election after death of President Ebrahim Raisi in a helicopter crash.



27 Jun 2024



Two candidates in Iran's presidential election have withdrawn from the race as campaigning ended a day ahead of the vote.

Alireza Zakani, the mayor of the capital, Tehran, said on Thursday that he was backing away, in a post on X.



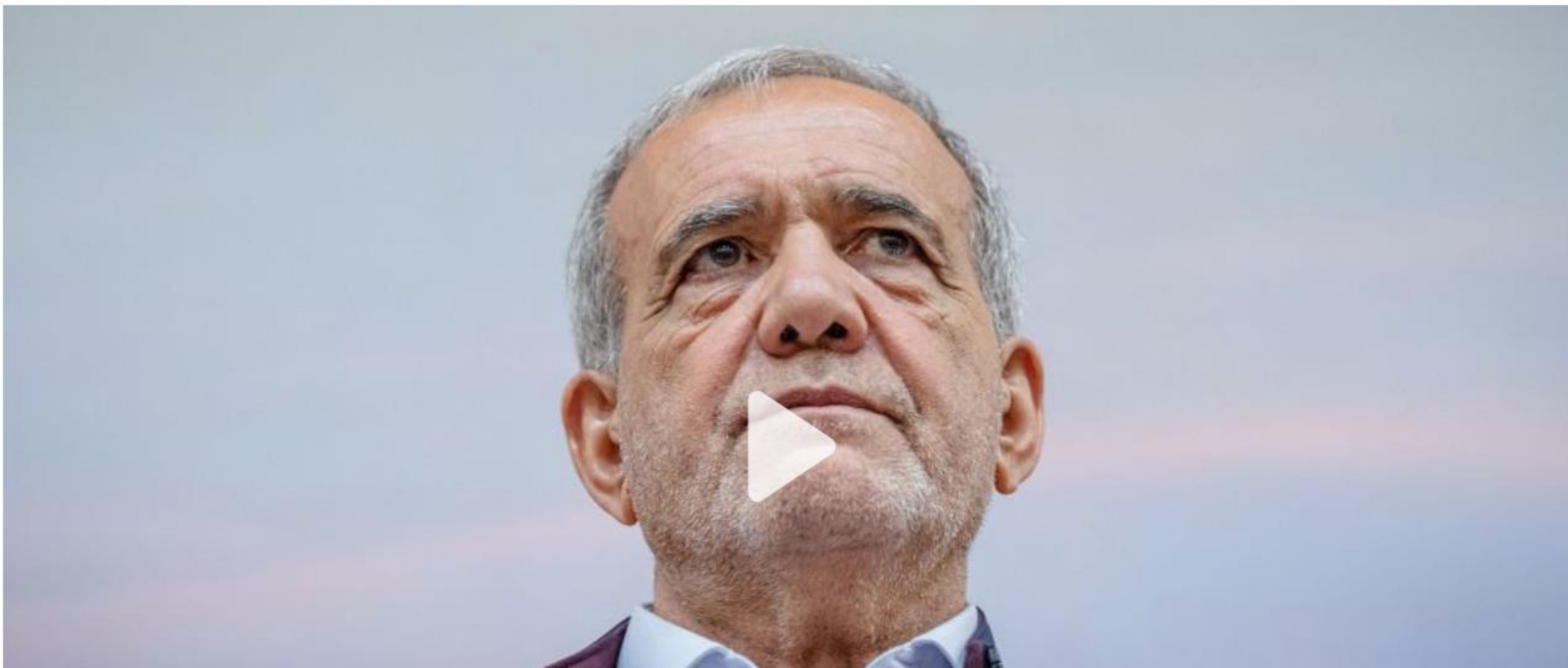




Reformist lawmaker Masoud Pezeshkian wins Iran's presidential vote

By Nadeen Ebrahim and Michael Rios, CNN

🕒 7 minute read · Updated 5:41 PM EDT, Sat July 6, 2024



ईरान में मसूद पजशकियान देश के 9वें राष्ट्रपति बन गए हैं। उन्होंने कट्टरपंथी नेता सईद जलीली को 30 लाख वोटों से हराया। ईरान में शुक्रवार (5 जुलाई) को दूसरे चरण की वोटिंग हुई थी। इसमें करीब 3 करोड़ लोगों ने मतदान किया था।

Iran / Population

8.86 crores (2022)

ईरानी स्टेट मीडिया IRNA के मुताबिक, पजशकियान को 1 करोड़ 64 लाख वोट मिले, जबकि जलीली को 1 करोड़ 36 लाख वोट हासिल हुए। पजशकियान डॉक्टर होने के साथ-साथ कुरान भी पढ़ाते हैं।

As of 2024, 49.5% of Iran's population is female, while 50.5% is male. This is an increase from 48.4% in 1974, with an average annual growth rate of 0.05%. ^

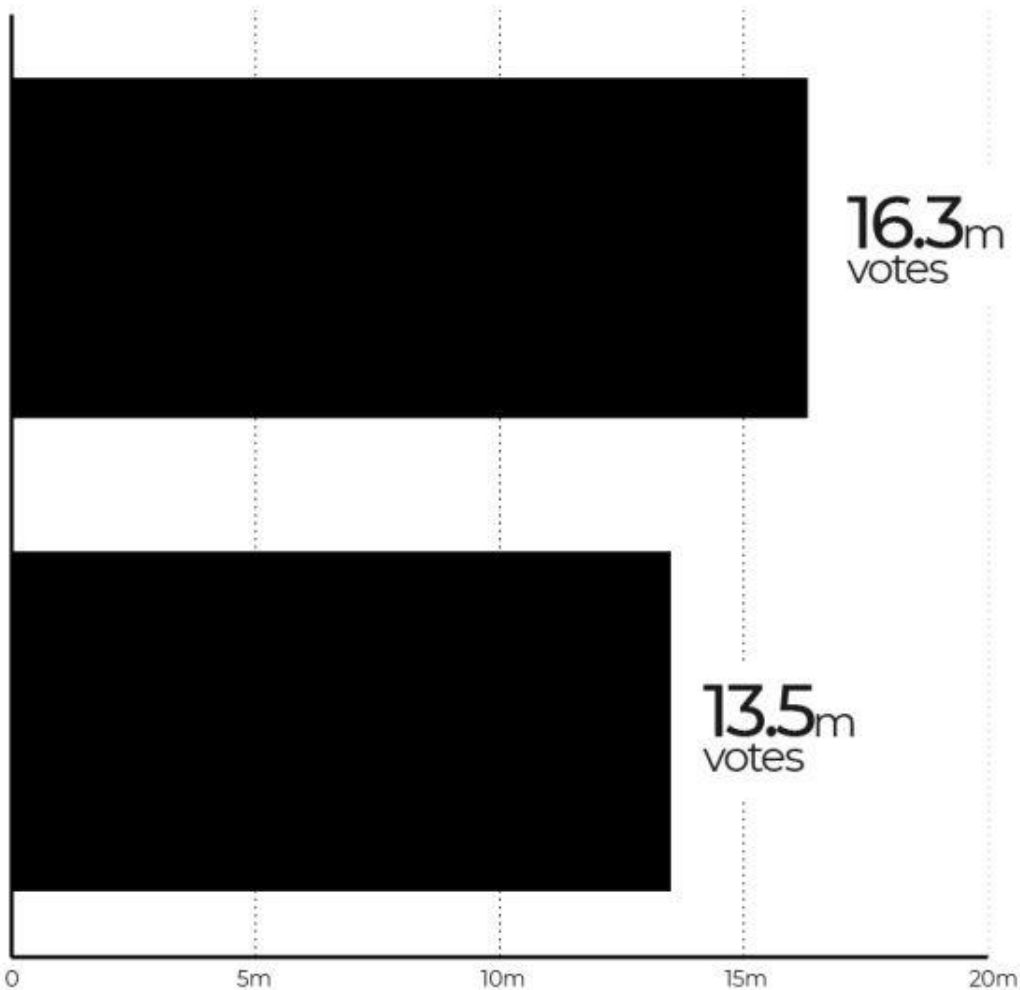
5 जुलाई को 16 घंटे तक चली वोटिंग में देश की करीब 50% (3 करोड़ से ज्यादा) जनता ने वोट डाला था। आधिकारिक समय के मुताबिक, मतदान शाम 6 बजे खत्म होना था। हालांकि बाद में इसे रात 12 बजे तक बढ़ा दिया गया था। ईरान के राष्ट्रपति इब्राहिम रईसी की 19 मई को हेलिकॉप्टर क्रैश में मौत के बाद देश में राष्ट्रपति चुनाव की घोषणा की गई थी।

Pezeshkian wins Iran's presidential race

Masoud Pezeshkian has won Iran's presidential election run-off. He is the successor to Ebrahim Raisi, following his death in a helicopter crash.



Masoud Pezeshkian
Member of parliament



Saeed Jalili
Former chief nuclear negotiator

पहले चरण में किसी को नहीं मिला था बहुमत

ईरान में पहले चरण की वोटिंग 28 मई को हुई थी। इसमें कोई भी उम्मीदवार 50% वोट हासिल नहीं कर पाया था, जो चुनाव जीतने के लिए जरूरी है। हालांकि, पजशकियान 42.5% वोटों के साथ पहले और जलीली 38.8% वोटों के साथ दूसरे नंबर पर रहे थे।

ईरान के संविधान के मुताबिक, अगर पहले चरण में किसी भी उम्मीदवार को बहुमत नहीं मिलता है, तो टॉप 2 उम्मीदवारों के बीच अगले चरण की वोटिंग होती है। इसमें जिस कैंडिडेट को बहुमत मिलता है, वो देश का अगला राष्ट्रपति बनता है।

देश के सर्वोच्च नेता आयतुल्लाह अली खामेनेई ने शुक्रवार सुबह वोट डालने के बाद कहा था कि पिछले चरण की तुलना में इस बार अधिक वोटिंग हो रही है। ये बेहद खुशी की बात है। दरअसल 28 मई को हुए पहले चरण के चुनाव में सिर्फ 40% ईरानियों ने वोट डाला था। यह आंकड़ा 1979 में हुई इस्लामिक क्रांति के बाद सबसे कम रहा था।



MASOUD PEZESHKIAN

NINTH PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

BIRTH: 29 SEPTEMBER 1954 (AGE 69)

EDUCATION: TABRIZ UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

PROFESSION:

- CARDIAC AND HEART SURGEON
- FULL PROFESSOR AT THE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF TABRIZ
- MINISTER OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL EDUCATION 2001 - 2005
- FIRST DEPUTY SPEAKER OF THE PARLIAMENT FROM 2016 - 2020.
- TABRIZ REPRESENTATIVE IN THE PARLIAMENT OF IRAN (2008)



No.	Portrait	Name (Birth–Death)	Term of office			Political party	Election	Previous office	Prime minister	Cabinet
			Took office	Left office	Time in office					
6		Mahmoud Ahmadinejad محمود احمدی نژاد (born 1956) 	3 August 2005	3 August 2013	8 years	ABII	2005–2009	Mayor of Tehran (2003–2005)	Parviz Davoodi Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei Mohammad-Reza Rahimi	Ahmadinejad I–II
7		Hassan Rouhani حسن روحانی (born 1948) 	3 August 2013	3 August 2021	8 years	MDP	2013–2017	Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council (1989–2005)	Eshaq Jahangiri	Rouhani I–II
8		Ebrahim Raisi ابراهیم رئیسی (1960–2024) 	3 August 2021	19 May 2024 ^[b]	2 years, 290 days	CCA	2021	Chief Justice (2019–2021)	Mohammad Mokhber	Raisi
–		Mohammad Mokhber ^[a] محمد مخبر (born 1955) <i>Acting</i> 	19 May 2024	<i>Incumbent</i>	49 days	Independent	–	Vice President (2021–2024)	–	Mokhber

ईरान में राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली है जिसका मतलब है कि देश का मुख्या राष्ट्रपति होता है. यहां राष्ट्रपति सर्वोच्च निर्वाचित नेता होता है और सुप्रीम लीडर के बाद उसकी अहमियत दूसरे नंबर पर होती है. ईरान के चुनाव पार्टी बेस पर नहीं लड़े जाते बल्कि राष्ट्रपति पद के उम्मीदवार अपनी दावेदारी गार्जियन काउंसिल के सामने पेश करते हैं. चुनाव कौन लड़ेगा कौन नहीं इसका फैसला गार्जियन काउंसिल करती है. **गार्जियन काउंसिल** सीधे तौर से सुप्रीम लीडर से जुड़ी होती है.

यहां भारत की तरह बहुमत हासिल न कर पाने के बाद किसी और पार्टी या उम्मीदवार का समर्थन नहीं लिया जा सकता. बल्कि जो उम्मीदवार पहले और दूसरे नंबर पर आते हैं उनके बीच रन ऑफ मुकाबला होता है.

ELECTED INSTITUTIONS

UNELECTED INSTITUTIONS

ELECTORATE

PRESIDENT

CABINET

PARLIAMENT

GUARDIAN COUNCIL

ASSEMBLY OF EXPERTS

SUPREME LEADER

ARMED FORCES

HEAD OF JUDICIARY

EXPEDIENCY COUNCIL

KEY: → Directly elected → Appointed or approved → Vets candidates

Composition. The Council is composed of Islamic clerics and lawyers. Membership is for phased six-year terms: half the membership changes every three years. The Supreme Leader (Iran's Head of State) directly appoints the six clerics, and may dismiss them at will.



Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guardian_Council

[Guardian Council - Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guardian_Council) ✓

Seats 290^[1]



Political groups

- ■ Principlists (162)
- ■ Reformists and Moderates (40)
- ■ Non-affiliated (83)
- ■ Minorities (5)

Length of term 4 years^[1]

The Islamic Consultative Assembly holds the authority to legislate laws on all matters within the boundaries defined by the Constitution. Nevertheless, it is restricted from enacting laws that contradict the fundamental principles of the official religion of the nation (Islam) or the Constitution itself.

Government bills are submitted to the Islamic Consultative Assembly only after obtaining the approval of the Council of Ministers.

In Iran's complex and intertwined political system, one truth emerges clear: **that the office of the Supreme Leader holds the ultimate authority.**

Ayatollah Ali Khamenei has been the Supreme Leader since 1989 after the death of the father of Iran's Islamic Revolution, the Grand Ayatollah Rohullah Khomeini. Khamenei's office has constitutional control over the judicial branch of the government, as well as command of the country's powerful military.

While the constitution has mandated an 86-member elected Assembly of Experts with the power to appoint and dismiss the Supreme Leader, Khamenei's authority goes almost unchallenged. The candidates for the Assembly of Experts, who hold office for eight year terms, are vetted by the Guardian Council, a 12-member body half of which is directly appointed by the Supreme Leader.

पत्नी-बेटी की मौत के बाद राजनीति में आए...

1954 में पैदा हुए मसूद पजशकियान की मां कुर्द थीं। वे ईरान के वेस्ट अजरबाइजान प्रोविंस में पैदा हुए। ये वही इलाका है जहां तैमूर के डर से बगदाद से भागे लोगों ने पनाह ली थी। मसूद ईरान के किंग रेजा शाह के दौर में सेना में भी रहे थे।

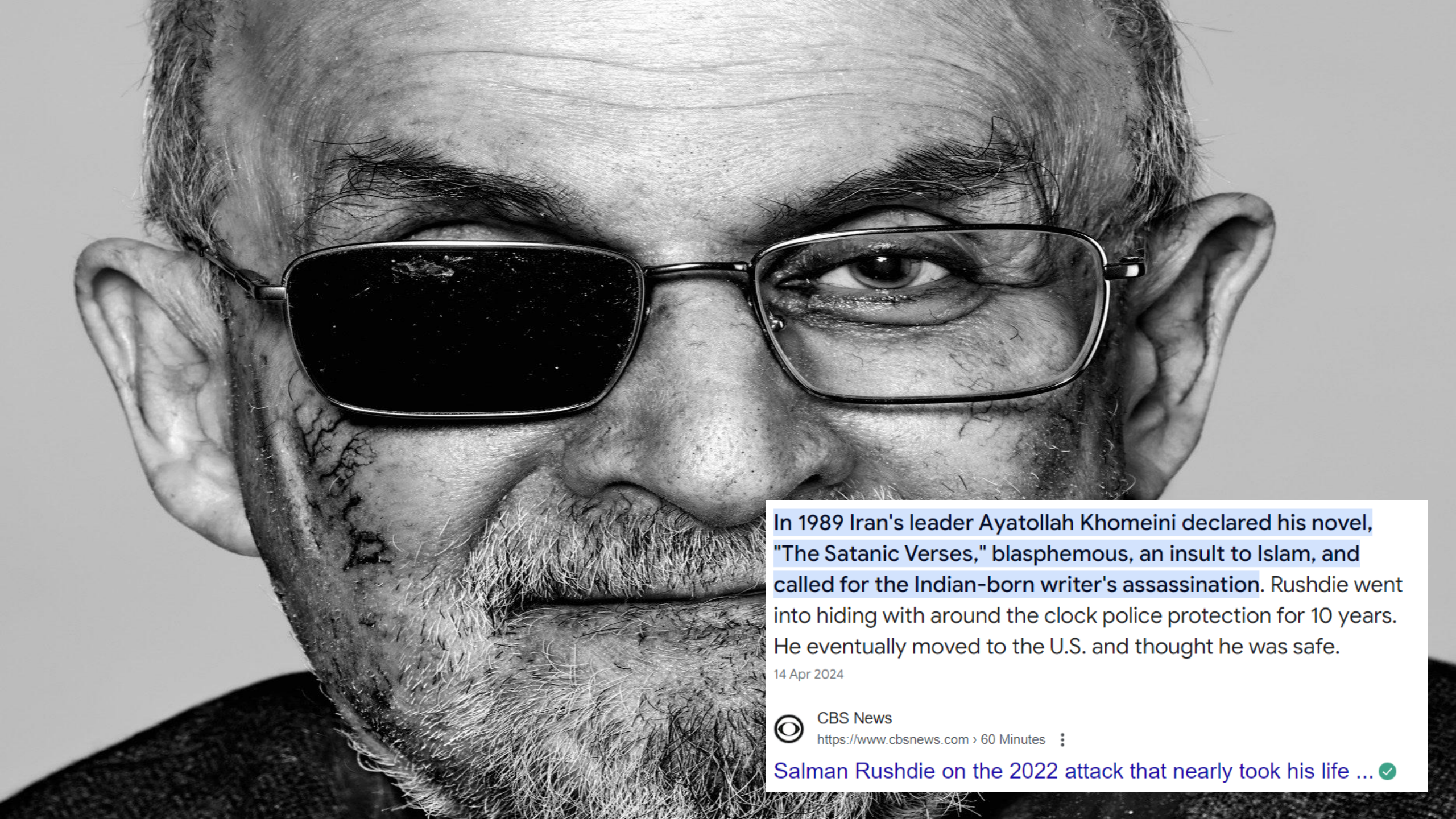
1980 में जब इराक के तानाशाह सद्दाम हुसैन ने ईरान पर हमला किया तो मसूद ने जंग के दौरान घायलों का इलाज किया। जंग के बाद वे कार्डियक सर्जरी के एक्सपर्ट बने। **1994 में** उनकी जिंदगी का सबसे बुरा दौर आया। एक कार एक्सीडेंट में उनकी पत्नी और एक बेटी की मौत हो गई।

परिवार के दबाव के बावजूद उन्होंने दोबारा शादी करने से इनकार कर दिया। उन्होंने अपने बच्चों की परवरिश अकेले की। **पजशकियान ने पत्नी की मौत के 3 साल बाद ही राजनीति में एंट्री ली। वे ईरान के तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति मोहम्मद खतामी के कार्यकाल में हेल्थ मिनिस्टर बने।**

पजशकियान पर खतामी के विचारों का काफी असर है। खतामी भी मॉडरेट नेता थे। उन्होंने सलमान रुश्दी के खिलाफ जारी ईरान के फतवे को भी खत्म किया था। हालांकि 2019 में खामेनेई ने उस फतवे को फिर से एक्टिव किया था।



पजशकियान अपने परिवार के साथ, उनकी एक बेटी और 2 बेटे हैं।



In 1989 Iran's leader Ayatollah Khomeini declared his novel, "The Satanic Verses," blasphemous, an insult to Islam, and called for the Indian-born writer's assassination. Rushdie went into hiding with around the clock police protection for 10 years. He eventually moved to the U.S. and thought he was safe.

14 Apr 2024



CBS News

<https://www.cbsnews.com> › 60 Minutes

[Salman Rushdie on the 2022 attack that nearly took his life ...](#) ✓

The background of the image features two portraits. On the left is a man with a dark beard and mustache, wearing a military-style uniform. On the right is an older man with glasses and a grey beard, wearing a dark suit and tie. A black banner with a yellow underline is positioned at the bottom, containing the text.

**IRAN GROUP REWARDS
SALMAN RUSHDIE'S ATTACKER**



**Reformist Masoud Pezeshkian
wins Iran's presidential election**





मुस्लिम देश में हिजाब के विरोधी, औरतों की आजादी की बात करते हैं

पजशकियान पूर्व राष्ट्रपति हसन रूहानी के करीबी हैं। डिबेट में वे कई बार हिजाब का विरोध कर चुके हैं। उनका कहना है कि किसी को मॉरल पुलिसिंग का हक नहीं है।

2022 में महसा अमीनी की मौत के बाद ईरान में हिजाब का विरोध हो रहा था। तब पजशकियान ने ईरान की सत्ता के खिलाफ जाते हुए एक इंटरव्यू में कहा था, "यह हमारी गलती है। हम अपनी धार्मिक मान्यताओं को ताकत के जरिए थोपना चाहते हैं। यह सांड़िटिफिक तौर पर मुमकिन नहीं है।"

पजशकियान ने कहा था, "देश में जो भी हो रहा है उसके लिए मेरे साथ-साथ धार्मिक स्कॉलर और मस्जिदें, सब जिम्मेदार हैं। एक लड़की को पकड़कर, उसे मारने की जगह सभी को आगे आकर बदलाव की जिम्मेदारी लेनी होगी।"





MORALITY POLICE IN IRAN

What:
Guidance Patrol, also known as **Gasht-e Ershad**, fashion police or morality police

Established:
In 2005



Members of the morality police — **known formally as the Gasht-e Ershad** — enforce the **strict dress code**. They have been criticized for their heavy-handed treatment of women.



In 2017, women publicly took off their headscarves in a wave of protests. Since then, authorities have adopted tougher measures and violators face public rebuke, fines or arrest.

In Dec 2022, the mortality police is being disbanded, according to the country's chief prosecutor **Mohamed Jafar Montazeri.**



DETAINED FOR NOT WEARING HIJAB

WHO:

Mahsa Amini

AGE: 22 years



WHAT HAPPENED:

Amini was arrested by the morality police for not complying with the strict dress code on head coverings. She died in hospital on September 16. Her death inspired a wave of protests in Iran with thousands of women and young men taking to streets in various cities.

16 September 2022

creative

- + According to eyewitnesses, she was beaten and slipped into a coma later. Videos have emerged on social media appearing to show Amini being detained and dragged on the ground.
- + Iranian police denied the allegations, saying she had "suffered a sudden heart failure". Ebrahim Raisi, Iran's hardline president, has ordered an investigation into the death.





A subway station in Tehran

Iran To Use Subway Cameras To Catch Women With Loose Hijab

8/30/2022

Iran

Iran Politics

Iran Protests

Human Rights

Iran is about to start using cameras in the metro to track and identify women who do not observe the compulsory Islamic dress code – or hijab.



Last Updated: 12th October, 2022 20:52 IST

Iran Deploys Warplane, Special Forces To Intensify Anti-hijab Protests Crackdown: Report

Iran has begun to intensify its crackdown against protestors as security chiefs deployed tanks, special forces, and a warplane on Tuesday, a rights group said.

Written By [Deeksha Sharma](#)



Joe Biden Says He's "Stunned" By Iran Protests, Reiterates Support

Iran Protest: "It stunned me what it awakened in Iran. It awakened something that I don't think will be quieted for a long, long time," said Joe Biden.

World News | Agence France-Presse | Updated: October 15, 2022 6:38 am IST

TRENDING



Manish Sisodia Alleges He Was Pressured To Quit AAP During CBI Questioning



Watch: "Don't Brake," He Said As BMW Hit 230 kmph. All 4 Passengers Died



Watch: 2,2,W,W,W,W! Shami Breathes Fire



European Union Imposes Sanctions On Iran Over Anti-Hijab Protests

Iran protest: The EU has been alarmed at the Iranian regime's bloody crackdown on protests sparked by the death a month ago of Mahsa Amini.

World News | Agence France-Presse | Updated: October 17, 2022 5:40 pm IST

TRENDING



Manish Sisodia Alleges He Was Pressured To Quit AAP During CBI Questioning



Watch: "Don't Brake," He Said As BMW Hit 230 kmph. All 4 Passengers Died



Suniel Shetty On Byju's Firing 2,500



In the protests, **more than 500** civilians were reportedly killed while thousands more were arrested arbitrarily, according to Iranian activists.

18 Dec 2023



Hindustan Times

<https://www.hindustantimes.com> > World news

Iran's wave of executions as 229 hanged over anti-hijab protests ✓



ईरान छोड़ रहीं शिक्षित महिलाएं



ईरान में हर साल लगभग 15 हजार महिलाएं दूसरे देश जाने के लिए अर्जियां लगाती हैं

ईरान की यूनिवर्सिटी में 50% महिलाओं का एनरोलमेंट, लेकिन वर्कफोर्स में उनकी भागीदारी 17% ही है

पब्लिक प्लेस पर हिजाब जांच के लिए मॉरल पुलिस में महिलाएं भी शामिल रहती हैं। इन महिलाओं को बसइज कहा जाता है

कामकाजी महिलाओं पर हिजाब अनिवार्य करने की जिम्मेदारी दफ्तरों की होती है। पिछले 2 साल में 855 दफ्तर बंद किए गए

पिछले 5 साल में सरकार का विरोध करने के 72 हजार केस दर्ज हुए

सरकार की प्रमेशन फिल्मों में काम नहीं करने वाली एक्ट्रेस की सीधे गिरफ्तारी



Jordi Vázquez *X

@JordiVazquez

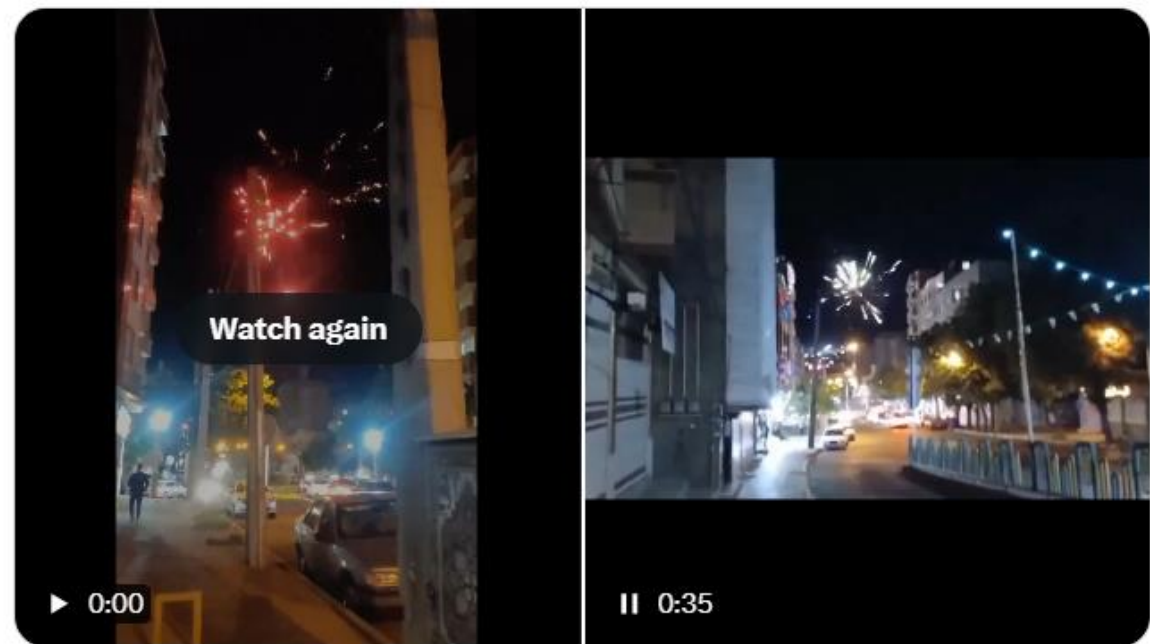


A la ciutat kurda Saqqez, Rojhilat (Iran), la ciutat d'on era Jina Amini, kurda assassinada per no dur el hijab tapant del tot els cabells, la gent celebra que el president iranià Ebrahim Raisi podria estar mort en "accident" d'helicòpter

Translated from Catalan by Google

In the Kurdish city of Saqqez, Rojhilat (Iran), the city where Jina Amini was from, a Kurdish woman killed for not wearing the hijab covering her hair completely, people celebrate that the Iranian president Ebrahim Raisi may have died in an "accident" helicopter

Was this translation accurate? Give us feedback so we can improve:



From ScharoMaroof

2:04 AM · May 20, 2024 · 30.2K Views





- 1989 के बाद से अयातुल्ला खमेनेई ही ईरान के सर्वोच्च नेता।
- आर्मी, पुलिस और रेवोल्यूशनरी गार्ड्स सुरक्षा के तीन अंग हैं।

- रेवोल्यूशनरी गार्ड्स के अधीन बसीज फोर्स, हमेशा वर्दी में रहती।
- अब तक सभी सरकार विरोधी आंदोलनों को बसीज ने ही कुचला।

पुलिस के अधीन मॉरिलिटी पुलिस पर हिजाब लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी।



2022 में पजशकियान ने ईरानी औरतों की आजादी के गाने- **'औरत, जिंदगी, आजादी'** को अपनी रैली में इस्तेमाल किया था। ये गाना ईरान में औरतों की आजादी के लिए चलाई गई कैंपेन 'बराए' से है।

पजशकियान ने 'बराए' से प्रेरित होकर अपनी कैंपेन का नाम **'बराए ईरान'** यानी **'फॉर द लव ऑफ ईरान'** रखा। ये कैंपेन सार्वजनिक जगहों पर किस करने और नाचने की मांग करता है। एक्सपर्ट्स का मानना है कि भले ही पजशकियान औरतों की आजादी के हिमायती हों वे सुप्रीम लीडर खामेनेई की मंजूरी के बिना कुछ नहीं कर पाएंगे।







अमेरिका के कट्टर विरोधी हैं सईद जलीली

सईद जलीली अमेरिका के कट्टर विरोधी माने जाते हैं। उनका कहना है कि **ईरान को अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था सुधारने के लिए पश्चिमी देशों पर निर्भर रहने की जरूरत नहीं है।** रुढ़िवादी नेता जलीली का मानना है कि **ईरान को आर्थिक रूप से इतना आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहिए कि अमेरिका को भी प्रतिबंध लगाने पर पछतावा हो।**

घरेलू आर्थिक नीतियों पर भी दोनों उम्मीदवारों में मतभेद है। पजशकियान का मानना है कि **सरकार को निजी क्षेत्र को पनपने देना चाहिए और बाजार में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए।** जबकि जलीली का मानना है कि **बाजार पर सरकार का कंट्रोल होना चाहिए।**



क्या ईरान में कोई बदलाव ला पाएंगे पजशकियान?

अमेरिकी थिंक टैंक चैथम हाउस के एक्सपर्ट समन वकील के मुताबिक **पजशकियान ईरान के दूसरे राष्ट्रपतियों के मुकाबले ज्यादा मॉडरेट हैं।** इससे उन्हें पश्चिमी देशों से डील करने में आसानी होगी। वे ईरान पर न्यूक्लियर प्रोग्राम के चलते लगी पाबंदियों में अमेरिका से कुछ रियायत हासिल कर सकते हैं।

पजशकियान ईरान में **फाइनेंशियल एक्शन टास्क फोर्स (FATF)** को लागू करने और पश्चिमी देशों के आर्थिक प्रतिबंधों को हटाने के लिए नीतियां अपनाने पर जोर देते हैं। फाइनेंशियल एक्शन टास्क फोर्स (FATF) मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग और टेरर फंडिंग पर नजर रखने वाली संस्था है।

यह अपने सदस्य देशों को टेरर फंडिंग और मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग जैसी गतिविधियों में शामिल होने से रोकता है। **ईरान 2019 से FATF की ब्लैक लिस्ट में है। इस वजह से IMF, ADB, वर्ल्ड बैंक या कोई भी फाइनेंशियल बॉडी आर्थिक तौर पर ईरान की मदद नहीं करती है।**

Global watchdog places Iran on terrorism financing blacklist

By John Irish and Leigh Thomas

February 21, 2020 11:51 PM GMT+5:30 · Updated 4 years ago

Aa



राष्ट्रपति बनते ही ईरान की सोशल पॉलिसीज में तुरंत बदलाव आने की संभावना है। पजशकियान को सत्ता ऐसे वक्त मिली है, जब मिडिल ईस्ट में जंग जारी है। ईरान पर आरोप लग रहे हैं कि वो लेबनान के हिजबुल्लाह के जरिए इजराइल से प्रॉक्सी जंग लड़ रहा है।

हालांकि पजशकियान का इजराइल पर वही स्टैंड है जो उनके पहले के राष्ट्रपतियों का रहा है। ऐसे में दोनों के रिश्तों पर कोई खास असर नहीं पड़ेगा।



Iran's presidential election was 'not free or fair', says US

'A significant number of Iranians chose not to participate at all,' the State Department said.

By: **AP**

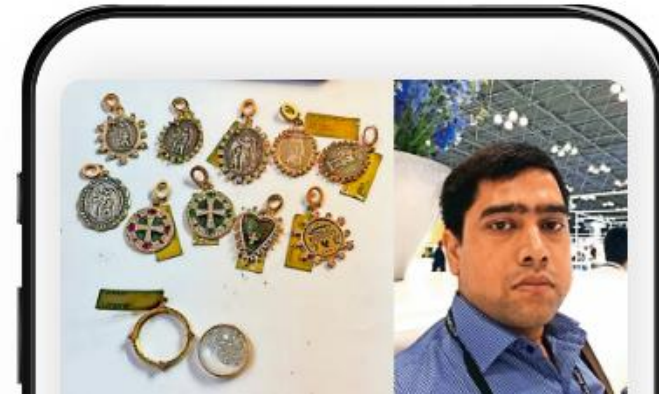
Dubai | July 6, 2024 22:59 IST

ADVERTISEMENT

 **The Indian EXPRESS**
JOURNALISM OF COURAGE



Follow Us





Chelsea Hart چلسی هارت ✓

@chelseahartisme



I'm dead. This is how they were counting the official Presidential election in Iran. 🗿




10:31 AM · Jun 29, 2024 · 57.2K Views

The United States on Saturday criticised Iran's presidential election as neither free nor fair, saying it likely would not change the Islamic Republic's stance on human rights.

Responding to a query from The Associated Press, the State Department said it would continue to use diplomacy with Tehran “when it advances American interests**”.**

“The elections in Iran were not free or fair. As a result, a significant number of Iranians chose not to participate at all,” the State Department said. “We have no expectation these elections will lead to fundamental change in Iran's direction or more respect for the human rights of its citizens. As the candidates themselves have said, Iranian policy is set by the supreme leader.**”**

It added: “The elections will not have a significant impact on our approach to Iran, either. Our concerns about Iran's behaviour are unchanged.”



It added: "The elections will not have a significant impact on our approach to Iran, either. Our concerns about Iran's behaviour are unchanged."

Mr Pezeshkian, a seasoned lawmaker and cardiac surgeon, has long supported both domestic and international reforms in Iran. His win is viewed as a call for change since it follows a general unhappiness with the hardline policies of his predecessors. But the dynamics of Iranian politics, where hardliners still control the majority and the Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei retains ultimate authority, will put Mr Pezeshkian's ability to carry out his vision to the test.

"Today, we are holding the second round of the presidential election. More than 700 polling centres are accepting the vote of Iranians. We hope that by tomorrow morning we will have a new president. There will be no changes in Iranian foreign policy and internal policy. Both discourses emphasise strengthening Iranian power internally and externally," said Iran's ambassador to India, Iraj Elahi.



Vice-President of India ✓

@VPIndia



Hon'ble Vice-President, Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar paid tributes to Late President Dr. Seyyed Ebrahim Raisi, Late Foreign Minister Dr. Hossein Amir-Abdollahian and other Iranian Officials in Tehran today.

VP Dhankhar also met Dr. Mohammad Mokhber, Acting President of Iran and conveyed condolences. [@MEAIndia](#)



1:32

7:28 PM · May 22, 2024 · 54.3K Views

2024

GA FOUNDATION

RECORDED BATCH

Apni
Pathshala
एक कदम उज्ज्वल भविष्य की ओर

Subject

HISTORY ,POLITY

GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMICS

Price

1499 /-

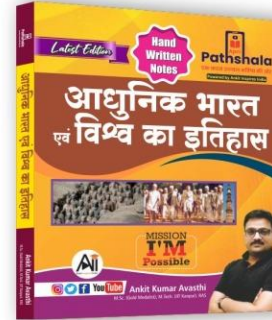
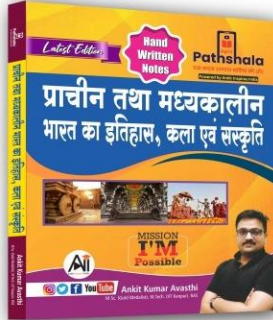
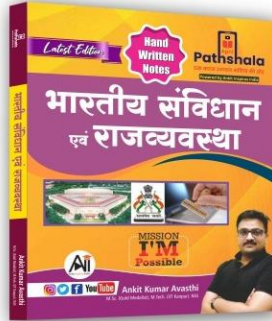
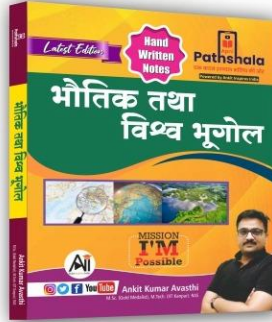
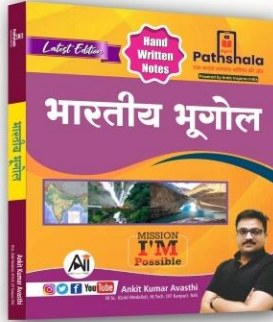
**Validity
1 Year**

By Ankit Avasthi Sir



GA FOUNDATION

Hand Written
Notes



₹ Only
1999

6 पुस्तकों
का
सम्पूर्ण सेट

अधिक जानकारी के लिए दिए
गए नंबर पर संपर्क करें....

 **7878158882**

- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम किलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिन्धु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिन्धु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिन्धु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नवविद्यन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बारालच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

- यह सिन्धु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

किया। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार नती ब्रह्माण्ड का कोई आदि है न ही कोई अंत है। यह समयानुसार अपरिवर्तित रहता है। यद्यपि इस सिद्धान्त में प्रसरणशीलता समाहित है परन्तु फिर भी ब्रह्माण्ड के घनत्व को स्थिर रखने के लिए इसमें पदार्थ स्वतः रूप से सृजित होता रहता है।

3) दोलन सिद्धान्त (Oscillating Universe theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त डॉ. एलन सैंडिज ने प्रतिपादित किया था। इसके अनुसार आज से 180 करोड़ वर्ष पहले एक तीव्र विस्फोट हुआ था और तभी से ब्रह्माण्ड फैलता जा रहा है। 290 करोड़ वर्ष बाद गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल के कारण इनका विस्तार रुक जाएगा। इसके बाद ब्रह्माण्ड संकुचित होने लगेगा और अत्यंत संपीड़ित और अनंत रूप से बिंदुमय आकार धारण कर लेगा। उसके बाद एक बार पुनः विस्फोट होगा और यही क्रम चलता रहेगा।

4) स्फीति का सिद्धान्त (Inflationary theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिक अलेन गुथ ने दिया था। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, विवालयक अग्निपिंड के विस्फोट के पश्चात् अति अल्पकाल में ब्रह्माण्ड का असाधारण त्वरित गति से फैलाव हुआ और ब्रह्माण्ड के आकार में कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई।

तारों का निर्माण : तारों का निर्माण मुख्य रूप से हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैस से हुआ है। आकाशगंगाओं में उपस्थित हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैसों के घने बादलों के रूप में एकत्रित होने के साथ इसके जीवन-चक्र का आरंभ होता है।

सौरमण्डल

सौरमण्डल का निर्माण 4.6 बिलियन वर्ष पूर्व हुआ था। सूर्य के चारों ओर भ्रमण करने वाले 8 ग्रह, 205 उपग्रह, धूमकेतु, उल्कार एवं क्षुद्रग्रह संयुक्त रूप से सौरमण्डल कहलाते हैं।

सूर्य (SUN) :- सूर्य एक गैसीय गोलू है, जिसमें 71% हाइड्रोजन, 26.5% हीलियम व 2.5% अन्य तत्व विद्यमान हैं। सूर्य का केन्द्रीय भाग कोर (Core) कहलाता है।

→ सूर्य की ऊर्जा का स्रोत उसके केन्द्र में होने वाली नाभिकीय संलयन की क्रिया है।

→ सूर्य के प्रकाश को पृथ्वी तक पहुँचने में 8 मिनट 16.6 सेकंड का समय लगता है।

→ सौर ज्वाला को उत्तरी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा बीरियालिस कहते हैं।
 और दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा आस्ट्रेलिस कहते हैं।

₹ 1999

CALL CENTRE

7878158882



HOW MAY I HELP YOU



AnkitInspiresIndia

➔ Download "Apni Pathshsla" app now!

Follow us:










Tenzing Norgay

First person to climb Mt. Everest


Top stories

 Los Angeles Times

Mount Everest's highest camp is littered with frozen garbage, and cleanup is likely to take years 

14 hours ago




 Times of India

Highest camp at Mount Everest littered with frozen garbage and human remains; cleanup might take years 

14 hours ago

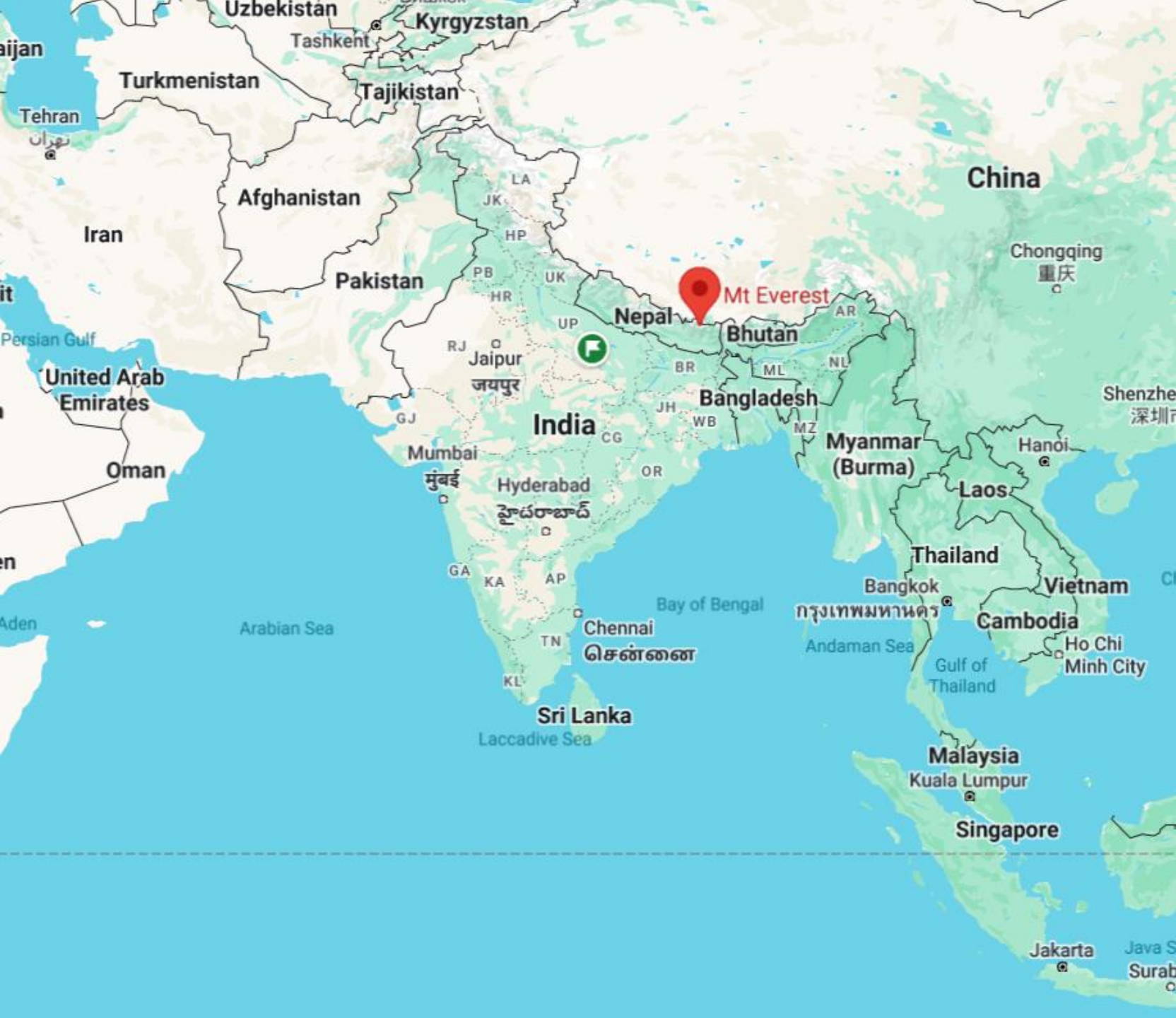


 WHDH

Mount Everest's highest camp is littered with frozen garbage, and cleanup is likely to take years - Boston News ... 

1 day ago



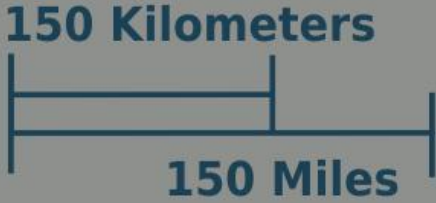


Nepal



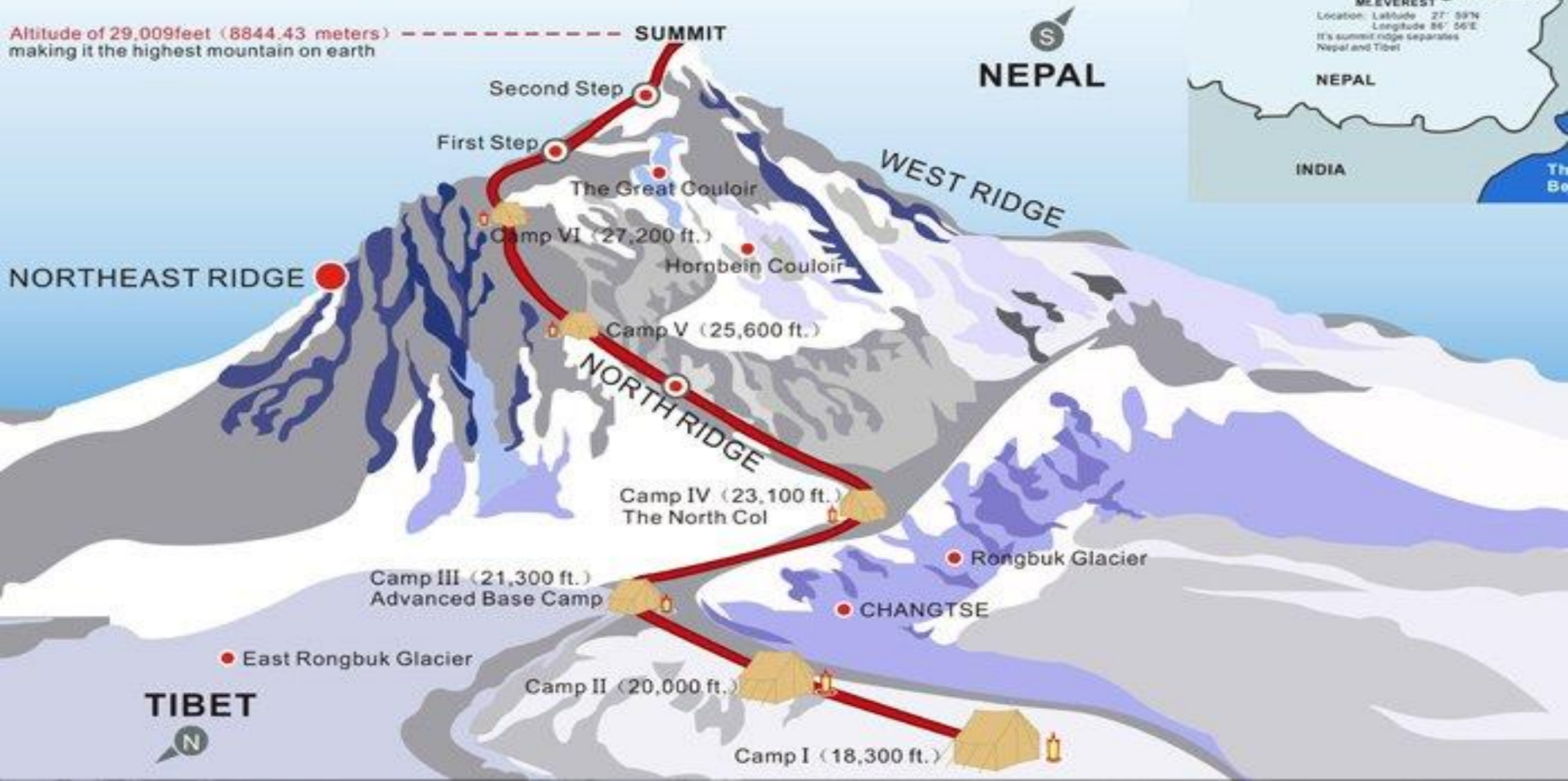
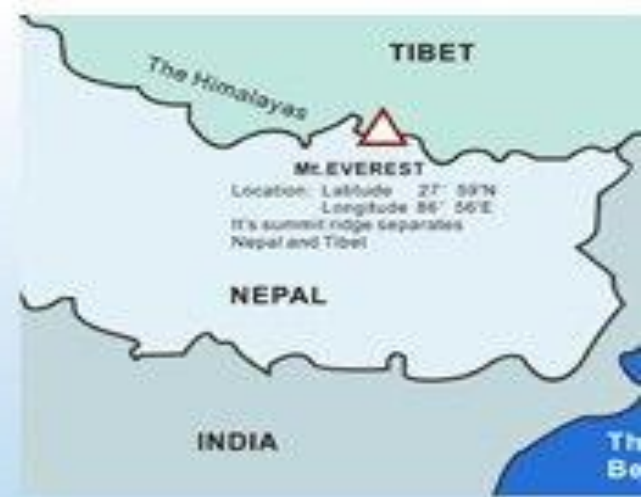
TIBET, CHINA

INDIA



Mt. EVEREST NORTH FACE

Altitude of 29,009 feet (8844.43 meters) making it the highest mountain on earth



NEPAL

NEPAL

INDIA

NORTHEAST RIDGE

WEST RIDGE

NORTH RIDGE

Second Step

First Step

The Great Couloir

Camp VI (27,200 ft.)

Hornbein Couloir

Camp V (25,600 ft.)

Camp IV (23,100 ft.)
The North Col

Camp III (21,300 ft.)
Advanced Base Camp

East Rongbuk Glacier

Camp II (20,000 ft.)

Camp I (18,300 ft.)

Rongbuk Glacier

CHANGTSE

TIBET



दुनिया का सबसे ऊंचा पर्वत माउंट एवरेस्ट पर हर पर्वतारोही का सपना होता है कि वो एक बार वहां जरूर जाए। ये खूबसूरत पर्वत नेपाल में स्थित है और नेपाल और तिब्बत की सीमा को चिह्नित करता है। हर साल, सैकड़ों एडवेंचर्स लोग एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन कुछ ही भाग्यशाली होते हैं जो सफल हो पाते हैं। अपने कठोर ठंडे और कम ऑक्सीजन वाले वातावरण के कारण, माउंट एवरेस्ट दुनिया के सबसे खतरनाक पहाड़ों में से एक है।

एवरेस्ट की आयु

एवरेस्ट 60 वर्ष से अधिक पुराना है? वैसे इतिहास की किताबों और विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार, पर्वत का निर्माण तब हुआ था जब भारत की महाद्वीपीय प्लेट एशिया में दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गई थी। भारत की प्लेट को एशिया के नीचे धकेल दिया गया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भूमि का एक विशाल द्रव्यमान ऊपर की ओर हो गया, और इस तरह दुनिया की सबसे ऊंची पर्वत श्रृंखला का जन्म हुआ।

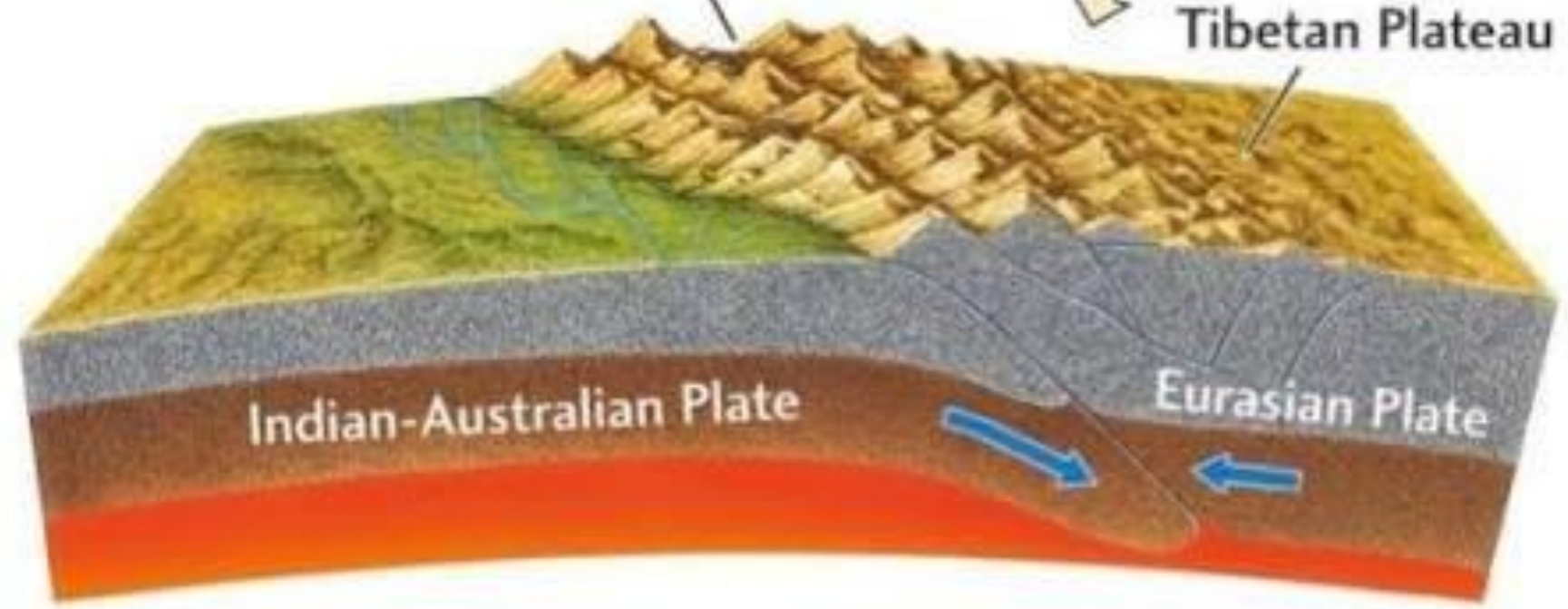


Himalaya

Tibetan Plateau

Indian-Australian Plate

Eurasian Plate



शक्तिशाली माउंट एवरेस्ट को पहली बार 1856 में 8840 मीटर लंबा मापा गया था। 1955 में ऊंचाई को 8848 मीटर तक देखा किया गया था, जो अभी भी नेपाली सरकार द्वारा बताई गई आधिकारिक ऊंचाई है। हालाँकि, एक और चीज ये भी है कि चीनी माउंट एवरेस्ट की ऊंचाई 8844 मीटर घोषित करते हैं। वैज्ञानिक वर्तमान में दुनिया के सबसे ऊंचे पर्वत को फिर से मापने की प्रक्रिया में हैं, विशेष रूप से ऐसा माना जाता है कि 2015 के भूकंप के बाद ऊंचाई बदल गई होगी।

सर जॉर्ज एवरेस्ट ने इसका नाम रखा था पीक 15 -

जो लोग नहीं जानते, एवरेस्ट की खोज सबसे पहले सर जॉर्ज एवरेस्ट ने 1841 में की थी और उन्होंने इसका नाम पीक 15 रखा था। माउंट एवरेस्ट का नाम तब 1865 में सर जॉर्ज एवरेस्ट के सम्मान में पेश किया गया था, और इसलिए इसे 'ईव-रेस्ट' कहा जाना चाहिए, न की 'एवर-एस्ट'। एवरेस्ट को मूल रूप से नेपाली द्वारा सागरमाथा नाम दिया गया था, जिसका अर्थ है 'आकाश की देवी'। जबकि तिब्बती इसे चोमोलुंगमा कहते हैं, जिसका अर्थ है 'पहाड़ों की देवी'।

Sir George Everest





एवरेस्ट न सिर्फ शारीरिक रूप से बेहद मुश्किल है बल्कि यहां तक पहुंचने के लिए आपके बैंक में भी लाखों रुपए होने चाहिए। जी हां, आपने बिल्कुल सही सुना, यहां चढ़ाई करने का पूरा खर्चा 80 लाख रुपए के आसपास आता है।

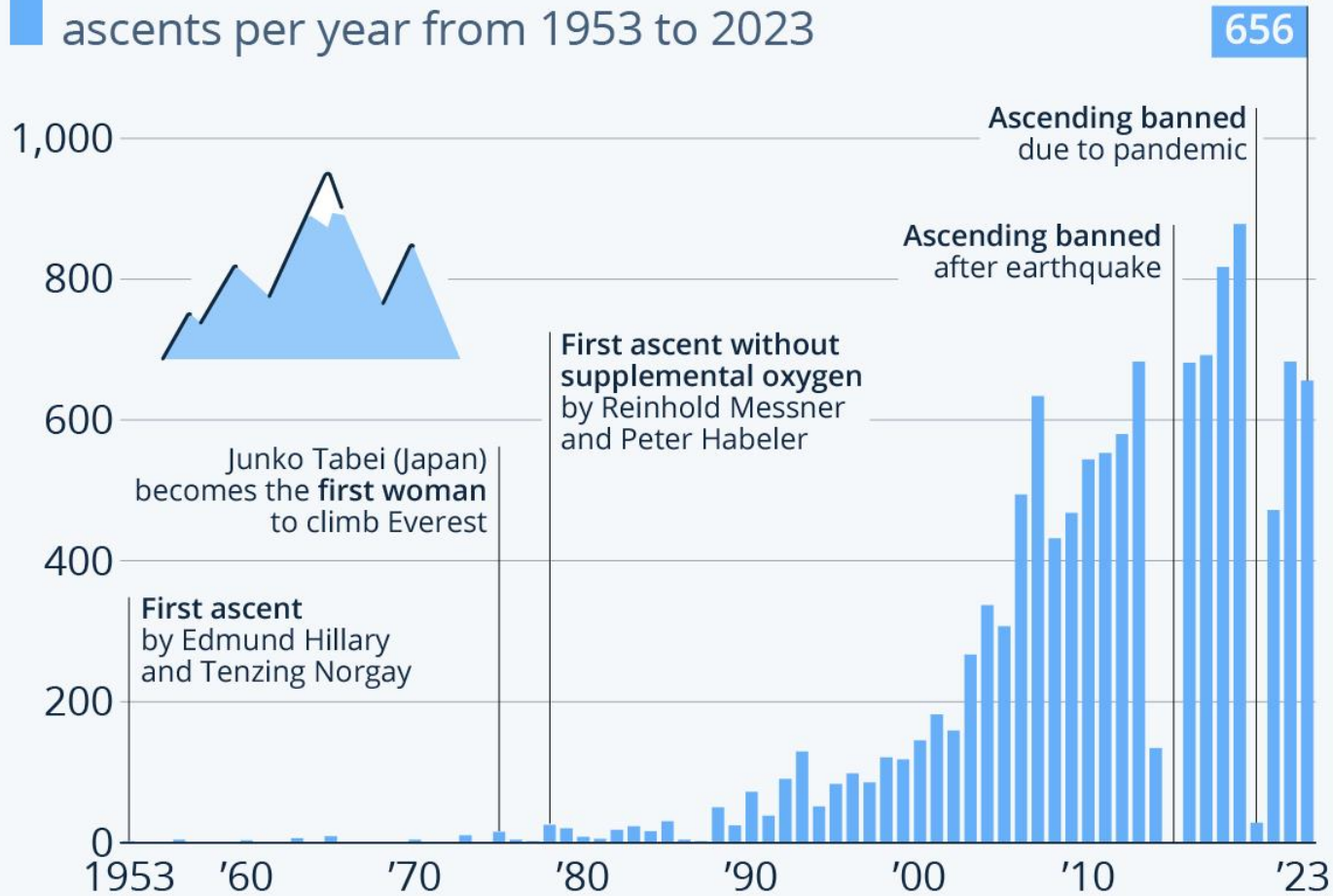
एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ने में इतना समय लगने का कारण यह है कि आपका शरीर ऊंचाई पर जाने पर मौसम के अनुसार एडजस्ट हो सके। शिखर पर समुद्र के स्तर की तुलना में उपलब्ध ऑक्सीजन की मात्रा का केवल एक तिहाई है। पर्वतारोही आमतौर पर बोतलबंद ऑक्सीजन का उपयोग अत्यधिक ऊंचाई के प्रभावों का सामना करने में मदद करने के लिए करते हैं।

As of January 2024, 6,664 people have reached the summit of Mount Everest on all routes, including 5,899 clients and 6,097 Sherpas. Of those, 1,571 people have summited multiple times, with Kami Rita Sherpa of Nepal holding the record for the most summits at 30. Other climbers who have reached the summit multiple times include Apa Sherpa and Phurba Tashi Sherpa, who have both summited 21 times.



High Traffic on Everest

Estimated number of successful Everest ascents per year from 1953 to 2023



As of November 2023

Source: The Himalayan Database



PREPARE

Fitness

The need for exceptional physical fitness cannot be over-emphasised. A regular, strenuous programme must be followed for many months to achieve the level of fitness required. We recommend a training programme tailored to mountaineering such as those from Uphill Athlete.

Technical Experience

You must be able to efficiently climb ice, snow and rock terrain, multiple days in a row. Climbers will ideally have a broad set of climbing skills from basic rock climbing to advanced cramponing on snow and ice and strong rope skills such as rappelling and rope ascending. You should be comfortable with camp craft and self-care at high altitude.

Altitude Experience

Prior ascents of multiple 6000-7000m peaks are required (such as Denali, Aconcagua, Peak Lenin, 6000m peaks in Nepal, or the Ecuador Volcanoes) and a prior ascent of an 8000m peak, such as Cho Oyu, is strongly recommended. This will allow you to fine-tune your skills and equipment and discover how you personally cope with extreme altitude.



Hindustan Times
throwing garbage into Bathind...



Green Matters
Garbage Does the Average Person Prod...



The Borgen Project
The Garbage Communities of the w...



Alamy
People are collecting garbage i...



Reddit
Why do people thr...



Dana Hooshmand - Medium
The "Garbage People": The Faces Be...



Alamy
Poor people searching waste hi-re...



IMDb
Garbage People (T...



JioSaavn - Listen to New & ...
JioSaavn - Listen to New ...



Freepik
cleaning the ground outdoors ...




**WAY TO
EVEREST B.C.**

गोरकसेप सुधार समिती



Top stories ⋮

 Los Angeles Times

Mount Everest's highest camp is littered with frozen garbage, and cleanup is likely to take years 

14 hours ago




 Times of India

Highest camp at Mount Everest littered with frozen garbage and human remains; cleanup might take years 

14 hours ago



 WHDH

Mount Everest's highest camp is littered with frozen garbage, and cleanup is likely to take years - Boston News ... 

1 day ago

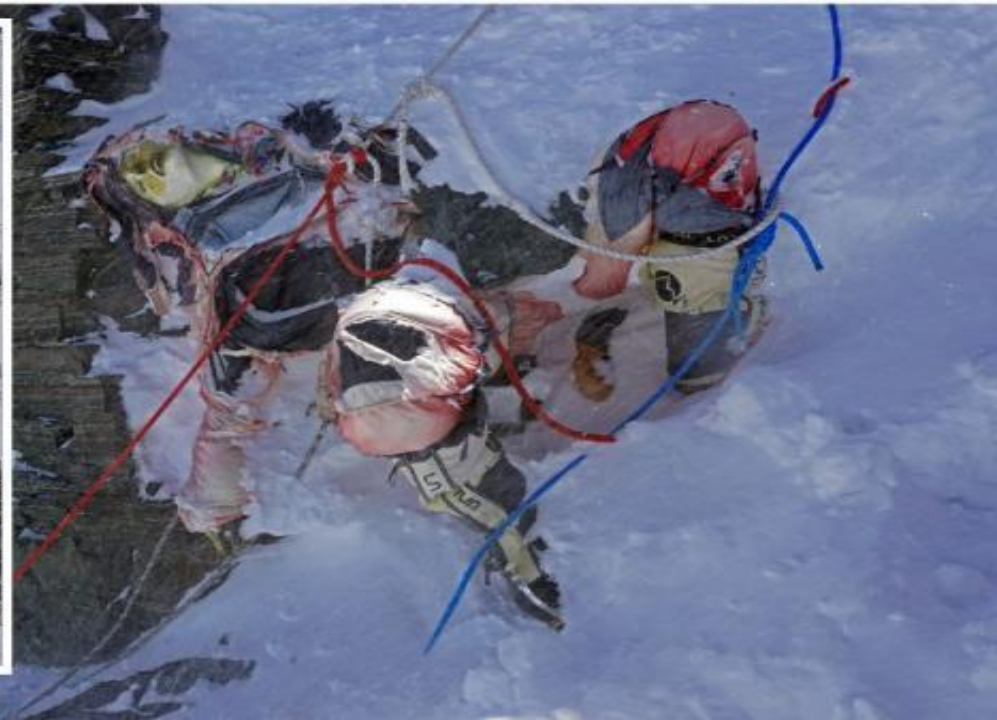


In a recent update, the world's tallest peak, Mount Everest's highest camp is littered with frozen garbage. Recently, a team led by Ang Babu Sherpa took on the daunting task of cleaning up debris and recovering remains near Everest's summit. He reports that despite their efforts, the site remains littered with significant amounts of garbage, and that the cleanup process might take years to complete.











French leftist coalition poised to pull off surprise victory to...



Archaeologists discover ancient relic believed to be tied to...



French 'Excalibur' sword vanishes after 1,300 years as the...

WORLD NEWS

Mount Everest's highest camp is littered with frozen garbage, and cleanup is likely to take years

By Associated Press

Published July 6, 2024, 6:30 a.m. ET

76 Comments



July 06, 2024 0:26 AM

By Associated Press

Mount Everest's highest camp is littered with frozen garbage

During the latest climbing season, a joint effort funded by the Nepal government involving soldiers and Sherpas managed to remove an impressive 11 tons (11000 kg) of waste, along with four bodies and a skeleton. However, this only scratches the surface of the problem. Ang Babu Sherpa estimates that there may still be between 40 to 50 tons of garbage across South Col, the last camp before climbers attempt the summit.

The debris left behind comprises mostly old tents, food packaging, gas cartridges, oxygen bottles, discarded ropes, and other climbing gear. These items have accumulated over decades of Everest expeditions, creating layers of frozen waste at the inhospitable altitude of 8,000 meters (26,400 feet). The extreme conditions at such heights, where oxygen levels are severely reduced and weather can turn treacherous in an instant, pose challenges to any cleanup operation.

Since the peak was first conquered in 1953, **thousands of climbers have scaled it and many have left behind more than just their footprints.**

In recent years, a government requirement that climbers bring back their garbage or lose their deposits, along with increased awareness among climbers about the environment, have significantly reduced the amount of garbage left behind. However, that was not the case in earlier decades. **"Most of the garbage is from older expeditions,"** Ang Babu said.

The Sherpas on the team collected garbage and bodies from the higher-attitude areas, while the soldiers worked at lower levels and the base camp area for weeks during the popular spring climbing season, when weather conditions are more favorable.





Waste on Mount Everest can be dangerous to people in several ways, including:

Contaminating water : Leaking septic tanks at lodges and human waste at base camp can pollute groundwater and contaminate the local watershed, which can threaten the health of local communities. **Human waste can also leak to Sherpa communities and base camp, which can lead to waterborne diseases like cholera and hepatitis A, as well as upper-respiratory and lower-intestinal infections.**



- **Threatening the ecosystem**

The waste left behind by climbers, including tents, oxygen bottles, and other rubbish, can harm the fragile ecosystem and wildlife.

- **Revealing bodies**

As the glaciers on Mount Everest recede, they reveal decades of trash and bodies left behind by climbers. **Removing a single body can cost as much as \$70,000 and can sometimes be dangerous for the climbers tasked with recovering them.**

2024

GA FOUNDATION

RECORDED BATCH

Apni
Pathshala
एक कदम उज्ज्वल भविष्य की ओर

Subject

HISTORY ,POLITY

GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMICS

Price

1499 /-

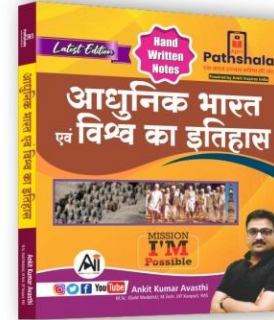
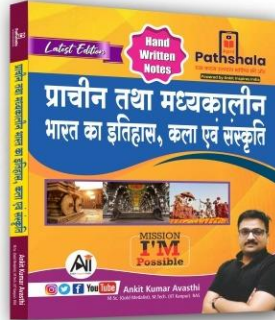
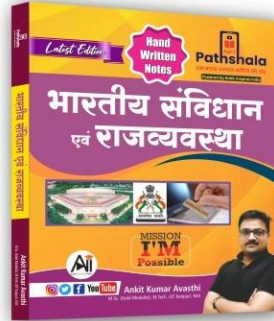
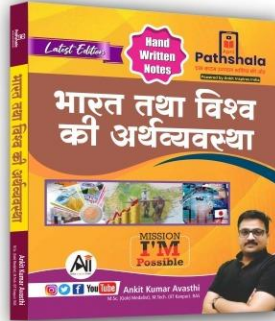
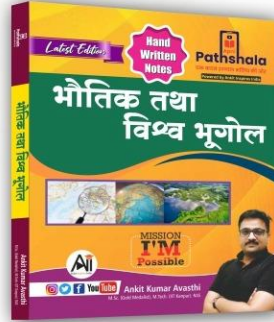
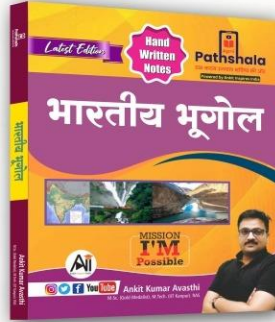
**Validity
1 Year**

By Ankit Avasthi Sir



GA FOUNDATION

Hand Written
Notes



₹ Only
1999

6 पुस्तकों
का
सम्पूर्ण सेट

अधिक जानकारी के लिए दिए
गए नंबर पर संपर्क करें....

📞 **7878158882**

- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम किलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिन्धु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिन्धु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिन्धु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नवविद्यन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बारालच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

- यह सिन्धु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

किया। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार नती ब्रह्माण्ड का कोई आदि है न ही कोई अंत है। यह समयानुसार अपरिवर्तित रहता है। यद्यपि इस सिद्धान्त में प्रसरणशीलता समाहित है परन्तु फिर भी ब्रह्माण्ड के घनत्व को स्थिर रखने के लिए इसमें पदार्थ स्वतः रूप से सृजित होता रहता है।

3) दौलन सिद्धान्त (Pulsating Universe theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त डॉ. एलन सैंडिज ने प्रतिपादित किया था। इसके अनुसार आज से 180 करोड़ वर्ष पहले एक तीव्र विस्फोट हुआ था और तभी से ब्रह्माण्ड फैलता जा रहा है। 290 करोड़ वर्ष बाद गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल के कारण इनका विस्तार रुक जाएगा। इसके बाद ब्रह्माण्ड सकुंचित होने लगेगा और अत्यंत संपीड़ित और अनंत रूप से बिंदुमय आकार धारण कर लेगा। उसके बाद एक बार पुनः विस्फोट होगा और यही क्रम चलता रहेगा।

4) स्फीति का सिद्धान्त (Inflationary theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिक अलेन गुथ ने दिया था। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, विवालयक अग्निपिंड के विस्फोट के पश्चात् अति अल्पकाल में ब्रह्माण्ड का असाधारण त्वरित गति से फैलाव हुआ और ब्रह्माण्ड के आकार में कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई।

तारों का निर्माण : तारों का निर्माण मुख्य रूप से हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैस से हुआ है। आकाशगंगाओं में उपस्थित हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैसों के घने बादलों के रूप में एकत्रित होने के साथ इसके जीवन-चक्र का आरंभ होता है।

सौरमण्डल

सौरमण्डल का निर्माण 4.6 बिलियन वर्ष पूर्व हुआ था। सूर्य के चारों ओर भ्रमण करने वाले 8 ग्रह, 205 उपग्रह, धूमकेतु, उल्कार एवं क्षुद्रग्रह संयुक्त रूप से सौरमण्डल कहलाते हैं।

सूर्य (SUN) :- सूर्य एक गैसीय गोलू है, जिसमें 71% हाइड्रोजन, 26.5% हीलियम व 2.5% अन्य तत्व विद्यमान हैं। सूर्य का केन्द्रीय भाग कोर (Core) कहलाता है।

→ सूर्य की ऊर्जा का स्रोत उसके केन्द्र में होने वाली नाभिकीय संलयन की क्रिया है।

→ सूर्य के प्रकाश को पृथ्वी तक पहुँचने में 8 मिनट 16.6 सेकंड का समय लगता है।

→ सौर ज्वाला को उत्तरी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा बीरियालिस कहते हैं।
 और दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा आस्ट्रेलिस कहते हैं।

₹ 1999



CCTV-7

国防军事

军事报道





**PUTIN VOWS TO INTENSIFY
ATTACKS ON UKRAINE**

Russia has lauded its T-90s, particularly its T-90M, also known as "Proryv-3," or "Breakthrough" tank. The T-90M Proryv "is the world's best tank," Russian President Vladimir Putin said in June 2023. In **late December 2022**, Russian state media reported that the T-90M had been deployed to Ukraine for the first time. 26 May 2024





T-90 TANKS LOSING

THE WAR IN UKRAINE



Special Kherson Cat 🐱🇺🇦

@bayraktar_1love · Follow



The first destroyed Russian T-90S tank (T-90S "Bhishma"), which was originally intended for export to India, was reported.

P.S: Earlier in autumn footages of T-90S tanks intended for deployment to Ukraine already appeared in the internet.
(Photo 2-3)



10:16 PM · Jan 4, 2023





April 23, 2024 | *Topic:* Security | *Region:* Europe | *Blog Brand:* The Buzz | *Tags:* Tanks, Russia, Russia-Ukraine War, MBT, Military, Defense, Ukraine

The War in Ukraine Proves Tanks Are Here To Stay (And Fight)

The main battle tank (MBT) remains vital in modern warfare despite challenges from advanced anti-tank weapons and drones. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has reaffirmed the MBT's importance, showcasing its role in both offensive and defensive operations.



Home › EurAsian Region

T-90 Tank: Ukraine Is Blowing Up Abandoned Russian Tanks To Score PR Victory Over Moscow – Indian Tankman

By **Parth Satam** - January 9, 2023

A recent [photo](#) of a destroyed Russian T-90S tank in Ukraine and most of Moscow's armor losses indicate that the Ukrainian Army is destroying abandoned Russian tanks.

A retired Indian Army tankman has pointed out anomalies and inconsistencies in several videos of Russian armor being destroyed, particularly the ones where modified drones drop simple explosives on tanks.



Henrey Bradley, Amateur Historian, Adventurer

Answered 9h ago



Ok, let's talk about **the T-90M Main Battle Tank**.

The most advanced *Russian made tank* in service today, the T-90M sells like hotcakes with India and other countries loving this cheap MBT, which is great for the Russian arms industry.

But, therein lies the problem, there is a reason *Russia* has desperately avoided fielding T-90Ms in combat, because it is shit and they know it.



Learning from Russia-Ukraine war, Indian Army makes changes in its weapon doctrines, acquiring plans

According to officials, the lessons from the war between Russia and Ukraine has made Indian Army create an overhauled artillery profile.



DH Web Desk

Last Updated : 17 September 2023, 21:44 IST

Follow Us :



ZORAWAR

KING OF THE MOUNTAINS



TATYA
VINCHU

☰ Top stories :

India trials indigenous light tank 'Zorawar' >



in India Today

Exclusive: India showcases light battle tank 'Zorawar' for high-altitude warfare

1 day ago

HT Hindustan Times

India Unveils 'Zorawar' Tank For China Border; Army Wants 300 Of Them | Why...

22 hours ago



ET The Economic Times

India's counter to China in high altitude areas: DRDO unveils light battle tank...

1 day ago



TOI Times of India

Eye on China, desi light tank Zorawar to be ready by 2027

1 day ago



FE The Financial Express

Good News! Indigenous light tank Zorawar nearing final trials

17 hours ago



NavIC: Two decades after US spurned India in Kargil, country replies with desi GPS

ET Online • Last Updated: Jun 19, 2018, 12:21:00 PM IST



Synopsis
The GPS was named NavIC ('Navigation with Indian Constellation' whose Hindi meaning is 'sailor' or 'navigator'), by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.



NavIC will soon be offered as an Indian counter to foreign systems currently being used by companies and others."

What do you do when you are dependent on a global power, and it ditches you when you need it the most? You decide to become self-reliant. That's what India set out to do two decades ago, and is now on the verge of accomplishment.

When Pakistani troops took positions in [Kargil](#) in 1999, one of the first things

Indian military sought was global positioning system (GPS) data for the region. The space-based [navigation](#) system maintained by the US government would have provided vital information, but the US denied it to India. A need for an indigenous satellite navigation system was felt earlier, but the Kargil experience made the nation realise its inevitability.

Videos

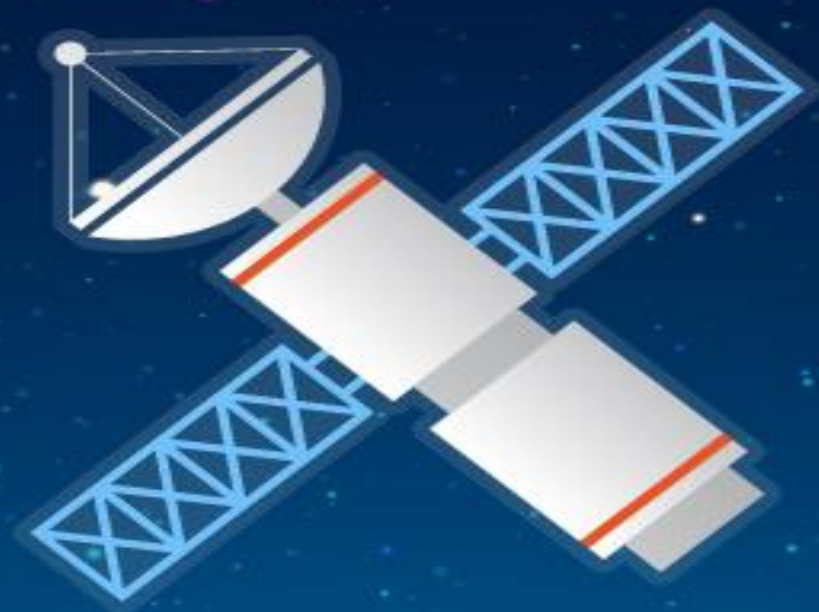


K Armstrong murder: Mayawati demands CBI probe



Jagannath Rath Yatra: AI-based CCTV Cameras, 180 platoons of Police in Puri





NaVIC

The Defense Research and Development Authority (DRDO) started testing its light battle tank Zorawar in Gujarat's Hazira on Saturday.

Jointly developed by DRDO and Larsen & Toubro (L&T) Limited, Zorawar is built to meet the Indian Army's requirements in the eastern Ladakh sector against Chinese deployment across the Line of Actual Control (LAC).







DD News 
@DDNewslive



India's Indigenous light tank 'Zorawar' unveiled, fastest product development by DRDO, L&T

As per DRDO chief Dr Kamat, the tank is expected to be inducted into the Indian Army by the year 2027 after all trials

[@DRDO_India](#) [#Zorawar](#)



8:14 PM · Jul 6, 2024 · 103.5K Views



रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन (DRDO) ने शनिवार (6 जुलाई) को गुजरात के सूरत में स्वदेशी लाइट टैंक 'जोरावर' का सफल परीक्षण किया। DRDO ने इसे लार्सन एंड टुब्रो (L&T) के साथ मिलकर तैयार किया है।

सूरत के हजीरा में L&T के प्लांट में जोरावर की टेस्टिंग के दौरान DRDO के चीफ समीर वी कामथ मौजूद रहे। उन्होंने कहा कि टैंक को सारी टेस्टिंग के बाद साल 2027 तक इंडियन आर्मी में शामिल किए जाने की उम्मीद है।

शुरुआत में सेना को 59 टैंक दिए जाएंगे। इनकी संख्या 295 तक ले जाने की प्लानिंग है। लाइट वेट जोरावर टैंक को लद्दाख जैसे हाई एल्टिट्यूड वाले इलाकों में तैनात किया जाएगा। रूस और यूक्रेन युद्ध से सबक लेते हुए टैंक में लोडिंग म्यूनिशन यूएसवी जोड़ा गया है।

जोरावर टैंक

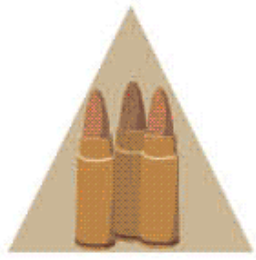


ढाई साल से कम समय में बनाया गया



टैंक को **डीआरडीओ** और **L&T** ने मिलकर बनाया





30

एचपी/टन का पावर-टू-वेट बेहतर
मोबिलिटी के लिए इसमें रखा गया है

105

मिमी कैलिबर
की गन लगी
है, जिससे
एंटी-टैंक
गाइडेड
मिसाइल दागीं
जा सकती हैं

25

टन वजनी

लद्दाख जैसे हाई
एल्टिट्यूड वाले इलाकों
में तैनाती होगी

इसमें मॉड्यूलर एक्सप्लोसिव रिएक्टिव
आर्मर और एक एक्टिव प्रोटेक्शन
सिस्टम लगा है, जो इसे हमलों से
सुरक्षित रखता है

इसमें ड्रोन लगाए गए हैं,
साथ ही बैटल मैनेजमेंट
सिस्टम भी लगाया गया है।

चीन के हल्के पहाड़ी
टैंकों, जैसे ZTQ टाइप-15
से जोरावर का मुकाबला









तीन तरह के टैंक होते हैं, सबकी अलग-अलग भूमिका- DRDO टैंक लैब डायरेक्टर





DRDO टैंक लैब के निदेशक राजेश कुमार ने कहा कि आम तौर पर तीन अलग-अलग प्रकार के टैंक होते हैं। वजन के आधार पर तीन श्रेणियां होती हैं। **भारी टैंक, मध्यम टैंक और हल्के टैंक।**

कुमार ने आगे कहा कि **हर टैंक अपनी भूमिका होती है। एक सुरक्षा के लिए होता है, एक आक्रमण के लिए होता है और ये हल्के टैंक दोनों के लिए मिश्रित भूमिका निभाते हैं। इसलिए दुनिया में कई प्लेयर (देश) हल्के टैंक बना रहे हैं, जिनमें पश्चिमी टैंक हैं, रूसी टैंक हैं, चीनी टैंक हैं।**

उन्होंने आगे कहा कि **जोरावर की अनोखी बात इसका वजन है जो 25 टन है। साथ ही जोरावर टैंक की बेसिक बातों को पूरा करता है। इसमें पावर है, तेजी है और सेफ्टी है। जोरावर में सभी पैरामीटर मिल रहे हैं।**

Armoured combat vehicles [[edit](#)]



Name	Image	Type	Quantity	Origin	Notes
Tanks					
Arjun			124 (Mk1) ^[87]	 India	Status: In service. ^{[87][88]} 5 Mk 1A to be inducted in 2024. ^[89]
			2 (Mk. 1A) 118 Mk. 1A on order. ^[90]		
T-90S <i>Bhishma</i> T-90M <i>Bhishma</i> <i>Bhishma</i> Mk III		Main battle tank	1200+ (T90MS) ^{[91][92]} 464 Mk.3 on order ^{[a][93][94]}	 India  Russia	<p>Status: In service. Manufactured in Avadi, India.^[95]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial contract for 310 T-90S signed in 2001.^[96] Second contract signed for 330 T-90M on 26 Oct 2006.^[97] Third contract was signed for 347 upgraded T-90MS in Dec 2007.^[98] As of 2013, purchase of 354 new T-90MS tanks was being planned.^[99] Another order for 464 T-90 Mk.3 was placed in Nov 2019.^{[100][101][93]} <p>India had 13 regts. by 2016 and planned to have 310 T-90S and 1,330 T-90MS tanks for 21 regts. by 2020 (total of 1,657 tanks with night visions)^{[97][102][103]}</p>

<p>T-72 Ajeya</p> <hr/> <p>Ajeya MK2</p>			<p>2410^{[104][105][106]}</p>	<p> India</p> <p> Soviet Union</p>	<p>Status: In service. Manufactured in India. To be replaced by Future Ready Combat Vehicle and Future Main Battle Tank.^[107]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 968 T72M1 have been upgraded by Heavy Vehicles Factory. • RFI issued to upgrade around 1000^[b] tanks with new 1000bhp engines, fire control system & other modern systems.^{[108][109][89]} • As of now, there are a total of 1400 T-72s fitted with ERA MK1 armour.^[110] The Indian Army has made a plan to upgrade this 1400 tank fleet by upgrading ERA MK1 to ERA MK2.^[111]
<p>Future Ready Combat Vehicle (FRCV)</p>			<p>First phase: 590</p> <p>Total: 1770</p>		<p>Programme to replace T-72s with next generation tanks from 2030 onwards. Features includes AI, drone integration, active protection system, network centric operation, etc. Shall be inducted in three phases.^[89]</p>
<p>Zorawar LT</p>		<p>Light tank</p>	<p>59 (on order)</p>	<p> India</p>	<p>Status: Developmental trials; On order.</p> <p>59 Zorawar tanks are on order. 295 more planned.^{[112][113]}</p>

Infantry fighting vehicles

BMP-2 "Sarath"		Infantry fighting vehicle	2500+ ^{[114][115]}	 India  Soviet Union	Status: In service. ^[116] All BMP-2/2K vehicles are to be upgraded to BMP-2M standard. ^[117] Manufactured locally in India by Ordnance Factory Medak . In March 2024, MoD signed an initial contract with AVNL to upgrade 693 units to BMP-2M configuration. ^[118] Additional 156 units on order. ^[119]
----------------	---	---------------------------	-----------------------------	---	--

Tank destroyers

NAMICA		Tank destroyer	12 ^[citation needed]	 India	Status: In Service. BMP-2 based Nag missile carrier. Advanced version on order after a successful trial in July 2012. 13 units ordered with an option for further orders of up to 200. Production started jointly by Ordnance Factory Medak and L&T. ^[120]
--------	---	----------------	---------------------------------	--	--

Miscellaneous vehicles

NBC Reconnaissance Vehicle		CRBN reconnaissance vehicle	16	 India	Status: In service. BMP-2 based CRBN developed by CVRDE and produced by Ordnance Factory Medak . ^[121]
Carrier Mortar Tracked		Mortar carrier	220	 India	Status: In service. BMP-2 based mortar carrier. Developed by CVRDE and manufactured by Ordnance Factory Medak . ^[122]
DRDO Armoured Ambulance		Armoured ambulance	275 ^[123]	 India	Status: In service. BMP-2 based armoured ambulance developed by CVRDE and produced by Ordnance Factory Medak , 288 ordered.

Following factory acceptance, the prototype is ready and will soon undergo internal testing in the field before being given to the users for testing.

The tank will be tested in summer, winter, and high altitude circumstances over the next six months as part of developmental trials. By August 2025, the tank will be turned over to the Army for user trials.

Initially, a German engine was the best option for powering the light tank. However German export approvals caused a delay in its acquisition. Although the German government did approve it, officials said it was too late and was causing delays.

Thus the tank, Zorawar was developed with a Cummins-powered engine. A source informed The Hindu that the company has additionally agreed to assemble the engine in India.

माना जा जोरावर को चीन के कम वजन के टैंक ZTQ टाइप-15 के मुकाबले के लिए तैयार किया गया है। गलवान घाटी में भारतीय सेना से हुई झड़प के बाद चीन ने ZTQ टाइप-15 टैंक तैनात किए हैं। इंडियन आर्मी ने 200 टी-72 टैंकों को तैनात किया है। हालांकि, यह टैंक जोरावर के मुकाबले भारी हैं।

उम्मीद जताई जा रही है कि अगले 12-18 महीने के भीतर जोरावर से जुड़े सभी टेस्ट पूरे कर लिए जाएंगे। सेना को सौंपे जाने के बाद 25 टन वाले इन टैंक को इंडियन एयरफोर्स के C-17 ग्लोबमास्टर के जरिए तैनाती वाली जगहों पर ले जाया जाएगा। एक बार में 2 टैंक ले जाए जा सकेंगे।

हल्का होने के कारण जोरावर पहाड़ी इलाकों में बहुत तेजी से चल सकती है। अभी टी-72, टी-90 टैंक पहाड़ी इलाकों में तैनात हैं, जिनकी जगह जोरावर लेगा।

It's An Answer to China's Light Tanks

- China already has 500 Type-15 light tanks and continues to produce more, unlike India. These light tanks perform especially well in the border areas between the two countries, especially in the Ladakh, Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand regions. **The People's Liberation Army's (PLA's) 30-33 ton ZTQ105/Type 15 light tanks are currently deployed along the LAC. Fitted with a 105mm rifled gun with a range of 3,000 metres, the Chinese light tanks can not only be airlifted, but, unbelievably, even para-dropped by the Y-20 military transport planes of the country's air force.**
- Light tanks offer significant firepower and performance in high-altitude areas. This capability might drive New Delhi to consider increasing the number of Zorawar light tanks it plans to acquire. **Given the strategic advantage provided by light tanks in mountainous terrains, there is urgency for India to accelerate the development and deployment of the Zorawar tank. This will help ensure that the Indian Army can effectively counter potential threats and maintain a robust defence along its high-altitude borders.**

中国人民解放军ZTQ15式轻型坦克

PLA ZTQ15 LIGHT TANK

TS-048







This project of light tanks has been named after General Zorawar Singh Kahluria, who led 1841 Military Expedition to Kailash Mansrovar during Dogra-Tibetan War. After news of deployment of ZTZ-04A Chinese light tanks at Ladakh sector, Indian Army wanted to operate light tanks in Himalayan theatres, where they will be easy to operate, maintain, light and maneuverable without sacrificing firepower.

Initially, Indian Army intended to procure these light tanks from Russia. Army has finalised the general staff quality requirements and will approach the Ministry of Defence in September 2022 for the Acceptance of Necessity (AON) The project, which has already received in-principle approval, is planned to be procured under the 'Make-I' acquisition category of the Defense Acquisition Procedure (DAP)-2020, in line with the 'Make in India' initiative.

On 16 September 2022, it was confirmed that L&T has been selected as the development partner of this homegrown "mountain tank" which is to be rolled out by 2023.

DRDO चीफ ने कहा- रिकॉर्ड टाइम में तैयार किया जोरावर

DRDO चीफ कामथ ने कहा हम सभी के लिए लाइट टैंक को एक्शन में देखना वाकई एक महत्वपूर्ण दिन है। हमने मिसाल कायम की है। ढाई साल की से कम समय में हमने न केवल 25 टन वजनी लाइट टैंक डिजाइन किया बल्कि उसका पहला प्रोटोटाइप भी बनाया और उसकी टेस्टिंग भी की है।

उन्होंने आगे कहा कि अब पहला प्रोटोटाइप अगले 6 महीनों में डेवलपमेंट टेस्टिंग से गुजरेगा। इसके बाद हम सेना को पेश करने के लिए तैयार होंगे। जोरावर को सभी परीक्षणों के बाद साल 2027 तक भारतीय सेना में शामिल किए जाने की उम्मीद है।

वहीं, L&T के एग्जिक्यूटिव वाइस प्रेसिडेंट अरुण रामचंदानी ने कहा कि आज L&T के लिए बहुत बड़ा दिन है। दो साल के भीतर हम टैंक को उस स्तर पर ले आए हैं जहां इसे इंटरनल टेस्टिंग के लिए और बहुत जल्द यूजर टेस्टिंग के लिए ले जाया जा सकता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि DRDO और L&T का संयुक्त प्रयास है। दोनों टीमों के लिए ये बड़ी उपलब्धि है। दुनिया में कहीं भी इतने कम समय में कोई नया प्रोडक्ट तैनात नहीं किया गया है।

As of February 2024, the Indian Army had 2,400 T-72 tanks and 1,200 T-90S "Bhishma**" tanks. The Indian Army also has 124 Arjun MK1 tanks in service, with 118 MK1A tanks on order. The Arjun is one of the world's heaviest tanks, weighing 68.25 tons, and is fitted with locally designed Kanchan armor. It also has a German-made MTU 1,400-horsepower water-cooled diesel engine.**

India is also developing its first indigenous light tank, the Zorawar, which is expected to join the Indian Army by 2027. The 25-ton tank is designed in collaboration with Larsen and Toubro (L&T) and features a 105mm gun, active protection, and an integrated UAV. It was developed in response to Chinese deployments in Eastern Ladakh and is designed to offer high mobility and accurate firepower.

2024

GA FOUNDATION

RECORDED BATCH

Apni
Pathshala
एक कदम उज्ज्वल भविष्य की ओर

Subject

HISTORY ,POLITY

GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMICS

Price

1499 /-

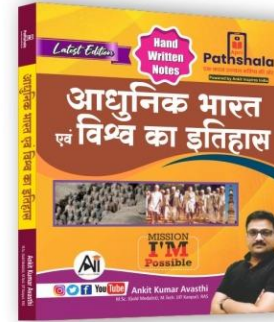
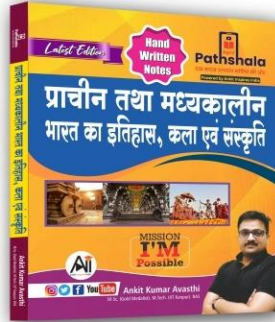
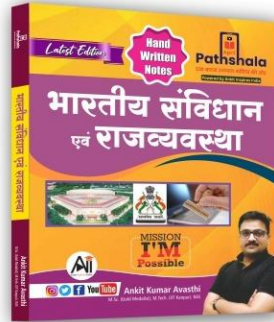
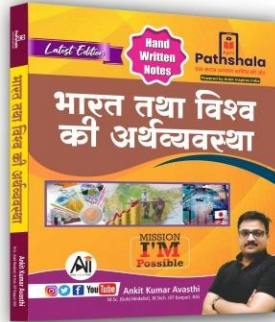
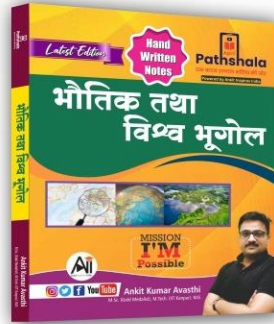
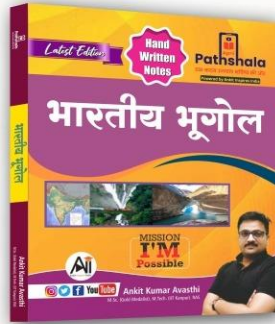
**Validity
1 Year**

By Ankit Avasthi Sir



GA FOUNDATION

Hand Written
Notes



₹ Only
1999

6 पुस्तकों
का
सम्पूर्ण सेट

अधिक जानकारी के लिए दिए
गए नंबर पर संपर्क करें....

 **7878158882**

- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम किलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनाते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिन्धु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिन्धु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिन्धु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नवीन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बारालच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

- यह सिन्धु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

किया। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार नती ब्रह्माण्ड का कोई आदि है न ही कोई अंत है। यह समयानुसार अपरिवर्तित रहता है। यद्यपि इस सिद्धान्त में प्रसरणशीलता समाहित है परन्तु फिर भी ब्रह्माण्ड के घनत्व को स्थिर रखने के लिए इसमें पदार्थ स्वतः रूप से सृजित होता रहता है।

3) दोलन सिद्धान्त (Oscillating Universe theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त डॉ. एलन सैंडिज ने प्रतिपादित किया था। इसके अनुसार आज से 180 करोड़ वर्ष पहले एक तीव्र विस्फोट हुआ था और तभी से ब्रह्माण्ड फैलता जा रहा है। 290 करोड़ वर्ष बाद गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल के कारण इनका विस्तार रुक जाएगा। इसके बाद ब्रह्माण्ड सकुंचित होने लगेगा और अत्यंत संपीड़ित और अनंत रूप से बिंदुमय आकार धारण कर लेगा। उसके बाद एक बार पुनः विस्फोट होगा और यही क्रम चलता रहेगा।

4) स्फीति का सिद्धान्त (Inflationary theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिक अलेन गुथ ने दिया था। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, विवालयक अग्निपिंड के विस्फोट के पश्चात् अति अल्पकाल में ब्रह्माण्ड का असाधारण त्वरित गति से फैलाव हुआ और ब्रह्माण्ड के आकार में कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई।

तारों का निर्माण : तारों का निर्माण मुख्य रूप से हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैस से हुआ है। आकाशगंगाओं में उपस्थित हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैसों के घने बादलों के रूप में एकत्रित होने के साथ इसके जीवन-चक्र का आरंभ होता है।

सौरमण्डल

सौरमण्डल का निर्माण 4.6 बिलियन वर्ष पूर्व हुआ था। सूर्य के चारों ओर भ्रमण करने वाले 8 ग्रह, 205 उपग्रह, धूमकेतु, उल्कार एवं क्षुद्रग्रह संयुक्त रूप से सौरमण्डल कहलाते हैं।

सूर्य (SUN) :- सूर्य एक गैसीय गोलू है, जिसमें 71% हाइड्रोजन, 26.5% हीलियम व 2.5% अन्य तत्व विद्यमान हैं। सूर्य का केन्द्रीय भाग कोर (Core) कहलाता है।

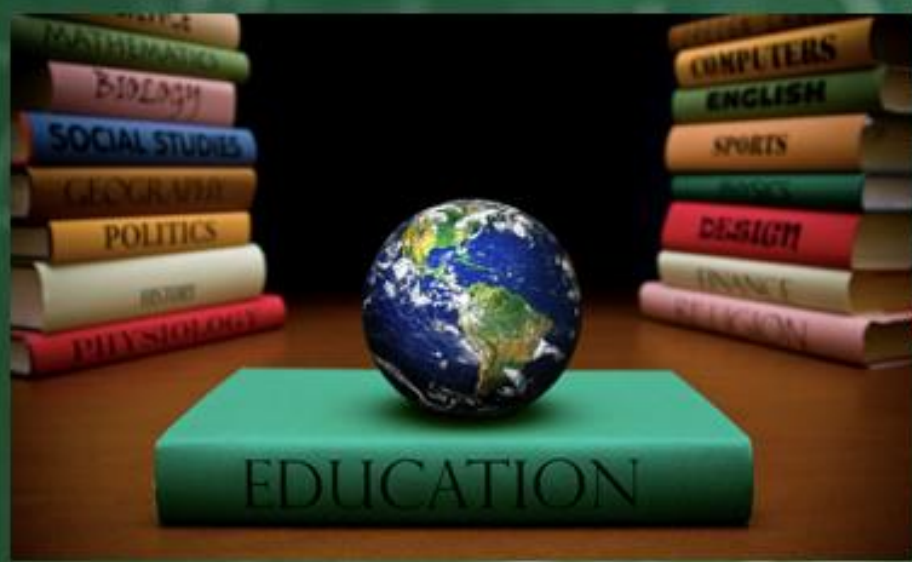
→ सूर्य की ऊर्जा का स्रोत उसके केन्द्र में होने वाली नाभिकीय संलयन की क्रिया है।

→ सूर्य के प्रकाश को पृथ्वी तक पहुँचने में 8 मिनट 16.6 सेकेंड का समय लगता है।

→ सौर ज्वाला को उत्तरी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा बीरियालिस कहते हैं।
 और दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा आस्ट्रेलिस कहते हैं।

₹ 1999

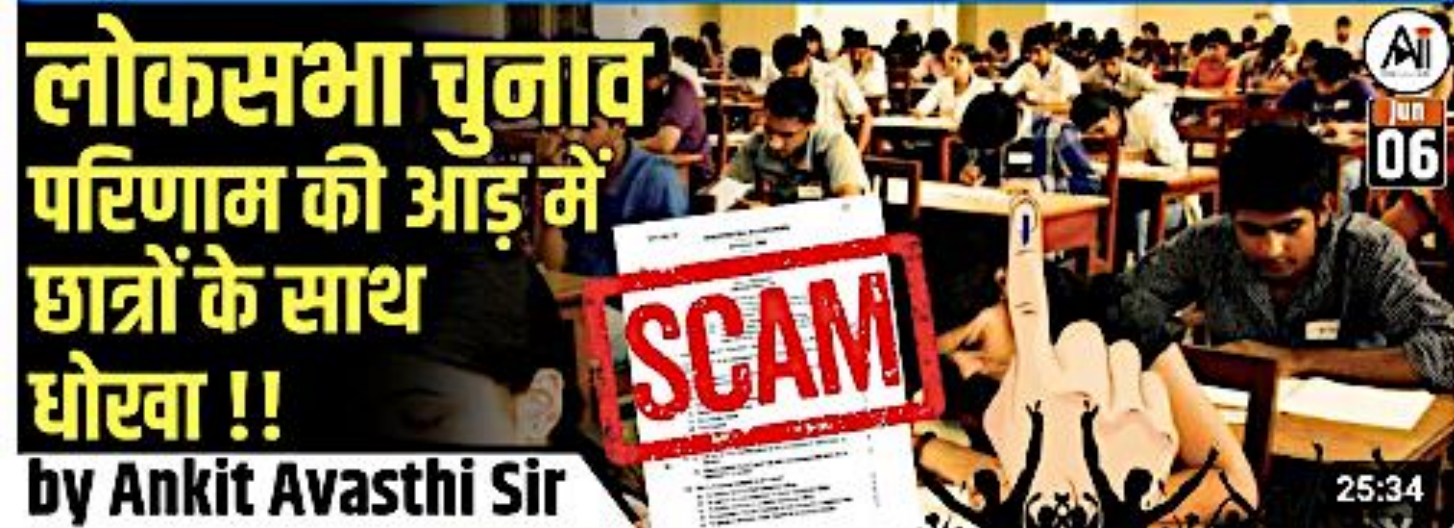




IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION



NEET SCAM!!



NEET SCAM 2024!! लोकसभा चुनाव परिणाम की आड़ में छात्रों के साथ धोखा !! by

Ankit Avasthi Sir

769K views • 1 month ago

 Ankit Inspires India 

NEET SCAM 2024!! लोकसभा चुनाव परिणाम की आड़ में छात्रों के साथ धोखा !! by Ankit ...

NEET 2024 SCAM



2:14 / 25:33



NEET SCAM 2024!! लोकसभा चुनाव परिणाम की आड़ में छात्रों के साथ धोखा !! by Ankit Avasthi Sir

Top stories :

M Medical Dialogues

How is it possible? Doctors question NEET 2024 results as 8 candidates from sam...

17 hours ago



C Careers360

NEET 2024: NTA offers compensation for loss of e... gains 71...

22 h



N Navbharat Times

NEET Result 2024: नीट रिजल्ट PDF में गेसा ग दिखा जो भड़क गए छात्र, ग...

18 hours ago



5:14 / 25:33



Subscribe

NEET SCAM 2024!! लोकसभा चुनाव परिणाम की आड़ में छात्रों के साथ धोखा !! by Ankit Avasthi Sir



Press Release

Regarding NEET (UG)-2024: Posts circulating on Social Media

This is regarding the posts circulating on Social Media platforms regarding the NEET (UG)-2024 Examination held on 5th May, 2024, wherein, a perception is being created that the Question Paper got leaked before the commencement of examination. To set the record straight, NTA informs the following to candidates, their parents, teachers and all concerned:

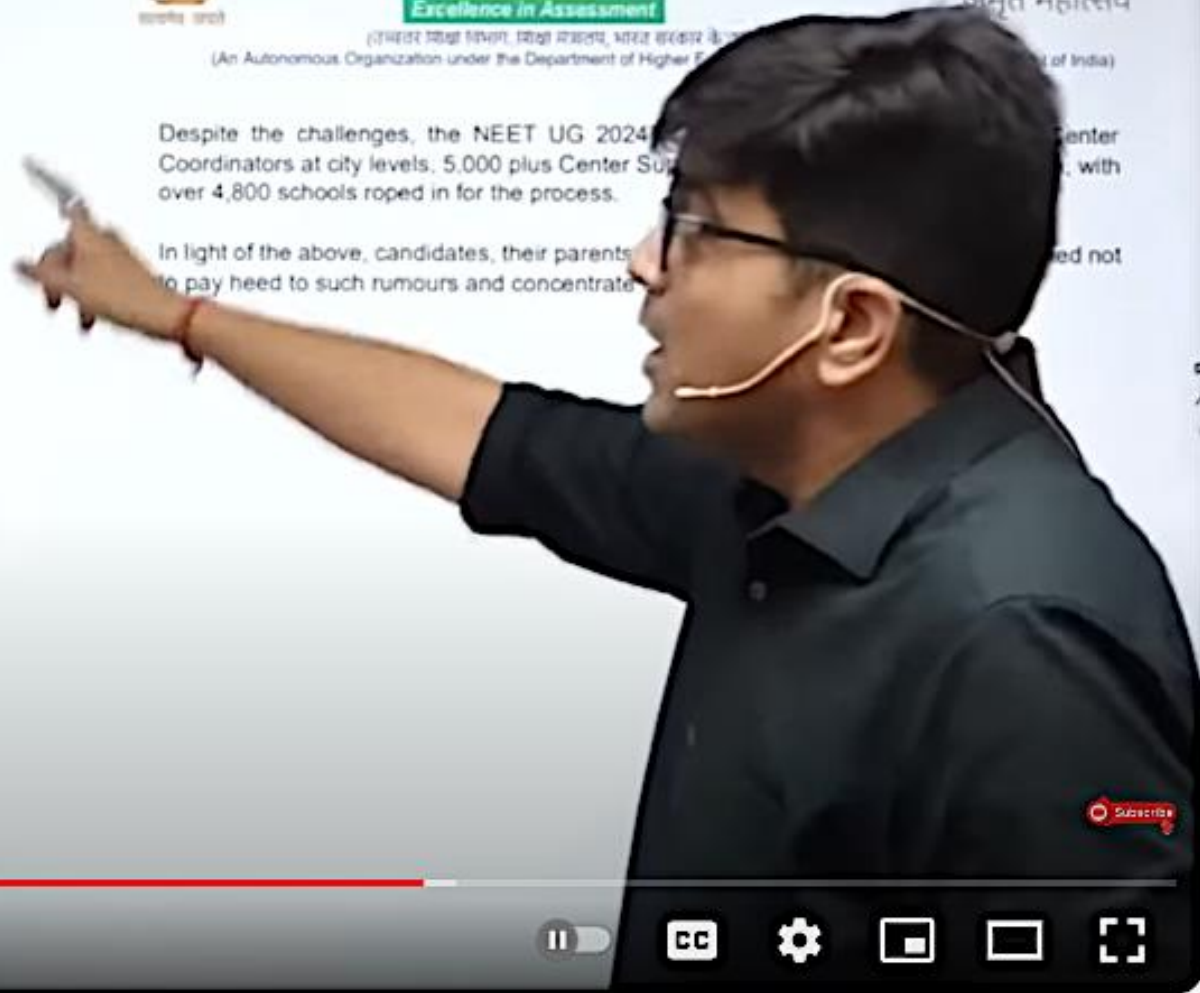
1. NEET (UG) 2024 has been conducted successfully by the National Testing Agency (NTA) across 4750 centres in 571 cities (including 14 cities abroad) on 5th May, 2024.
2. It has been ascertained from NTA's security protocols and Standard Operating Procedures that the Social Media Posts pointing towards any paper leak are completely baseless and without any ground. To put rumours to rest, it is also stated that every single Question Paper (QP) has been accounted for. Further, it is also to be noted that after the gates of the Examination Centres are closed, no one from outside is permitted access inside the Halls which are under CCTV surveillance.
3. As mentioned in yesterday's NTA Press Release that there was one incident at a Centre in Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan where some students forcibly took away the QPs before the conclusion of the examination. A picture of this QP is being linked to alleged incident of paper leak which is mischievous and preposterous. As mentioned in para 2, there is no way any external person/agency can access the centres, once the examination started.
4. All other photographs of QPs circulating in Social Media have no relation to the Actual Examination Question Paper which has been administered.
5. Having mentioned the above, there have been cases of malpractice/impersonation where strict action has been taken on impersonators/candidates.
6. In addition to the above, NTA also conducts post-exam data analysis, to detect cases of Unfair Means(UFM). Action on UFM cases is taken as per extant rules, which includes cancellation of candidature and debarment from future examinations.

7. The NEET UG 2024 saw record-high registrations this year, with over 24 lakh students registering, the highest ever, with over 10 lakh male students, and over 13 lakh female students. This increase was facilitated by opening for several smaller cities as centers, especially in the Northeast, apart from Puducherry, Jammu and Kashmir, and other states.



Despite the challenges, the NEET UG 2024 saw record-high registrations this year, with over 24 lakh students registering, the highest ever, with over 10 lakh male students, and over 13 lakh female students. This increase was facilitated by opening for several smaller cities as centers, especially in the Northeast, apart from Puducherry, Jammu and Kashmir, and other states.

In light of the above, candidates, their parents, teachers and all concerned should not pay heed to such rumours and concentrate on their preparation for the examination.



NEET SCAM 2024!! लोकसभा चुनाव परिणाम की आड़ में छात्रों के साथ धोखा !! by Ankit Avasthi Sir



Plea in Supreme Court seeks fresh NEET-UG exam over paper leak allegations

Candidates move Supreme Court seeking fresh NEET-UG 2024 exam due to alleged paper leak on May 5

Published - June 03, 2024 05:51 pm IST - New Delhi

PTI



READ LATER PRINT



Subscribe



24:09 / 25:33



NEET SCAM 2024!! लोकसभा चुनाव परिणाम की आड़ में छात्रों के साथ धोखा !! by Ankit Avasthi Sir

क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में RO/ARO पेपर लीक हुआ है?

जानिए
क्या है पूरा
मामला ?

BY ANKIT AVASTHI SIR



क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में RO/ARO पेपर लीक हुआ है ? जानिए क्या है पूरा मामला ? by Ankit Avasthi Sir

357K views • Streamed 4 months ago

Apni Pathshala

क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में RO/ARO पेपर लीक हुआ है ? जानिए क्या है पूरा मामला ...

बेरोज़गार छात्रों पर एक और कहर...

UP पुलिस परीक्षा का है मामला!

by Ankit Avasthi Sir



Another havoc on unemployed students....It is a matter of UP Police Exam! by Ankit Avasthi Sir

630K views • Streamed 4 months ago

Apni Pathshala

बेरोज़गार छात्रों पर एक और कहर.... UP पुलिस परीक्षा का है मामला! by Ankit ...

Hindi

Should education be brought back to the State list? | Explained

When was the subject added to the concurrent list? How do other countries govern education?

Published - July 01, 2024 08:30 am IST

RANGARAJAN R.

4

READ LATER PRINT



Members of the Indian Youth Congress during their protest at Jantar Mantar over the alleged rigging of the NEET-UG exam, in New Delhi on June 27. | Photo Credit: SHASHI SHEKHAR KASHYAP

The NEET-UG exam has been embroiled in controversies over the award of grace marks, allegation of paper leaks and other irregularities.

The government also cancelled the UGC-NET exam after it was held, while the CSIR-NET and NEET-PG exams have been postponed.



Cancellation of UGC-NET June 2024 Examination

Posted On: 19 JUN 2024 10:02PM by PIB Delhi

The National Testing Agency (NTA) conducted the UGC-NET June 2024 Examination in OMR (pen and paper) mode on 18th June, 2024 in two shifts across different cities of the country.

On 19th June, 2024, the University Grants Commission (UGC) received certain inputs from National Cyber Crime Threat Analytics Unit of Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) under the Ministry of Home Affairs on the Examination. These inputs prima-facie indicate that the integrity of the aforesaid examination may have been compromised.

To ensure the highest level of transparency and sanctity of the examination process, the Ministry of Education, Government of India has decided that the UGC-NET June 2024 Examination be cancelled. A fresh examination shall be conducted, for which information shall be shared separately. Simultaneously, the matter is being handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigation (C.B.I.) for thorough investigation in the matter.

NEET(UG) 2024 Examination

In the matter pertaining to the NEET(UG) Examination-2024, the issue related to grace marks has already been fully addressed. As regards certain irregularities alleged in the conduct of the examination in Patna, a detailed report has been sought from the Economic Offences Unit, Bihar Police. Government will take further action, on receipt of this report.

Government is committed to ensure the sanctity of examinations and protect the interest of students. It is reiterated that any individual/organization found to be involved in this matter will face strictest action.



Hindustan Times

<https://www.hindustantimes.com> › India news

UGC-NET 2024: Why did Centre cancel the exam? How is ...

20 Jun 2024 — The ministry of education on Wednesday night ordered cancellation of UGC-NET following inputs of exam's integrity being compromised.



livemint.com

<https://www.livemint.com> › Education

NTA cancels June UGC-NET, as 'integrity of exam compromised'

NTA cancels June UGC-NET, as 'integrity of exam compromised' · On 19 June, the UGC received inputs on the examination from National Cyber Crime Threat ...



The Economic Times

<https://m.economictimes.com> › News › India

UGC-NET exam cancelled over integrity concerns, CBI to ...

20 Jun 2024 — The Ministry of Education has cancelled the UGC-NET exam following concerns over its integrity, citing inputs from the I4C.



The Hindu

<https://www.thehindu.com> › Education

UGC-NET exam cancelled to safeguard students' interest ...

20 Jun 2024 — Education Ministry cancels UGC-NET exam due to integrity concerns, new date to be announced soon, CBI investigation underway.



Times of India

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com> › ... › News

UGC NET 2024: Exam cancelled on grounds of ...

20 Jun 2024 — The Ministry of Education announced the cancellation of the UGC NET June 2024 exam due to integrity concerns, causing confusion among parents ...

NEET-PG postponed, CBI to probe NEET-UG allegations, NTA chief removed, as panel set up for agency overhaul

NEET-PG entrance exam postponed by Ministry of Health for robustness assessment, new date to be announced soon.

2 weeks ago



NEET-PG exam postponed amid paper leaks row; fresh date to be announced soon

India News: NEW DELHI: The NEET-PG examination has been postponed and a fresh date will be announced at the earliest, the health ministry...

2 weeks ago



NEET PG 2024 Date Live Updates: NBEMS expected to announce new exam date today

NEET PG 2024 Date Live Updates: Before the postponement of NEET PG, the UGC NET exam conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA) was...

4 days ago



NEET-PG exam News | NEET-PG exam postponed, health ministry to assess robustness of exam process

The Union Health Ministry on Saturday said it has decided to postpone the NEET-PG entrance examination, scheduled to be held on June 23,...

2 weeks ago



NTA postpones joint CSIR-UGC-NET citing 'logistical issues'

Testing agency says revised schedule will be announced later through the official website and asked the students to keep checking the site for any updates

Updated - June 22, 2024 05:42 am IST Published - June 21, 2024 09:14 pm IST - NEW DELHI

THE HINDU BUREAU



 READ LATER  PRINT



Amid multiple controversies that the NTA is currently embroiled in, the agency on June 21 issued a notification postponed due to "unavoidable circumstances and logistical issues".

F. Firstpost

Now CSIR-NET under scanner: What is the exam and why has it been postponed?

On Friday, the NTA issued a notification postponing the CSIR UGC-NET examination due to 'unavoidable circumstances' and 'logistical issues'.

2 weeks ago



in India Today

CSIR-UGC-NET exam, scheduled from June 25, postponed amid paper leak row

The CSIR-UGC-NET exam, scheduled to take place from June 25, has been postponed due to "unavoidable circumstances", the National Testing...

2 weeks ago



TH The Hindu

NTA postpones joint CSIR-UGC-NET citing 'logistical issues'

NTA postpones Joint CSIR UGC-NET exam amid controversies, citing unavoidable circumstances and logistical issues, candidates advised to...

2 weeks ago



TOI Times of India

NTA announces new exam dates for postponed UGC NET, CSIR-UGC NET

India News: NEW DELHI: The National Testing Agency (NTA) on Friday announced the new dates for the UGC-NET 2024 June session exam.

1 week ago





On I-Day, Stalin seeks transfer of education back to State List

Published - August 15, 2023 11:20 pm IST - CHENNAI

THE HINDU BUREAU



READ LATER



PRINT

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin on Tuesday called for transferring education back to the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. He said that only this would help to abolish the centralised examinations like NEET. Education, originally a State subject, was moved to the Concurrent List by the Indira Gandhi government during the Emergency.

Hoisting the national flag at Fort St. George on Independence Day, Mr. Stalin recalled the stand taken by former Chief Ministers C.N. Annadurai and M. Karunanidhi on State autonomy. "All subjects that interact with people directly should be transferred to the State List. Especially, education should be transferred [back] to the State List," he said.

Recently, controversies surrounding exams like NEET-UG and UGC-NET have reignited the debate on whether education should be transferred back to the State list.

The debate over whether education should be brought back to the State list or remain under the Concurrent List has been a longstanding one in India.

This issue touches upon the fundamental questions of federalism, autonomy, and the role of the central government in shaping the country's education system.

National Testing Agency

The **National Testing Agency (NTA)** is an autonomous agency under the [Department of Higher Education](#) of the [Ministry of Education](#) of India. It was established in November 2017 to conduct entrance examination admissions and recruitment. The NTA is responsible for conducting numerous national-level exams for admission and fellowship in higher educational institutions related to engineering, medicine, management and pharmacy.

National Testing Agency



NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY

Excellence in Assessment

Abbreviation	NTA
Formation	November 2017 (6 years ago)
Type	Government agency
Purpose	To conduct various entrance examinations nationwide
Headquarters	New Delhi
Location	India
Chairperson	Pradeep Kumar Joshi
Director General	Pradeep Singh Kharola, IAS (Additional charge) ^[1]
Parent organization	Ministry of Education, Government of India
Website	nta.ac.in

What is a State List?

The State List is a category under the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India that enumerates subjects on which individual State Governments have the exclusive power to legislate.

These subjects include areas such as police, public health, agriculture, and local governance. There are 66 subjects in a state list. This division of powers ensures that states can manage and address local issues effectively without interference from the central government.

Currently, Education is under the concurrent List.

Central Government

Union List

Central government has power to make laws.

- Defence
- Banking
- Currency
- Foreign affairs
- Communication

State Government

State List

State Government has power to make laws

- Police
- Trade
- Agriculture
- Irrigation

Concurrent List

Both Central and State government jointly make laws

- Education
- Forest
- Trade
- Marriage
- Adoption
- Succession

What is concurrent list?

The concurrent list consists of subjects of common interest to both the Union and the States. Both the Parliament and the State Legislatures can make laws on the subjects included in this list.

But in case of a conflict between the Union and the State law relating to the same subject, the Union law prevails over the State law.

It includes subjects like education, transfer of property other than agricultural land, forests, trade Unions, adulteration, adoption and succession.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

(Article 246)

List I—Union List

1. Defence of India and every part thereof including preparation for defence and all such acts as may be conducive in times of war to its prosecution and after its termination to effective demobilisation.
2. Naval, military and air forces; any other armed forces of the Union.
[2A. Deployment of any armed force of the Union or any other force subject to the control of the Union or any contingent or unit thereof in any State in aid of the civil power; powers, jurisdiction, privileges and liabilities of the members of such forces while on such deployment.]
3. Delimitation of cantonment areas, local self-government in such areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonment authorities and the regulation of house accommodation (including the control of rents) in such areas.
4. Naval, military and air force works.
5. Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives.
6. Atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production.
7. Industries declared by Parliament by law to be necessary for the purpose of defence or for the prosecution of war.
8. Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation.
9. Preventive detention for reasons connected with Defence, Foreign Affairs, or the security of India; persons subjected to such detention.
10. Foreign affairs; all matters which bring the Union into relation with any foreign country.
11. Diplomatic, consular and trade representation.
12. United Nations Organisation.
13. Participation in international conferences, associations and other bodies and implementing of decisions made thereat.
14. Entering into treaties and agreements with foreign countries and implementing of treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign countries.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 57 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Seventh Schedule)

15. War and peace.
16. Foreign jurisdiction.
17. Citizenship, naturalisation and aliens.
18. Extradition.
19. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, India; passports and visas.
20. Pilgrimages to places outside India.
21. Piracies and crimes committed on the high seas or in the air; offences against the law of nations committed on land or the high seas or in the air.
22. Railways.
23. Highways declared by or under law made by Parliament to be national highways.
24. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways, declared by Parliament by law to be national waterways, as regards mechanically propelled vessels; the rule of the road on such waterways.
25. Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters; provision of education and training for the mercantile marine and regulation of such education and training provided by States and other agencies.
26. Lighthouses, including lightships, beacons and other provision for the safety of shipping and aircraft.
27. Ports declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports, including their delimitation, and the constitution and powers of port authorities therein.
28. Port quarantine, including hospitals connected therewith; seamen's and marine hospitals.
29. Airways; aircraft and air navigation; provision of aerodromes; regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes; provision for aeronautical education and training and regulation of such education and training provided by States and other agencies.
30. Carriage of passengers and goods by railway, sea or air, or by national waterways in mechanically propelled vessels.
31. Posts and telegraphs; telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communication.

(Seventh Schedule)

32. Property of the Union and the revenue therefrom, but as regards property situated in a State ^{1***} subject to legislation by the State, save in so far as Parliament by law otherwise provides.
* * * * *
34. Courts of wards for the estates of Rulers of Indian States.
35. Public debt of the Union.
36. Currency, coinage and legal tender; foreign exchange.
37. Foreign loans.
38. Reserve Bank of India.
39. Post Office Savings Bank.
40. Lotteries organised by the Government of India or the Government of a State.
41. Trade and commerce with foreign countries; import and export across customs frontiers; definition of customs frontiers.
42. Inter-State trade and commerce.
43. Incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations, but not including co-operative societies.
44. Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one State, but not including universities.
45. Banking.
46. Bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes and other like instruments.
47. Insurance.
48. Stock exchanges and futures markets.
49. Patents, inventions and designs; copyright; trade-marks and merchandise marks.
50. Establishment of standards of weight and measure.

¹The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule but" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

²Entry 33 omitted by s. 26, *ibid.*

(Seventh Schedule)

51. Establishment of standards of quality for goods to be exported out of India or transported from one State to another.
52. Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.
53. Regulation and development of oilfields and mineral oil resources; petroleum and petroleum products; other liquids and substances declared by Parliament by law to be dangerously inflammable.
54. Regulation of mines and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.
55. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields.
56. Regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.
57. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.
58. Manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by Union agencies; regulation and control of manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other agencies.
59. Cultivation, manufacture, and sale for export, of opium.
60. Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.
61. Industrial disputes concerning Union employees.
62. The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the National Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial and the Indian War Memorial, and any other like institution financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance.
63. The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the ¹[Delhi University; the University established in pursuance of article 371E;] any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance.

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Act, 1973, s. 4, for "Delhi University and" (w.e.f. 1-7-1974).

(Seventh Schedule)

64. Institutions for scientific or technical education financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be institutions of national importance.
65. Union agencies and institutions for—
- professional, vocational or technical training, including the training of police officers; or
 - the promotion of special studies or research; or
 - scientific or technical assistance in the investigation or detection of crime.
66. Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions.
67. Ancient and historical monuments and records, and archaeological sites and remains, ¹[declared by or under law made by Parliament] to be of national importance.
68. The Survey of India, the Geological, Botanical, Zoological and Anthropological Surveys of India; Meteorological organisations.
69. Census.
70. Union Public Service; All-India Services; Union Public Service Commission.
71. Union pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Government of India or out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
72. Elections to Parliament, to the Legislatures of States and to the offices of President and Vice-President; the Election Commission.
73. Salaries and allowances of members of Parliament, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People.
74. Powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of the members and the Committees of each House; enforcement of attendance of persons for giving evidence or producing documents before committees of Parliament or commissions appointed by Parliament.
75. Emoluments, allowances, privileges, and rights in respect of leave of absence, of the President and Governors; salaries and allowances of the

¹Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 27, for "declared by Parliament by law".

(Seventh Schedule)

- Ministers for the Union; the salaries, allowances, and rights in respect of leave of absence and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.
76. Audit of the accounts of the Union and of the States.
77. Constitution, organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court (including contempt of such Court), and the fees taken therein; persons entitled to practise before the Supreme Court.
78. Constitution and organisation ¹[(including vacations)] of the High Courts except provisions as to officers and servants of High Courts; persons entitled to practise before the High Courts.
- ²[79. Extension of the jurisdiction of a High Court to, and exclusion of the jurisdiction of a High Court from, any Union territory.]
80. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any State to any area outside that State, but not so as to enable the police of one State to exercise powers and jurisdiction in any area outside that State without the consent of the Government of the State in which such area is situated; extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any State to railway areas outside that State.
81. Inter-State migration; inter-State quarantine.
82. Taxes on income other than agricultural income.
83. Duties of customs including export duties.
84. Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except—
- alcoholic liquors for human consumption;
 - opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics,
- but including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.
85. Corporation tax.
86. Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies; taxes on the capital of companies.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 1963, s. 12 (with retrospective effect).

²Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch., for entry 79.

1. Public order (but not including ³[the use of any naval, military or air force or any other armed force of the Union or of any other force subject to

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 2.

²Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1982, s. 5.

³Ins. by the Constitution (Eighty-eighth Amendment) Act, 2003, s. 4 (which is yet not in force, date to be notified later on).

⁴Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 57, for certain words (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Seventh Schedule)

the control of the Union or of any contingent or unit thereof] in aid of the civil power).

¹[2. Police (including railway and village police) subject to the provisions of entry 2A of List I.]

3. ²***Officers and servants of the High Court; procedure in rent and revenue courts; fees taken in all courts except the Supreme Court.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other States for the use of prisons and other institutions.

5. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, districts boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

6. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries.

7. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places outside India.

8. Intoxicating liquors, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors.

9. Relief of the disabled and unemployable.

10. Burials and burial grounds; cremations and cremation grounds.

* * * * *

12. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the State; ancient and historical monuments and records other than those ¹[declared by or under law made by Parliament] to be of national importance.

13. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communication not specified in List I; municipal tramways; ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List I and List III with regard to such waterways; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

(Seventh Schedule)

14. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases.

15. Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice.

16. Pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

17. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power subject to the provisions of entry 56 of List I.

18. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer and alienation of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization.

* * * * *

21. Fisheries.

22. Courts of wards subject to the provisions of entry 34 of List I; encumbered and attached estates.

23. Regulation of mines and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under the control of the Union.

24. Industries subject to the provisions of ²[entries 7 and 52] of List I.

25. Gas and gas-works.

26. Trade and commerce within the State subject to the provisions of entry 33 of List III.

27. Production, supply and distribution of goods subject to the provisions of entry 33 of List III.

28. Markets and fairs.

* * * * *

30. Money-lending and money-lenders; relief of agricultural indebtedness.

31. Inns and inn-keepers.

¹Entries 19, 20 and 29 omitted by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 57 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Subs. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 28, for "entry 52".

(Seventh Schedule)

32. Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, other than those specified in List I, and universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

33. Theatres and dramatic performances; cinemas subject to the provisions of entry 60 of List I; sports, entertainments and amusements.

34. Betting and gambling.

35. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of the State.

* * * * *

37. Elections to the Legislature of the State subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament.

38. Salaries and allowances of members of the Legislature of the State, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman thereof.

39. Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislative Assembly and of the members and the committees thereof, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of that Council and of the members and the committees thereof; enforcement of attendance of persons for giving evidence or producing documents before committees of the Legislature of the State.

40. Salaries and allowances of Ministers for the State.

41. State public services; State Public Service Commission.

42. State pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the State or out of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

43. Public debt of the State.

44. Treasure trove.

45. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenues.

46. Taxes on agricultural income.

47. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

48. Estate duty in respect of agricultural land.

¹Entry 36 omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 26.

49. Taxes on lands and buildings.

50. Taxes on mineral rights subject to any limitations imposed by Parliament by law relating to mineral development.

51. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the State and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India:—

(a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics;

but not including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

52. Taxes on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein.

53. Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity.

¹[54. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, subject to the provisions of entry 92A of List I.]

55. Taxes on advertisements other than advertisements published in the newspapers ²[and advertisements broadcast by radio or television].

56. Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways.

57. Taxes on vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads, including tramcars subject to the provisions of entry 35 of List III.

58. Taxes on animals and boats.

59. Tolls.

60. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.

61. Capitation taxes.

62. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

63. Rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

¹ Subs. by the Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 2, for entry 54.

² Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 57 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Seventh Schedule)

64. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List.

65. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List.

(Seventh Schedule)

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the commencement of this Constitution but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power.
2. Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution.
3. Preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a State, the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community; persons subjected to such detention.
4. Removal from one State to another State of prisoners, accused persons and persons subjected to preventive detention for reasons specified in entry 3 of this List.
5. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption; wills, intestacy and succession; joint family and partition; all matters in respect of which parties in judicial proceedings were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution subject to their personal law.
6. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.
7. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contracts, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.
8. Actionable wrongs.
9. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
10. Trust and Trustees.
11. Administrators-general and official trustees.

¹[11A. Administration of Justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Supreme Court and the High Courts.]

12. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records, and judicial proceedings.

13. Civil procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution, limitation and arbitration.

14. Contempt of court, but not including contempt of the Supreme Court.

15. Vagrancy; nomadic and migratory tribes.

16. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficient.

17. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

¹[17A. Forests.

17B. Protection of wild animals and birds.]

18. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods.

19. Drugs and poisons, subject to the provisions of entry 59 of List I with respect to opium.

20. Economic and social planning.

¹[20A. Population control and family planning.]

21. Commercial and industrial monopolies, combines and trusts.

22. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.

23. Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment.

24. Welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident funds, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pensions and maternity benefits.

²[25. Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I; vocational and technical training of labour.]

26. Legal, medical and other professions.

¹Ins. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 57 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

²Subs. by s. 57, *ibid.*, for entry 25 (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

(Seventh Schedule)

27. Relief and rehabilitation of persons displaced from their original place of residence by reason of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan.

28. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments and religious institutions.

29. Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

30. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.

31. Ports other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways, and the carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to national waterways.

¹[33. Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,—

(a) the products of any industry where the control of such industry by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest, and imported goods of the same kind as such products;

(b) foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils;

(c) cattle fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates;

(d) raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned, and cotton seed; and

(e) raw jute.]

²[33A. Weights and measures except establishment of standards.]

34. Price control.

35. Mechanically propelled vehicles including the principles on which taxes on such vehicles are to be levied.

36. Factories.

37. Boilers.

38. Electricity.

Status of Education System in India

History:

The 'Gurukul' was an ancient Indian education system where students, known as shishyas, lived in the same household as their guru. Nalanda, which housed the world's oldest university system, attracted students from around the globe to learn about Indian knowledge traditions.

The British Government introduced numerous reforms to the education system based on recommendations from the Macaulay Committee, Woods' Despatch, Hunter Commission Report, and the Indian University Act of 1904, significantly impacting society

फ़िर एक बार नालन्दा तैयार..

800 साल
पहले खिलजी
ने किया था
बर्बाद..

by Ankit Avasthi Sir

22:24

फिर एक बार नालन्दा तैयार..800 साल पहले खिलजी ने किया था बर्बाद...by Ankit Avasthi Sir

735K views • 2 weeks ago

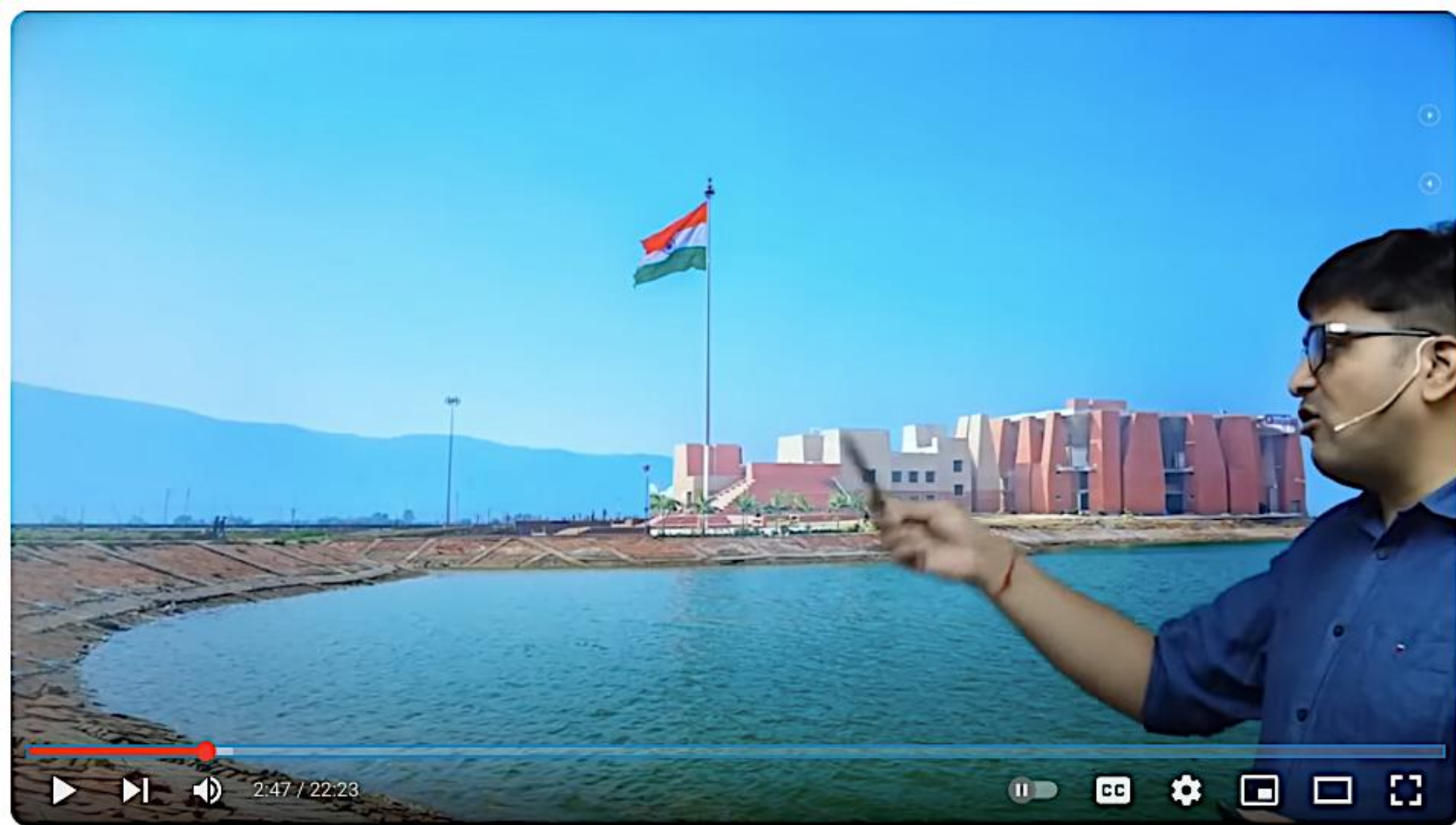
Apni Pathshala

फिर एक बार नालन्दा तैयार..800 साल पहले खिलजी ने किया था बर्बाद...by Ankit ...



फिर एक बार नालन्दा तैयार..800 साल पहले खिलजी ने किया था बर्बाद...by Ankit Avasthi Sir





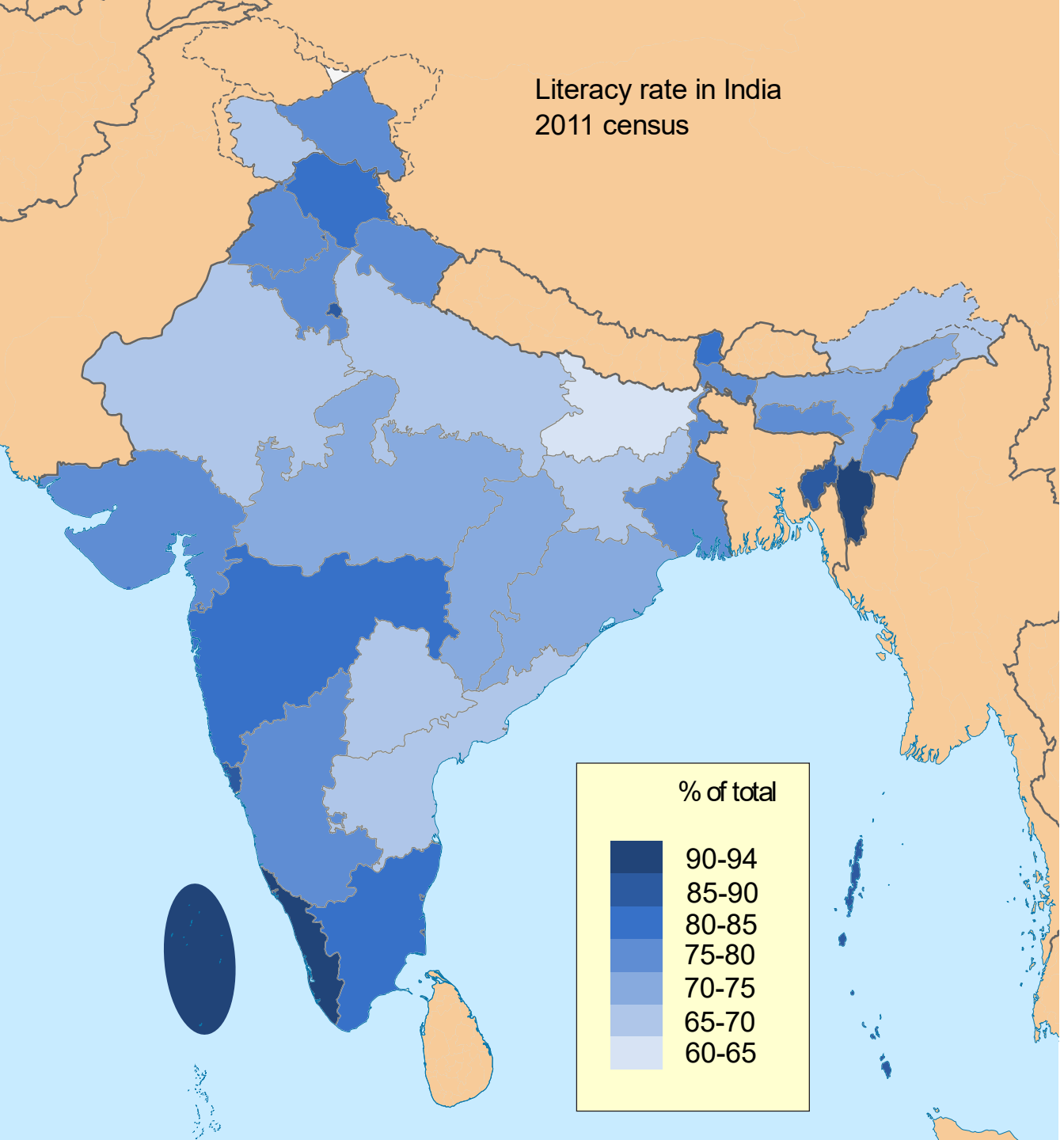
फिर एक बार नालन्दा तैयार..800 साल पहले खिलजी ने किया था बर्बाद...by Ankit Avasthi Sir

Current Status of Education in India:

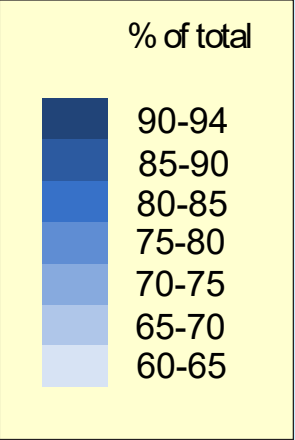
The gender gap in literacy in India began narrowing in 1991, with an accelerated pace of improvement. However, the current female literacy rate (65.46%-Census 2011) in India still significantly lags behind the global average of 87%, as reported by UNESCO in 2015.

Furthermore, India's overall literacy rate of 74.04% is below the world average of 86.3%. A significant number of states in India fall within the average range, just slightly above the national literacy level.

Literacy rate in India
2011 census



% of total



Legal Provisions:

The government has introduced the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as part of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009, targeting primary education for children aged 6-14 years.

For secondary education, covering ages 14-18, the government has extended SSA through the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. At the higher education level, which includes undergraduate, postgraduate, and MPhil/PhD studies, the government addresses needs through the Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

All these initiatives are now integrated under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan scheme.

AMENDMENT IN RTE ACT BROUGHT CHANGE

Right to Education Act, 2009, introduced no-detention policy up to class VIII

2017 | Union cabinet scrapped the policy after 24 states demanded it

Aug 11, 2017 | The amendment was introduced and was sent to standing committee on HRD

Feb 13, 2018 | The panel formed to look into the policy backed the proposal to abolish the policy

Jan 3, 2019 | Parliament passed an amendment and empowered states to reverse the policy



NO-DETENTION REPERCUSSIONS

- More failures in Class IX
- More dropouts following failures in classes IX and X

ALLOW DETENTION IN CLASSES VI & VII

Some feel exams and detention policy should be extended to classes VI and VII as well. ABS Sidhu, director principal, Saupin's Schools, said, "Why only classes V and VIII. Why not classes VI and VII too? Virtually no one fails in Class V."

Constitutional Provisions:

Initially, Article 45 of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) aimed to provide free and compulsory education for children up to 14 years old. This was later amended to include early childhood care, and ultimately, through **the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002, it became a fundamental right under Article 21A due to previously unfulfilled objectives.**

Entries 64 and 65 of the Union List in Schedule 7 of the constitution specify institutions for scientific or technical education funded by the Government of India, as well as professional, vocational, or technical training.

The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002

[12th December, 2002.]

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India. .

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. Short title and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002. (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Insertion of new article 21A.- After article 21 of the Constitution, the following article shall be inserted, namely:-

Right to education.-

"21A. The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.".

3. Substitution of new article for article 45.- For article 45 of the Constitution, the following article shall be substituted, namely:- .

Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.

"45. The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.".

4. Amendment of article 51A.- In article 51A of the Constitution, after clause (J), the following clause shall be added, namely:-

"(k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.".

SUBHASH C. JAIN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Education as a 'State' Subject:

The Government of India Act of 1935 established a federal system, categorizing education as a provincial matter. After India gained independence, education continued to be a state responsibility.

However, during the emergency period, the Swaran Singh Committee proposed shifting education to the concurrent list, a change enacted through the 42nd constitutional amendment in 1976.

The 44th constitutional amendment sought to address and modify these changes to some extent.

Government of India Act, 1935

Divided legislative powers into: Federal list, Provincial list and Concurrent list

Residuary powers were present with the Viceroy

Abolished Dyarchy in provinces and introduced it in Center

Separate electorates for SCs, women and labours

Abolished Council of India

Established RBI, Federal Court, Federal Public Service Commission, Provincial Public Service

Introduced bicameralism in 6 out of 11 provinces

Governance of Education Systems in Various Countries

United States: Educational standards are established by state and local governments, whereas the federal government concentrates on providing financial aid and ensuring equal access to education.

Canada: The responsibility for education is delegated to the provincial governments.

Germany: Legislative authority over education lies with the Länder (states).

South Africa: Education is overseen by two national departments, with provincial departments responsible for local implementation.

Finland: In contrast to many other nations, Finland's education system does not depend on standardized testing. Instead, it prioritizes collaboration among schools, teachers, and students to create a supportive learning environment.



Top Global Education Systems

Introduction

In a rapidly evolving world, access to quality education is paramount. For many, the pursuit of knowledge transcends borders, making it essential to understand the concept of "Top Global Education Systems." This article delves into the education systems of various countries that have earned international recognition for their excellence, emphasizing what makes them stand out on the global stage.

What Makes an Education System "Top Global"?

The term "Top Global Education System" encompasses not only academic performance but also the holistic development of students. Attributes like critical thinking, creativity, problem-solving, and adaptability play pivotal roles in shaping a robust education system. A harmonious blend of tradition and innovation, cultural values, and government policies contributes to a successful educational environment.

Arguments for Bringing Education Back to the State List

Decentralization and Autonomy: The campaigners for taking education back to the State list consider that **this will enable state governments to enhance their sovereignty in delivering and formulating educational policies** that will meet the demands and goals of their regions.

Diversity and Flexibility: Every Indian state may have its own social, cultural, linguistic, and socioeconomic context and thus **it would be more appropriate to give more decentralised control to states**, including state level educational policies.

Reduced Bureaucratic Interference: Since education falls under the Concurrent List the **central government intervenes in the matters of education and at times the policies** can be very bureaucratic and standardized.

Transfer of education to the state list could check such interferences and provide flexible and appropriate reform in education at the state level.

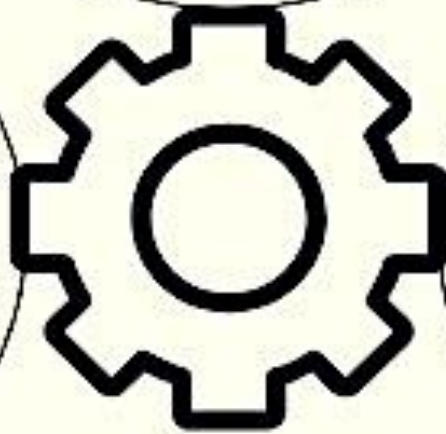
Improved Accountability: Down at a state level, **the state governments would shoulder a greater deal of responsibility** for the performance and quality of the systems of education in their jurisdictions rather than the centre.

Experimentation and Innovation: Perhaps if the control of education lies at the state level more experimentation and **innovation in the application of methods, curriculum, and ways of managing the education process might be possible** since different states will be able to test different ways of doing things and then see which ways work best.

EXPLORE



EXPERIMENT



INNOVATE

Arguments for Retaining Education in the Concurrent List

National Standards and Coordination: That is why many proponents of the current distribution of educational competencies, according to which education is located in the Concurrent List of the Indian Constitution, stress the necessity of the direct intervention of the central government aimed to set and enforce the minimum national standards, to coordinate the processes of education, and to provide the proper distribution of educational resources between the different regions of the country.

Economies of Scale: Some education programmes, including the setting of national level entrance tests, the establishment of central standard education institutes and the framing of general provisions can have advantages of central government's larger resource availability due to scale furthering.

Addressing Disparities: Having the **central government involved in education can help equalize certain regions** which often lack adequate funding and other forms of support, to provide education to less privileged states and or communities which would not be possible if states bore all the responsibilities in providing education.

National Integration and Identity: Education acts as a weapon for positive integration toward the Indian identity of people from all streams. **Thus, the central government should become actively involved in the promotion of these goals in education.**

International Competitiveness: The fact that education has been retained in the Concurrent List places the educational system directly under the control of the central government while **it allows the central government to occasionally fuse the education system with the general economic and strategic needs of the country to keep India's educational system competitive globally.**

Education in Concurrent List and its Implications

A Uniformity in Education Policy

Improvement in Standards

Education for emotional Integration

For better Discipline

01

02

03

04

05

06

07

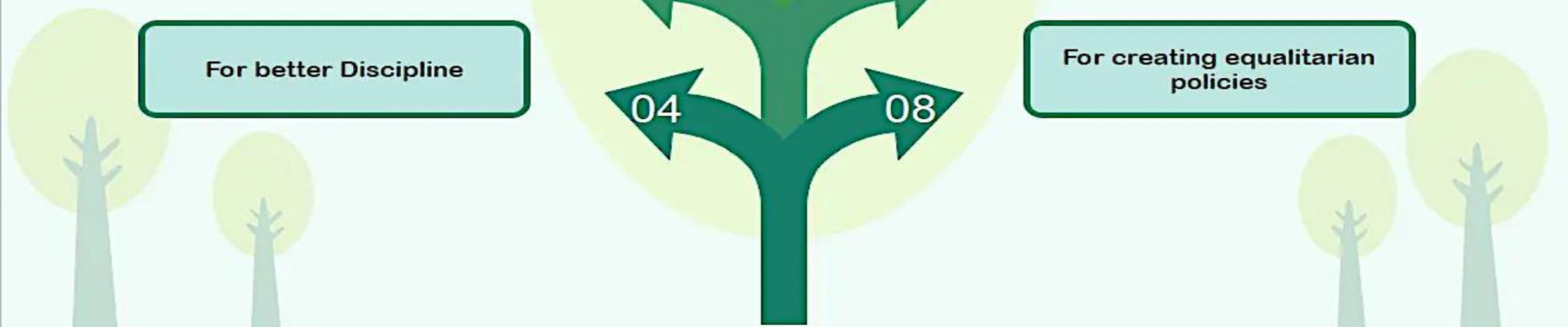
08

Proper and better utilisation of funds

Quality Leadership from Central Government

Better implementation of education policies

For creating equalitarian policies



What can be the way forward?

The arguments in favour of 'education' in the concurrent list include a uniform education policy, improvement in standards and synergy between Centre and States. However, considering the vast diversity of the country, a 'one size fits all' approach is neither feasible nor desirable.

Further, as per the report on 'Analysis of Budgeted expenditure on Education' prepared by the Ministry of Education in 2022, out of the total revenue expenditure by education departments in our country estimated at ₹6.25 lakh crore (2020-21), 15% is spent by the Centre while 85% is spent by the States.

Even if expenditure by all other departments on education and training are considered, the share works out to 24% and 76% respectively.

The arguments against restoring 'education' to State list include corruption coupled with lack of professionalism. The recent issues surrounding the NEET and NTA have however displayed that centralisation does not necessarily mean that these issues would vanish.

Considering the need for autonomy in view of the lion's share of the expenditure being borne by the States, there needs to be a productive discussion towards moving 'education' back to the State list. This would enable them to frame tailor-made policies for syllabus, testing and admissions for higher education including professional courses like medicine and engineering.

Regulatory mechanisms for higher education can continue to be governed by central institutions like the National Medical Commission, University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

Revolutionizing Education in India



BENEFITS OF NEP 2020

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) marks a significant milestone in the transformation of the Indian education system

Hollistic Development

NEP 2020 focuses on the hollistic development of students by nurturing their cognitive, social, emotional, and physical well-being.

Skills for the Future

The policy emphasizes the development of critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, communication, and collaboration skills, preparing students for future challenges.

Flexibility and Choice

NEP 2020 offers flexibility and choice in selecting subjects, courses, and learning pathways, enabling students to pursue their interests and talents.

Experiential Learning

NEP 2020 encourages experiential learning methods, where students learn through real-world experiences, projects, and practical applications.

Integration of Technology

The policy recognizes the significance of technology in education and promotes its integration to enhance learning outcomes and make education accessible.

2024

GA FOUNDATION

RECORDED BATCH

Apni
Pathshala
एक कदम उज्ज्वल भविष्य की ओर

Subject

HISTORY ,POLITY

GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMICS

Price

1499 /-

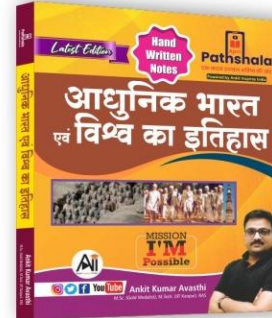
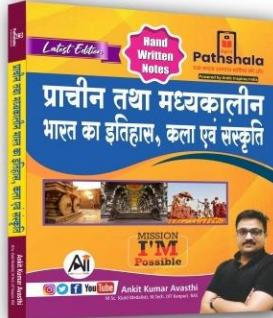
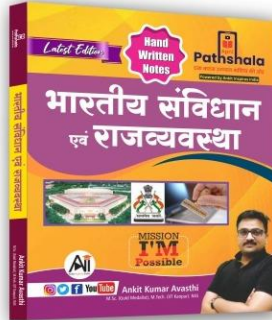
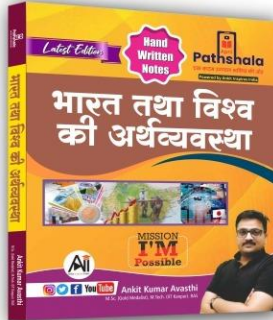
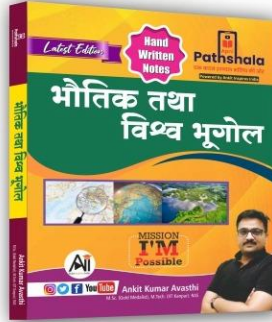
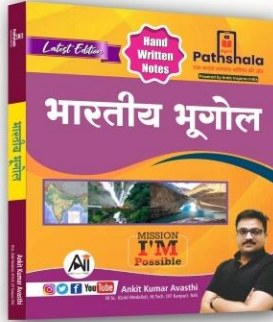
**Validity
1 Year**

By Ankit Avasthi Sir



GA FOUNDATION

Hand Written
Notes



₹ Only
1999

6 पुस्तकों
का
सम्पूर्ण सेट

अधिक जानकारी के लिए दिए
गए नंबर पर संपर्क करें....

📞 **7878158882**

- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम कॅलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिंधु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिंधु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिंधु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नवविद्यन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बाराकच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

- यह सिंधु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

किया। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार नती ब्रह्माण्ड का कोई आदि है न ही कोई अंत है। यह समयानुसार अपरिवर्तित रहता है। यद्यपि इस सिद्धान्त में प्रसरणशीलता समाहित है परन्तु फिर भी ब्रह्माण्ड के घनत्व को स्थिर रखने के लिए इसमें पदार्थ स्वतः रूप से सृजित होता रहता है।

3) दौलन सिद्धान्त (Pulsating Universe theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त डॉ. एलन सैंडिज ने प्रतिपादित किया था। इसके अनुसार आज से 180 करोड़ वर्ष पहले एक तीव्र विस्फोट हुआ था और तभी से ब्रह्माण्ड फैलता जा रहा है। 290 करोड़ वर्ष बाद गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल के कारण इनका विस्तार रुक जाएगा। इसके बाद ब्रह्माण्ड सकुंचित होने लगेगा और अत्यंत संपीड़ित और अनंत रूप से बिंदुमय आकार धारण कर लेगा। उसके बाद एक बार पुनः विस्फोट होगा और यही क्रम चलता रहेगा।

4) स्फीति का सिद्धान्त (Inflationary theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिक अलेन गुथ ने दिया था। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, विशालकाय अग्निपिंड के विस्फोट के पश्चात् अति अल्पकाल में ब्रह्माण्ड का असाधारण त्वरित गति से फैलाव हुआ और ब्रह्माण्ड के आकार में कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई।

तारों का निर्माण : तारों का निर्माण मुख्य रूप से हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैस से हुआ है। आकाशगंगाओं में उपस्थित हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैसों के घने बादलों के रूप में एकत्रित होने के साथ इसके जीवन-चक्र का आरंभ होता है।

सौरमण्डल

सौरमण्डल का निर्माण 4.6 बिलियन वर्ष पूर्व हुआ था। सूर्य के चारों ओर भ्रमण करने वाले 8 गुरु, 205 उपग्रह, धूमकेतु, उल्कार एवं क्षुद्रग्रह संयुक्त रूप से सौरमण्डल कहलाते हैं।

सूर्य (SUN) :- सूर्य एक गैसीय गोलू है, जिसमें 71% हाइड्रोजन, 26.5% हीलियम व 2.5% अन्य तत्व विद्यमान हैं। सूर्य का केन्द्रीय भाग कोर (Core) कहलाता है।

→ सूर्य की ऊर्जा का स्रोत उसके केन्द्र में होने वाली नाभिकीय संलयन की क्रिया है।

→ सूर्य के प्रकाश को पृथ्वी तक पहुँचने में 8 मिनट 16.6 सेकंड का समय लगता है।

→ सौर ज्वाला को उत्तरी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा बीरियालिस कहते हैं।
 और दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा आस्ट्रेलिस कहते हैं।

₹ 1999











Smart Cities Mission extended till March 2025

Under the mission, launched in June 2015, 100 cities were chosen through a competition to be developed as smart cities

Updated - July 03, 2024 08:30 pm IST Published - July 03, 2024 08:29 pm IST - New Delhi

Home / India News / HUA ministry extends deadline for Smart Cities Mission till March 2025

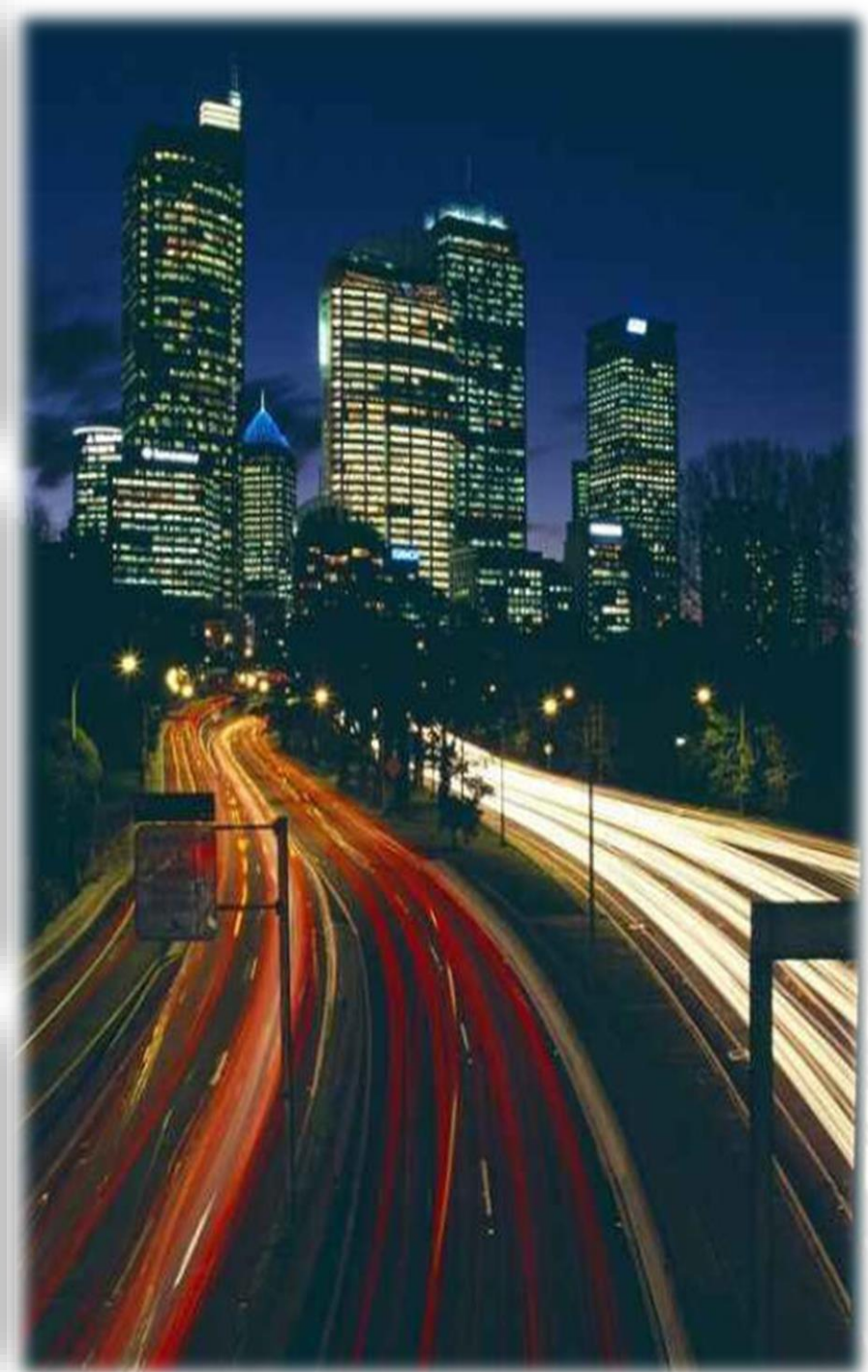
HUA ministry extends deadline for Smart Cities Mission till March 2025

Updated : Jul 03 2024 |

The mission has been getting multiple requests from some states to grant some more time to complete the remaining projects, ministry said

HUA ministry extends deadline for Smart Cities Mission till March 2025

Updated: Jul 03, 2024, 08:48:00 PM IST



The Union housing and urban affairs ministry on Wednesday (03 July) said it has extended the deadline for the Smart Cities Mission(SCM) till March 2025, allowing cities to complete ongoing projects, which account for around 10 per cent of the total projects. In a statement, the ministry said the mission has been getting multiple requests from some states to grant some more time to complete the remaining projects.

These projects are in the advanced stage of implementation and got delayed due to various on-ground conditions, the statement said.

This is the second time that the mission deadline, which was earlier June 2024, has been extended.

An aerial night view of Singapore, featuring the Esplanade - Theatres on the Bay and the Marina Bay Sands hotel. The image is overlaid with a blue-toned network of white lines and glowing nodes, symbolizing connectivity and smart city technology.

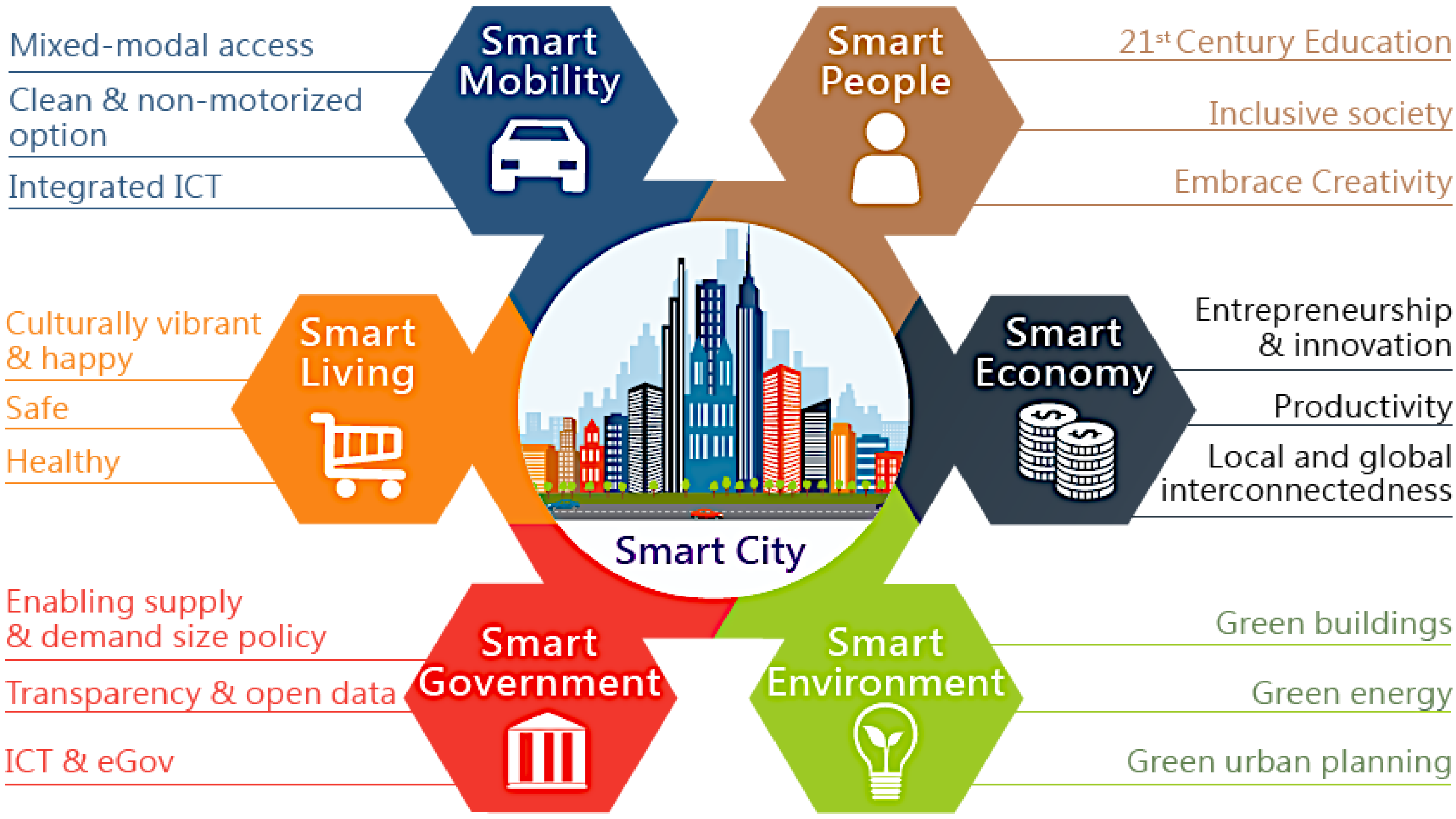
WHAT IS A SMART CITY?

What is a Smart City?

A Smart City is a concept that refers to the **use of technology, data, and innovative solutions to improve the efficiency, sustainability, and quality of life** in urban areas.

Core Infrastructure Elements of a Smart City include:

- Adequate water supply,
- **Assured electricity supply,**
- Sanitation, including solid waste management,
- Efficient urban mobility and public transport,
- Affordable housing, especially for the poor,
- **Robust IT connectivity and digitalisation,**



Good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation,

- Sustainable environment,
- **Safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and**
- **Health and education.**

Note:

Cities accommodate nearly 31% of India's current population and contribute 63% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as per Census 2011. Urban areas are expected to house 40% of India's population and contribute 75% of India's GDP by 2030.

Smart Solutions

E-Governance and Citizen Services

- 1 Public Information, Grievance Redressal
- 2 Electronic Service Delivery
- 3 Citizen Engagement
- 4 Citizens - City's Eyes and Ears
- 5 Video Crime Monitoring



Waste Management

- 6 Waste to Energy & fuel
- 7 Waste to Compost
- 8 Waste Water to be Treated
- 9 Recycling and Reduction of C&D Waste



Water Management

- 10 Smart Meters & Management
- 11 Leakage Identification, Preventive Maint.
- 12 Water Quality Monitoring



Energy Management

- 13 Smart Meters & Management
- 14 Renewable Sources of Energy
- 15 Energy Efficient & Green Buildings



Urban Mobility

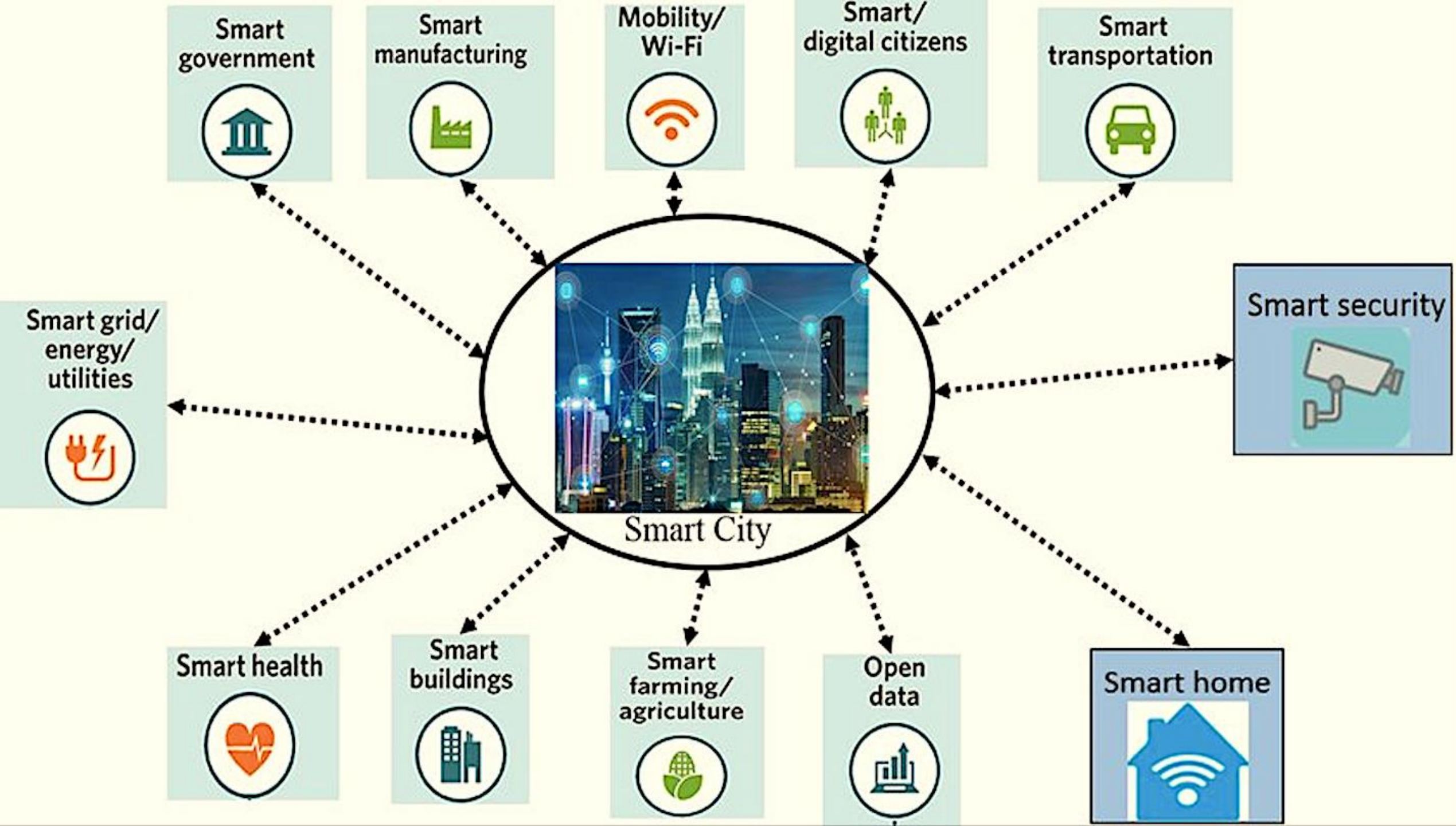
- 16 Smart Parking
- 17 Intelligent Traffic Management
- 18 Integrated Multi-Modal Transport



Others

- 19 Tele-Medicine & Tele Education
- 20 Incubation/Trade Facilitation Centers
- 21 Skill Development Centers





What makes up a smart city?



Energy

Renewable energy generated by a solar panel is transmitted along a smart grid to smart homes.

Transport

V2X (vehicle to everything) will ease congestion and improve road safety in cities, allowing driverless electric cars to communicate with infrastructure such as traffic lights and car parks.

Homes

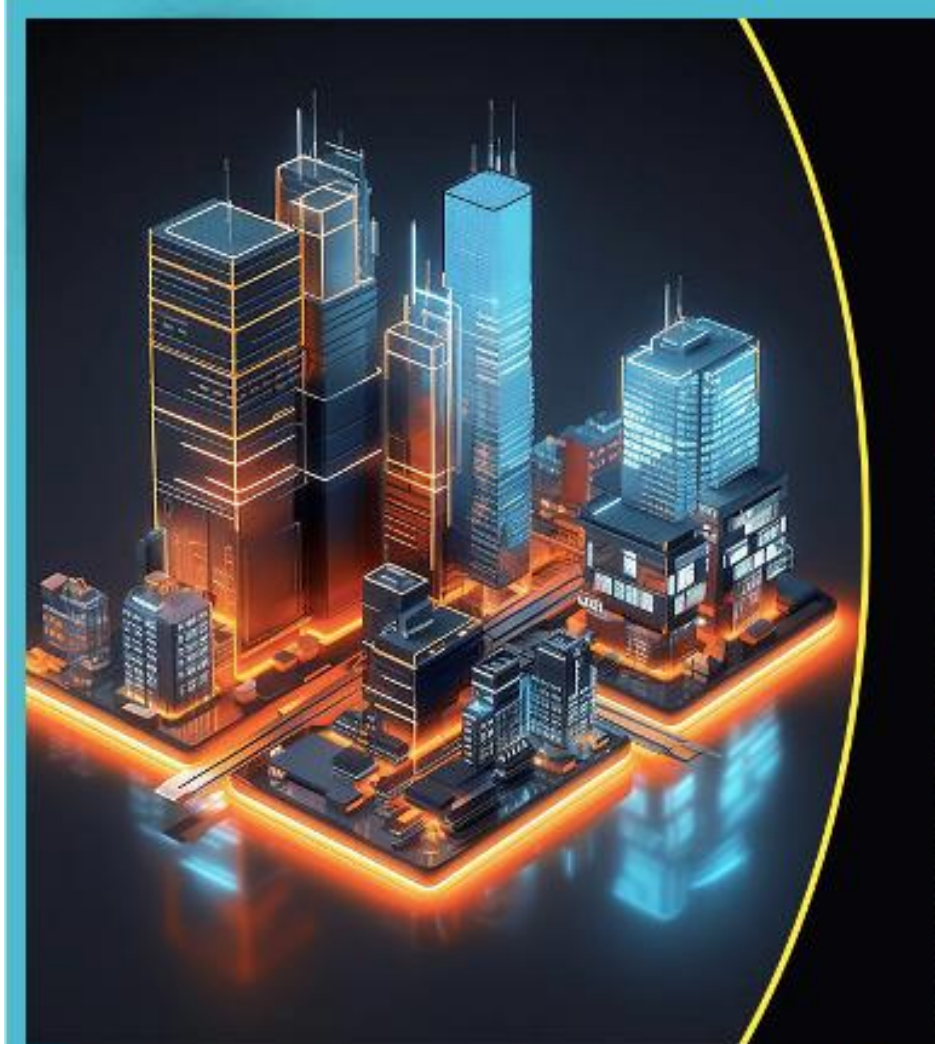
Smart home energy management systems control the distribution of the energy throughout the household.

Public Service

Police prevent crime by using the power of data to analyse where it is most likely to take place.

Health

The IoT era enables people to use apps to contact their doctors.



WHAT IS SMART CITIES MISSION?



सत्यमेव जयते

Ministry of Housing
and Urban Affairs
Government of India



Smart Cities India

SMART CITY IN A BOX

SJ has developed a set of apps based on the four pillars of a Smart City - Sustainability, Efficiency, People and Security. These apps can be used independently or in conjunction with other apps for a seamless monitoring and management.

SUSTAINABILITY



ENERGY MANAGEMENT
Gathering energy usage data through meters in buildings to advise clients how to mitigate the energy usage.



WATER MANAGEMENT
Detect water quality by using camera analytics to examine marine life in water.



CLIMATE CHANGE AND FLOOD MODELLING
Tool that allow users to model flooding and climate change, particularly in cities that are in a conceptual stage.



SMART LIGHTING
Sensors and controllers in light fittings that allow light to dim if no presence is detected, saving energy and expenditure.



PREDICTIVE LIFT MAINTENANCE
Enables the analysis of data received from sensors installed in lifts to predict breakdowns.



TRAFFIC MONITORING
Cameras with video analytics installed at highways to detect traffic jams, accidents and other traffic misconduct.

PEOPLE



ITOWN
A mobile app allowing users to conveniently take pictures of defects and submit feedback to city councils.



SMART HOME
A system that can control both locally and remotely, the air-con and lighting curtain of home.



ELDERLY MONITORING
Installation of sensors in homes to detect the well-being of elderly persons and their movements.



SMART TOILET
Sensors that detect if the toilet is wet or has run out of toilet paper, enabling the deployment of cleaners based on need rather than scheduled cleaning.



FIRE & SMOKE DETECTION
Cameras and video analytics that detect fire and smoke.



FACIAL RECOGNITION
Cameras and laptops with stored data used to identify blacklisted individuals.

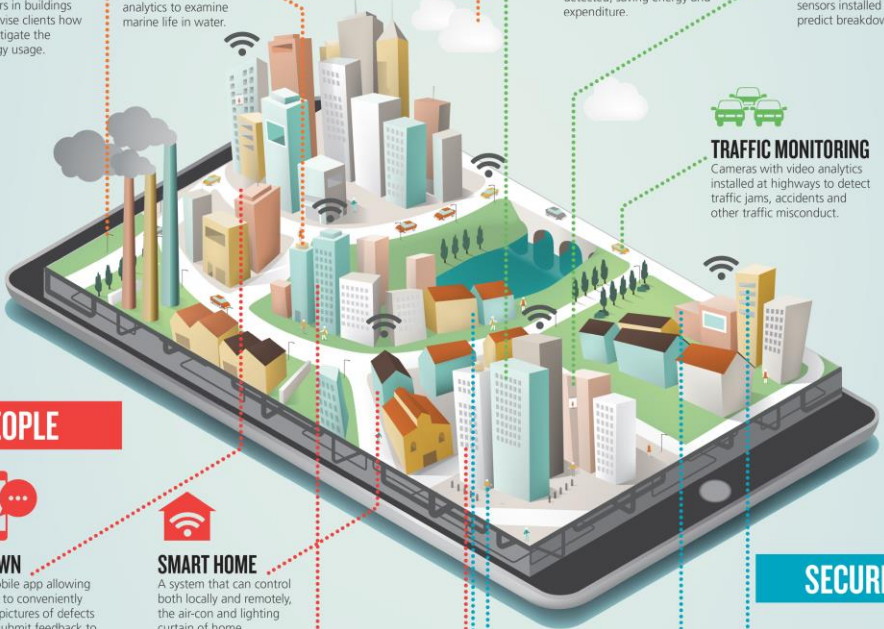
SECURITY



SMART CCTV
Usage of cameras and video analytics to facilitate people-counting, illegal intrusion, objects left unattended and vehicle plate recognition.



BEHAVIOUR ANALYTICS
Cameras that detect persons who may be drowning in a pool.





Schemes / Programmes

[NMSH](#)[Atma Nirbhar Bharat](#)[Smart Cities](#)[Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation -AMRUT](#)[Swachh Bharat Mission](#)[HRIDAY](#)[Urban Transport](#)[North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme -NERUDP](#)[Lumpsum Provision scheme for the benefit of NER including Sikkim](#)[Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana](#)[Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission NULM](#)[Credit Risk Guarantee Fund](#)
[Home](#) / [Schemes / Programmes](#) / [Smart Cities](#)


Smart Cities

- The Government of India has launched the Smart Cities Mission on 25 June 2015.
- The objective is to promote sustainable and inclusive cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions.
- The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, a replicable model which will act like a lighthouse to other aspiring cities. The Smart Cities Mission is meant to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalysing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country.
- Some of the core infrastructure elements in a Smart City would include adequate water supply, assured electricity supply, sanitation, including solid waste management, efficient urban mobility and public transport, affordable housing, especially for the poor, robust IT connectivity and digitalization, good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation, sustainable environment, safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly and health and education.
- The strategic components of the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (Greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city.
- Area-based development will transform existing areas (retrofit and redevelop), including slums, into better planned human settlements, thereby, improving liveability of the whole cities. Development of well-planned and fully serviced new areas (greenfield) will be encouraged around cities in order to accommodate the rapidly expanding population in urban areas. Application of Smart Solutions will enable cities to use technology to improve infrastructure and services.

What is the Smart Cities Mission (SCM)?

About:

It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme, launched in June 2015 to transform 100 cities** to provide the necessary core infrastructure and clean and sustainable environment to enable a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of **"Smart Solutions"**.

It aimed to improve the quality of life for citizens through sustainable and inclusive development.

SMART CITIES MISSION IN INDIA



OBJECTIVE:

- Promote sustainable and inclusive cities with core infrastructure to give a decent quality of life.
- Provide a clean and sustainable environment through application of smart solutions such as data-driven traffic management, intelligent lighting systems, etc.

CORE INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS IN A SMART CITY:

- Adequate water supply
- Assured electricity supply
- Sanitation including solid waste management
- Efficient urban mobility and public transport
- Affordable housing, especially for the poor
- Robust IT connectivity and digitalisation
- Good governance, especially e-governance and citizen participation
- Sustainable environment
- Safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly
- Health and education

STRATEGY:

- City improvement (retrofitting),
- City renewal (redevelopment)
- City extension (greenfield development), along with a pan-city initiative



COVERAGE: 100 CITIES THAT HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE STATES / UNION TERRITORIES.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

- **National:** An Apex Committee, headed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Urban Development
- **State:** A High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) to be headed by the Chief Secretary of the State
- **City:** A Smart City Advisory Forum in all Smart Cities, comprising the District Collector, Chief Executive Officer of Special Purpose Vehicle

Components of the SCM:

Area-based Development:

Redevelopment (City Renewal): Renewal of existing urban areas to improve infrastructure and amenities. E.g. Bhendi Bazar, Mumbai.

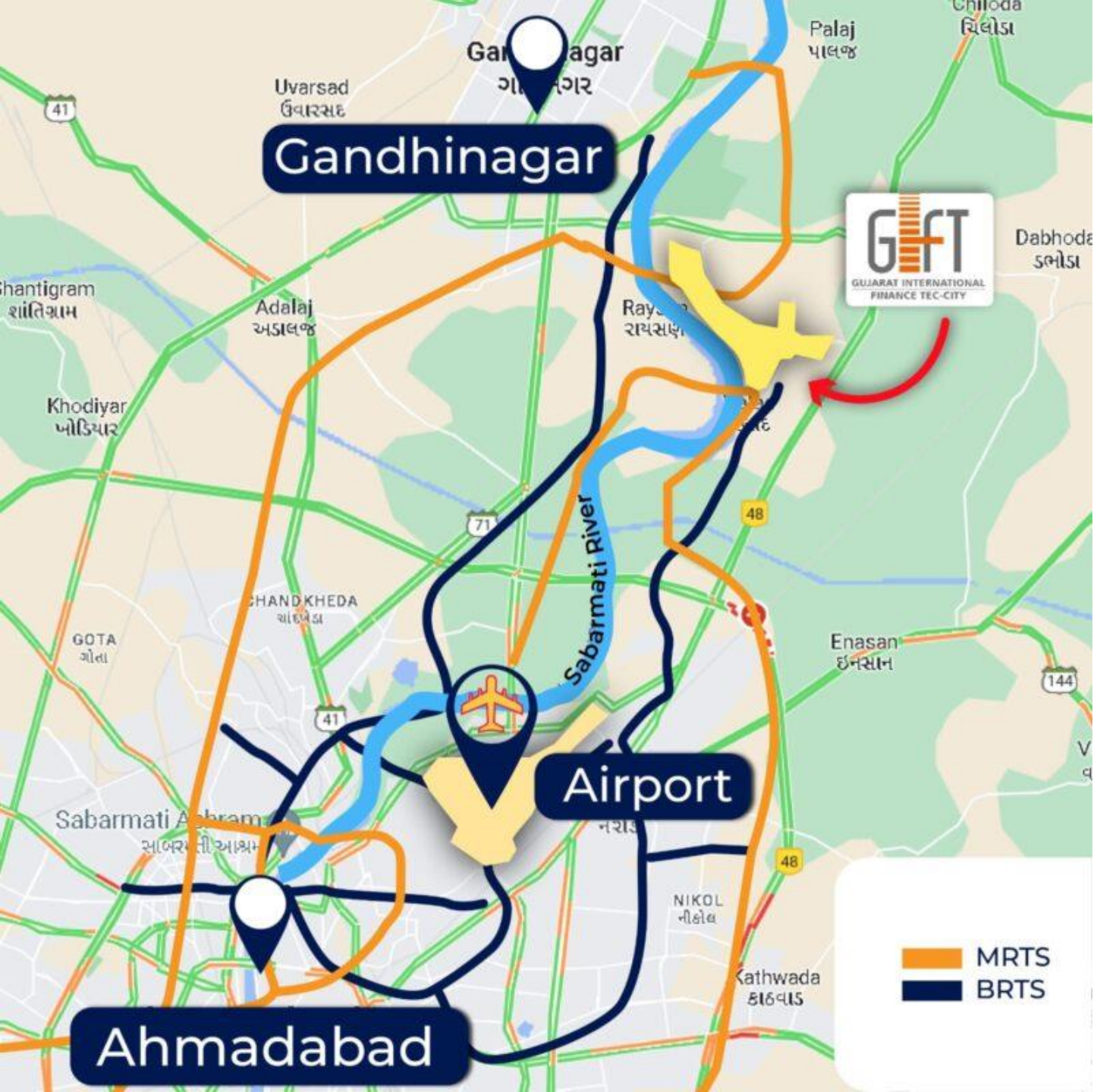
Retrofitting (City Improvement): Upgrading infrastructure in existing areas to make them more efficient and sustainable. E.g. Local Area Development (Ahmedabad).

Greenfield Projects (City Extension): Development of new urban areas with a focus on sustainability and smart technologies. E.g. New Town, Kolkata, Naya Raipur, **GIFT City (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City).**



**INDIA'S FIRST
SMART CITY**

**G
I
F
T**



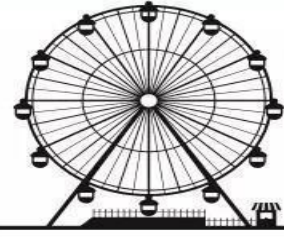
Concrete Plans

KEY ADDITIONS

- 1 Social hub
- 2 Central park
- 3 International class retail, recreational zone

Entertainment, retail zone spread over

20.5 acres



Construction of **GIFT Eye**, a large ferris wheel

158 m Highest point of **GIFT Eye**, as against London Eye's overall height of **135 m**

2nd phase plan with town planning is expected to be unveiled after state gov's review, public feedback



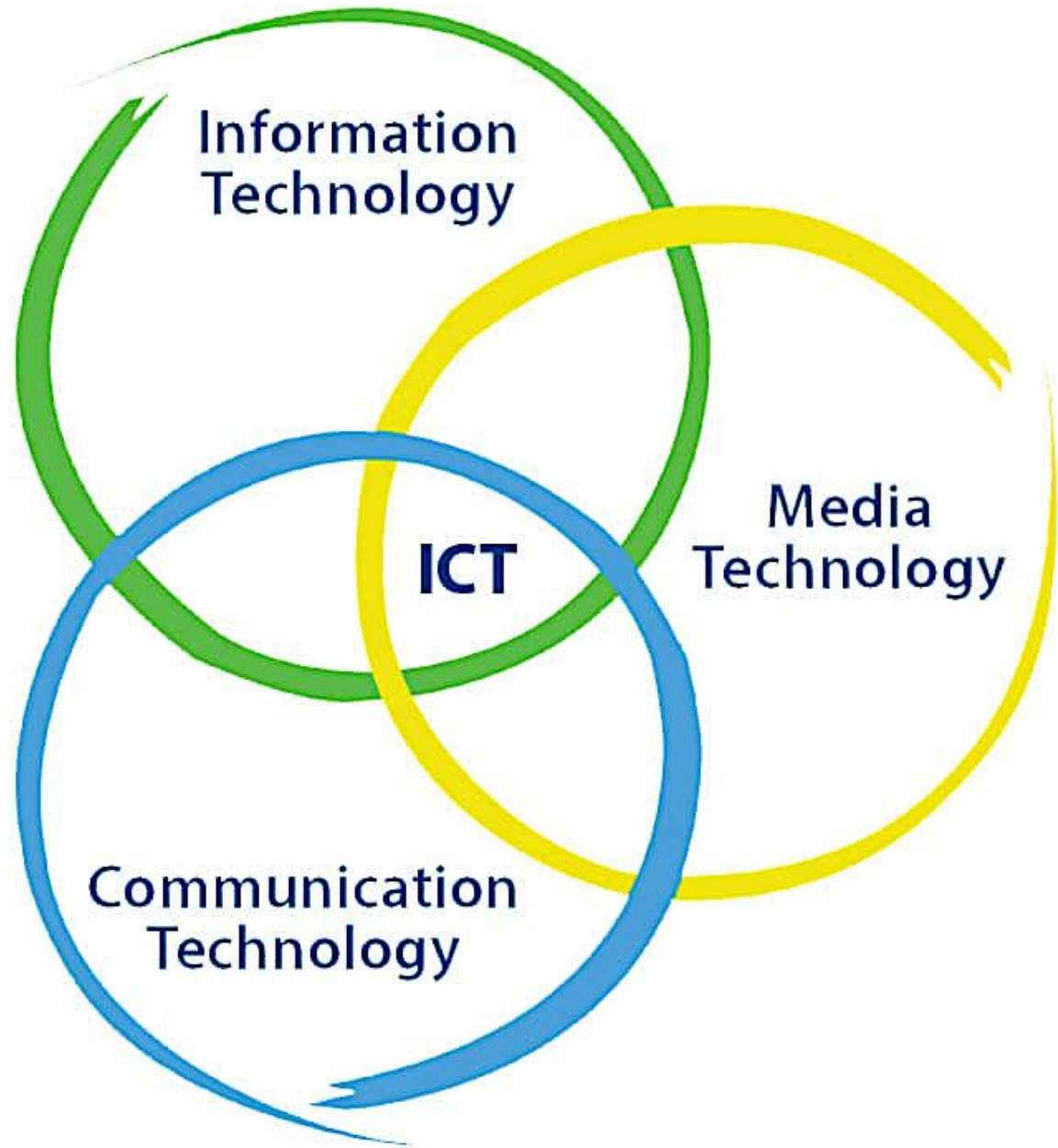
Pan-City Solutions:

Implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) solutions across various sectors such as e-governance, waste management, water management, energy management, urban mobility, and skill development.

Financing of Smart Cities:

The SCM receives Rs. 48,000 crores over 5 years from the Central Government, averaging Rs. 100 crore per city per year.

States and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) are required to contribute an equal amount, resulting in a total of nearly Rs. 1 lakh crore for Smart Cities development.



Convergence with Other Government Schemes:

The SCM can be strategically converged with other Central and State Government programs to utilise its full potential.

Benefits of Convergence:

Combining resources and objectives of SCM with schemes like **AMRUT** (urban transformation), **Swachh Bharat Mission** (cleanliness), **HRIDAY** (heritage city development), **Digital India**, **Skill Development**, and **Housing for All** leads to a more comprehensive approach.

Existing funds and infrastructure from various schemes can be leveraged to achieve common goals within the SCM framework.

Convergence ensures social infrastructure (**health, education, culture**) is addressed alongside physical infrastructure development in smart cities.

ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION



Key Features



Water Supply



Pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, parking spaces



Sewerage facilities and Septage management



Creating and upgrading green spaces, parks and recreation centres



Storm Water drains to reduce flooding



IMPACT OF SWACHH BHARAT



A recent WHO report based on the results of modelling study of SBM-G indicates that the mission could avert **upto 300,000 deaths due to diarrheal diseases** and protein-energy malnutrition with **150,000 lives saved annually**. Along with ensuring human lives, there are also significant financial gains from the mission. According to a survey titled 'The Financial and Economic Impact of SBM in India 2017, designed by the UNICEF, estimated that on an average an ODF village household could gain by as much as Rs **50,000 per year for savings in medical expenditure** due to lower incidence of illness and less income loss due to fewer days of unpaid sick leave.

What are the Challenges Faced by the Smart Cities Mission?

Lack of Clarity in Definition: The SCM has acknowledged the **lack of a universal definition for the term "smart city."** This recognition reflects the understanding that each city's vision for a smart city is shaped by its unique local contexts and aspirations.

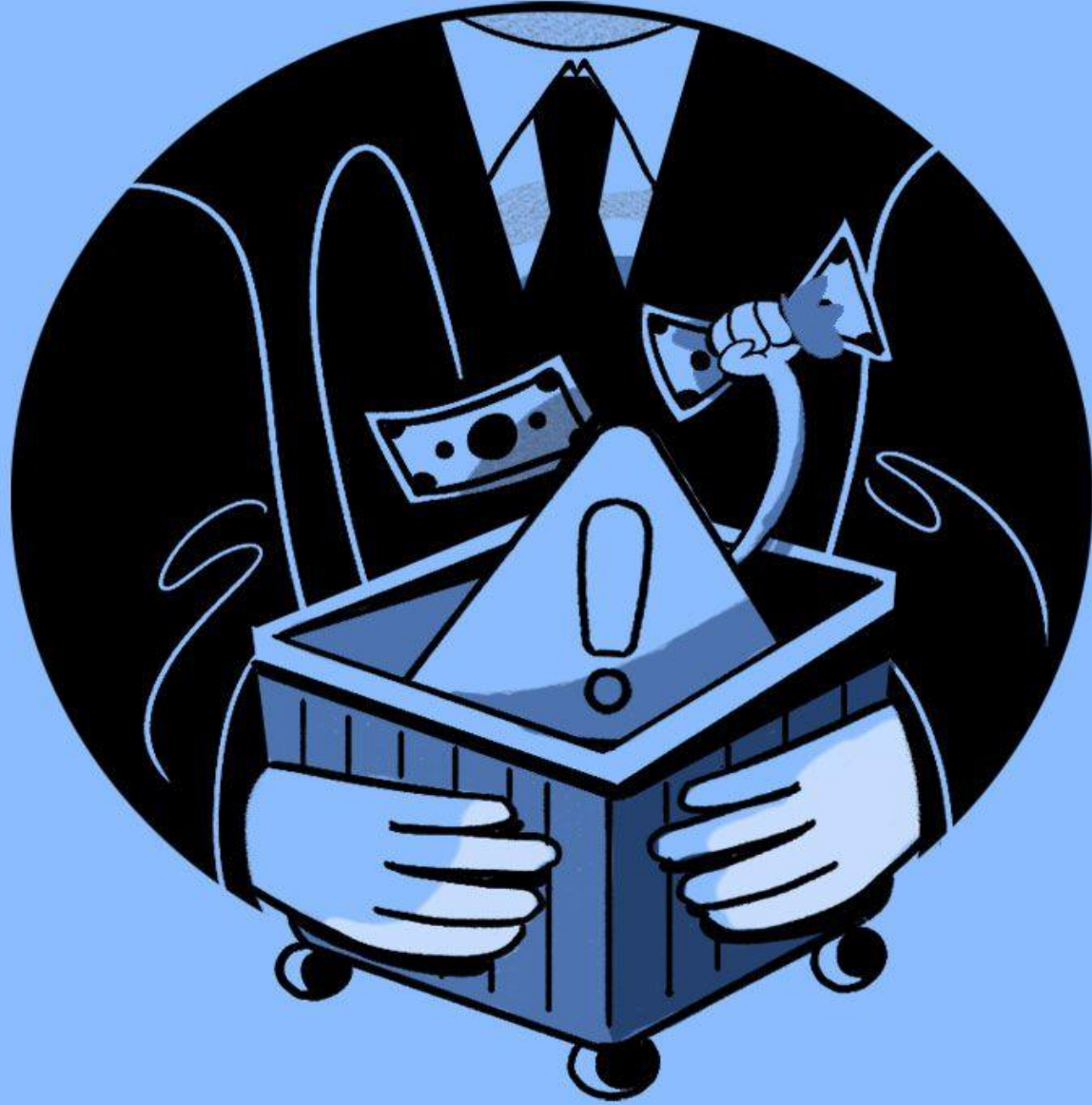
However, this ambiguity in the conceptualisation of a smart city **poses a challenge in effectively allocating resources and prioritizing projects.**

The conceptualisation of a Smart City varies significantly from one city to another, and even from country to country. These differences are influenced by factors such as the level of development, the willingness to embrace change and reform, the availability of resources, and the aspirations of the city's residents.

Delay in Project Completion: Despite the extension of the deadline, a significant number of projects (around 10%) are still incomplete, indicating delays in execution. This can be attributed to factors such as inadequate planning, lack of technical expertise, and issues in land acquisition and clearances.

Inadequate Funding and Its Utilisation: While 74 cities have received 100% of their central share, 26 cities are yet to get the full funding due to the slow progress of projects.

The SPV model adopted for smart city projects has faced objections due to its misalignment with the 74th Constitutional Amendment. This has resulted in criticism of the top-down governance structure of the smart city initiatives.



Special Purpose Vehicle

['spe-shəl 'pər-pəs 'vē-ə-kəl]

A subsidiary created by a parent company to isolate financial risk.

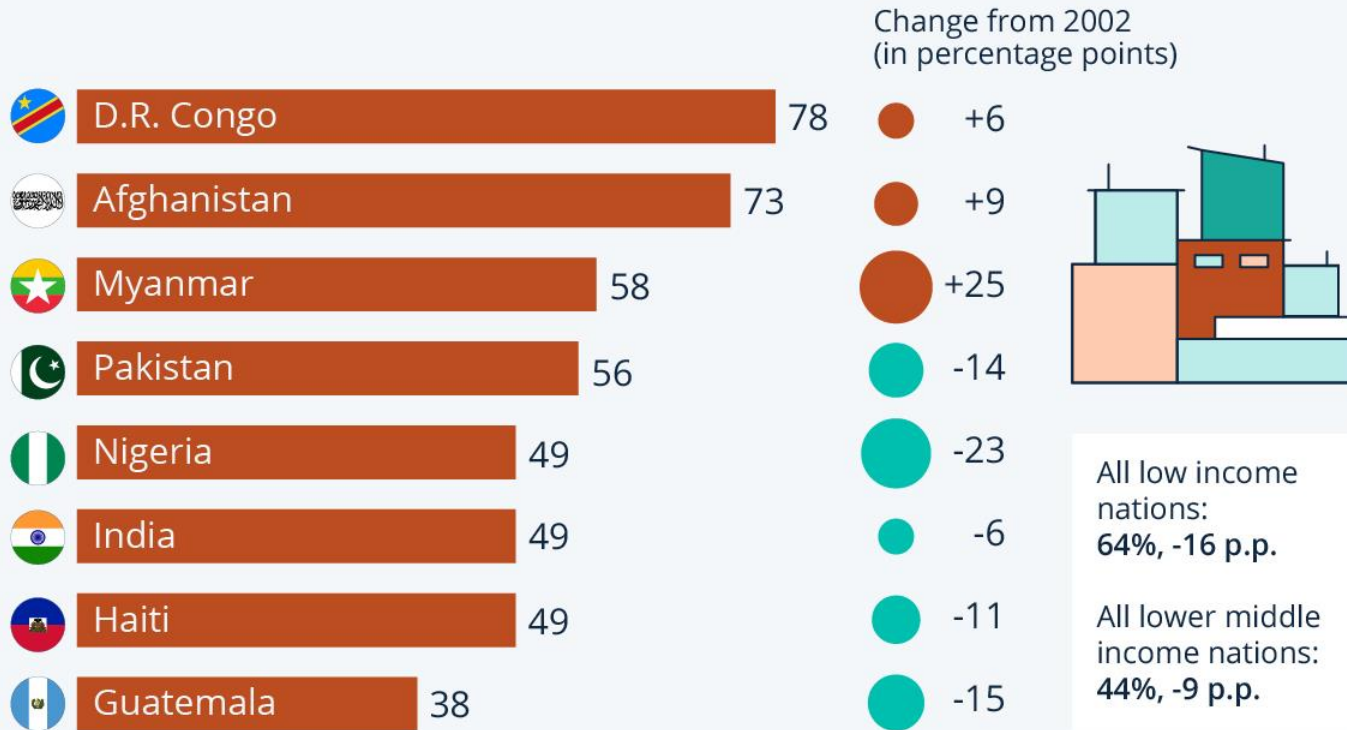
Lack of Coordination: Effective coordination between the central, state, and local governments has been a **challenge due to differences in priorities, bureaucratic hurdles, and lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities** that have hindered the seamless implementation of the mission.

Displacement and Social Impact: According to the World Bank, **in urban areas of India more than 49% of the population live in slums.**

The execution of smart city projects has led to the **displacement of residents in poorer areas, such as street vendors, disrupting the fabric of urban communities.** Infrastructure development in certain towns has contributed to increased urban flooding due to disruptions in water channels and contours.

Fewer People Live in Slums But Progress Is Slow

Share of the urban population living in slums
in selected countries in 2020 (in percent)



Afghanistan: change from 2006

Source: World Bank





Smart Cities Mission extended till March 2025

Posted On: 03 JUL 2024 6:49PM by PIB Delhi

The Smart Cities Mission is a novel experiment in India's urban development. Since its inception in June 2015, the Mission has attempted several innovative ideas, e.g., competition among cities for selection of 100 smart cities, stakeholder driven project selection, formation of smart city Special Purpose Vehicles for implementation, deployment of technology and digital solutions for improving urban governance, third-party impact evaluation by premier academic and professional institutes etc.

Each of the 100 Cities have developed a diverse set of projects, many of which very unique and being implemented for the first time, thus improving the Cities' capability and experience and achieving larger transformational goals at the city level. More than 8,000+ multi-sectoral projects are being developed by the 100 Cities amounting to around ₹ 1.6 lakh crore.

As on 03rd July 2024, the 100 Cities have completed 7,188 projects (90% of total projects) amounting to ₹ 1,44,237 crore as part of the Mission. The balance 830 projects amounting to ₹ 19,926 crore are also in advanced stages of completion. On the financial progress, the Mission has an allocated GOI budget of ₹ 48,000 crore for the 100 Cities. As on date, GOI has released ₹ 46,585 crore (97% of the allocated GOI budget) to 100 Cities. Out of these funds released to the Cities, 93% have been utilized as on date. The Mission has also released full GOI financial support under the Mission to 74 out of 100 Cities.

The Mission has been getting multiple requests from some States/City government representatives, to grant some more time to complete the balance 10% projects. These balance ongoing projects are in advanced stage of implementation and got delayed due to various on-ground conditions. It is in the interest of people, that these projects get complete and contribute towards the ease of living in their urban areas. Taking cognizance of these requests, the Government of India has extended the Mission period upto 31 March 2025 to complete these balance 10% projects. This extension has been informed to the cities that it would be without any additional cost, beyond the already approved financial allocation under the Mission. All ongoing projects are now expected to be completed before 31 March 2025.



Smart Cities Mission

Extended Till March 2025



"As on July 3, 2024, the 100 cities have completed 7,188 projects (90 per cent of total projects) amounting to Rs 1,44,237 crore as part of the mission. The balance 830 projects amounting to Rs 19,926 crore are also in advanced stages of completion," it said.

According to the ministry, on the financial progress, **the mission has an allocated budget of Rs 48,000 crore for the 100 cities. As on date, the Union government has released Rs 46,585 crore -- 97 per cent of the allocated central government budget to the 100 cities.**

Out of these funds released to the cities, 93 per cent has been utilised as on date. The mission has also released the full central government financial support under the mission to 74 of the 100 cities, the statement said.

SMART CITIES MISSION

About

- **Launched:** 2015
- **Nature:** Centrally Sponsored
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
- **Implemented through:** Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) at city level
- **Mission Deadline:** Extended to June 2023
- **Coverage:** Developing 100 selected cities as Smart Cities

Six Fundamental Principles

- Citizen at the core
- More from Less
- Cooperative and competitive federalism
- Integration, innovation & sustainability
- Technology as means, not the goal
- Convergence

SMART SOLUTIONS

E-Governance and Citizen Services

- Public Information, Grievance Redressal
- Electronic Service Delivery
- Citizen Engagement
- Citizens-City's Eyes and Ears
- Video Crime Monitoring



Energy Management

- Smart Meters & Management
- Renewable Sources of Energy
- Energy Efficient & Green Buildings



Waste Management

- Waste to Energy & fuel
- Waste to Compost
- Waste Water Treatment
- Recycling and Reduction of Waste



Urban Mobility

- Smart Parking
- Intelligent Traffic Management
- Integrated Multi-Modal Transport



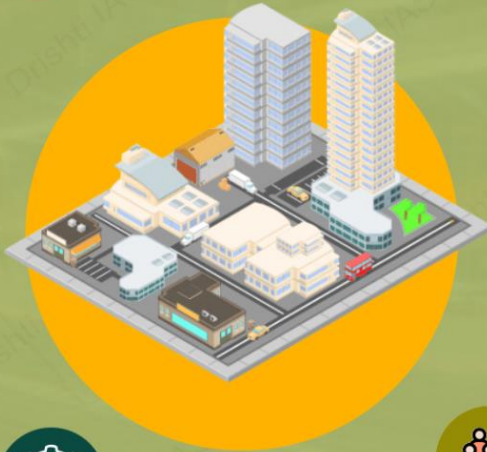
Water Management

- Smart Meters & Management
- Leakage Identification, Preventive Maintenance
- Water Quality Monitoring



Others

- Tele-Medicine & Tele Education
- Incubation/Trade Facilitation Centers
- Skill Development Centers



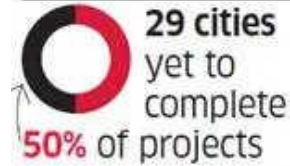
The cities have been informed about the extension of the deadline, the ministry said, adding that it would be without any additional cost, beyond the already approved financial allocation under the mission.

"All ongoing projects are now expected to be completed before March 31, 2025," the ministry said.

It said the Smart Cities Mission is a novel experiment in India's urban development.

JUNE 2023 TARGET SEEMS FAR

Madurai is the only smart city completed



Completion rate*	No of cities
<20%	7
20-40%	15
40-60%	20
60-80%	34
>80%	25

VALUE OF COMPLETED PROJECTS EVEN LOWER

Avg value of completed projects: ₹18.5 cr vs ₹32.5 cr for ongoing projects

2,740 projects worth ₹89,000 cr ongoing

29 of 101 cities have completed less than 33% projects in value

	Total no of projects	Avg value per project (₹ cr)
Total	7,742	23.5
Completed	5,002	18.5
Ongoing	2,740	32.5

MOST NORTH-EASTERN STATES, UTs WORST PERFORMERS

Sikkim, Arunachal, Mizoram, Meghalaya have completed less than a third of the projects

Top 5 and bottom 5 states in terms of completion rates (%)

Top 5		Bottom 5	
Rajasthan	85.8	Meghalaya	4.3
Odisha	84.8	Puducherry	16.7
Karnataka	83.8	Mizoram	17.5
Chandigarh	83.5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.6
Tripura	81.6	Arunachal Pradesh	26.0

21 of 35 states/UTs have a completion rate of less than national average

Rajasthan has the best performance



Note: Completion rate is calculated by dividing the number of completed projects over number of total projects. Data as of January 27, 2023
Source: Smart Cities Mission Dashboard, Lok Sabha, ET Analysis

Since its inception in June 2015, the mission has attempted several innovative ideas like competition among cities for the **selection of 100 smart cities**, stakeholder-driven project selection, formation of smart city special purpose vehicles for implementation, deployment of technology and digital solutions **for improving urban governance, and third-party impact evaluation by premier academic and professional institutes.**

More than 8,000 multi-sectoral projects are being developed by the 100 cities, **amounting to around Rs 1.6 lakh crore**, the ministry said.

Area-based development 55%

7%
'Smartness' of proposal

3%
Process followed

5%
Citizen engagement

25%
Implementation framework, including feasibility and cost-effectiveness

15%
Results orientation

Pan-city solution 15%

3%
"Smartness" of solution

1%
Process followed

1%
Citizen engagement

5%
Implementation framework, including feasibility and cost-effectiveness

5%
Results orientation

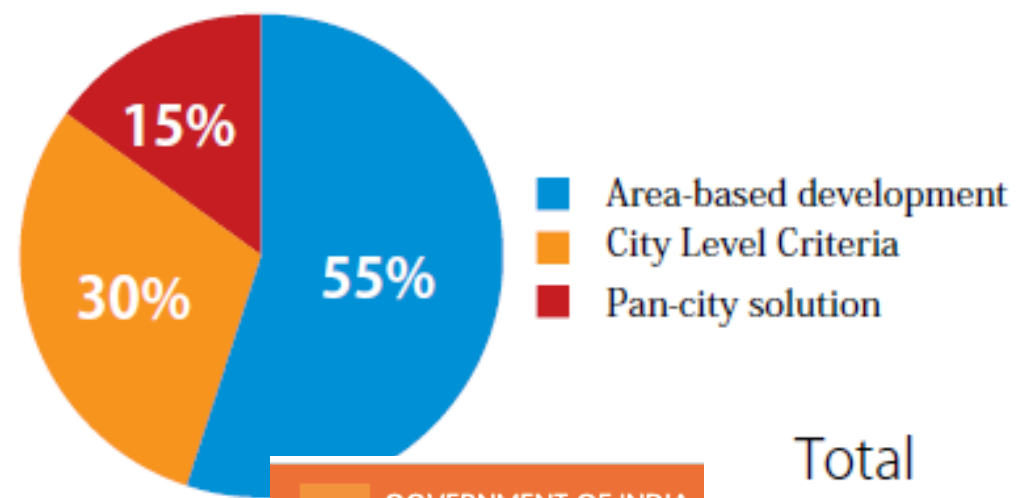
City Level Criteria 30%

5%
Vision and goals

10%
Citizen engagement

10%
Strategic plan

5%
Baseline, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), self-assessment and potential for improvement



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Total
100

SUBSCRIBED



7D

28D

90D

365D

Apr

Mar

Feb

Percenta

31 Mar – 27 Apr 2024

Watch time (hours)

Not subscribed

52.1%



Subscribed

47.9%



Uttara
x
PPTX +



visit Our Website :-

WWW. apnipathshala.com

1) BPSC Courses

2) RPSC Courses

3) UPPSC Courses

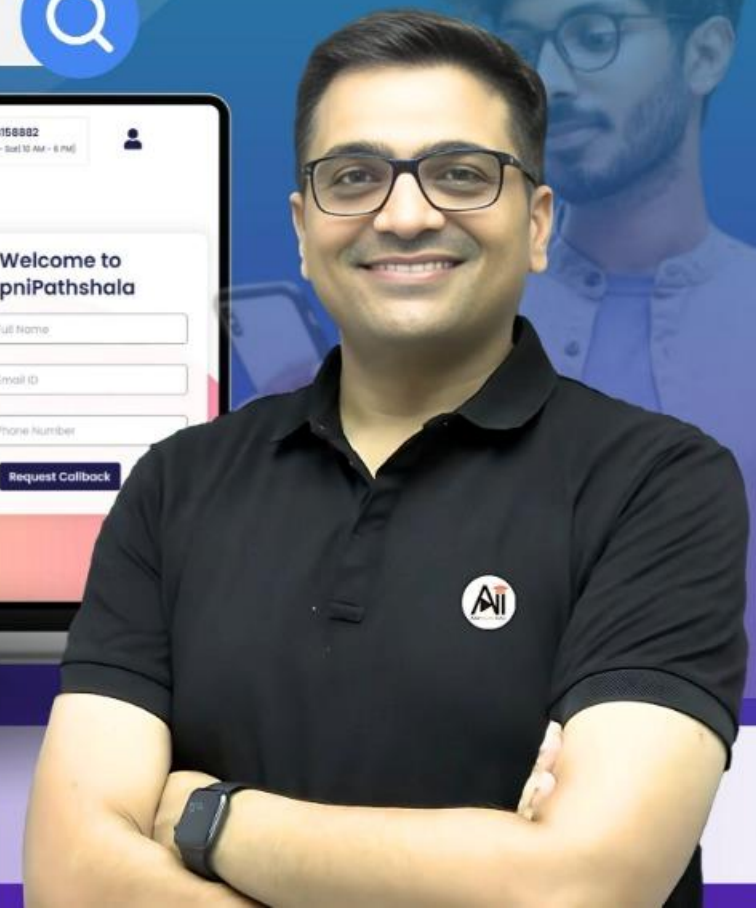
4) RNA And Class Pdf

5) video lecture

6) Daily Current Affairs

7) Infographic

8) Test series , Quiz



अब तैयारी हुई और आसान

1



Pathshala

अब तैयारी हुई और आसान

Download lessons and learn anytime, anywhere with Apni Pathshala

GET IT ON Google Play | Download on the App Store | Get it on Windows 10

Welcome to ApniPathshala

WhatsApp icon

Enter Your Full Name

Enter Your Email ID

Enter Your Phone Number

2

Menu

- Our Classroom ▾
- Our Resources ▾
- Current Affairs ▾**

Facebook, Twitter, YouTube icons

WhatsApp icon

3

Menu

- Our Classroom ▾
- Our Resources ▾
- Current Affairs ▾**

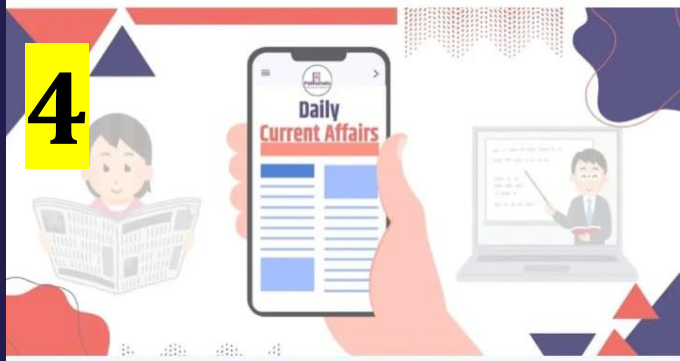
 - Daily
 - Weekly
 - Monthly
 - RNA PDF**

Facebook, Twitter, YouTube icons

WhatsApp icon

4

Pathshala



Current Affairs | CA Daily

CA Weekly | CA Montly | RNA PDF

RNA (Real news and analysis) 18 may 2024

May 18, 2024

WhatsApp icon

RNA (Real news and analysis) 17 may 2024

May 17, 2024

WhatsApp icon

2024

GA FOUNDATION

RECORDED BATCH

Apni
Pathshala
एक कदम उज्ज्वल भविष्य की ओर

Subject

HISTORY ,POLITY

GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMICS

Price

1499 /-

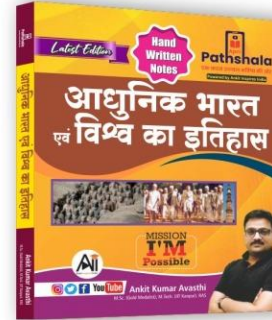
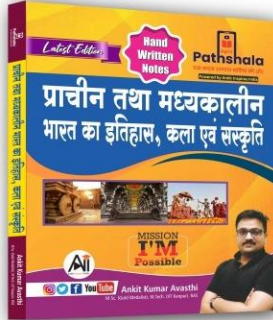
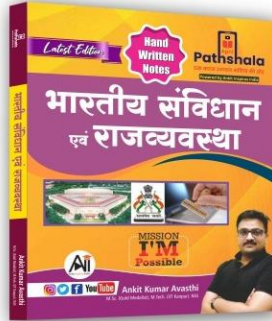
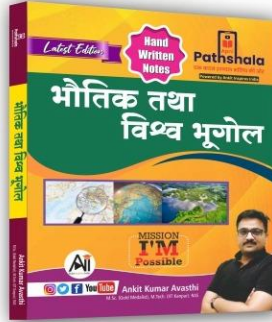
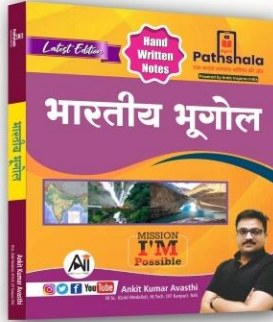
**Validity
1 Year**

By Ankit Avasthi Sir



GA FOUNDATION

Hand Written
Notes



₹ Only
1999

6 पुस्तकों
का
सम्पूर्ण सेट

अधिक जानकारी के लिए दिए
गए नंबर पर संपर्क करें....

📞 **7878158882**

- सिन्धु नदी का उद्गम किलाश पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में बीखर-सू हिमनद से होता है।
- तिब्बत में इस नदी को सिंगी खंबान कहते हैं।
- यह फमचोक नामक स्थान से भारत में प्रवेश करती है।
- यह नदी भारत में लद्दाख तथा जास्कर श्रेणी के बीच बहती है।
- पाकिस्तान में यह अटक (Attock) नामक स्थानों पर मैदानों में प्रवेश करती है।
- पाकिस्तान में कराँची के पास डेल्टा बनते हुए यह अरब सागर में गिरती है।
- सिन्धु नदी की दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदियाँ :- श्योक, रुद्रा, हुनजा, गिलागिट, स्वात, काबुल तथा गोमल
- इसकी प्रमुख बायें हाथ की सहायक नदियाँ झेलम, पिनाब, रावी, व्यास, सतलज, द्रास तथा जास्कर पंचनद
- सिन्धु से पंचनद पाक में मिठानकोट नामक स्थान पर मिलती है।
- 'लेट' सिन्धु नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

पंचनद

i) झेलम :- इस नदी का उद्गम जम्मू कश्मीर में

- बेरिनाग झील से होता है।
- * यह नदी बल्लर झील का निर्माण करती है जो भारत की सबसे बड़ी मीठे पानी की झील है।
- इस नदी के किनारे श्रीनगर स्थित है।
- किशनगंगा इसकी दायें हाथ की प्रमुख सहायक नदी है।
- इस नदी पर तुलबुल परियोजना प्रस्तावित है। यह एक नवीन परियोजना है।
- यह नदी भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का निर्माण करती है।

ii) पिनाब :- पिनाब नदी का उद्गम हिमाचल प्रदेश में बारालच्छा दर्रे के पास चन्द्र तथा भागा नदियों के मिलने (Confluence) से होता है।

- 1962 में इस नदी पर जल विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं।

उदाहरण :- तुलहस्ती, सलाब, बगलिहार

- यह सिन्धु नदी की सबसे बड़ी सहायक नदी है।

iii) रावी :- रावी नदी का उद्गम शैलांग दर्रे के पास से हिमाचल प्रदेश में होता है।

- हिमाचल प्रदेश में इन नदी पर चमेरा बाँध स्थित है।
- पंजाब में इस नदी पर धीन परियोजना स्थित है।

किया। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार नती ब्रह्माण्ड का कोई आदि है न ही कोई अंत है। यह समयानुसार अपरिवर्तित रहता है। यद्यपि इस सिद्धान्त में प्रसरणशीलता समाहित है परन्तु फिर भी ब्रह्माण्ड के घनत्व को स्थिर रखने के लिए इसमें पदार्थ स्वतः रूप से सृजित होता रहता है।

3) दौलन सिद्धान्त (Pulsating Universe theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त डॉ. एलन सैंडिज ने प्रतिपादित किया था। इसके अनुसार आज से 180 करोड़ वर्ष पहले एक तीव्र विस्फोट हुआ था और तभी से ब्रह्माण्ड फैलता जा रहा है। 290 करोड़ वर्ष बाद गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल के कारण इनका विस्तार रुक जाएगा। इसके बाद ब्रह्माण्ड सकुंचित होने लगेगा और अत्यंत संपीड़ित और अनंत रूप से बिंदुमय आकार धारण कर लेगा। उसके बाद एक बार पुनः विस्फोट होगा और यही क्रम चलता रहेगा।

4) स्फीति का सिद्धान्त (Inflationary theory) :-
 यह सिद्धान्त अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिक अलेन गुथ ने दिया था। इस सिद्धान्त के अनुसार, विवालयक अग्निपिंड के विस्फोट के पश्चात् अति अल्पकाल में ब्रह्माण्ड का असाधारण त्वरित गति से फैलाव हुआ और ब्रह्माण्ड के आकार में कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई।

तारों का निर्माण : तारों का निर्माण मुख्य रूप से हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैस से हुआ है। आकाशगंगाओं में उपस्थित हाइड्रोजन और हीलियम गैसों के घने बादलों के रूप में एकत्रित होने के साथ इसके जीवन-चक्र का आरंभ होता है।

सौरमण्डल

सौरमण्डल का निर्माण 4.6 बिलियन वर्ष पूर्व हुआ था। सूर्य के चारों ओर भ्रमण करने वाले 8 ग्रह, 205 उपग्रह, धूमकेतु, उल्कार एवं क्षुद्रग्रह संयुक्त रूप से सौरमण्डल कहलाते हैं।

सूर्य (SUN) :- सूर्य एक गैसीय गोलू है, जिसमें 71% हाइड्रोजन, 26.5% हीलियम व 2.5% अन्य तत्व विद्यमान हैं। सूर्य का केन्द्रीय भाग कोर (Core) कहलाता है।

→ सूर्य की ऊर्जा का स्रोत उसके केन्द्र में होने वाली नाभिकीय संलयन की क्रिया है।

→ सूर्य के प्रकाश को पृथ्वी तक पहुँचने में 8 मिनट 16.6 सेकंड का समय लगता है।

→ सौर ज्वाला को उत्तरी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा बीरियालिस कहते हैं।
 और दक्षिणी ध्रुव पर ऑरोरा आस्ट्रेलिस कहते हैं।

₹ 1999

UPPSC PRELIMS 2024 BATCH

FASTRACK COURSE

विशेषताएं / Features

- 1 300hr+ classes of Complete Syllabus with revision.
- 2 Special Classes for CSAT.
- 3 "Special Mantra" of Apni Pathshala.
- 4 A complete collection of yearly Current Affairs.
- 5 Exams Special Motivational Session by Ankit Avasthi Sir.
- 6 Classes will Available in Recorded Format After Live session with Best Quality.
- 7 Doubt Session for clearing doubt to your subject wise faculties.

Price
799 Rs



अंकित अवस्थी सर
के मार्गदर्शन में

UP PSC PRE 2024

**TOTAL
TEST
20**

7 सब्जेक्ट आधारित टेस्ट

7 सम्पूर्ण सिलेबस आधारित टेस्ट

3 करेंट अफेयर्स आधारित टेस्ट

3 सी-सेट टेस्ट

- आयोग के बदलते ट्रेंड के अनुसार महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों का संकलन
- प्रश्न पत्र की पीडीएफ प्रिन्ट फार्मेट में उपलब्ध
- विषय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा रणनीतिक सत्र
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न की सटीक व सारगर्भित व्याख्या

Price

299Rs



By Ankit Avasthi Sir

Download Apni Pathshala
Application  **7878158882**



Apni.Pathshala



AnkitAvasthiSir



Avasthiankit



kaankit

CALL CENTRE

7878158882



HOW MAY I HELP YOU



AnkitInspiresIndia

➔ Download "Apni Pathshsla" app now!

Follow us:

