

# For All Competitive Exams

• LIVE

# RNA<sup>®</sup>

By Ankit Avasthi Sir

THE HINDU

THE TIMES OF INDIA

HT Hindustan Times

The Indian EXPRESS

09:00Am 12 JULY 2024

## REAL NEWS & ANALYSIS





**“Never be  
limited by  
other people’s  
limited  
imagination.”**

Dr. Mae Jemison  
(First female African-American  
astronaut)

INDIA  
**Forbes**









# मोदी को मिला रूस का सबसे बड़ा सम्मान..

Modi's Moscow Visit Showcases a Less Isolated Putin, Angering Ukraine

Modi's Moscow Visit Showcases a Less Isolated Putin, Angering Ukraine

All

10

जानिए क्या रही दुनिया की प्रतिक्रिया ?

by Ankit Avasthi Sir



24:53

PM MODI VISIT RUSSIA 2024 & RECEIVES  
RUSSIA'S HIGHEST HONOUR, WORLD...



498K views • Streamed 1 day ago



# Media Center

Home · Media Center · Press Releases

## Visit of Prime Minister to the Russian Federation and the Republic of Austria (July 08-10, 2024)

July 04, 2024

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi will pay an Official Visit to the Russian Federation and the Republic of Austria on 08-10 July 2024.

Prime Minister will be in Moscow on 08-09 July 2024 at the invitation of the President of the Russian Federation for the BRICS 2024 Annual Summit. The leaders will review the entire range of multifaceted relations between the two countries and discuss global issues of mutual interest.

Prime Minister will, thereafter, travel to Austria during 09-10 July 2024. This will be the first visit by an Indian Prime Minister to the Republic of Austria, H.E. Mr. Alexander Van der Bellen and hold talks with Chancellor of Austria H.E. Karl Nehammer. He will also address business leaders from India and Austria.

Prime Minister will interact with members of the Indian community in Moscow as well as in Vienna.

New Delhi  
July 04, 2024



## PM MODI VISIT RUSSIA 2024 & RECEIVES RUSSIA'S HIGHEST HONOUR, WORLD REACTION 🤔 BY ANKIT AVASTHI SIR



Ankit Inspires India ✓  
3.95M subscribers









# PM Modi Arrives In Austria, 1st Visit By Indian PM In Over 40 Years

It is the first visit by an Indian prime minister to Austria in over 40 years, the last being of Indira Gandhi in 1983.

India News | Press Trust of India | Updated: July 10, 2024 12:01 am IST

## TRENDING

NDTV

SpiceJet Staff Slaps Cop At Airport, Airline Says 'He Called Her Home'

NDTV

Exclusive: "Non-Creamy Layer" And ₹ 22 Crore Assets? The Puja Khedkar Story

NDTV

Captain Anshuman Singh's Parents Demand Revision Of







Layers

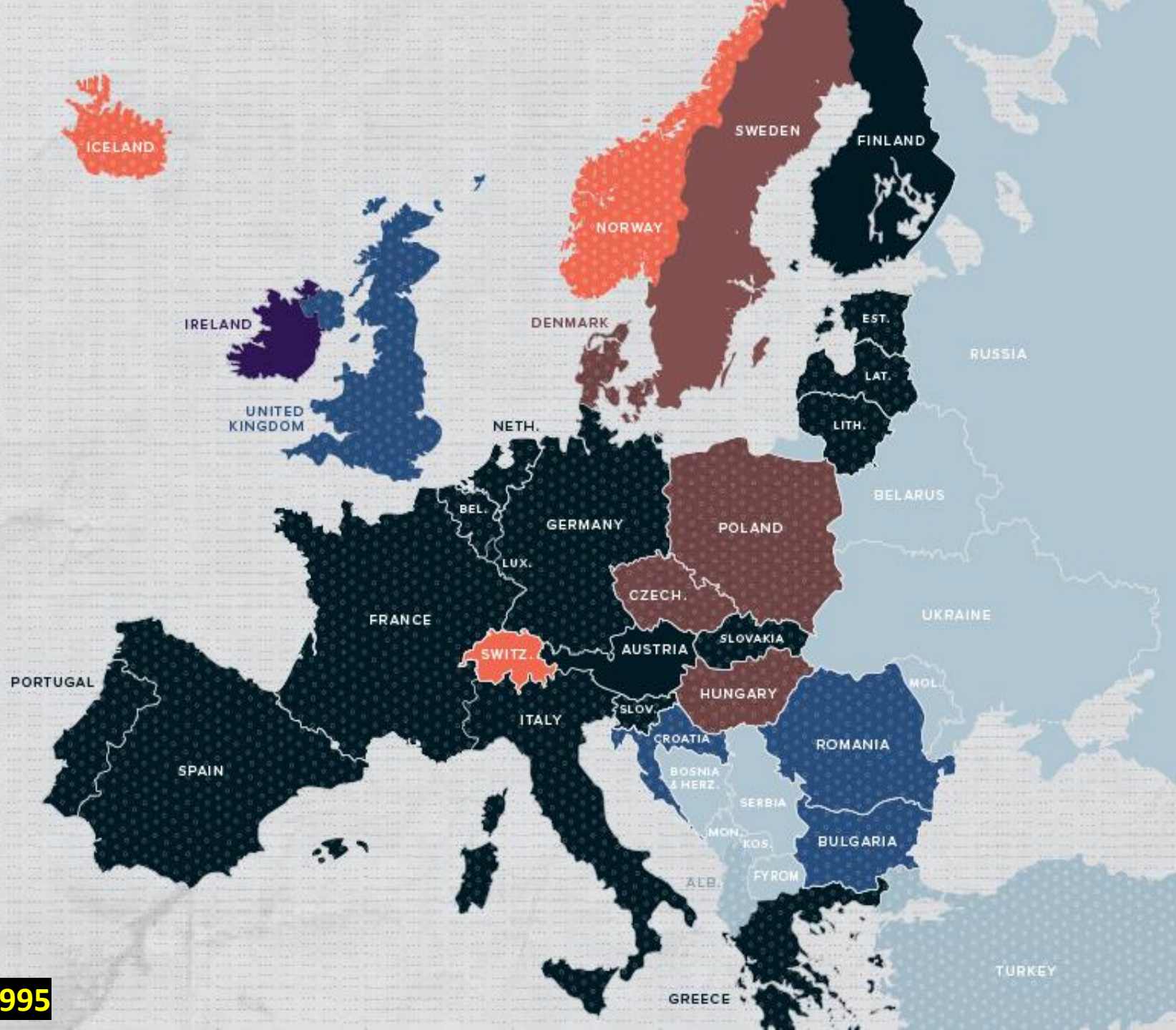
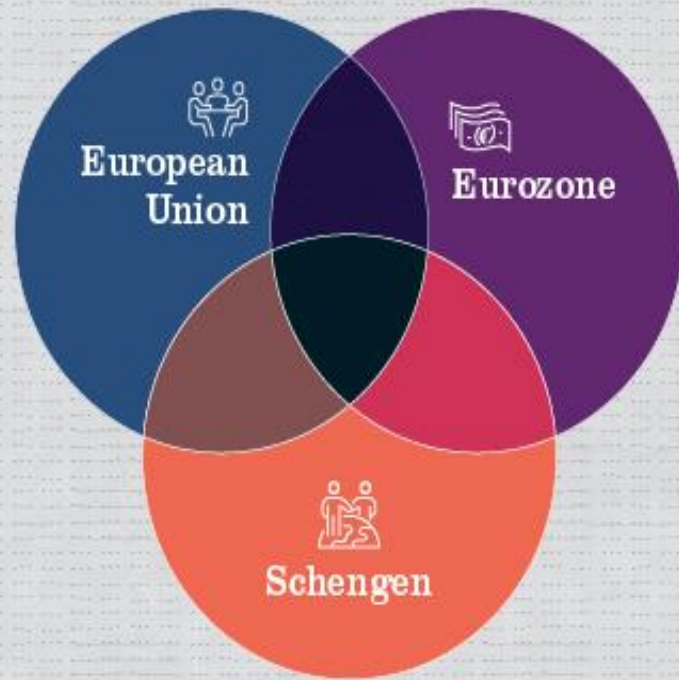


# AUSTRIA LOCATION MAP





# A Who's Who of European Member States



AGREEMENT	YEAR ESTABLISHED	MEMBER STATES
NATO	1949	29
European Union	1993	28
Schengen	1995	26
Eurozone	1999	19

**Austria's accession to the EU on 1 January 1995**

**Prime Minister Narendra Modi arrived in Vienna on Tuesday from Moscow on a two-day visit to Austria during which the two nations will explore ways to further deepen their bilateral relationship and closer cooperation on the many geopolitical challenges.**

**It is the first visit by an Indian prime minister to Austria in over 40 years, the last being of Indira Gandhi in 1983.**

**Prime Minister Modi will call on the President of the Republic of Austria, Alexander Van der Bellen, and hold talks with Chancellor of Austria Karl Nehammer on Wednesday.**





**EXPRESS**  
**explained.**  
**HISTORY**



Austrian Foreign Minister  
Alexander Schallenberg

Glimpses from PM [@narendramodi](#)'s arrival in Vienna, Austria. During his visit, the PM will hold talks with Chancellor [@karlnehammer](#) and take part in various programmes.





ऑस्ट्रियाई विदेश मंत्री अलेक्जेंडर शेलेनबर्ग ने वियना हवाई अड्डे पर उनका स्वागत किया। इसके बाद पीएम मोदी और चांसलर कार्ल नेहमर के बीच अनौपचारिक रात्रिभोज हुआ, जिसमें दोनों विदेश मंत्री शेलेनबर्ग और एस. जयशंकर भी शामिल हुए।

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी एक बड़े प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ ऑस्ट्रिया की यात्रा पर हैं, जिसमें विदेश मंत्री जयशंकर, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार अजीत डोभाल और कई व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं। अपनी पहली ऑस्ट्रियाई यात्रा के पहले दिन प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने ऑस्ट्रिया के राष्ट्रपति अलेक्जेंडर वान डेर बेलन से मुलाकात की और ऑस्ट्रिया के चांसलर कार्ल नेहमर के साथ वार्ता की।







**Narendra Modi** @narendramodi · Jul 10

Had an excellent meeting with Chancellor @karlnehammer. This visit to Austria is very special because it is after several decades that an Indian Prime Minister is visiting this wonderful country. It is also the time when we are marking 75 years of the India-Austria friendship.



469 5.1K 34K 902K



**Narendra Modi** @narendramodi · Jul 10

There are several shared principles that connect us such as democracy and rule of law. In the spirit of these shared values, Chancellor @karlnehammer and I agreed to further cement the India-Austria friendship across various sectors.

52 898 2.4K 105K



**Narendra Modi** @narendramodi · Jul 10

Stronger economic ties naturally featured in our talks but we do not want to limit out friendship to only this aspect. We see immense potential in areas like infra development, innovation, water resources, AI, climate change and more.

56 911 2.5K 104K





Narendra Modi

@narendramodi



Austria is known for its vibrant musical culture. I got a glimpse of it thanks to this amazing rendition of Vande Mataram!



9:52 AM · Jul 10, 2024 · 4M Views



 **Narendra Modi**   
@narendramodi

Hatte ein sehr gutes Treffen mit Bundespräsident Alexander Van der Bellen und wir diskutierten über die Möglichkeiten zum Ausbau der indisch-österreichischen Zusammenarbeit. [@vanderbellen](#)

Translated from German by Google

Had a very good meeting with Federal President Alexander Van der Bellen and we discussed the possibilities for expanding Indian-Austrian cooperation. [@vanderbellen](#)

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



7:10 PM · Jul 10, 2024 · 564.4K Views

...  **Narendra Modi**   
@narendramodi

Met business leaders from India and Austria. Our nations are confident of leveraging the many opportunities ahead to boost commercial and trade linkages.



6:57 PM · Jul 10, 2024 · 698.3K Views





## Prime Minister's meeting with President of Austria

📅 July 10, 2024

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi called on H.E. Mr. Alexander Van der Bellen, President of Austria in Vienna today. President Van der Bellen congratulated Prime Minister on his historic third term in office.

2. Prime Minister noted that his visit to Austria at a time when the two countries were celebrating 75 years of their diplomatic ties makes it historic and special. The two leaders discussed bilateral and global issues of mutual interest. They shared thoughts on environmental sustainability and combating global warming. In this regard, the two leaders discussed mutually beneficial opportunities of collaboration in areas such as renewable energy, especially solar, hydro and biofuels. Prime Minister reiterated the invitation to President Van der Bellen to visit India at his convenience.

Vienna

July 10, 2024





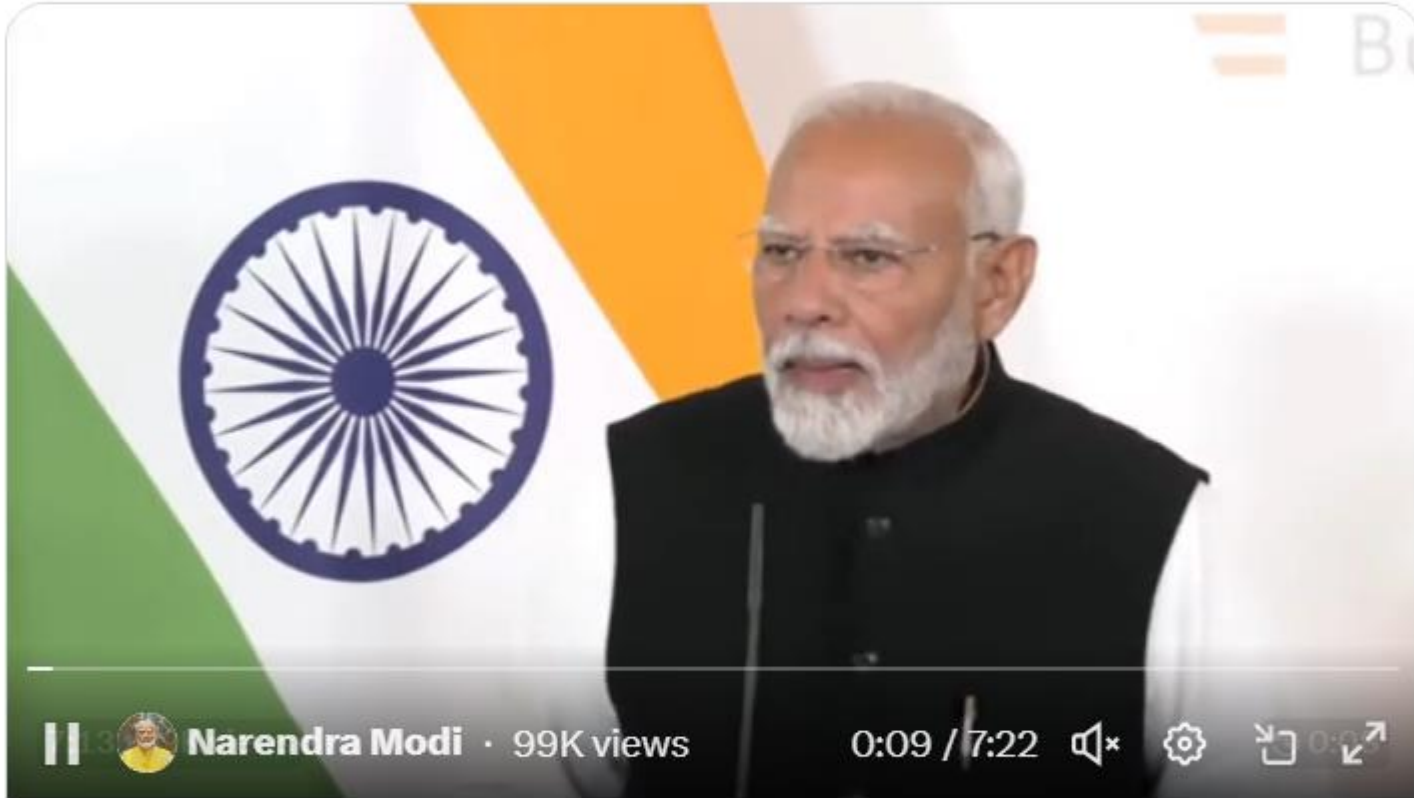


**Narendra Modi** ✓

@narendramodi



Addressing the press meet with Chancellor [@karlnehammer](#) in Vienna.



**Narendra Modi** ✓ @narendramodi

Addressing the press meet with Chancellor [@karlnehammer](#) in Vienna.

2:55 PM · Jul 10, 2024 · **747.5K** Views

## PM मोदी की स्पीच की बड़ी बातें

- **लोकसभा चुनाव पर:** भारत में दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा चुनाव संपन्न हुआ है। 65 करोड़ लोगों ने वोट डाला। इसका मतलब 65 ऑस्ट्रिया हुए। कोरोना के दौर बीतने के बाद तीसरी बार चुनाव जीतने को जनता का भरोसा बताया।
- **तीसरे कार्यकाल पर:** पहली बार भारत में 60 साल के बाद एक सरकार को लगातार तीसरी बार सेवा करने का अवसर मिला। NDA को मिला मेंडेट इस बात का प्रमाण है कि भारत स्टेबिलिटी चाहता है, कन्टीन्यूटी चाहता है।
- **प्रवासी भारतीयों पर:** विदेशों से संबंध जोड़ने में प्रवासी भारतीयों का अहम रोल है। इसका फायदा दोनों देशों को हुआ। रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर, सुभाष जैसे महान लोगों ने ऑस्ट्रिया से बहुत प्यार पाया है।
- **युद्ध के हालात पर:** हमने युद्ध नहीं दिये , हम सीना तान करके दुनिया को कह सकते हैं हिंदुस्तान ने युद्ध नहीं, बुद्ध दिया है। जब मैं बुद्ध की बात करता हूँ तो इसका मतलब है भारत ने हमेशा शांति और समृद्धि ही दी है।
- **भारत के विकास पर:** 2014 में जब मैं PM बना था तब हम 10वीं सबसे बड़ी इकोनॉमी थे। आज हम 5 नंबर पर पहुंच गए हैं। जल्द ही तीसरे नंबर पर होंगे। आज दुनिया का हर 10वां यूनिवर्सिटी भारत में है। भारत आज दुनिया का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा स्टार्ट-अप इको सिस्टम है।
- **शिक्षा की स्थिति पर:** हर हफ्ते एक नई यूनिवर्सिटी खुली है। 10 साल में हर दिन 2 नए कॉलेज भारत में खुले हैं। भारत आज एजुकेशन स्किल रिसर्च और इनोवेशन में अभूतपूर्व स्केल पर काम कर रहा है।



ऑस्ट्रियाई चांसलर बोले- **भारत की आवाज पूरी दुनिया में सुनी जाती है**

इस दौरान ऑस्ट्रिया के चांसलर ने कहा, **भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है जिसकी आवाज पूरी दुनिया में सुनी जाती है। भारत का भरोसेमंद पार्टनर होने के साथ ऑस्ट्रिया भी यूक्रेन संकट का शांतिपूर्ण हल चाहता है।** वहीं, मोदी ने इस कहा कि **यूक्रेन संकट का समाधान युद्ध के मैदान में नहीं हो सकता। उन्होंने आतंकवाद की भी कड़ी निंदा की।**

पीएम मोदी ने जॉइंट प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस को संबोधित करते हुए कहा- **मुझे खुशी है कि तीसरे कार्यकाल की शुरुआत में ही ऑस्ट्रिया आने का अवसर मिला। मेरी ये यात्रा ऐतिहासिक और विशेष दोनों है।**

41 साल के बाद किसी भारतीय पीएम ने यहां का दौरा किया। ये सुखद संयोग है कि यात्रा उस समय हो रही है जब हमारे आपसी संबंधों को 75 साल पूरे हुए। इससे पहले ज्वाइंट प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस को संबोधित करते हुए कार्ल नेहमर ने कहा कि **भारत ब्रिक्स का फाउंडिंग मेंबर है। ग्लोबल साऊथ का प्रमुख सदस्य है।**

# भारत-ऑस्ट्रिया के संबंधों का सफर



**1949** दोनों देशों के बीच राजनयिक संबंध स्थापित हुए थे।

**1983** प्रधानमंत्री इंदिरा गांधी ने ऑस्ट्रिया का दौरा किया।

**1999** राष्ट्रपति के.आर. नारायणन ने पहली राजकीय यात्रा की।

**2011** राष्ट्रपति प्रतिभा पाटिल ने राजकीय दौरा किया।

**2024** राजनयिक संबंधों के 75 वर्ष होने पर पीएम मोदी का दौरा।



**India's relations with Austria were formally established in 1949.** Given its support for non-alignment and Austria's desire to sit out the Cold War between the **Soviet Union** and the United States, there were areas of mutual interest.

**PM Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to Austria in 1955 was also the first-ever visit by a foreign leader to the newly independent nation.**

**PM Modi's visit came around 41 years after former PM **Indira Gandhi** visited Austria in June 1983.**

*"Thus, the name of Nehru will forever be connected with the history of our neutrality."*

Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of Austria



At the beginning of the state visit, President Theodor Körner, right, receives Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru at the Hofburg Palace in Vienna, 26 June 1955. Nehru's was the first state visit of a foreign leader in newly independent Austria.

"Prime Minister Nehru (...) is without a doubt the only personality in international politics whose 'good offices' can be effective in supporting Austria in her efforts towards the realization of the State Treaty." (Austrian daily, *Neues Österreich*, 21 June 1953)

"The consent of such an important country [India] - whose neutrality in the East-West Conflict is beyond any doubt - was destined to be especially beneficial to Austria's cause." (Karl Gruber, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, on India's support for Austria's appeal to the United Nations General Assembly in 1952)



Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, center, shakes hands with Karl Gruber, Foreign Minister of Austria, upon the latter's arrival, at Nehru's invitation, at the Bürgenstock Palace Hotel, located high above Lake Lucerne in Canton Nidwalden, Switzerland, 20 June 1953.

In an early autobiographical record (*Zwischen Befreiung und Freiheit*, 1953), Gruber asserts that he came to brief Nehru "on the long and thorny path of the Austrian State Treaty" ("über den langjährigen Dornenweg des österreichischen Staatsvertrages"). In view of Gruber's account, Nehru's role - beyond his success as diplomatic mediator in support of Austria's negotiations with the Soviet Union - can be seen as that of a guide or mentor in Austria's efforts towards regaining its sovereign status.



**What was the context then and what were the visit's highlights?**

## **The Eurotrip**

**Indira Gandhi's visit to Austria between June 17-22 in 1983 was her second visit there as Prime Minister, the first being in 1971. It was part of a larger European trip, which included visits to Norway, Finland, Denmark and Yugoslavia.**

**In the book *India and Europe in a Changing World: Context, Confrontation, Cooperation* (2023), professor Rajendra K Jain from the Centre for European Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, wrote that the visit was to enhance India's economic links with these countries. Then Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz said "Indo-Austrian political relations were 'extremely cordial', but economic relations were far below their potential", Jain wrote.**

## What issues were discussed?

**Economic downturn:** In Austria, the economic downturn at the time handed the Austrian Socialist Party (SPÖ) a defeat in the 1983 elections, ending the term of Sinowatz's predecessor Bruno Kreisky, the country's longest-serving Chancellor.

According to Jain, Kreisky was among the earliest Western statesmen to focus on the “**imbalance in iniquities in the international economic system.**” This was also reflected in Austria's support for a New International Economic Order that sought to eliminate the widening gap between newly decolonised, underdeveloped countries and industrialised developed nations.

Gandhi also inaugurated and delivered the keynote address at the Indo-West European Dialogue Congress in Alpbach, where **she stressed the need for economic development of the global south.**



# Global North



VS

# Global South



**Political crises in India:** The two leaders also discussed the domestic political situation in India. “Much of her (Gandhi’s) time was spent in explaining the situation in Punjab and Assam; these two issues dogged her at every press conference,” the book says.

While the **Assam Anti-Foreigners Agitation** was ongoing, particularly against the entry of Bangladeshis to India in the wake of the Bangladesh War of 1971, the government decided to host the Assam elections. A section of people disagreed with her decision to allow immigrant Bengali Muslims the right to vote.

Tensions came to a head in the early hours of February 18, 1983, as the **Nellie Massacre** unfolded within six hours and claimed a toll of nearly 2,000 people from 14 villages. The government nevertheless held the elections as scheduled. **In Punjab, Operation Blue Star** had been **conducted** mere days before the Austria trip.



## **Outcomes :**

After **the imposition of the Emergency in India in 1975**, many viewed Gandhi as a break from India's democratic tradition. Jain wrote that former Chancellor Kreisky was also "dismayed" at the move but did not make any public criticisms. "After the arrest of **George Fernandes**, Chairman of the Indian Socialist Party, in June 1976 he (Kreisky) addressed several joint telegrams... to Indira Gandhi."

In this context, **her foreign visits were seen as an attempt to continue her father's legacy of reaching out to like-minded nations. Her trip was also followed by Chancellor Sinowatz's visit to India in 1984.**

**One important outcome was the establishment of the Indo-Austrian Economic Commission. It remains active and sees cooperation between the two countries' governmental Ministries and Chambers of Commerce and Industry.**

**"There has been cooperation in the fields of steel, manufacturing technology, railway and transport, renewables, equipment, metallurgy through a large number of collaborations, technology transfers and joint ventures,"** according to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs website.



ये मेरा **ऑस्ट्रिया** का पहला दौरा है।

जो उत्साह और उमंग  
में यहां देख रहा हूं.. वो अद्भुत है।

**41 वर्षों के बाद भारत के किसी  
प्रधानमंत्री का यहां आना हुआ है।**

वियना में पीएम मोदी, 10 जुलाई 2024

“

भौगोलिक दृष्टि से तो,

**भारत और ऑस्ट्रिया**

दो अलग-अलग छोर पर हैं।

लेकिन हम दोनों के बीच

अनेक समानताएं हैं।

**DEMOCRACY**

**हम दोनों देशों को**

**CONNECT**

**करती है।**

ऑस्ट्रिया में पीएम मोदी, 10 जुलाई 2024





PM @narendramodi had an insightful discussion with Nobel Laureate and renowned Austrian quantum physicist Anton Zeilinger in Vienna.

They exchanged perspectives on India's National Quantum Mission and the potential applications of Quantum Computing for the future of society.









PMO India

@PMOIndia



PM [@narendramodi](#) engaged in enlightening conversations with distinguished Austrian Indologists Professor Birgit Kellner, Dr. Martin Gaenzle, Dr. Borayin Larios, and Dr. Karin Preisendanz in Vienna.

They discussed the rich tapestry of Indian history, philosophy, art, and culture, along with the origins of Indology in Austria.



11:22 PM · Jul 10, 2024 · 78.6K Views



Narendra Modi

@narendramodi



May the India-Austria friendship scale new heights of progress!

Highlights from a special visit.



11:25 AM · Jul 11, 2024 · 1.2M Views





PMO India

@PMOIndia



PM [@narendramodi](#) emplanes for New Delhi after concluding a successful visit to Austria.



12:18 AM · Jul 11, 2024 · **141.6K** Views

# International organizations

# Headquarters

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Vienna, Austria

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Vienna, Austria

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

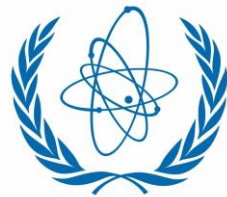
Vienna, Austria

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Vienna, Austria



UNITED NATIONS  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

**WORLD**  
OPEC Member Countries





- **Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations**

This convention provides a framework for establishing, maintaining, and ending diplomatic relations between sovereign states. It also codifies diplomatic immunity, which gives diplomatic missions privileges that allow diplomats to perform their duties without fear of harassment or coercion from the host country. The convention is considered a cornerstone of international law and relations, and is almost universally ratified and observed.

- **Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage**

This convention was adopted in 1963 and went into effect in 1977 to harmonize national laws and provide financial protection against damage from certain peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The convention is based on principles such as equal treatment of victims and exclusive jurisdiction for the courts of the Contracting Party where the incident occurs.

- **Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties**

This international agreement was drafted by the United Nations International Law Commission and adopted in 1969, going into effect in 1980. It governs written treaties between states and is divided into four parts: defining the agreement's terms and scope, establishing rules for treaty adoption and conclusion, and addressing treaty interpretation and application. The convention's principles include *pacta sunt servanda*, good faith, free will, equality, reciprocity, and lack of retroactivity.

# The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

 **BASIC TERMS**

 **HANDBOOK LANGUAGE: ENGLISH** ▾

*search handbook...*

*Advanced search* ▾

When did we realize ozone depletion was an issue, and how did we fix it? By 1985, the globe had already seen advancements in the scientific understanding of ozone depletion and its impacts on human health and the environment. It was then that the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was created in response. This agreement is a framework convention that lays out principles agreed upon by many parties. It does not, however, require countries to take control actions to protect the ozone layer. This would come later in the form of the Montreal Protocol.

The Vienna Convention was the first convention of any kind to be signed by every country involved, taking effect in 1988 and reaching universal ratification in 2009. This speaks to the enormity of ozone depletion at the time and the willingness of countries around the world to work together to solve it. The Convention aimed to promote cooperation among nations by exchanging information on the effects of human activities on the ozone layer. In doing so, the creators of the Convention hoped policymakers would adopt measures to combat those activities responsible for ozone depletion.

Today, the Vienna Convention is still making progress. The countries involved meet once every three years to make decisions on important issues including on Research and Systematic observations as well as financial and administrative matters.

**The Vienna Convention for  
the Protection of the  
Ozone Layer**

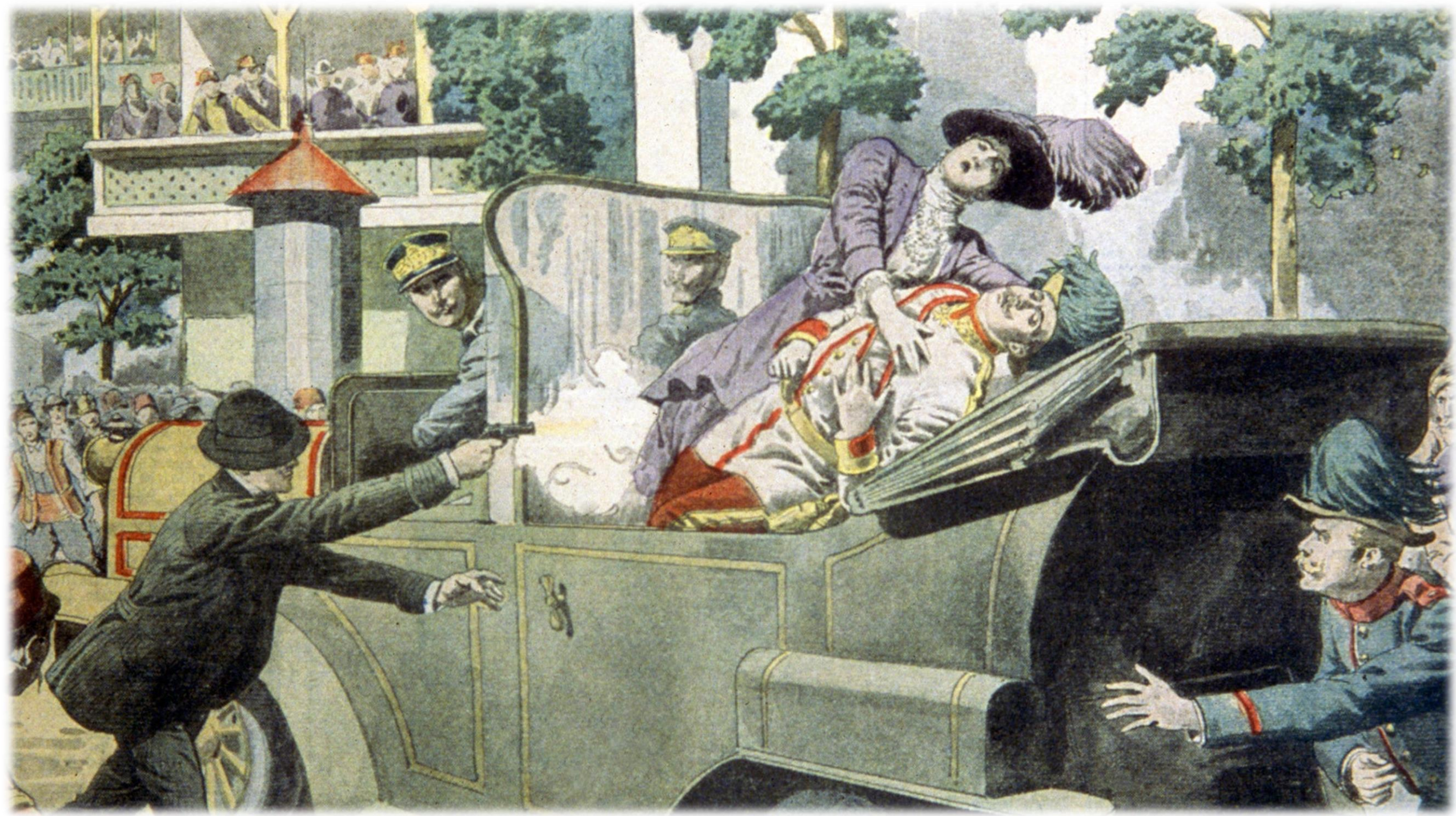


**Ozone Secretariat  
United Nations Environment Programme**











## ऑस्ट्रिया के साथ व्यापारिक रिश्ते कैसे हैं?

2023 में दोनों देशों के बीच लगभग 243 अरब रुपये का द्विपक्षीय व्यापार हुआ है। ऑस्ट्रिया के लिए भारत यूरोपीय संघ के बाहर इसके सबसे महत्वपूर्ण व्यापारिक भागीदारों में से एक है। भारत को ऑस्ट्रियाई निर्यात लगातार बढ़ रहा है। ऑस्ट्रियन नेशनल बैंक (OeNB) के अनुसार 2023 के अंत तक ऑस्ट्रिया में भारत का प्रत्यक्ष निवेश 144 अरब था जबकि भारत में ऑस्ट्रियाई प्रत्यक्ष निवेश करीब 66 अरब तक पहुंच गया। भारत में लगभग 150 ऑस्ट्रियाई कंपनियों की शाखाएं हैं।

पीएम मोदी के साथ एक बड़ा व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधिमंडल भी वियना गया था। आधिकारिक बयान के अनुसार, ऑस्ट्रियाई संघीय आर्थिक चैंबर ने पीएम मोदी और ऑस्ट्रियाई उद्यमियों और भारत के प्रतिनिधिमंडल के बीच नेहमर और वैन डेर बेलन के साथ बैठकों के बीच एक बैठक आयोजित की है। यह आर्थिक बैठक हॉफबर्ग में हुई, जिसके अंत में पीएम मोदी और नेहमर का भाषण हुआ।



PM Modi, Austrian Chancellor meet Indian, Austrian CEOs in Vienna.





**ऑस्ट्रिया भारत से क्या-क्या मंगाता है?** ऑस्ट्रिया ने साल 2022 में भारत से करीब 307 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर के इलेक्ट्रिकल और इलेक्ट्रॉनिकल उपकरण, 134 मिलियन डॉलर की मशीनें, न्यूक्लियर रिएक्टर और बॉयलर्स, रेलवे के अतिरिक्त 130 मिलियन डॉलर के वाहन, 124 मिलियन डॉलर के फुटवियर और इससे जुड़े अन्य सामान, 111 मिलियन डॉलर से ज्यादा के कपड़े, 95 मिलियन डॉलर के सिलेसिलाए कपड़े, 90 मिलियन डॉलर के ऑर्गेनिक केमिकल, 59 मिलियन डॉलर के आयरन और स्टील आदि का आयात किया था. इसके अलावा भारत से ऑस्ट्रिया के आयात की लिस्ट काफी लंबी है.

**ऑस्ट्रिया से भारत क्या-क्या मंगाता है?** भारत ने भी ऑस्ट्रिया से 2023 में 334 मिलियन डॉलर की मशीनरी आयात की है. इसी साल भारत ने ऑस्ट्रिया से 167.36 मिलियन डॉलर के आयरन और स्टील, 166 मिलियन डॉलर के इलेक्ट्रिकल और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण, 103 मिलियन डॉलर से ज्यादा के मैनमेड स्टैपल फाइबर, 88 मिलियन डॉलर से ज्यादा के ऑप्टिकल, फोटो, टेक्निकल और मेडिकल उपकरण, 65 मिलियन डॉलर के ऑर्गेनिक केमिकल और 53 मिलियन डॉलर से ज्यादा के प्लास्टिक का आयात किया है. ऑस्ट्रिया से भारत को आयात किए जाने वाले सामानों की सूची और भी लंबी है.



## Joint Statement on Enhanced India-Austria Partnership

📅 July 10, 2024

At the invitation of Chancellor Mr Karl Nehammer, Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi paid an official visit to Austria from 9-10 July 2024. During his visit, the Prime Minister called on H.E. Alexander Van der Bellen, President of Austria, and held bilateral discussions with Chancellor Nehammer. This was the Prime Minister's first visit to Austria and that of an Indian Prime Minister after 41 years. This year marks the 75th year of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

2. The Prime Minister and the Chancellor emphasised that the shared values of democracy, freedom, international peace and security, a rules-based international order with the UN Charter at its core, the shared historical linkages, and the long-standing ties between the two countries are at the centre of the growing enhanced partnership. They reiterated their commitment to continue their efforts towards deepening and widening bilateral, regional and international cooperation for a more stable, prosperous and sustainable world.

3. Chancellor Nehammer and Prime Minister Modi recognised that the two countries have the potential to significantly upgrade their bilateral partnership to a higher level. They agreed to adopt a strategic approach to advance this shared objective. To this end, in addition to closer political-level dialogue, they emphasised on a future-oriented bilateral sustainable economic and technology partnership, covering a range of new initiatives and joint projects, collaborative technology development, research and innovation and business-to-business engagement inter alia in green and digital technologies, infrastructure, renewable energy, water management, life sciences, smart cities, mobility and transportation.





7. Concerning the war in Ukraine, both leaders supported any collective effort to facilitate a peaceful resolution consistent with international law and the UN Charter. Both sides believe that achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace in Ukraine requires bringing together all stakeholders and a sincere and earnest engagement between the two parties to the conflict.

8. The two leaders reiterated their unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including cross-border and cyber- terrorism and emphasised that no country should provide safe haven to those who finance, plan, support or commit terrorist acts. Both sides also called for concerted action against all terrorists, including through designations or individuals affiliated with groups that are listed by the UN Security Council 1267 Sanctions Committee. Both countries reiterated their commitment to work together in FATF, NMFT and other multilateral platforms.

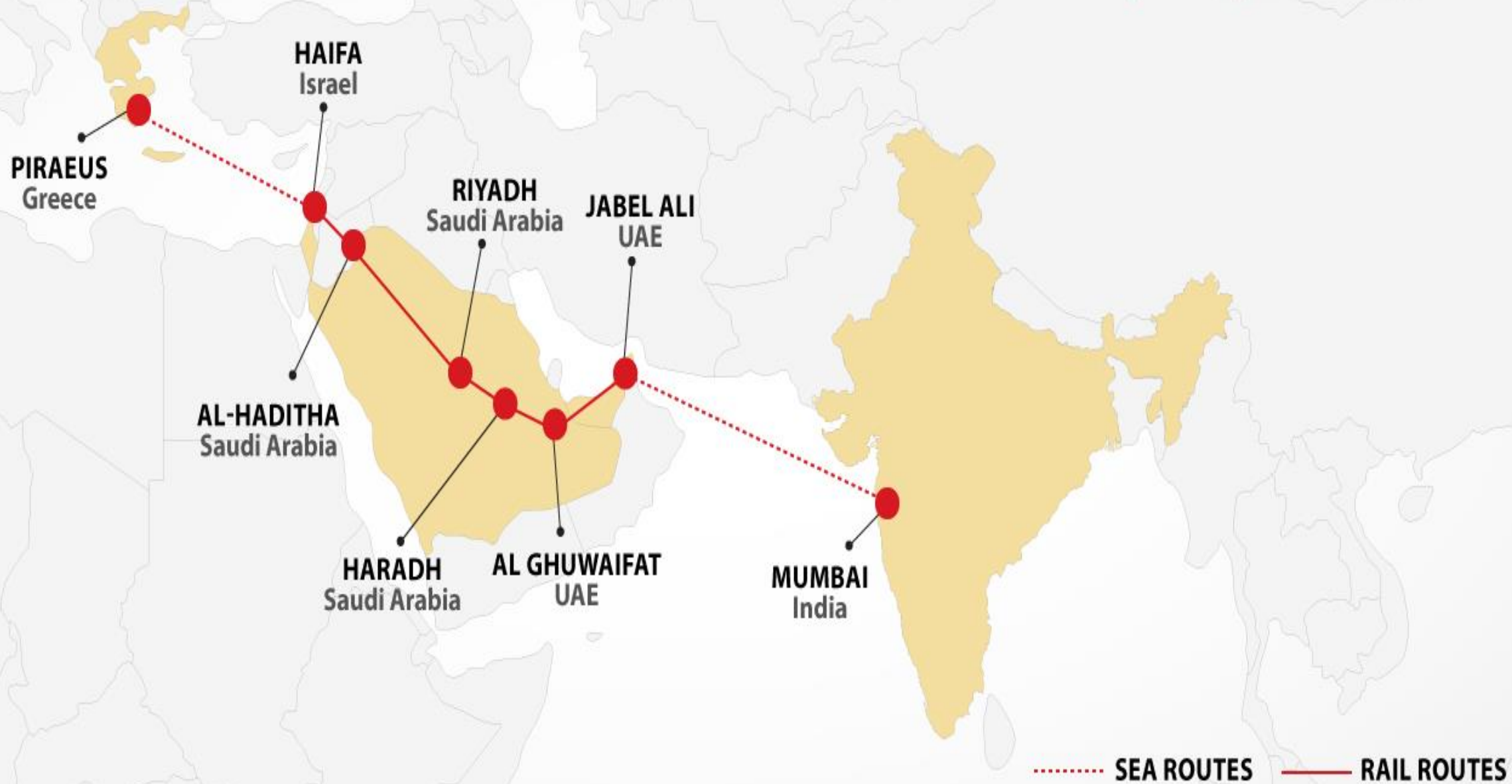
9. The two leaders recalled the launch of the India-Middle East-Europe Corridor (IMEC) on the margins of the G20 summit in Delhi in September 2023. Chancellor Nehammer congratulated Prime Minister Modi for his leadership of this significant initiative. The two leaders agreed that this project would be of great strategic importance and would significantly enhance the potential and flow of commerce and energy between India, the Middle East and Europe. Chancellor Nehammer conveyed Austria's keen interest to engage with IMEC and pointed to Austria's location at the centre of Europe as a key enabler of connectivity.

10. The two leaders emphasised that India and the European Union have the largest and most vibrant free-market space in the world, and noted that deeper EU-India ties will be mutually beneficial as well as have a positive global impact. Chancellor Nehammer and Prime Minister Modi agreed to support various initiatives to bring India and the EU closer. In this context, they reaffirmed their strong support for the ongoing India-EU trade and investment negotiations and the early implementation of the EU-India Connectivity Partnership.

### Sustainable Economic Partnership

11. The two leaders identified a stronger economic and technology partnership between the two countries as a strategic objective. In this context, they welcomed the convening of the first-ever high-level bilateral Business Forum with the participation of the CEOs of several companies in Vienna during the visit. The two leaders addressed the Business Forum and encouraged business representatives to work towards new and more dynamic tie-ups across different sectors.

# INDIA-MIDDLE EAST-EUROPE ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (IMEC)







Images

- Street View
- Photo Path
- Photo Sphere

Click highlighted areas to see images [Learn more](#)



# EFTA COUNTRIES



## THE BARGAIN

↘ **\$100 bn (over Rs 8 lakh crore): Investment commitment to India in 15 years**

.....

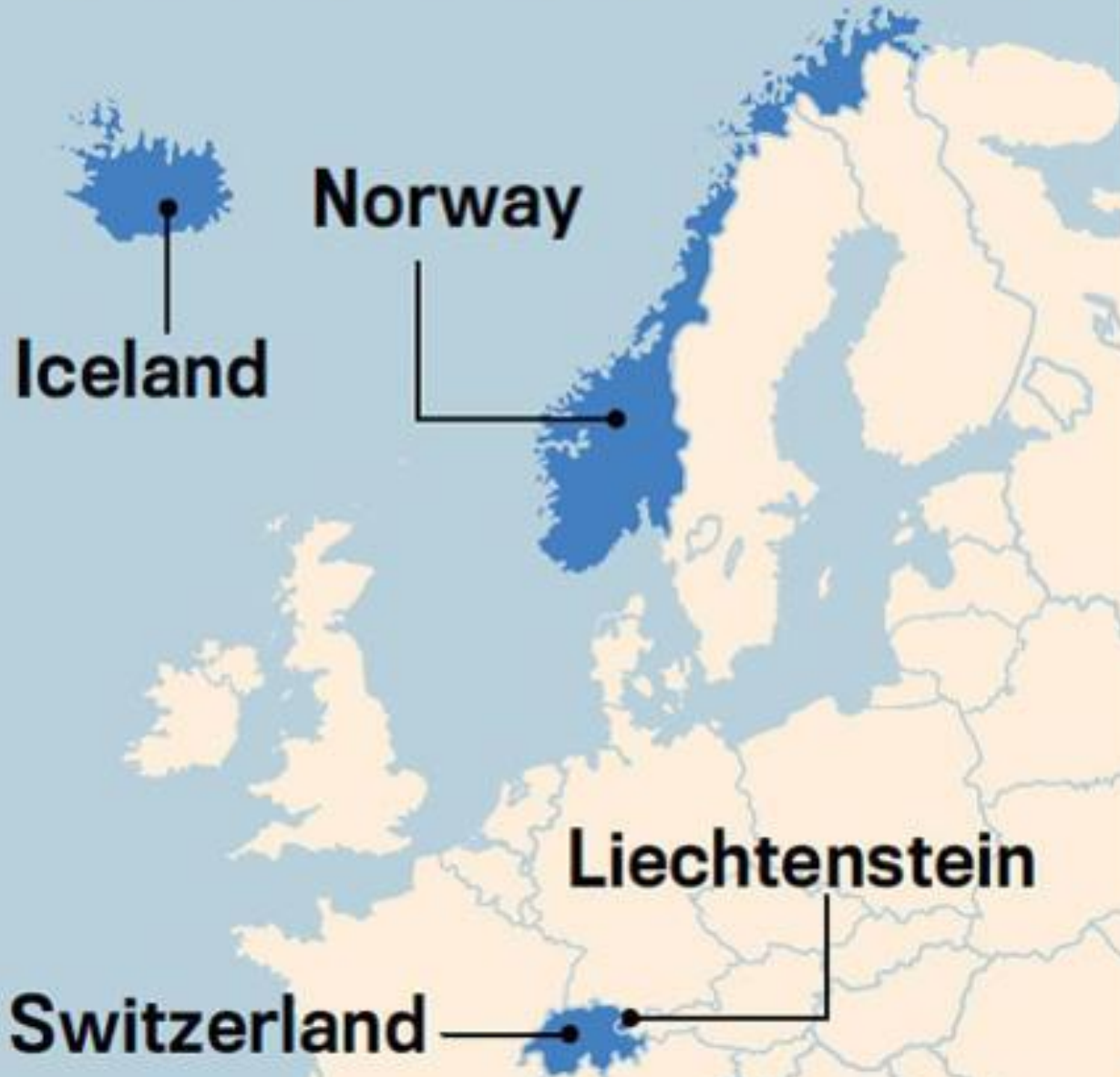
↘ **1 mn: Jobs to be generated**

.....

↘ **\$18.6 bn: India's total trade with EFTA countries in 2022-23, of which imports were \$16.7 bn**

.....

↘ **\$15.8 bn: India's imports from Switzerland in 2022-23, of which gold was worth \$14 bn**







## People-to-people Ties

19. The two leaders appreciated the long tradition of cultural exchanges, particularly the role of Austrian Indologists and leading Indian cultural personalities who engaged with Austria. The leaders also noted the growing interest among Austrians in yoga and Ayurveda. They welcomed efforts to promote further bilateral cultural ties in music, dance, opera, theatre, films, literature, sports and other fields, including in the framework of the recently signed MOU on Cultural Cooperation.

20. The leaders recognised the role played by tourism in generating economic, sustainable and inclusive growth as well as greater understanding between the people of both countries. They encouraged efforts by relevant agencies to work together to expand tourist flows in both directions, including by expanding direct flight connectivity, the lengths of stay and other initiatives.

## Multilateral Cooperation

21. The leaders reaffirmed their commitment to multilateralism and the principles of the United Nations Charter. They agreed to work together to safeguard and promote these fundamental principles through regular bilateral consultations and coordination at multilateral forums.

22. They reiterated their commitment to achieving comprehensive reforms of the United Nations, including its Security Council. India reiterated its support for Austria's UNSC candidature for the term 2027-28, while Austria expressed its support for India's candidature for the period 2028-29.

23. Prime Minister Modi conveyed India's invitation to Austria for its membership in the International Solar Alliance, which recently achieved an important milestone by welcoming its 100th member.

24. Prime Minister Modi thanked Chancellor Nehammer for the gracious hospitality extended by the Government and people of Austria during the visit. Prime Minister Modi extended an invitation to Chancellor Nehammer to visit India at his convenience, which the Chancellor accepted with pleasure.

Vienna

July 10, 2024



2024

# GA FOUNDATION

## RECORDED BATCH

Apni  
Pathshala  
एक कदम उज्ज्वल भविष्य की ओर

**Subject**

HISTORY ,POLITY

GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMICS

**Price**

**1499 /-**

**Validity  
1 Year**

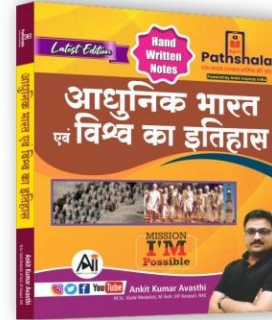
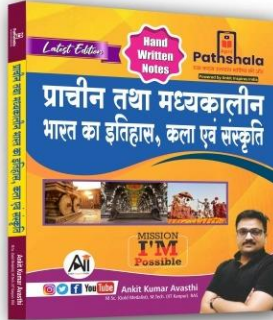
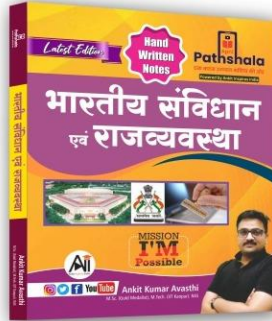
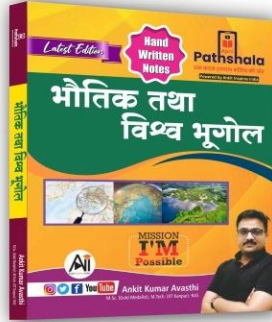
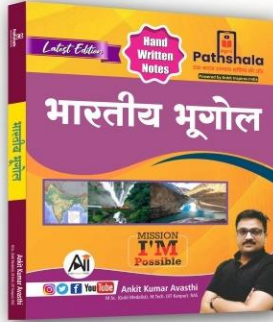
**By Ankit Avasthi Sir**





# 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 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 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



# CALL CENTRE

7878158882



**HOW MAY I HELP YOU**



AnkitInspiresIndia

➔ Download "Apni Pathshsla" app now!

Follow us:











☰ Top stories ⋮

Probationary IAS officer Puja Khedkar >



TH The Hindu

Controversial probationary IAS officer Puja Khedkar joins duty in Washim; mum on ro...

10 hours ago

TOI Times of India

More trouble for IAS officer Puja Khedkar: Centre forms 1-member panel to probe...



7 hours ago

IE The Indian Express

Centre forms panel to probe row involving probationary IAS officer Puja Khedkar ✓



7 hours ago

N NDTV

'Please Get It Done Before I Join...': IAS Officer Puja Khedkar's Messages ✓



15 hours ago

in India Today

Trainee IAS officer Puja Khedkar's mother loses her cool at media - India Toda...



VIDEO 9 hours ago



13 · Technology · Trending

**D. Composer**

3,800 posts

14 · Politics · Trending

**स्मृति ईरानी**

12.4K posts

15 · Only on X · Trending

**CISF**

19.7K posts

16 · Trending

**सुप्रीम कोर्ट**

32K posts

17 · Trending

**UPSC**

28.9K posts

18 · Trending

**A. Homework**

8,608 posts

19 · Trending

**Anwar**

8,562 posts





DRIVES PRIVATE CAR WITH BEACON LIGHT, ILLEGALLY CREATES OWN CHAMBER IN DC OFFICE

# IAS TRAINEE'S

## conduct raises officials' hackles

District Collector Suhas Diwase writes to chief secretary about probationer Puja Khedkar's unfair demands

By Yashpal Sonkamble  
yashpal@punemirror.com

TWEET @YashPune\_Mirror

**A** trainee IAS officer at the District Collector Office has been resorting to behaviour that does not conform to the status of a probationer. This has been happening for almost three months and her transgression has not spared even the district collector. Now that things have come to a point of no return, collector Dr. Suhas Diwase has written to the chief secretary in this regard.

To everyone's shock in the workplace, Puja Diliprao Khedkar (32), has been demanding an official car with a VIP number plate, a red-blue beacon light, and an official chamber with adequate staff at her beck and call. As per the rules, these benefits are never meant for a probationer.

What is more shocking is that her father Diliprao Khedkar, a retired administrative officer, is pushing her efforts by putting pressure on the District Collector Office staff. He allegedly warns them of dire consequences if

her daughter's demands are not met.

Meanwhile, the probationary officer has been using her private car and fixed a beacon red-blue light and a VIP number plate on it. Not stopping at this, she has usurped the ante-chamber of additional collector Ajay More and made it into her chamber.

She has been harassing all officers for the past three months. The demands of this father and daughter duo have been discussed in the collector's office and on social media.

Speaking to Pune Times Mirror, an official who did not wish to be named, said, "The father and daughter illegally demanded a cabin and staff, and a car with all its official paraphernalia. However, a trainee officer is not provided with a government vehicle, cabin, and staff. She has to be appointed as a gazetted officer first.

"Additional collector Ajay More was away in Mumbai. The self-proclaimed assistant collector (Khedkar) illegally put up a sign on the door of his ante-chamber. Later, this encroachment was removed at More's request.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4 >>

**The probationer demanded a cabin and staff, and a car with all its official paraphernalia. However, a trainee officer is not provided with a government vehicle, cabin, and staff. She has to be appointed as a gazetted officer first.**

— An official at the District Collector Office



## Private Car with Beacon Light: Official Illegally Creates Own Chamber in DC Office

### IAS Trainee's Conduct Raises Concerns Among Officials

By PuneMirror  
Bureau

Reported By Yashpal  
Sonkamble

Mon, 8 Jul  
2024

10:14  
am



IAS Trainee's Conduct Raises Concerns Among Officials

A trainee IAS officer at the District Collector Office has been resorting to behaviour that does not conform to the status of a probationer. This has been happening for almost three months and her transgression has not spared even the district collector. Now that things have come to a point of no return, collector Dr. Suhas Diwase has written to the chief secretary in this regard.



CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION 2022 - SERVICE ALLOCATION

S.No	Rank	Roll Number	Name of the Candidate	Category	Service	PwBD Category
694	799	6705447	SAINDANE SWAPNILA ANIL	S.C.	IPS	--
695	800	3522216	SHUBHAM DHIMAN	S.C.	IPS	--
696	802	621082	PRIYANKA MONDAL	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
697	803	6909806	SAURABH AHIRWAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)*	--
698	805	1001323	MANNAM SUJITH SAMPATH	S.C.	IPS	--
699	806	1131111	POOJA BARWAL	S.T.	IRS (C&IT)	--
700	807	1125868	DIVYANSH MEENA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
701	810	508792	KAMBLE SANKET BHIMRAO	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
702	811	3407171	NIVRANSHU HANS	S.C.	IPS	--
703	812	107802	KARTIKEY KUMAR	S.C.	IPS	--
704	813	302161	ABHISHEK K H	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
705	814	108713	MEHTA MAUSAM HARSHADBHAI	S.C.	IPS	--
706	815	622940	SOURAB DAS	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
707	816	6602890	KAMBLE NIKHIL ANANT	S.C.	IA&AS	--
708	817	1114577	SAHIL MEENA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
709	819	5411748	MUKTENDRA KUMAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
710	820	1123282	DHARAM SINGH MEENA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
711	821	6630495	PUJA MANORAMA DILIP KHEDKAR	O.B.C.	IAS	MD
712	822	7917671	AYUSH AGRAWAL	General	PONDICS	VI
713	823	8700599	PARMAR MAYUR RAMESHBHAI	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
714	824	8800344	KSHITIZ RANA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
715	825	852714	KORITEPATI SUBHASH	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
716	826	821794	MITHLESH KUMARI MEENA	S.T.	IA&AS	--
717	828	424493	GOURAV PRAKASH AHIRWAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
718	829	3601090	DIMPY RAJORA	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
719	830	1120773	AMAR MEENA	S.T.	IA&AS	--
720	831	6408264	PRAGATI CHOUDHARY	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
721	832	1125591	SARAH SHANKAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
722	833	6503657	SOUVIK	S.T.	IDES	--
723	834	400726	ADITYA DOHAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
724	835	7904079	VAIBHAV SINGH	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
725	836	6316017	SHEETAL BHAGAT	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
726	837	810136	BHARGAV RAM KHYATHI	S.C.	IA&AS	--













Pune News

@punenews9



IAS Pooja Khedkar Mock Interview.

Believe guys! after serving 9 years in medical stream as MBBS doc,

Also suffering from low vision, hearing issue, intellectual disabilities, autism and mental illness. (PwBD-5) [#PoojaKhedkar](#)

▼ **PUJA MANORAMA DILIP KHEDKAR - AIR 821 | UPS** >

UPSC CSE Articulate by Unacademy

27:47 / 30:35

More videos  
Tap or swipe up to see all

11:44 AM · Jul 11, 2024 · 6,407 Views



**The Centre on Thursday constituted a single-member Committee to verify the candidature of probationary IAS officer Puja Khedkar, who is facing allegations of misusing the disability and Other Backward Class quota to secure a position in the service.**

**In a statement, the Centre said the probe would be conducted by an additional secretary-rank officer to verify the candidature claims and other details of the 2023 batch officer, who has been allotted the Maharashtra cadre.**

**The committee will submit its report in two weeks, the statement said.**



# UPSC

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



# क्या UPSC समय की बर्बादी है ?

रविवार वार्ता



by Ankit Avasthi Sir

43:33

A group of students in a classroom setting, with a semi-transparent teal overlay. The students are looking at papers or books, and one student in the foreground has a backpack.

# **UPSC Civil Services Final Result 2022**



CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION 2022 - SERVICE ALLOCATION

S.No	Rank	Roll Number	Name of the Candidate	Category	Service	PwBD Category
694	799	6705447	SAINDANE SWAPNILA ANIL	S.C.	IPS	--
695	800	3522216	SHUBHAM DHIMAN	S.C.	IPS	--
696	802	621082	PRIYANKA MONDAL	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
697	803	6909806	SAURABH AHIRWAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)*	--
698	805	1001323	MANNAM SUJITH SAMPATH	S.C.	IPS	--
699	806	1131111	POOJA BARWAL	S.T.	IRS (C&IT)	--
700	807	1125868	DIVYANSH MEENA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
701	810	508792	KAMBLE SANKET BHIMRAO	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
702	811	3407171	NIVRANSHU HANS	S.C.	IPS	--
703	812	107802	KARTIKEY KUMAR	S.C.	IPS	--
704	813	302161	ABHISHEK K H	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
705	814	108713	MEHTA MAUSAM HARSHADBHAI	S.C.	IPS	--
706	815	622940	SOURAB DAS	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
707	816	6602890	KAMBLE NIKHIL ANANT	S.C.	IA&AS	--
708	817	1114577	SAHIL MEENA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
709	819	5411748	MUKTENDRA KUMAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
710	820	1123282	DHARAM SINGH MEENA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
711	821	6630495	PUJA MANORAMA DILIP KHEDKAR	O.B.C.	IAS	MD
712	822	7917671	AYUSH AGRAWAL	General	PONDICS	VI
713	823	8700599	PARMAR MAYUR RAMESHBHAI	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
714	824	8800344	KSHITIZ RANA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
715	825	852714	KORITEPATI SUBHASH	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
716	826	821794	MITHLESH KUMARI MEENA	S.T.	IA&AS	--
717	828	424493	GOURAV PRAKASH AHIRWAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
718	829	3601090	DIMPY RAJORA	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
719	830	1120773	AMAR MEENA	S.T.	IA&AS	--
720	831	6408264	PRAGATI CHOUDHARY	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
721	832	1125591	SARAH SHANKAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
722	833	6503657	SOUVIK	S.T.	IDES	--
723	834	400726	ADITYA DOHAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
724	835	7904079	VAIBHAV SINGH	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
725	836	6316017	SHEETAL BHAGAT	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
726	837	810136	BHARGAV RAM KHYATHI	S.C.	IA&AS	--





**Pooja completed her MBBS, attempted the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) several times and allegedly made the cut for the Indian Revenue Service (IRS) in 2019.**

**Pooja appeared for the Civil Services Examination in 2021 and cleared the preliminary exam, main exam and interview, securing the 821st rank.**







Sample images





Sample images



पूजा खेडकर महाराष्ट्र कैडर की 2022 बैच की आईएएस अधिकारी हैं। प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने के बाद, उन्हें पुणे में प्रोबेशनरी अधिकारी के रूप में तैनात किया गया था। इस दौरान उन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों पर दबाव बनाया।

हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स ने पुणे कलेक्टर सुहास दिवसे की तरफ से दाखिल की गई एक रिपोर्ट के हवाले से लिखा है कि खेडकर बार-बार अलग केबिन, कार, रहने के लिए आवास, एक पियून जैसी मांग रखती थीं। खास बात है कि उन्होंने 3 जून को ट्रेनी के तौर पर ज्वाइन होने से पहले ही ये मांगें रख दी थीं।

दरअसल, खेडकर की तरफ से ऐसी मांगें की गई थीं, जो प्रोबेशन पर काम कर रहे अधिकारी को नहीं दी जाती हैं।





4:24  
974 Puja Khedekar IAS Pro...  
Hello ,  
Dr Puja Khedekar IAS here . I have been posted as Asst collector pune . Dr Diwase sir gave me ur contact number . I would be joining on June 3rd . However some of my documents sent from Buldhana collector office to pune I am not able to locate in our office . Kindly let me know wat can be done  
Regards 4:09 PM  
Ok  
No issue 5:34 PM ✓✓  
On Monday we can trace 5:34 PM ✓✓  
Ok sure 5:45 PM  
Also wanted to know abt my seating arrangement and vehicle , so I can arrange accordingly 5:47 PM  
On Monday I will discuss with collector sir 6:11 PM ✓✓  
Sure thank u 6:13 PM

4:23  
974 Puja Khedekar IAS Pro...  
3 pages • 909 KB • pdf  
12:53 PM  
Puja Khedekar IAS Probationar  
Regarding District Training of Probationary Officers of 2023 batch IAS Letter dt.12.04.2023(3).pdf • 3 pages  
The staring date is 3 June as per orders from GAD . 12:54 PM  
Puja Khedekar IAS Probationar  
Regarding District Training of Probationary Officers of 2023 batch IAS Letter dt.12.04.2023(3).pdf • 3 pages  
A copy has also been sent to pune collectorate 12:54 PM  
~~This message was deleted.~~ 6:41 PM  
Is there any problem in calling back ? 6:07 PM  
Mon, 27 May  
Pls get the designated cabin m vehicle done before I join on 3rd . Later there will be no time . If it is not possible let me know . i will talk to collector sir

4:23  
974 Puja Khedekar IAS Pro...  
Thu, 23 May  
Any update abt accommodation, travel , cabin etc ? 4:05 PM  
Fri, 24 May  
Kindly respond . It's important 9:33 AM  
Good morning  
You are welcome 🙏  
We will check as you arrive . 11:01 AM ✓✓  
You  
Good morning  
You are welcome 🙏  
We will check as you arrive .  
I think it shd be done before I join not after 11:06 AM  
I have a lot of things to plan accordingly n cannot leave it to later 11:06 AM  
Forwarded  
विकास - 1) मंत्रालय, अन्वेषण विभाग, अन्वेषण विभाग के अन्वेषण विभाग।  
1023/ए.ए. 12/2023/अन्वेषण विभाग 03.05.2023  
2) मंत्रालय, अन्वेषण विभाग, अन्वेषण विभाग के अन्वेषण विभाग।  
1023/ए.ए. 12/2023/अन्वेषण विभाग 25.05.2023





अपनी निजी ऑडी ए4 कार पर लाल-नीली बत्ती का इस्तेमाल करते पाया गया. उन्होंने इस पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार भी लिखा रखा था.

ऑडी ए 4 कार की स्टार्टिंग प्राइस करीब 46 लाख रुपये है. निजी वाहन पर लाल-नीली बत्ती लगाना नियम के खिलाफ है.

## पिता ने भी अधिकारियों को धमकाया

खास बात है कि पूजा खेड़कर के पिता दिलीप खेड़कर भी रिटायर्ड प्रशासनिक अधिकारी हैं। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पूजा के पिता दिलीप खेड़कर पुणे में सहायक कलेक्टर रह चुके हैं। उन्होंने साल 2004 में वंचित बहुजन अघाड़ी के टिकट पर लोक सभा चुनाव लड़ा था।

कथित तौर पर उन्होंने जिला कलेक्टर के कार्यालय पर बेटी की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए दबाव भी डाला। पूजा खेड़कर पर एक सीनियर अधिकारी के आगे वाले कमरे पर कब्जा करने के भी आरोप हैं।

पूजा खेड़कर ने अपने सीनियर अपर कलेक्टर की अनुपस्थिति में उनकी केबिन पर कब्जा कर लिया। वहां अपने नाम की पट्टी लगा दी। साथ ही उनका सामान निकालकर बाहर रख दिया। इसके बाद पूजा ने राजस्व सहायक को बुलाकर अपने नाम का लेटर हेड, विजिटिंग कार्ड, पेपरवेट, राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, मुहर और इंटरकॉम की सुविधा की डिमांड की। इसके अलावा उन्होंने आवास और सरकारी वाहन भी मांगा था। जबकि एक प्रोबेशनरी अधिकारी को यह सब नहीं मिलता।



पुणे के कलेक्टर सुहास दिवासे ने इस व्यवहार के संबंध में अपर मुख्य सचिव मंत्रालय को रिपोर्ट दी थी. इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि **18 से 20 जून 2024 की अवधि में जब अपर कलेक्टर मंत्रालय में आए तो पूजा खेडकर ने अपर कलेक्टर की पूर्व सहमति के बिना कुर्सियां सोफा, टेबल, सहित सभी सामग्री बाहर निकाल दी . इसके बाद राजस्व सहायक को बुलाकर उनके नाम का लेटर हेड, विजिटिंग कार्ड, पेपरबेट, राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, नेमप्लेट, शाही मुहर, इंटरकॉम उपलब्ध कराने का निर्देश दिया गया.**





DRIVES PRIVATE CAR WITH BEACON LIGHT, ILLEGALLY CREATES OWN CHAMBER IN DC OFFICE

# IAS TRAINEE'S

## conduct raises officials' hackles

District Collector Suhas Diwase writes to chief secretary about probationer Puja Khedkar's unfair demands

By Yashpal Sonkamble  
yashpal@punemirror.com

TWEET @YashPune\_Mirror

**A** trainee IAS officer at the District Collector Office has been resorting to behaviour that does not conform to the status of a probationer. This has been happening for almost three months and her transgression has not spared even the district collector. Now that things have come to a point of no return, collector Dr. Suhas Diwase has written to the chief secretary in this regard.

To everyone's shock in the workplace, Puja Diliprao Khedkar (32), has been demanding an official car with a VIP number plate, a red-blue beacon light, and an official chamber with adequate staff at her beck and call. As per the rules, these benefits are never meant for a probationer.

What is more shocking is that her father Diliprao Khedkar, a retired administrative officer, is pushing her efforts by putting pressure on the District Collector Office staff. He allegedly warns them of dire consequences if

her daughter's demands are not met.

Meanwhile, the probationary officer has been using her private car and fixed a beacon red-blue light and a VIP number plate on it. Not stopping at this, she has usurped the ante-chamber of additional collector Ajay More and made it into her chamber.

She has been harassing all officers for the past three months. The demands of this father and daughter duo have been discussed in the collector's office and on social media.

Speaking to Pune Times Mirror, an official who did not wish to be named, said, "The father and daughter illegally demanded a cabin and staff, and a car with all its official paraphernalia. However, a trainee officer is not provided with a government vehicle, cabin, and staff. She has to be appointed as a gazetted officer first.

"Additional collector Ajay More was away in Mumbai. The self-proclaimed assistant collector (Khedkar) illegally put up a sign on the door of his ante-chamber. Later, this encroachment was removed at More's request.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4 >>

**The probationer demanded a cabin and staff, and a car with all its official paraphernalia. However, a trainee officer is not provided with a government vehicle, cabin, and staff. She has to be appointed as a gazetted officer first.**

— An official at the District Collector Office



## Private Car with Beacon Light: Official Illegally Creates Own Chamber in DC Office

### IAS Trainee's Conduct Raises Concerns Among Officials

By PuneMirror  
Bureau

Reported By Yashpal  
Sonkamble

Mon, 8 Jul  
2024

10:14  
am



IAS Trainee's Conduct Raises Concerns Among Officials

A trainee IAS officer at the District Collector Office has been resorting to behaviour that does not conform to the status of a probationer. This has been happening for almost three months and her transgression has not spared even the district collector. Now that things have come to a point of no return, collector Dr. Suhas Diwase has written to the chief secretary in this regard.







FRAUD



# UPSC

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



A

---

# Trainee IAS officer evaded med test at AIIMS 6 times!

She had been demanding an official car with a VIP number plate, a red-blue beacon light, and an official chamber with adequate staff at her beck and call

By  
PuneMirror  
Bureau

Reported By **Yashpal  
Sonkamble**

Wed, 10  
Jul 2024

05:49  
am



CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION 2022 - SERVICE ALLOCATION

S.No	Rank	Roll Number	Name of the Candidate	Category	Service	PwBD Category
694	799	6705447	SAINDANE SWAPNILA ANIL	S.C.	IPS	--
695	800	3522216	SHUBHAM DHIMAN	S.C.	IPS	--
696	802	621082	PRIYANKA MONDAL	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
697	803	6909806	SAURABH AHIRWAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)*	--
698	805	1001323	MANNAM SUJITH SAMPATH	S.C.	IPS	--
699	806	1131111	POOJA BARWAL	S.T.	IRS (C&IT)	--
700	807	1125868	DIVYANSH MEENA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
701	810	508792	KAMBLE SANKET BHIMRAO	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
702	811	3407171	NIVRANSHU HANS	S.C.	IPS	--
703	812	107802	KARTIKEY KUMAR	S.C.	IPS	--
704	813	302161	ABHISHEK K H	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
705	814	108713	MEHTA MAUSAM HARSHADBHAI	S.C.	IPS	--
706	815	622940	SOURAB DAS	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
707	816	6602890	KAMBLE NIKHIL ANANT	S.C.	IA&AS	--
708	817	1114577	SAHIL MEENA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
709	819	5411748	MUKTENDRA KUMAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
710	820	1123282	DHARAM SINGH MEENA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
711	821	6630495	PUJA MANORAMA DILIP KHEDKAR	O.B.C.	IAS	MD
712	822	7917671	AYUSH AGRAWAL	General	PONDICS	VI
713	823	8700599	PARMAR MAYUR RAMESHBHAI	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
714	824	8800344	KSHITIZ RANA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
715	825	852714	KORITEPATI SUBHASH	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
716	826	821794	MITHLESH KUMARI MEENA	S.T.	IA&AS	--
717	828	424493	GOURAV PRAKASH AHIRWAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
718	829	3601090	DIMPY RAJORA	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
719	830	1120773	AMAR MEENA	S.T.	IA&AS	--
720	831	6408264	PRAGATI CHOUDHARY	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
721	832	1125591	SARAH SHANKAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
722	833	6503657	SOUVIK	S.T.	IDES	--
723	834	400726	ADITYA DOHAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
724	835	7904079	VAIBHAV SINGH	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
725	836	6316017	SHEETAL BHAGAT	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
726	837	810136	BHARGAV RAM KHYATHI	S.C.	IA&AS	--





पूजा खेडकर ने दृष्टिबाधित श्रेणी से यूपीएससी परीक्षा पास की है और मानसिक बीमारी होने का प्रमाण पत्र पेश किया है. पूजा को इस आधार पर विशेष रियायत मिली और वे आईएस बन गईं. अगर उन्हें यह रियायत नहीं मिलती तो उनके प्राप्त अंकों को देखते हुए उनका आईएस बनना असंभव था.





**NOTE:**

- i. **Service Allocation to candidates recommended by UPSC on the basis of CSE 2022 is subject to outcome of OA No. 1860/2023 filed before Ld. CAT, PB, New Delhi.**
- ii. **\* - The Service Allocation of the candidates [against whose name (\*) asterisk is marked] is provisional and therefore, may stand chance for upgradation of the Service. This status of their Service Allocation is provisional because some candidates are ranked higher in the order of merit list and their candidature is not accepted/cleared due to incomplete medical status or they remain provisional on account of verification of certificates pertaining to educational qualification or due to pending verification of claims of various kinds of reservation.**
- iii. **It is further clarified that the upgradation of Service shall not be done against the vacancies arisen due to cancellation of candidature of higher merit candidates or non-joining of any candidate to the allocated Service/ death/ resignation after joining the Service/ claim of reservation or eligibility documents found invalid on verification even after joining the Service, etc.**
- iv. **\$ - Allocated against Unreserved (UR) vacancy as he/she is a General Merit (GM) Candidate.**

**Abbreviation:**

**OH : Orthopedically Handicapped (LDCP)**

**VI : Visual Impairment**

**HI : Hearing Impairment**

**MD : Multiple Disabilities**

**UR : Unreserved**

**EWS : Economically Weaker Section**

**O.B.C. : Other Backward Classes (Non Creamy Layer)**

**S.C. : Scheduled Caste**

**S.T. : Scheduled Tribe**

जब पूजा खेडकर को आईएएस का पद मिला तो यूपीएससी ने उनकी मेडिकल जांच कराने का फैसला किया. पूजा ने छह बार मेडिकल जांच में शामिल होने से इनकार किया. सबसे पहले 22 अप्रैल 2022 को दिल्ली के एम्स अस्पताल में उनकी मेडिकल जांच कराने का फैसला किया गया, लेकिन उन्होंने कोविड पॉजिटिव होने का कारण बताते हुए जाने से इनकार कर दिया.

इसके बाद 26 मई 2022 को एम्स अस्पताल और 27 मई 2022 को दिल्ली के सफदरजंग अस्पताल में कई बार बुलाए जाने के बावजूद पूजा जांच के लिए नहीं गईं.

इसके बाद 1 जुलाई को पूजा को फिर एम्स बुलाया गया, लेकिन वे नहीं गईं. 26 अगस्त 2022 को पूजा खेडकर एम्स अस्पताल में मेडिकल जांच के लिए तैयार हुईं, वहां उन्हें 2 सितंबर को एमआरआई जांच के लिए उपस्थित होने के लिए कहा गया. इस दिन पूजा खेडकर की जांच न्यूरो-ऑप्टमोलॉजिस्ट की मौजूदगी में होनी थी कि दोनों आंखों की रोशनी जाने का क्या कारण है.



एम्स के ड्यूटी ऑफिसर ने कई बार बुलाया, लेकिन पूजा एमआरआई कराने नहीं गईं. इसके बाद 25 नवंबर 2022 को जब पूजा से दोबारा पूछा गया तो उन्होंने फिर इनकार कर दिया.

फिर वह एमआरआई सेंटर से रिपोर्ट लेकर आई और यूपीएससी को सौंप दी, लेकिन यूपीएससी ने इस पर आपत्ति जताई और पूजा खेडकर के चयन को केंद्रीय प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरण यानी कैट में चुनौती दी.

इसके बाद 23 फरवरी 2023 को कैट ने पूजा खेडकर के खिलाफ फैसला सुनाया



केंद्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण  
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

[Home](#) [Introduction](#) [Act](#) [Rule](#) [Jurisdiction](#) [Benches](#) [Members](#)



लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हुआ कि पूजा खेडकर द्वारा प्रस्तुत एमआरआई प्रमाण पत्र को स्वीकार कर लिया गया और उनकी नियुक्ति को वैध कर दिया गया. उन्हें आईएस का दर्जा दे दिया गया, यह अभी भी स्पष्ट नहीं है.

**ACCEPTED**



**B**

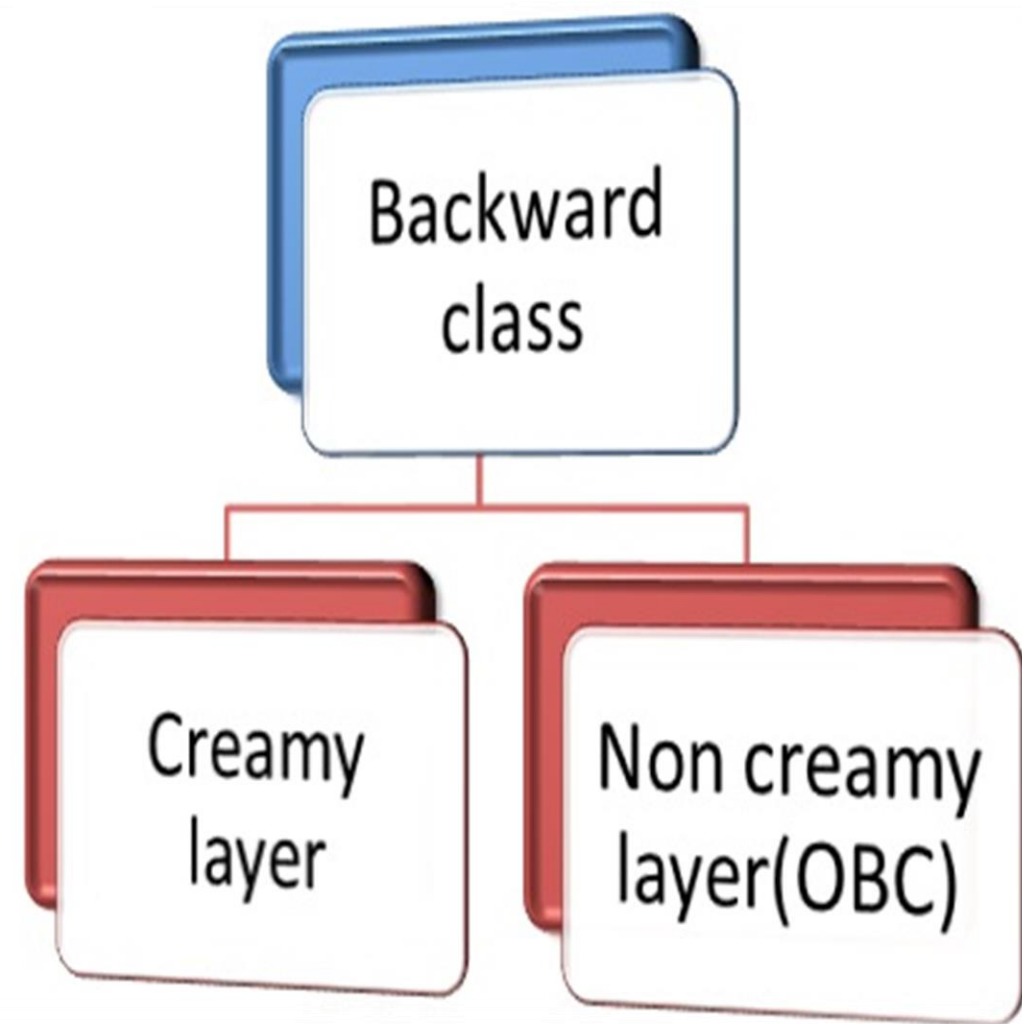
CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION 2022 - SERVICE ALLOCATION

S.No	Rank	Roll Number	Name of the Candidate	Category	Service	PwBD Category
694	799	6705447	SAINDANE SWAPNILA ANIL	S.C.	IPS	--
695	800	3522216	SHUBHAM DHIMAN	S.C.	IPS	--
696	802	621082	PRIYANKA MONDAL	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
697	803	6909806	SAURABH AHIRWAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)*	--
698	805	1001323	MANNAM SUJITH SAMPATH	S.C.	IPS	--
699	806	1131111	POOJA BARWAL	S.T.	IRS (C&IT)	--
700	807	1125868	DIVYANSH MEENA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
701	810	508792	KAMBLE SANKET BHIMRAO	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
702	811	3407171	NIVRANSHU HANS	S.C.	IPS	--
703	812	107802	KARTIKEY KUMAR	S.C.	IPS	--
704	813	302161	ABHISHEK K H	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
705	814	108713	MEHTA MAUSAM HARSHADBHAI	S.C.	IPS	--
706	815	622940	SOURAB DAS	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
707	816	6602890	KAMBLE NIKHIL ANANT	S.C.	IA&AS	--
708	817	1114577	SAHIL MEENA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
709	819	5411748	MUKTENDRA KUMAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
710	820	1123282	DHARAM SINGH MEENA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
711	821	6630495	PUJA MANORAMA DILIP KHEDKAR	O.B.C.	IAS	MD
712	822	7917671	AYUSH AGRAWAL	General	PONDICS	VI
713	823	8700599	PARMAR MAYUR RAMESHBHAI	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
714	824	8800344	KSHITIZ RANA	S.T.	IRS (IT)	--
715	825	852714	KORITEPATI SUBHASH	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
716	826	821794	MITHLESH KUMARI MEENA	S.T.	IA&AS	--
717	828	424493	GOURAV PRAKASH AHIRWAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
718	829	3601090	DIMPY RAJORA	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
719	830	1120773	AMAR MEENA	S.T.	IA&AS	--
720	831	6408264	PRAGATI CHOUDHARY	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
721	832	1125591	SARAH SHANKAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
722	833	6503657	SOUVIK	S.T.	IDES	--
723	834	400726	ADITYA DOHAR	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
724	835	7904079	VAIBHAV SINGH	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
725	836	6316017	SHEETAL BHAGAT	S.C.	IRS (IT)	--
726	837	810136	BHARGAV RAM KHYATHI	S.C.	IA&AS	--





पूजा खेडकर ओबीसी नॉन-क्रीमी लेयर श्रेणी से आईएएस अधिकारी बनीं. उनके पिता के चुनावी हलफनामे में उनकी आय और संपत्ति 40 करोड़ रुपये बताई गई है. ऐसी आय नॉन-क्रीमी लेयर में कैसे आ सकती है?



## **Creamy Layer of OBC**

## **Non-Creamy Layer of OBC**

**OBC members in the creamy layer do not receive reservation benefits.**

**OBC members in the non-creamy layer can avail reservation benefits.**

**Acronym: OBC-CL**

**Acronym: OBC-NCL**

**Income Limit – Above 8 Lakhs**

**Income Limit – Below 8 Lakhs**

**Family Income Limit – Total family income exceeds 8 lakh per annum (Income from salaries or agricultural land is not included)**

**Family Income Limit – Total family income is less than 8 lakh per annum (Income from salaries or agricultural land is not included)**

**They are treated as a General category in competitive exams and do not receive any OBC relaxations.**

**They are eligible for all benefits, including age relaxation and attempt relaxation in competitive exams.**

**No certificate is required if the person is not claiming any reservation.**

**A person seeking OBC reservation must submit a certificate verifying their 'OBC status and non-creamy layer status' issued by an authority mentioned in DOPT Office Memorandum.**



रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पूजा के पिता दिलीप खेडकर पुणे में सहायक कलेक्टर रह चुके हैं. उन्होंने साल 2004 में वंचित बहुजन अघाड़ी के टिकट पर लोक सभा चुनाव लड़ा था. अपने चुनावी हलफनामे में उन्होंने अपनी संपत्ति 40 करोड़ रुपये घोषित की थी. जिसमें 48 लाख रुपये की आय कृषि से बताई गई थी. हलफनामे के अनुसार, उनके पास 110 एकड़ कृषि भूमि है. जो कि कृषि सीमा भूमि अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करता है.

इसके अलावा छह दुकानें, सात फ्लैट (एक हीरानंदानी में), 900 ग्राम सोना, हीरे, 17 लाख की घड़ी और चार कारें हैं. साथ ही दो प्राइवेट कंपनियों और एक आटोमोबाइल फर्म में हिस्सेदारी है. पूजा खेडकर के पास 17 करोड़ रुपये की संपत्ति है. इसके बावजूद पूजा ने यूपीएससी में ओबीसी-एनसीएल का सर्टिफिकेट लगाकर रिजर्वेशन का लाभ लिया है, ऐसा आरोप है. पूजा की मां मां अहमदनगर जिले के भालगांव की सरपंच हैं. पूजा के दादा भी प्रशासनिक सेवा में रहे हैं.



## DEELIP KONDIBA KHEDKAR

[Print Profile](#)

AHMEDNAGAR (MAHARASHTRA)

**Party:** Vanchit Bahujan Aaghadi

**S/o|D/o|W/o:** Shree Kondiba Dada  
Khedkar

**Age:** 58

**Name Enrolled as Voter in:** 37

Ahmadnagar (Maharashtra)  
constituency, at Serial no 746 in Part no  
350

**Self Profession:** Not Applicable

**Spouse Profession:** Not Applicable

### Details of PAN and status of Income Tax return

Relation Type	PAN Given	Financial Year	Total Income Shown in ITR
self	Y	2022 - 2023	2022 - 2023 ** Rs 43,59,230 ~ 43 Lacs+ 2021 - 2022 ** Rs 13,58,290 ~ 13 Lacs+ None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 -
spouse	Y	2022 - 2023	2022 - 2023 ** Rs 6,03,010 ~ 6 Lacs+ 2021 - 2022 ** Rs 25,500 ~ 25 Thou+ 2020 - 2021 ** Rs 1,54,490 ~ 1 Lacs+ 2019 - 2020 ** Rs 2,47,420 ~ 2 Lacs+ 2018 - 2019 ** Rs 3,11,485 ~ 3 Lacs+
huf	N	None	None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 -
dependent1	N	None	None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 -
dependent2	N	None	None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 -
dependent3	N	None	None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 - None ** Rs 0 -

**Data Readability Report of PAN and Income Tax :** No Problems in Reading Affidavit Information

### Details of Criminal Cases

#### Brief Details of IPCs

- 1 charges related to Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty (IPC Section-354)



Share On:



Download App



Follow us on



### Crime-O-Meter



Number of Criminal Cases: 1

### Assets & Liabilities

**Assets:** Rs 40,49,66,085  
~40 Crore+

**Liabilities:** Nil

### Educational Details

Category: Graduate Professional  
DM E-Official Tantra Niketan Jalgaon In  
The Year 1984, B.A From Fergusson  
College, Pune In The Year 1990, B.E  
(Mechanical) From Kohinoor Engineering  
College Pune In The Year 2005













Pune News

@punenews9



IAS Pooja Khedkar Mock Interview.

Believe guys! after serving 9 years in medical stream as MBBS doc,

Also suffering from low vision,hearing issue,intellectual disabilities,  
autism and mental illness.(PwBD-5) [#PoojaKhedkar](#)

▼ **PUJA MANORAMA DILIP KHEDKAR - AIR 821 | UPS** >

UPSC CSE Articulate by Unacademy

27:47 / 30:35

More videos  
Tap or swipe up to see all

11:44 AM · Jul 11, 2024 · 6,407 Views





ANI

@ANI



**#WATCH** | On IAS probationer Pooja Khedkar, Vijay Wadettiwar, Leader Of the Opposition in Maharashtra State Assembly, says, " The selection has been done wrongly. Fake medical certificates should be probed. We demand an inquiry into this."



2:18 PM · Jul 11, 2024 · 15.2K Views

## विवाद के बाद हुआ ट्रांसफर

पूजा खेडकर का सरकार ने ट्रांसफर कर दिया है, क्योंकि वह एक सिविल सेवा अधिकारी के रूप में अधिकारों के कथित दुरुपयोग को लेकर विवाद के आ गई थीं। सरकारी आदेश के अनुसार, पूजा खेडकर अब 30 जुलाई 2025 तक अपना शेष कार्यकाल वाशिम में पूरा करेंगी।

## आईएस पूजा खेडकर की पहली प्रतिक्रिया

ABP माझा के अनुसार, जब पूजा खेडकर से उनके खिलाफ चल रही चर्चाओं और आरोपों के बारे में पूछा गया, तो उन्होंने कहा, "मुझे अभी कुछ भी कहने की इजाजत नहीं है. मैं वाशिम से जुड़कर खुश हूं और मुझे अब से वाशिम के साथ काम करना अच्छा लगेगा. सरकार ने मुझे कुछ भी कहने की इजाजत नहीं दी है."





SIGN IN

Edition




Subscribe

- Home
- TV ▼
- Magazine ▼
- Best Colleges
- Life+Style
- India
- South
- World
- Business
- All Sports

News / India / Centre forms panel to probe trainee IAS officer Puja Khedkar's disability claims

## Centre forms panel to probe trainee IAS officer Puja Khedkar's disability claims

The Centre formed a panel to verify probationary IAS officer Puja Khedkar's claims of being visually impaired and mentally ill. The panel will submit its report in two weeks.

 Listen to Story

 Share

ADVERTISEMENT



2024

# GA FOUNDATION

## RECORDED BATCH

Apni  
Pathshala  
एक कदम उज्ज्वल भविष्य की ओर

**Subject**

HISTORY ,POLITY

GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMICS

**Price**

**1499 /-**

**Validity  
1 Year**

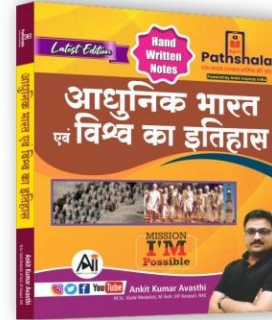
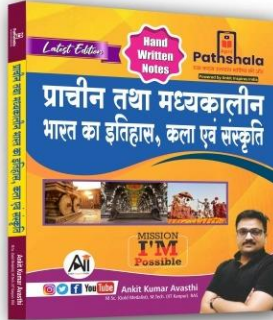
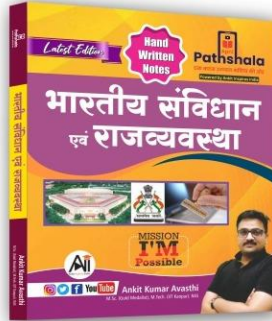
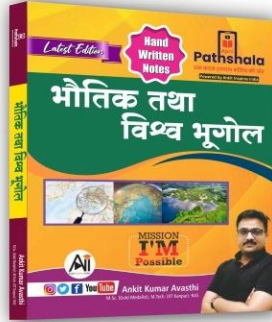
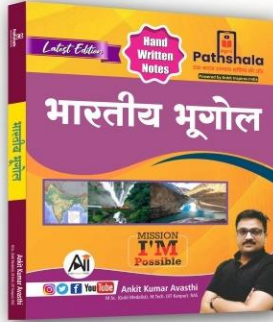
**By Ankit Avasthi Sir**





# 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।
- 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 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 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 अग्निपिण्ड 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













**Live Law** Live Law

[ANI Files Rs 2 Crore Defamation Suit Against Wikipedia Before Delhi High Cour...](#)

2 days ago

**Bar and Bench**

[Delhi High Court issues summons to Wikipedia in defamation suit by ANI](#) ✓

2 days ago



**The Indian Express**

[Why has ANI slapped a defamation case against Wikipedia](#) ✓

1 day ago



**Scroll.in**

[ANI files defamation claim against Wikipedia, demands Rs 2 crore in damages](#) ✓

1 day ago



**Deccan Herald**

[News agency ANI files Rs 2 crore defamation suit against Wikipedia in Delhi...](#)

2 days ago





# News agency ANI files Rs 2 crore defamation suit against Wikipedia in Delhi High Court

As per Wikipedia's page on ANI, the news agency has been 'criticized for having served as a propaganda tool for the incumbent central government, distributing materials from a vast network of fake news websites, and misreporting events.'



DH Web Desk

Last Updated : 09 July 2024, 13:01 IST

Follow Us :



## What's Brewing



Deuba-Oli discuss new government formation, future course of action ahead of Nepal PM Prachanda's floor test



# Why has ANI slapped a defamation case against Wikipedia?

The petitioner has sought damages to the tune of Rs 2 crore, alleging that the said content is “palpably false” and defamatory, and that its reputation was being tarnished and goodwill discredited.

Written by [Khadija Khan](#)  
New Delhi | Updated: July 11, 2024 12:04 IST



ADVERTISEMENT



Unlock investment potential with AMFI. Start today!

MutualFundSahiHai [Know More](#)



WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia



<p><b>English</b> 6,847,000+ articles</p>		<p><b>日本語</b> 1,421,000+ 記事</p>
<p><b>Deutsch</b> 2,924,000+ Artikel</p>		<p><b>Русский</b> 1 987 000+ статей</p>
<p><b>Español</b> 965,000+ artículos</p>		<p><b>Français</b> 2 621 000+ articles</p>
<p><b>中文</b> 1,429,000+ 条目 / 條目</p>		<p><b>Italiano</b> 1,871,000+ voci</p>
<p><b>فارسی</b> 1,006,000+ مقاله</p>		<p><b>Português</b> 1,128,000+ artigos</p>



News agency Asian News International (ANI) moved the Delhi High Court against Wikipedia for allegedly allowing defamatory content on its platform against ANI's wiki page. (Wikipedia)







# Wikipedia:About

[Project page](#) [Talk](#)

[Read](#) [View source](#) [View history](#) [Tools](#)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*This is a [general introduction](#) for visitors to Wikipedia. For aspiring contributors, also see this [guide](#) and [tutorial](#). For other uses, see [Wikipedia:Wikipedia \(disambiguation\)](#).*

<a href="#">Shortcuts</a>
<a href="#">WP:ABT</a>
<a href="#">WP:ABOUT</a>
<a href="#">WP:WIKIPEDIA</a>

"Imagine a world in which every single person on the planet is given free access to the sum of all human knowledge. That's what we're doing."

— [Jimmy Wales](#)

**Wikipedia** is a [free online encyclopedia](#) that anyone can edit, and [millions already have](#).

[Wikipedia's purpose](#) is to benefit readers by presenting information on all branches of [knowledge](#). Hosted by the [Wikimedia Foundation](#), it consists of [freely editable](#) content, whose articles also have numerous links to guide readers towards more information.

[Written collaboratively](#) by largely anonymous volunteers known as [Wikipedians](#), Wikipedia articles can be edited by anyone with [Internet access](#), except in [limited cases](#) where [editing](#) is restricted to prevent disruption or [vandalism](#). Since its creation on [January 15, 2001](#), it has grown into the world's [largest](#) reference [website](#), attracting [over a billion visitors monthly](#). Wikipedia currently has more than [sixty-three million articles](#) in [more than 300 languages](#), including 6,848,492 articles in [English](#), with 113,815 active contributors in the past month.

Wikipedia's fundamental principles are summarized in its [five pillars](#). The [Wikipedia community](#) has developed many [policies and guidelines](#), although editors do not need to be familiar with them before contributing.

[Anyone](#) can [edit](#) Wikipedia's text, references, and images. What is written is more important than who writes it. The content must conform with Wikipedia's [policies](#), including being [verifiable](#) by published [sources](#). Editors' [opinions](#), beliefs, personal experiences, [unreviewed research](#), libelous material, and [copyright violations](#) will not remain. Wikipedia's software allows easy reversal of errors, and experienced [editors watch](#) and [patrol](#) bad edits.

[Wikipedia differs from printed references in important ways](#). It is continually created and updated, and encyclopedic articles on new events appear within minutes rather than months or years. Because anyone can improve Wikipedia, it has become more comprehensive than any other encyclopedia. Its contributors enhance its articles' quality and quantity, and remove misinformation, errors and [vandalism](#). Any reader can fix a mistake or add more information to what has already been written (see [Researching with Wikipedia](#)).

Begin by simply clicking the  or  buttons or the pencil icon at the top of any non-protected page or section.

Wikipedia has tested the [wisdom of the crowd](#) since 2001 and found that it succeeds.



## What is wikipedia ?

Wikipedia is a free, web-based, collaborative, multilingual encyclopedia that is written and maintained by a community of volunteers through open collaboration.

It was founded on January 15, 2001, by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger. Wikipedia is hosted and supported by the non-profit Wikimedia Foundation.





# JIMMY WALES

**Founder  
of Wikipedia**





WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

# History of Wikipedia

Wikipedia officially launched on January 15, 2001, as an English-language edition. The name “Wikipedia” combines “wiki” and “encyclopedia.” It started with a policy of “neutral point-of-view” and operated independently of Nupedia. The project’s growth was significant, with various language editions emerging in March 2001.

By 2007, the English Wikipedia became the largest encyclopedia in history. Over time, Wikipedia has expanded to include more than 61 million articles, drawing in 2 billion monthly visitors and seeing over 15 million monthly edits as of July 2024.







# FOUNDERS OF WIKIPEDIA



**Larry Sanger**

Co-Founder

**Jimmy Wales**

Founder



**WIKIPEDIA**  
*The Free Encyclopedia*





# How does Wikipedia work?

WIKIPEDIA

The Free Encyclopedia

**English**

6 458 000+ articles

**日本語**

1 314 000+ 記事

**Español**

1 755 000+ artículos

**Русский**

1 798 000+ статей

**Deutsch**

2 667 000+ Artikel

**Français**

2 400 000+ articles

**Italiano**

1 742 000+ voci

**中文**

1 256 000+ 条目 / 條目

**Português**

1 085 000+ artigos

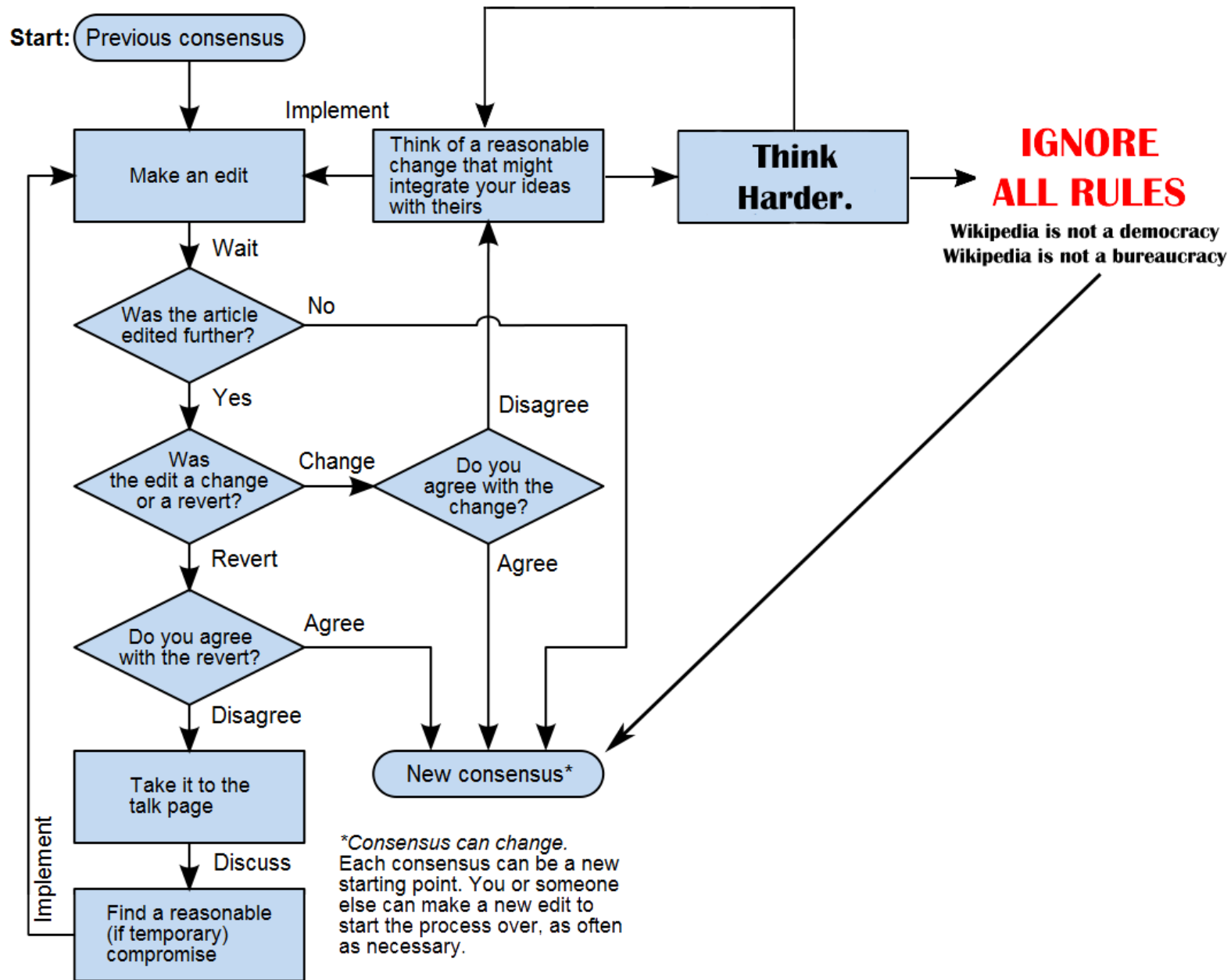
**العربية**

مقالة 1 159 000+



EN ▾ 

# HOW WIKIPEDIA WORKS



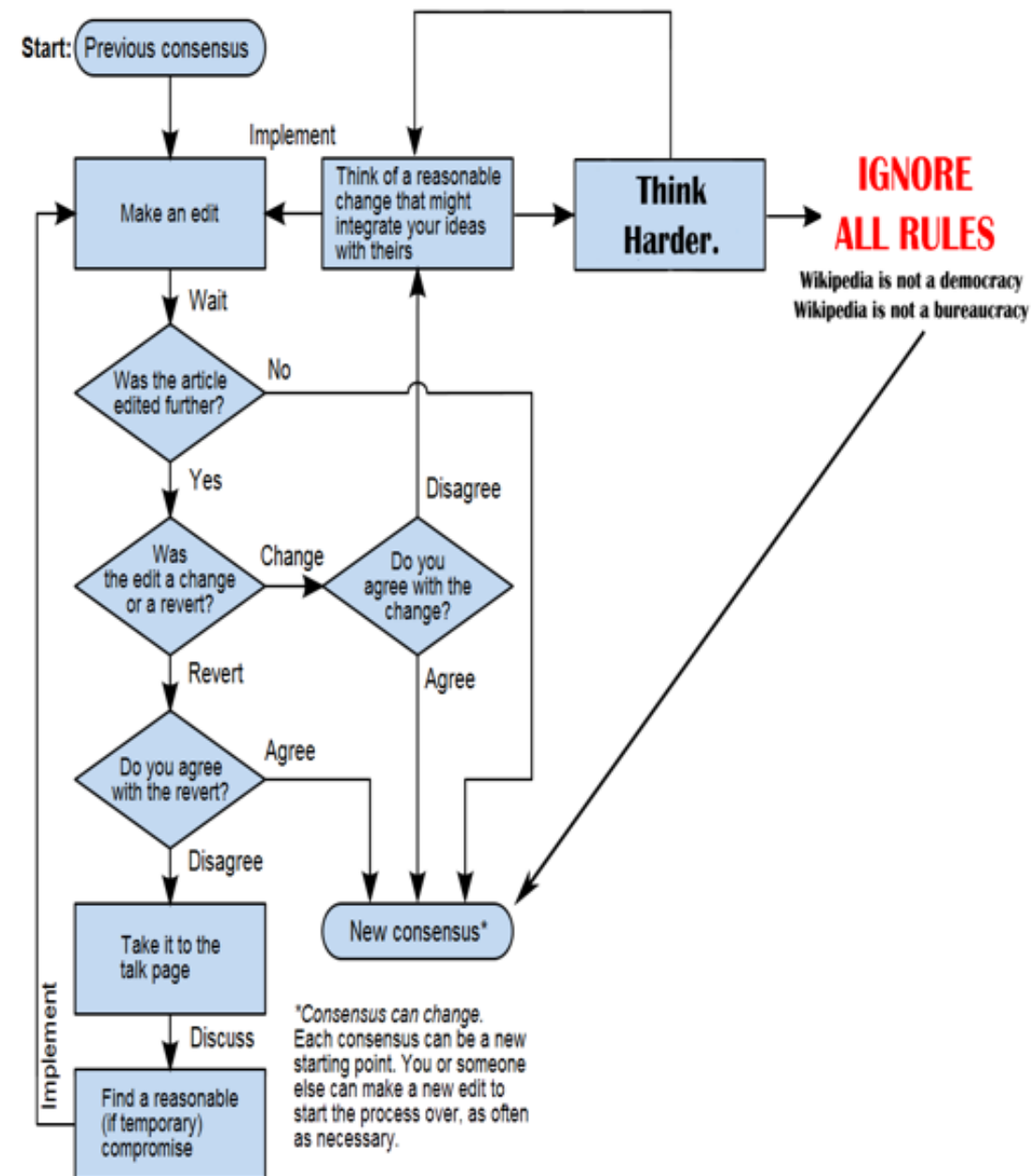


# How Wikipedia Works ?

**1. Open Collaboration** - Wikipedia is based on the principle of open collaboration. Anyone with internet access can create and edit articles. This open editing model allows a vast number of contributors from around the world to contribute their knowledge.

**2. Wiki Software** - Wikipedia uses the "wiki" software called MediaWiki, which is specifically designed for collaborative editing. This software allows users to easily create, modify, and link web pages.

# HOW WIKIPEDIA WORKS



### 3. Content Creation and Editing

- **Article Creation:** Users can create new articles on any notable topic. These articles must adhere to Wikipedia's content guidelines.
- **Editing:** Any article can be edited by any user. This ensures that content is constantly updated and improved. Edits are tracked in the article's history, allowing users to see changes and revert to previous versions if necessary.
- **Discussion Pages:** Each article has an associated discussion page where contributors can discuss improvements and resolve disputes.

### 4. Content Guidelines and Policies

Wikipedia has strict guidelines and policies to ensure content quality and reliability:

- **Neutral Point of View (NPOV):** Articles must be written without bias.
- **Verifiability:** All information must be verifiable and supported by reliable sources.
- **No Original Research:** Wikipedia does not publish original thought; all content must be based on published information.



# WIKIPEDIA

## English

*The Free Encyclopedia*

5 027 000+ articles

## 日本語

フリー百科事典

994 000+ 記事

## Español

*La enciclopedia libre*

1 218 000+ artículos

## Italiano

*L'enciclopedia libera*

1 240 000+ voci

## 中文

自由的百科全書

850 000+ 條目

## Deutsch

*Die freie Enzyklopädie*

1 883 000+ Artikel

## Русский

*Свободная энциклопедия*

1 273 000+ статей

## Français

*L'encyclopédie libre*

1 703 000+ articles

## Português

*A enciclopédia livre*

896 000+ artigos

## Polski

*Wolna encyklopedia*

1 147 000+ haseł



## Editing articles

See also: [Wikipedia:FAQ/Editing](#) and [Help:Introduction to editing with VisualEditor/1](#)

## Content style and policies

See also: [Wikipedia:Core content policies](#)

An [encyclopedic style](#) with a [formal tone](#) is important: straightforward, [just-the-facts](#), instead of essay-like, argumentative, or opinionated. The goal of a Wikipedia article is to create a comprehensive and [neutrally written](#) summary of existing mainstream knowledge about a topic. Wikipedia does not publish [original research](#). An encyclopedia is, by its nature, a [tertiary source](#) that provides a survey of information already published in the wider world. Ideally, all information should be [cited](#) and [verifiable](#) by [reliable sources](#). Sourcing requirements are significantly stricter in [articles on living persons](#).

## Edit screen(s)

Editing most Wikipedia pages is simple. Wikipedia uses two interface methods: classic editing with the Source Editor through wikitext (wiki markup), and a new VisualEditor (VE).

Wikitext editing using the Source Editor is chosen by clicking the [Edit source](#) tab at the top of a Wikipedia page (or on a section-edit link). This opens an editable copy of the page, showing all the wikitext used there, and the Source Editor toolbar offers simple menu options to add or change the formatting. Wikitext is used extensively throughout Wikipedia for such things as [hyperlinks](#), [tables](#) and [columns](#), [footnotes](#), [inline citation](#), [special characters](#) and so on. The Source Editor lets users toggle on 'wikitext highlighting' which uses different colours to help differentiate article text from wikitext.

**Contents** hide

- (Top)
- > History
  - Mission and doctrine
- > Organisation
- > Personnel
- > Equipment
- See also
- Media
- References
- Bibliography
- External links**

<span>V</span> · <span>T</span> · <span>E</span>	<b><span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span>Indian Armed Forces</b>	<span>[show]</span>
<span>V</span> · <span>T</span> · <span>E</span>	<b><span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span>Indian Army</b>	<span>[show]</span>
<span>V</span> · <span>T</span> · <span>E</span>	<b>Arms and Services of Indian Army</b>	<span>[show]</span>
<span>V</span> · <span>T</span> · <span>E</span>	<b>Indian Army Infantry Regiments</b>	<span>[show]</span>
<span>V</span> · <span>T</span> · <span>E</span>	<b>Active corps of the Indian Army</b>	<span>[show]</span>
<span>V</span> · <span>T</span> · <span>E</span>	<b><span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span>Indian military academies and colleges</b>	<span>[show]</span>
<span>V</span> · <span>T</span> · <span>E</span>	<b>Current Indian Armed Forces infantry weapons and cartridges</b>	<span>[show]</span>
<span>V</span> · <span>T</span> · <span>E</span>	<b>Awards and decorations of the Indian Armed Forces</b>	<span>[show]</span>
<span>V</span> · <span>T</span> · <span>E</span>	<b>India topics</b>	<span>[show]</span>
	<b>Authority control databases</b> <span><span></span></span>	<span>[show]</span>

Categories: [Indian Army](#) | [1895 establishments in India](#) | [Cantonments of India](#) | [Defence agencies of India](#) | [Military units and formations established in 1895](#) | [Recipients of the Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar](#)

**Appearance** hide

- Text
- Small
  - Standard
  - Large
- Width
- Standard
  - Wide

This page was last **edited** on 9 July 2024, at 16:52 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License 4.0](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.

[Privacy policy](#) [About Wikipedia](#) [Disclaimers](#) [Contact Wikipedia](#) [Code of Conduct](#) [Developers](#) [Statistics](#) [Cookie statement](#) [Mobile view](#)



**Example**





# ICC Men's T20 World Cup

🌐 29 languages

Read Edit View history Tools

Contents hide

(Top)

History

Background

Domestic tournaments

Twenty20 Internationals

Inaugural edition

Expansion to 16 teams

Expansion to 20 teams

Format

Hosts

Qualification

Final tournament

Trophy

Results

Team performance

Team results by tournament

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*For the 50 over tournament, see [Cricket World Cup](#). For the equivalent women's tournament, see [ICC Women's T20 World Cup](#).*

The **ICC Men's T20 World Cup** (formerly the **ICC World Twenty20**) is the [Twenty20 International cricket](#) tournament, organized by the [International Cricket Council](#) (ICC) since 2007.

The event has generally been held every two years. In May 2016, the ICC put forward the idea of having a tournament in 2018, with South Africa being the possible host,<sup>[2]</sup> but the ICC later dropped the idea of a 2018 edition as the top member nations busied with bilateral commitments in 2018.<sup>[3]</sup> The 2020 edition of the tournament was scheduled to take place but due to the [COVID-19](#) pandemic, the tournament was postponed until 2021, with the intended host changed to [India](#). The [2021 ICC Men's T20 World Cup](#) was later relocated to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman<sup>[4]</sup> due to problems relating to the [COVID-19 pandemic in India](#), taking place 5 years after the previous (2016) iteration.

As of 2024, nine editions have so far been played and a total of 24 teams have competed. Only the West Indies, England and India have won the tournament more than once, all three nations having won two titles. The inaugural [2007 World Twenty20](#), was staged in South Africa and won by [India](#), who defeated [Pakistan](#) in the final at the [Wanderers Stadium](#) in [Johannesburg](#). The [2009 tournament](#) took place in [England](#), and

## ICC Men's T20 World Cup



ICC Men's T20 World Cup Trophy

<b>Administrator</b>	<a href="#">International Cricket Council</a> (ICC)
<b>Format</b>	<a href="#">Twenty20 International</a>
<b>First edition</b>	2007 <a href="#">South Africa</a> (as <a href="#">ICC World Twenty20</a> )
<b>Latest edition</b>	2024 <a href="#">West Indies</a> <a href="#">United States</a>
<b>Next edition</b>	2026 <a href="#">India</a>



# ICC Men's T20 World Cup

Contents hide

(Top)

History

Background

Domestic tournaments

Twenty20 Internationals

Inaugural edition

Expansion to 16 teams

Expansion to 20 teams

Format

Hosts

Qualification

Final tournament

Trophy

Results

Team performance

Team results by tournament

Article [Talk](#)

[Read](#) [Edit](#) [View history](#) [Tools](#)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*For the 50 over tournament, see [Cricket World Cup](#). For the equivalent women's tournament, see [ICC Women's T20 World Cup](#).*

The **ICC Men's T20 World Cup** (formerly the **ICC World Twenty20**) is the [Twenty20 International cricket](#) tournament, organized by the [International Cricket Council](#) (ICC) since 2007.

The event has generally been held every two years. In May 2016, the ICC put forward the idea of having a tournament in 2018, with South Africa being the possible host,<sup>[2]</sup> but the ICC later dropped the idea of a 2018 edition as the top member nations busied with bilateral commitments in 2018.<sup>[3]</sup> The 2020 edition of the tournament was scheduled to take place but due to the [COVID-19 pandemic](#), the tournament was postponed until 2021, with the intended host changed to [India](#). The [2021 ICC Men's T20 World Cup](#) was later relocated to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman<sup>[4]</sup> due to problems relating to the [COVID-19 pandemic in India](#), taking place 5 years after the previous (2016) iteration.

As of 2024, nine editions have so far been played and a total of 24 teams have competed. Only the West Indies, England and India have won the tournament more than once, all three nations having won two titles. The inaugural [2007 World Twenty20](#), was staged in South Africa and won by [India](#), who defeated [Pakistan](#) in the final at the [Wanderers Stadium](#) in [Johannesburg](#). The [2009 tournament](#) took place in [England](#) and

## ICC Men's T20 World Cup



ICC Men's T20 World Cup Trophy

<b>Administrator</b>	<a href="#">International Cricket Council</a> (ICC)
<b>Format</b>	<a href="#">Twenty20 International</a>
<b>First edition</b>	2007 <a href="#">South Africa</a> (as <a href="#">ICC World Twenty20</a> )
<b>Latest edition</b>	2024 <a href="#">West Indies</a> <a href="#">United States</a>
<b>Next edition</b>	2026 <a href="#">India</a>



# Asian News International

Article [Talk](#)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Asian News International (ANI)** is an Indian [news agency](#) that offers syndicated multimedia news feed to news bureaus in [India](#) and elsewhere.<sup>[3][4][5]</sup> Established by Prem Prakash in 1971, it was the first agency in India to syndicate video news,<sup>[6]</sup> and, as of 2019, is the biggest television news agency in India.

ANI has been accused of having served as a propaganda tool for the incumbent [central government](#),<sup>[7][8]</sup> distributing materials from a vast network of [fake news websites](#),<sup>[9][10][11][12][13]</sup> and misreporting events on multiple occasions.<sup>[7][14]</sup>

## History

### Establishment and early years (1971–2000)

Prem had started his career in the field of photography before being employed by [Visnews](#) (and [Reuters](#)) as a [photojournalist](#), where he went on to cover some of the most significant historical events in post-independence India.<sup>[7][8]</sup> A significant figure in the domain of news and documentary film-making in the 1970s, he commanded considerable respect among foreign journalists and film-makers, and received the [MBE](#).<sup>[7][8]</sup>

11 languages

Read View source View history Tools



## Asian News International












# ANI

South Asia's Leading Multimedia News Agency







<b>Company type</b>	<a href="#">News agency</a>
<b>Industry</b>	<a href="#">Media</a> , <a href="#">news media</a>
<b>Founded</b>	9 December 1971; 52 years ago <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Founder</b>	Prem Prakash
<b>Headquarters</b>	New Delhi
<b>Area served</b>	India, <a href="#">South Asia</a>
<b>Key people</b>	Sanjiv Prakash ( <a href="#">CEO</a> ) Prem Prakash ( <a href="#">Chairman</a> )
<b>Owner</b>	ANI Media Private Limited <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="#">aninews.in</a> ↗

- Contents** hide
- (Top)
- History
  - Establishment and early years (1971–2000)
  - Later years (2000–present)
  - Lawsuit against Wikipedia
- Content
  - Propaganda
  - Misinformation
  - Employee management
- See also
- References
  - Notes
  - External links

## Protection icons

Icon	Mode
 White	Pending changes protected
 Silver	Semi-protected
 Blue	Extended confirmed protected
 Pink	Template-protected
 Gold	Fully protected
 Red	Interface protected
 Green	Move protected
 Skyblue	Create protected
 Purple	Upload protected
 Turquoise	Cascade protected
 Black	Protected by Office


## Interaction of Wikipedia user groups and page protection levels


	Unregistered or newly registered	Confirmed or autoconfirmed	Extended confirmed	Template editor	Admin	Interface admin	Appropriate for
No protection	NORMAL EDITING						The vast majority of pages. <b>This is the default protection level.</b>
 Pending changes	ALL USERS CAN EDIT Edits by <b>unregistered or new editors</b> (and any subsequent edits by <i>anyone</i> ) are hidden from readers who are not logged in, until reviewed by a <b>pending changes reviewer</b> or <b>admin</b> . Logged-in editors see all edits, whether accepted or not.						Infrequently edited pages with high levels of vandalism, <b>BLP</b> violations, edit-warring, or other disruption from unregistered and new users.
 Semi	CANNOT EDIT	NORMAL EDITING					Pages that have been persistently vandalized by anonymous and registered users. Some highly visible templates and modules.
 Extended confirmed	CANNOT EDIT		NORMAL EDITING*				Specific topic areas authorized by <b>ArbCom</b> , pages where semi-protection has failed, or <b>high-risk templates</b> where template protection would be too restrictive.
 Template	CANNOT EDIT			NORMAL EDITING			<b>High-risk</b> or very-frequently used templates and modules. <b>Some</b> high-risk pages outside of <b>template space</b> .
 Full	CANNOT EDIT				NORMAL EDITING		Pages with persistent disruption from extended confirmed accounts. Critical templates and modules.
 Interface	CANNOT EDIT					NORMAL EDITING	Scripts, stylesheets, and similar objects central to operation of the site or that are in other editors' user spaces.

\* In order to edit through extended confirmed protection, a template editor must also be extended confirmed, but in practice this is almost always the case.

Other modes of protection:

 Create protection

 Move protection

 Upload protection

 Office protection

 Cascade protection



## 5. Quality Control

- **Editors and Administrators:** Experienced users can gain additional privileges, such as the ability to delete pages or block disruptive users.
- **Bots:** Automated bots perform repetitive tasks, like reverting vandalism and fixing formatting errors.
- **Peer Review:** Articles go through a peer review process, where other users can review and suggest improvements.

## 6. Community and Governance

- **Community:** Wikipedia has a large and active community of volunteers who contribute to and maintain the site.
- **Governance:** The Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization, oversees Wikipedia. It provides the necessary infrastructure and support but does not control content.

## How The Process Works



**Write the article**  
Write the Wikipedia article according to guidelines.



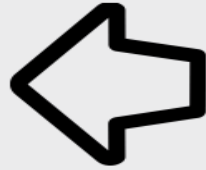
**Submit**  
Submit the completed article to "articles for creation."



**Peer Review**  
Wait for a peer review by a single editor.



**Live Article**  
Article becomes part of the World's largest encyclopedia.



**"Approval"**  
If editor agrees article meets guidelines, it will be "approved."



**Approved / Declined**  
If declined, correct the concerns and start the process over.



**Article not really "approved"**  
Article is only sent to the mainspace.



**Constant Review**  
Article is now subject to continuous review and may be recommended for deletion at any time, despite the previous "approval."



**Deletion?**  
If there is a consensus, your article will be deleted, even though you previously received an "approval."

**STOP**



## **Key Features:**

**Free Access:** Wikipedia is freely accessible to anyone with an internet connection.

**Multilingual:** It is available in many languages, including English, Hindi, and many others.

**Collaborative Editing:** Articles on Wikipedia can be edited by anyone who has access to the internet, making it a collaborative platform.

**Wiki Software:** It operates on "wiki" software, which allows users to create and edit content easily.

**Extensive and Diverse Content:** Wikipedia contains millions of articles covering a wide range of topics, including science, history, culture, technology, and more.

## **Funding**

Wikipedia, which is run by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization, **relies on a combination of donations, grants, and other sources to fund itself.** Donations from readers are collected through email campaigns and annual fundraising, and are used to cover the costs of running the website, such as employee salaries, server and hosting fees, and other expenses.

Wikipedia could also potentially generate revenue from other sources, such as:

- **Search tool revenues**
- **Wikipedia is one of the most visited sites on the web, and could generate tens of millions of dollars from search tool revenues.**

## **Allowing ads**

**•If many users allowed ads on the site, the Wikimedia Foundation could raise hundreds of millions or even billions of dollars each year. This money could be used to improve the site, such as increasing site speed, reducing downtime, and increasing server capacity.**





Live Law   
@LiveLawIndia

ANI Files Rs 2 Crore Defamation Suit Against Wikipedia Before Delhi High Court, Summons Issued | [@nupur\\_0111](#)

[@ANI](#) [@Wikipedia](#)



[livelaw.in](#)

ANI Files Rs 2 Crore Defamation Suit Against Wikipedia Before Delhi High Court, Summon...

11:18 am · 09 Jul 24 · 2,841 Views

 5 Replies  3 Quotes  19 Likes  1 Bookmark



# Defamation case against Wikipedia and 'safe harbour' protection clause

KHADIJA KHAN  
NEW DELHI, JULY 9

NEWS AGENCY Asian News International (ANI) has moved Delhi High Court against Wikipedia for allowing allegedly defamatory content on ANI's wiki page.

A Bench of Justice Navin Chawla has sought a response from Wikipedia, and listed the matter for further hearing on August 20.

## Complaint against Wikipedia

The petitioner has sought damages to the tune of Rs 2 crore, alleging that the said content is "palpably false" and defamatory, and that its reputation was being tarnished and goodwill discredited.

The petition contends that the "false and misleading content" on Wikipedia raised doubts about ANI's credibility as a news agency. It says that the editing history of the

page shows that in April, a series of edits were made reflecting the true and factual position, but these were "deliberately reversed" in May to cause harm to the petitioner's reputation.

## Content posted on Wikipedia

Wikipedia, which started in 2001, itself does not produce the content for its online encyclopedia. It is a collaborative, open source, nonprofit platform whose users contribute to the content of the website.

The suit against Wikipedia, rather than the individuals who could have made the edits to the page, is intended to ensure enforcement by holding the intermediary liable.

## Laws invoked in the case

ANI has argued that Wikipedia is a significant social media intermediary under the meaning of Section 2(1)(w) of the Information Technology Act, 2000: "any person who on behalf of another person re-

ceives, stores or transmits that record or provides any service with respect to that record and includes telecom service providers, network service providers, Internet service providers, web-hosting service providers, search engines, online payment sites, online-auction sites, online-market places and cyber cafes'.

The petitioner has also relied on Sections 79(2) and (3) of the Act, which lay down the requirements for the "safe harbour clause" to come into effect.

## The safe harbour clause

Section 79 of the IT Act (Exemption from liability of intermediary in certain cases) states that an intermediary shall not be held legally or otherwise liable for any third-party information, data, or communication link made available or hosted on its platform.

This protection shall be applicable if the

intermediary does not in any way initiate the transmission of the message in question, select the receiver of the transmitted message, or modify any information contained in the transmission, according to Section 79(2)(b).

Another requirement for safe harbour protection is that the intermediary must adhere to the Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code, which came into force in 2021. The guidelines mandated setting up a grievance-redressal mechanism, along with a resident grievance officer, a chief compliance officer, and a nodal contact person.

Section 79(3) states that the protection will not apply if the intermediary, despite being informed by the government or its agencies, does not immediately remove or disable access to the material in question.

Additionally, the intermediary cannot tamper with any evidence of these messages

or content on its platform, failing which it would lose its protection under the Act.

Rule 7 of the IT Rules, 2021 states that if "an intermediary fails to observe these rules, the provisions sub-section (1) of section 79 of the Act shall not be applicable", and "the intermediary shall be liable for punishment under any law for the time being in force".

Section 230 of the US Communications Decency Act is analogous to Section 79 of the IT Act. It states that "no provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider".

## Previous rulings of SC

On October 10, 2022, the Supreme Court dismissed a batch of petitions filed by the Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturers Organisation of India, alleging that an article published on Wikipedia about them was

defamatory. A bench of Justices AS Bopanna and P S Narasimha said, "You can edit the Wikipedia article," and asked the petitioners to avail "any other remedy available to them" under the law.

On January 17, 2023 a Bench of Justices Vikram Nath and Surya Kant in *Hewlett Packard India Sales vs. Commissioner of Customs* noted that adjudicating authorities, especially the Commissioner of Customs (Appeal), had extensively referred to online sources such as Wikipedia to support their conclusion.

The court said: "While we...acknowledge the utility of these platforms which provide free access to knowledge across the globe but we must also sound a note of caution against using such sources for legal dispute resolution. ...These sources...are based on crowd-sourced and user-generated edit model that is not completely dependable...and can promote misleading information."

EXPLAINED  
LAW



# News agency ANI files Rs 2 crore defamation suit against Wikipedia in Delhi High Court

As per Wikipedia's page on ANI, the news agency has been 'criticized for having served as a propaganda tool for the incumbent central government, distributing materials from a vast network of fake news websites, and misreporting events.'



DH Web Desk

Last Updated : 09 July 2024, 13:01 IST

Follow Us :



## What's Brewing



Deuba-Oli discuss new government formation, future course of action ahead of Nepal PM Prachanda's floor test





en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki,



The news agency has been criticized for having served as a propaganda tool for the incumbent [central government](#),<sup>[7][8]</sup> distributing materials from a vast network of [fake news websites](#),<sup>[9][10][11][12][13]</sup> and misreporting events.<sup>[7][14]</sup>





**News agency ANI Media Private Limited has filed a lawsuit against Wikipedia before the Delhi High Court over an alleged defamatory description.**

**The Delhi High Court has issued summons to Wikipedia in a defamation case filed by ANI Media Private Limited, reported Bar and Bench.**

**The news agency told the court that a Wikipedia page about it contained a defamatory description of ANI.**



The Wikipedia page about ANI says that the news agency has been criticised for serving as a “propaganda tool” for the current Union government, according to Bar and Bench. ANI has said that the description is defamatory and that Wikipedia was not allowing the page to be edited.

ANI’s petition seeks to have this text removed, in addition to Rs 2 crore in damages from Wikipedia.

ANI also contended that Wikipedia was not allowing its page to be edited. “They have closed my [ANI’s] page for editing by anyone and can only be edited through their representatives,” the news agency’s lawyer Sidhant Kumar told the court.

Kumar also contended that Wikipedia is a “public utility” and cannot “behave as a private actor”, reported Live Law.

# SUMMONS TO APPEAR

COURT OF \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_ ACTION/LAW  
IN THE (STATE) \_\_\_\_\_  
Plaintiff/Petitioner \_\_\_\_\_  
vs  
Defendant/Respondent \_\_\_\_\_

The magnifying glass shows the Wikipedia homepage on a smartphone. The browser address bar displays "Sécurisé | https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/". The Wikipedia logo, a globe made of puzzle pieces with various characters, is prominent. Below the logo, the text reads "WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia". Navigation links for "Main page" and "Contents" are visible. A section titled "Welcome to Wikipedia," describes it as "the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit" and lists "5,495,629 articles in English". Below this, a section for "today's featured article" is partially visible, mentioning a "2007 supernatural horror film" and the name "Danielle Savre".



**Justice Navin Chawla verbally remarked, according to Live Law: “They’ll [Wikipedia] have to come and explain. It’s a pure case of defamation.”**

**Wikipedia has not commented on the matter so far.**

**ANI, in the suit against Wikipedia Foundation and its officials, said that the latter allegedly published palpably false and defamatory content with the malicious intent of tarnishing the news agency's reputation, and aimed to discredit its goodwill.**

In its current state, the Wikipedia page contains several controversial statements:

- ANI has been criticised for acting as a propaganda tool for the central government.
- Under new management, ANI is accused of pursuing aggressive journalism aimed at maximum revenue, with poor treatment of employees.
- A 2020 EU DisinfoLab investigation alleged ANI published anti-Pakistan and anti-China content sourced from pro-India fake news websites.
- The news agency has been accused of misreporting events by fact checkers certified by the International Fact-Checking Network.
- ANI was accused of falsely blaming Muslims for sexual assaults during the 2023 Manipur violence.



## Laws invoked in the case

- ANI has argued that Wikipedia is a significant social media intermediary under the meaning of Section 2(1)(w) of the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- A significant social media intermediary (SSMI) is a social media platform with more than 5 million registered users in India.
- The term was introduced in the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021.
- The petitioner has also relied on Sections 79(2) and (3) of the Act, which lay down the requirements for the “safe harbour clause” to come into effect.



Google+

1

Facebook

Instagram

LinkedIn

Twitter

Pinterest

Vimeo



## What is the Safe Harbour Clause of IT Act?

Section 79 of the IT Act deals safe harbour clause. It provides that intermediaries (like Wikipedia) are not liable for third-party content hosted on their platforms, as long as they meet certain conditions.

*Key points of the safe harbour clause include:*

**Immunity from Liability** - Intermediaries are not liable for any third-party information, data, or communication link hosted on their platform, provided they meet specific conditions.

**Conditions for Immunity –**

- **Non-Involvement:** The intermediary should not initiate the transmission, select the receiver of the transmission, or modify the information contained in the transmission.

- **Compliance:** The intermediary must comply with the due diligence requirements as prescribed by the central government. This includes adhering to the Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code of 2021.

**Grievance Redressal Mechanism** - Intermediaries are required to establish a grievance redressal mechanism, appoint a resident grievance officer, a chief compliance officer, and a nodal contact person.

**Action Upon Notice-** The protection is not available if the intermediary, despite having actual knowledge or being notified by the government or its agency, fails to remove or disable access to the illegal content expeditiously.



## Evidence Preservation

- The intermediary should not tamper with any evidence of the content in question.
- As per the Section 79(3) of the act, the protection is void if the intermediary fails to remove or disable access to illegal content upon government notice or tampers with evidence of the content.

## Loss of safe harbour status

- Rule 7 of the IT Rules, 2021, further states that non-compliance with these rules results in the loss of safe harbour protection, exposing intermediaries to legal liability.





**Exemption likely to be provided only on a 'case-to-case basis'**

**Govt may notify which intermediary, class of intermediaries qualify for user-generated content immunity**

**Section 79 of IT Act may be deleted completely in Digital India Bill**

**Draft currently being vetted by law ministry, independent legal experts**



**Centre hopes to release it for public consultation by month-end**







2024

# GA FOUNDATION

## RECORDED BATCH

Apni  
Pathshala  
एक कदम उज्ज्वल भविष्य की ओर

**Subject**

HISTORY ,POLITY

GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMICS

**Price**

**1499 /-**

**Validity  
1 Year**

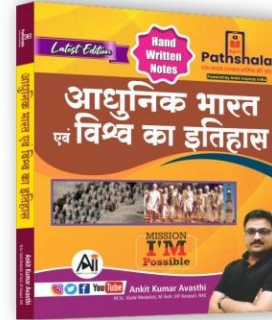
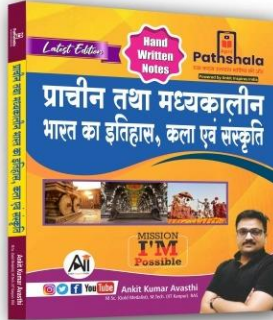
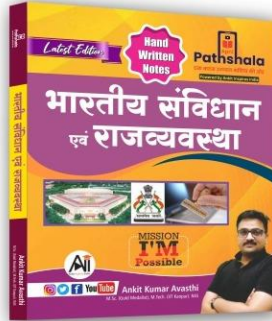
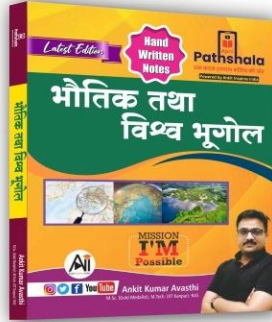
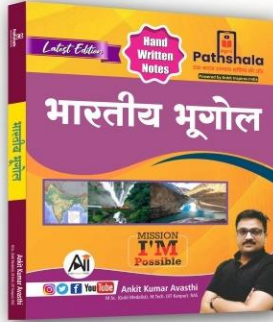
**By Ankit Avasthi Sir**





# 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 अग्निपिण्ड 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











**India's**

---

**Balance of Payments**

# How to read India's Balance of Payments

India's current account registered a surplus in Q4 of 2023-24. But current account surpluses are not necessarily good, nor is a deficit always bad. Here's how to read India's Balance of Payments

Written by [Udit Misra](#) [Follow](#)  
Updated: July 6, 2024 13:51 IST



**BS** Home Latest [E-Paper](#) Markets Budget 2024 Opinion India News Portfolio T20

[Home](#) / [Economy](#) / [News](#) / India records current account surplus of 0.6% on higher service exports

## India records current account surplus of 0.6% on higher service exports

Updated : Jun 24 2024 |

*In the year-ago period, the current account deficit stood at \$1.3 billion or 0.2 per cent of GDP, and the same was \$8.7 billion or 1 per cent of GDP in the preceding quarter ending December 2023*



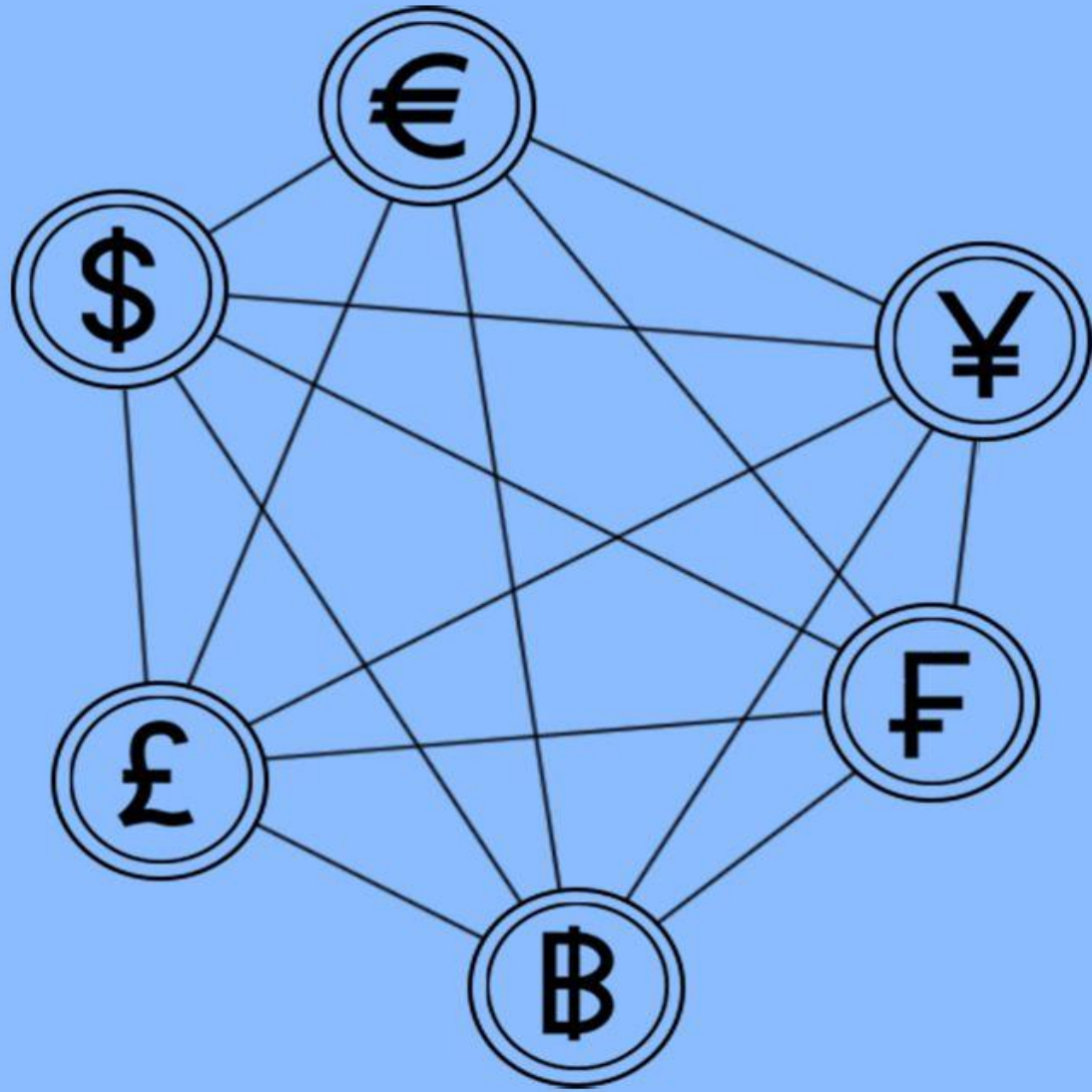
**BALANCE OF PAYMENT**



Data from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) showed that India's current account registered a surplus during the fourth quarter (Jan-Mar) of the 2023-24 financial year. This was the first time in 11 quarters that India had witnessed a surplus.

Movements in the current account are closely monitored as they not only impact the exchange rate of the rupee and India's sovereign ratings, but also because they point to the overall health of the economy.

However, the country's current account cannot be understood in isolation. The larger picture is provided by the so-called 'Balance of Payments' table alongside.



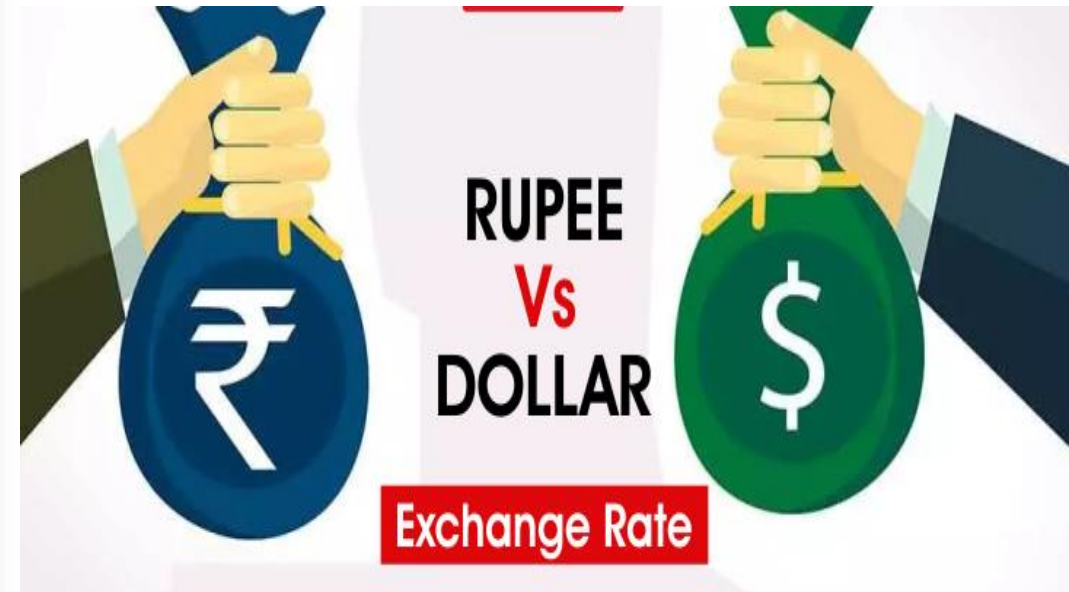
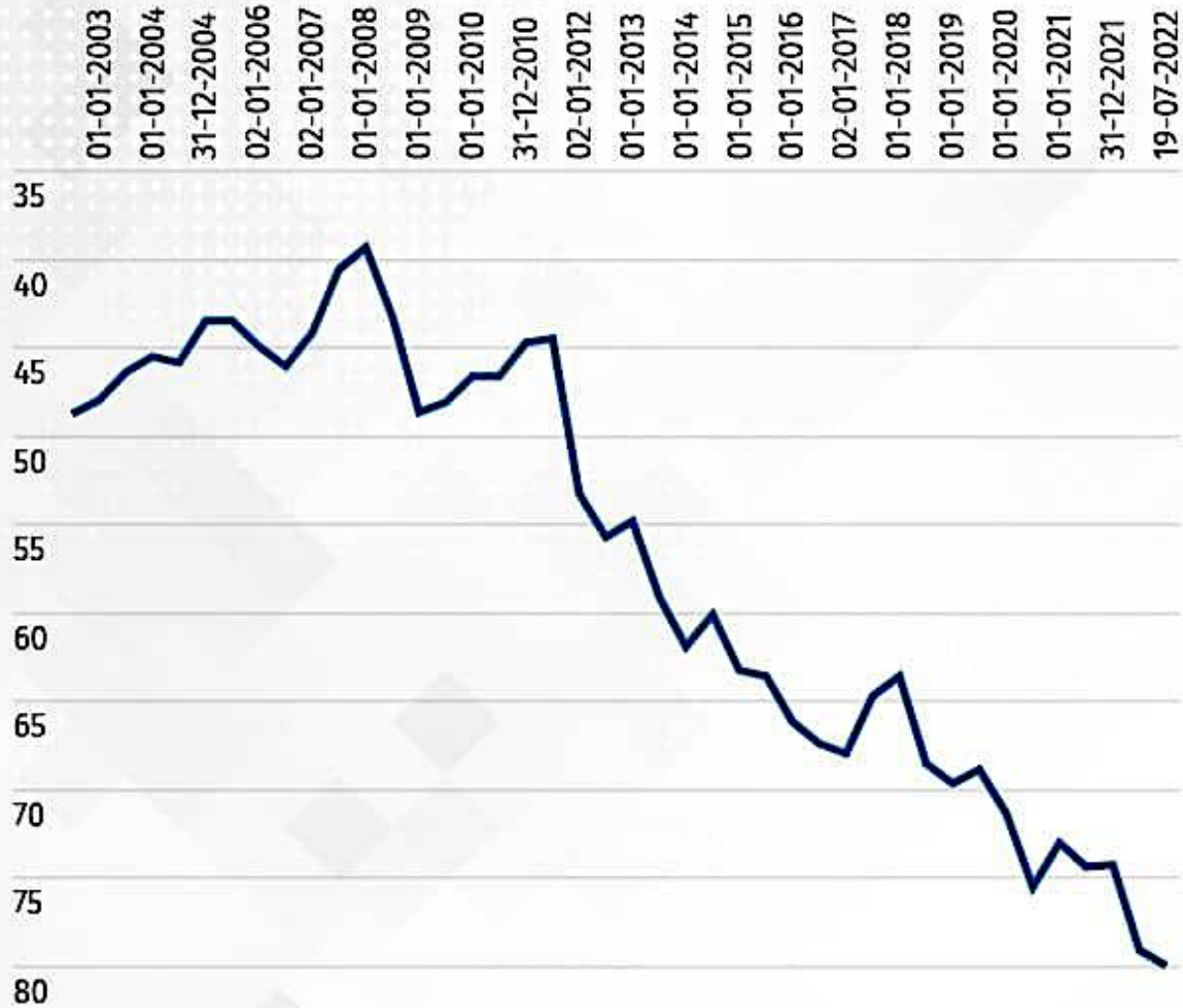
# Exchange Rate

*['iks-'chānj 'rāt]*

An exchange rate is a rate at which one currency will be exchanged for another currency and affects trade and the movement of money between countries.



# RUPEE'S JOURNEY TO 80/\$1



# WHAT IS THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS?



**Balance of Payments**

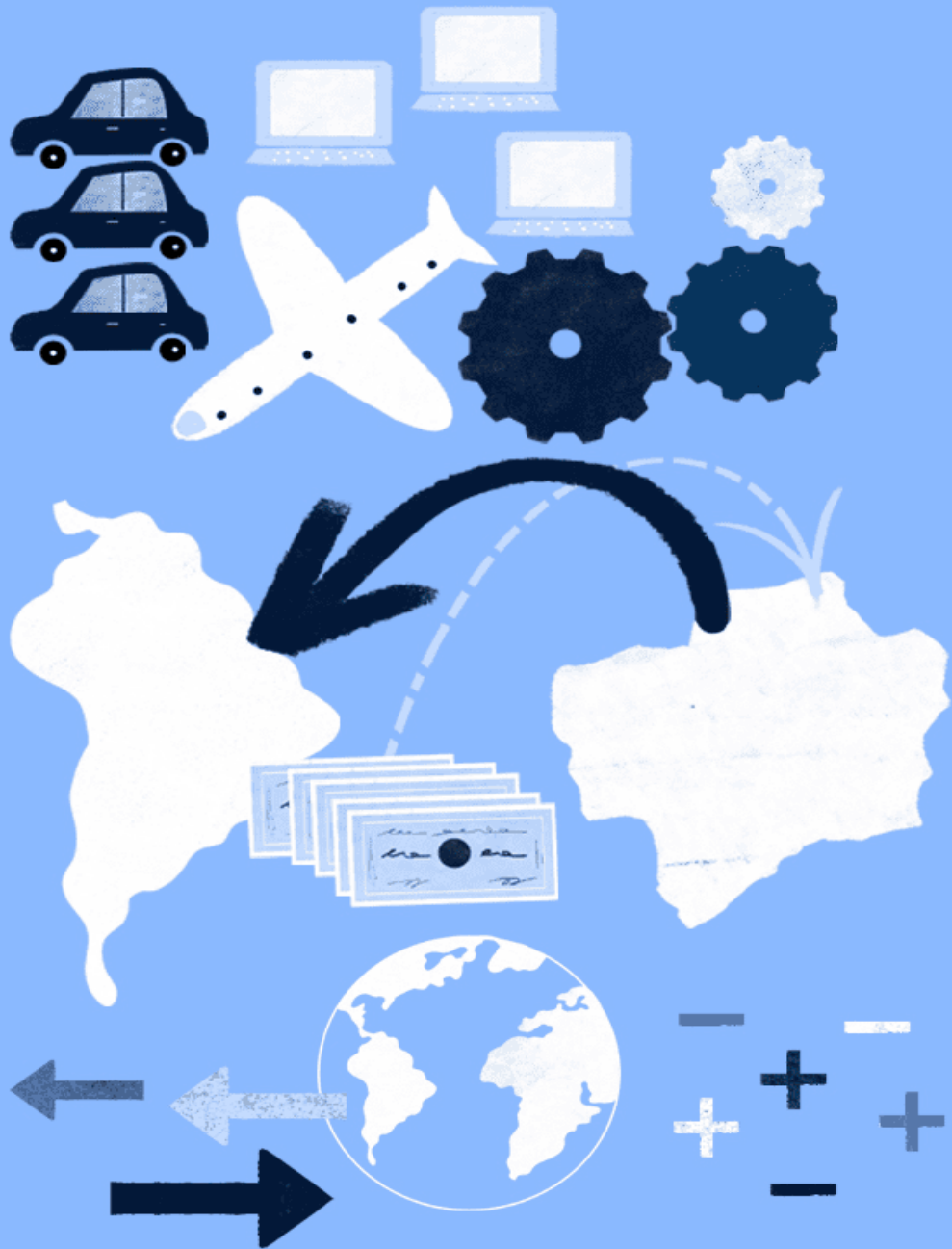


# What is Balance of Payments?

The Balance of Payments (BoP) is a comprehensive record of a country's financial transactions with the rest of the world. It tracks the inflow and outflow of money as residents trade and engage in transactions globally.

The BoP indicates the amount of money (in billions of US dollars) that leaves the country and the amount that comes in.

Positive entries represent incoming money, while negative entries indicate outgoing money. Therefore, a minus sign in the BoP table denotes a deficit.



# Current Account Deficit

*['kər-ənt ə-'kaunt 'de-fə-sət]*

The amount by which a country's imports exceed the value of its exports.





**The BoP is significant because it reflects the relative demand for the rupee compared to foreign currencies (expressed in dollars).**

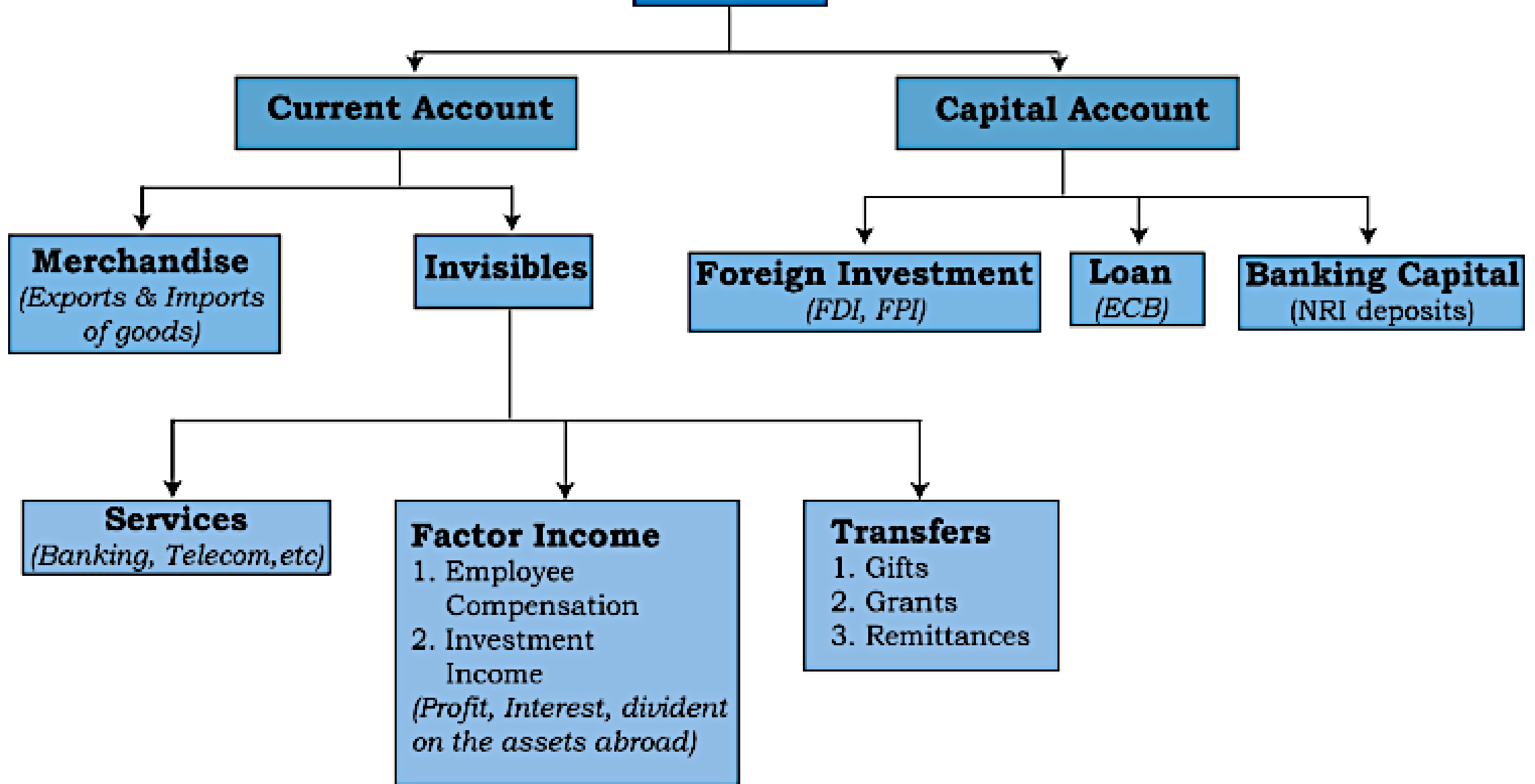
**For instance, if only India and the US existed, every time an Indian bought American goods, services, or made investments in the US, they would need to exchange rupees for dollars.**

**The exchange rate is ultimately determined by the relative demand for the two currencies—if Indians seek more dollars than Americans seek rupees, the dollar's value would increase relative to the rupee.**

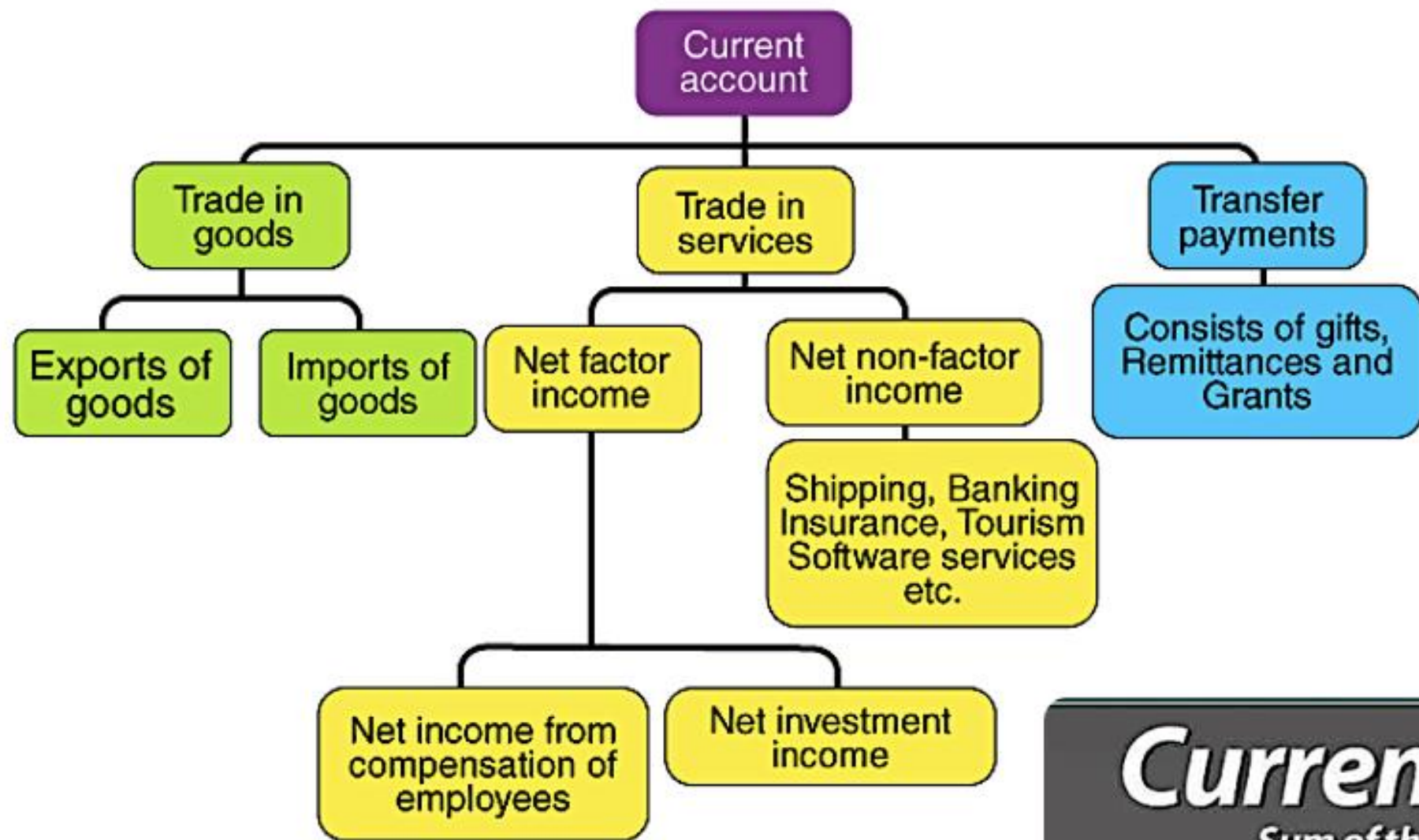


# BALANCE OF PAYMENT

## BoP



# COMPONENTS OF CURRENT ACCOUNT



## ***Current Account***

*Sum of the balance of trade  
(goods and services exported minus imports),  
net income from abroad and net current transfers.*



## What are the constituents of the BoP?

The BoP has two main 'accounts' — **Current Account, and Capital Account.**

**Current Account:** It **covers the trade in goods** (exports and imports), **trade in services** (transportation, tourism, licensing, etc.), **Income** (wages, interest, dividends, etc.), and **current transfers** (remittances, foreign aid, etc.).

**Trade of Goods (Merchandise Account):** **Records export and import of physical goods.** A trade deficit occurs when imports exceed exports.

**Invisibles of Trade:** **Includes services** (banking, insurance, IT, tourism), transfers (remittances), and **income** (earnings from investments). **These are transactions not visible like physical goods.**

**Net Balance:** The **sum of the merchandise trade and invisible trade determines the current account balance.** Q4 showed a surplus in the current account due to a surplus in invisible despite a trade deficit.

# Understanding India's Balance of Payments

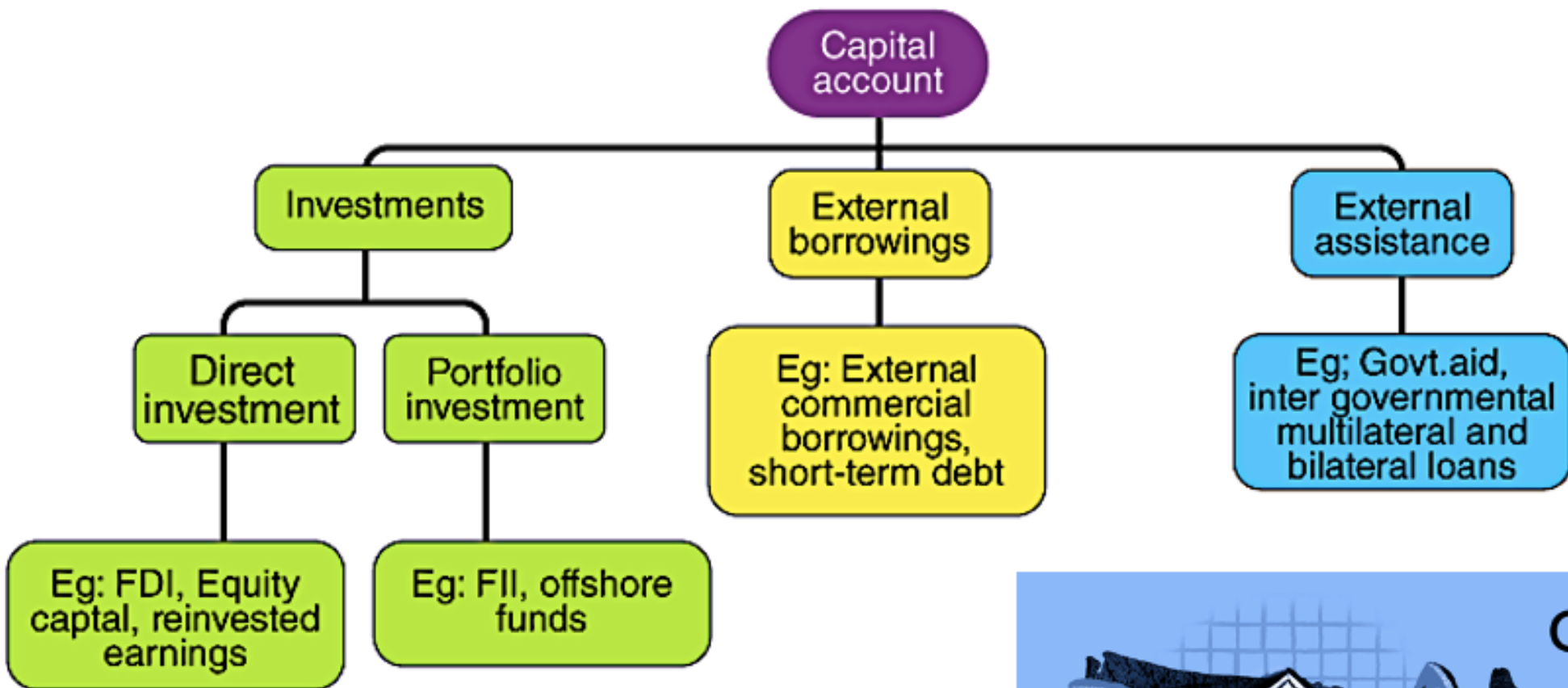
(In \$ billion)			Q4 FY24	FY24	FY23	FY21	FY25#
Current account*			6	-23.3 (0.7% of GDP)	-67 (2% of GDP)	24 (0.9% of GDP)	-39 (1% of GDP)
	Trade of Goods		-51	-242	-265	-102	-268
	Trade of Services (Invisibles)		57	218	198	126	229
		Services	43	163	143	89	171
		Transfers	29	106	101	74	106
Capital account*			25	86	59	63	77
	Foreign investment		13	54	23	80	52
		FDI	2	10	28	44	20
		FII	11	44	-5	36	32
	Loans		2	2	8	6	10
	Banking Capital		7	41	21	-21	15
	Other Capital		3	-10	7	-2	0
Balance of Payments*			31	64	-9	87	38
Change in Forex**			-31	-64	9	-87	

\* A minus sign is deficit; \*\* A minus sign shows increase in India's foreign exchange reserves; # Forecast by ICICI Securities

Source: RBI, ICICI Securities, Indian Express Research



# COMPONENTS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT



## Capital Account

*['kɑ-pə-tʌl ə-'kaunt]*

A record of the flow of money into and out of a country from international investment transactions.

**Capital Account:** The capital account captures transactions that are less about current consumption and more about investments, such as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investments (FII). The table for Q4 shows a net surplus of \$25 billion on the capital account.

Lastly, the BoP table always balances through the change in the foreign exchange reserves column. When there is a BoP surplus — net of current and capital account — implying billions of dollars coming into the country, the RBI sucks up these dollars and adds to its foreign exchange reserves.

If the RBI did not do this, the rupee's exchange rate would appreciate — and undermine the competitiveness of India's exports.



# Understanding India's Balance of Payments

(In \$ billion)			Q4 FY24	FY24	FY23	FY21	FY25#
Current account*			6	-23.3 (0.7% of GDP)	-67 (2% of GDP)	24 (0.9% of GDP)	-39 (1% of GDP)
	Trade of Goods		-51	-242	-265	-102	-268
	Trade of Services (Invisibles)		57	218	198	126	229
		Services	43	163	143	89	171
		Transfers	29	106	101	74	106
Capital account*			25	86	59	63	77
	Foreign investment		13	54	23	80	52
		FDI	2	10	28	44	20
		FII	11	44	-5	36	32
	Loans		2	2	8	6	10
	Banking Capital		7	41	21	-21	15
	Other Capital		3	-10	7	-2	0
Balance of Payments*			31	64	-9	87	38
Change in Forex**			-31	-64	9	-87	

\* A minus sign is deficit; \*\* A minus sign shows increase in India's foreign exchange reserves; # Forecast by ICICI Securities

Source: RBI, ICICI Securities, Indian Express Research

## How should the data in the table be interpreted?

Despite the common associations, the terms 'deficit' and 'surplus' do not inherently mean 'bad' and 'good' respectively. Therefore, a current account deficit isn't always detrimental to an economy, nor is a current account surplus always beneficial.

Firstly, it's important to distinguish between the Q4 data and the full year (FY2023-24) data. The current account balance shows a surplus in Q4 but a deficit for the entire year. For a country like India, a current account deficit often occurs because a developing economy needs to import a significant amount of capital goods (like machinery) to enhance its production capacity for future exports. Additionally, a trade deficit indicates a robust underlying demand in India's economy.



**Examine the data from FY2020-21, which indicates a current account surplus.**

**However, this period coincided with Covid-induced lockdowns that severely restricted economic activity.**

**The current account surplus in FY21 was not considered favorable.**

**N R Bhanumurthy** from the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), an independent research institute under the Finance Ministry, **suggests that a current account deficit of 1.5%-2% of GDP aligns with a GDP growth rate of 7%-8%.**

The **National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP)** is an autonomous research institute under India's [Ministry of Finance](#).

## History

---

Based in [New Delhi](#), India, the centre conducts research on public finance and contributes to the process of policy-making relating to public finance. The NIPFP also works jointly with the Department of Economic Affairs at the [Ministry of Finance](#) to research the effects of past economic policy.

NIPFP is overseen by a governing board comprising a chairman and representatives from the Ministry of Finance, [Planning Commission of India](#) and [Reserve Bank of India](#). [Urjit Patel](#) is the present chairman and [Pinaki Chakravarty](#) is the present director of the institute. The previous director was [Rathin Roy](#) and chairman was Vijay Kelkar.

## National Institute of Public Finance and Policy



National Institute of Public Finance and Policy  
(NIPFP) logo

### Agency overview

<b>Parent department</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.nipfp.org.in/">https://www.nipfp.org.in/</a>



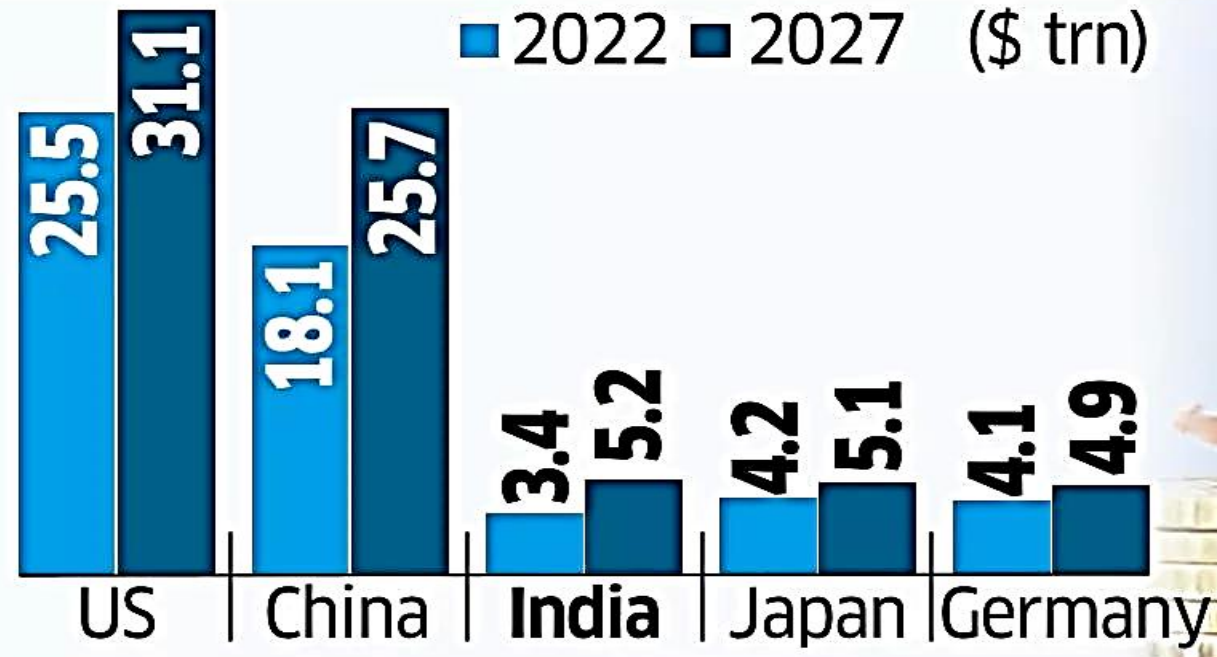
# New Heights

India to surpass **\$5 trillion** mark by FY28

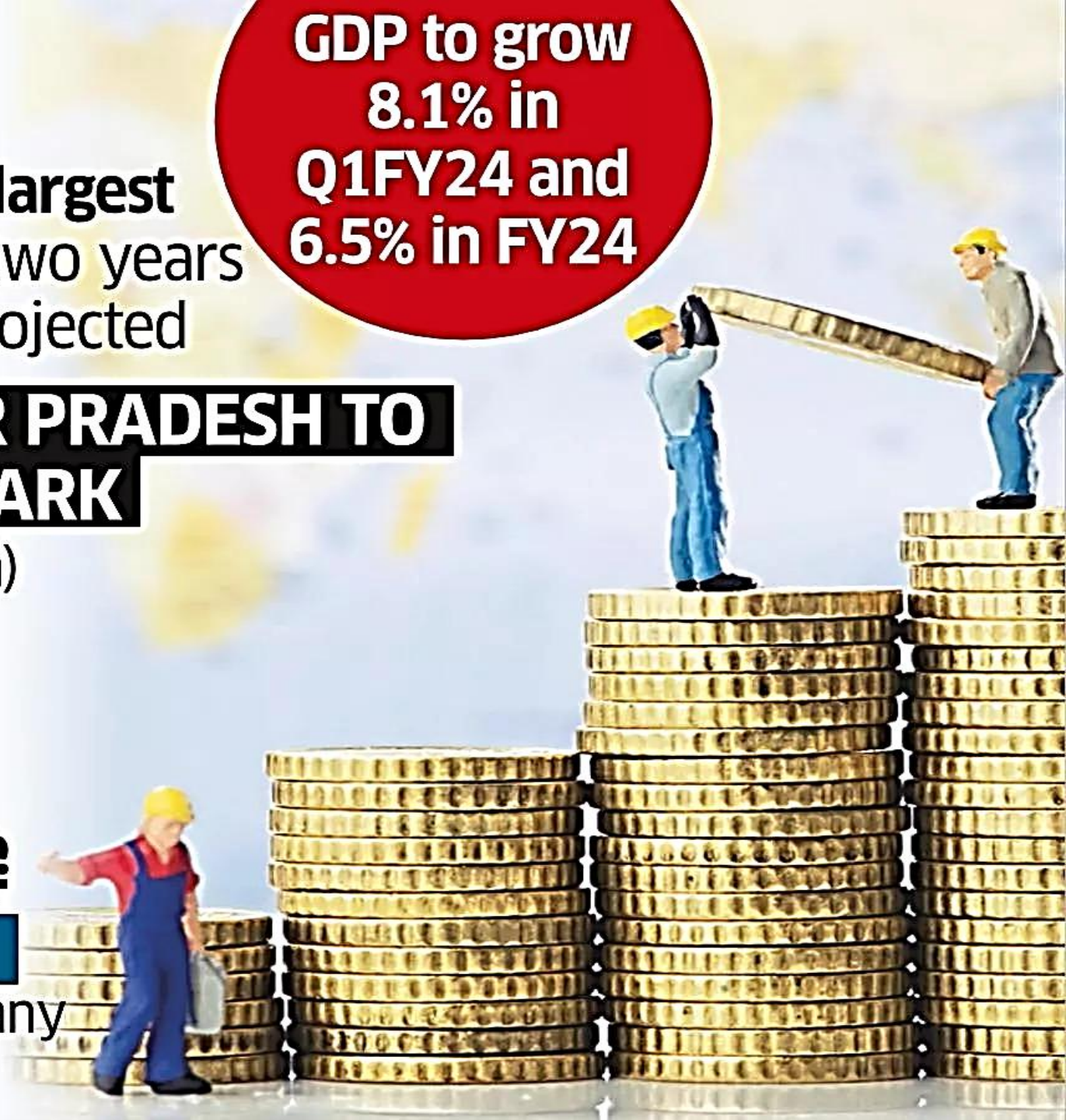
Achieve third largest economy tag two years earlier than projected

GDP to grow 8.1% in Q1FY24 and 6.5% in FY24

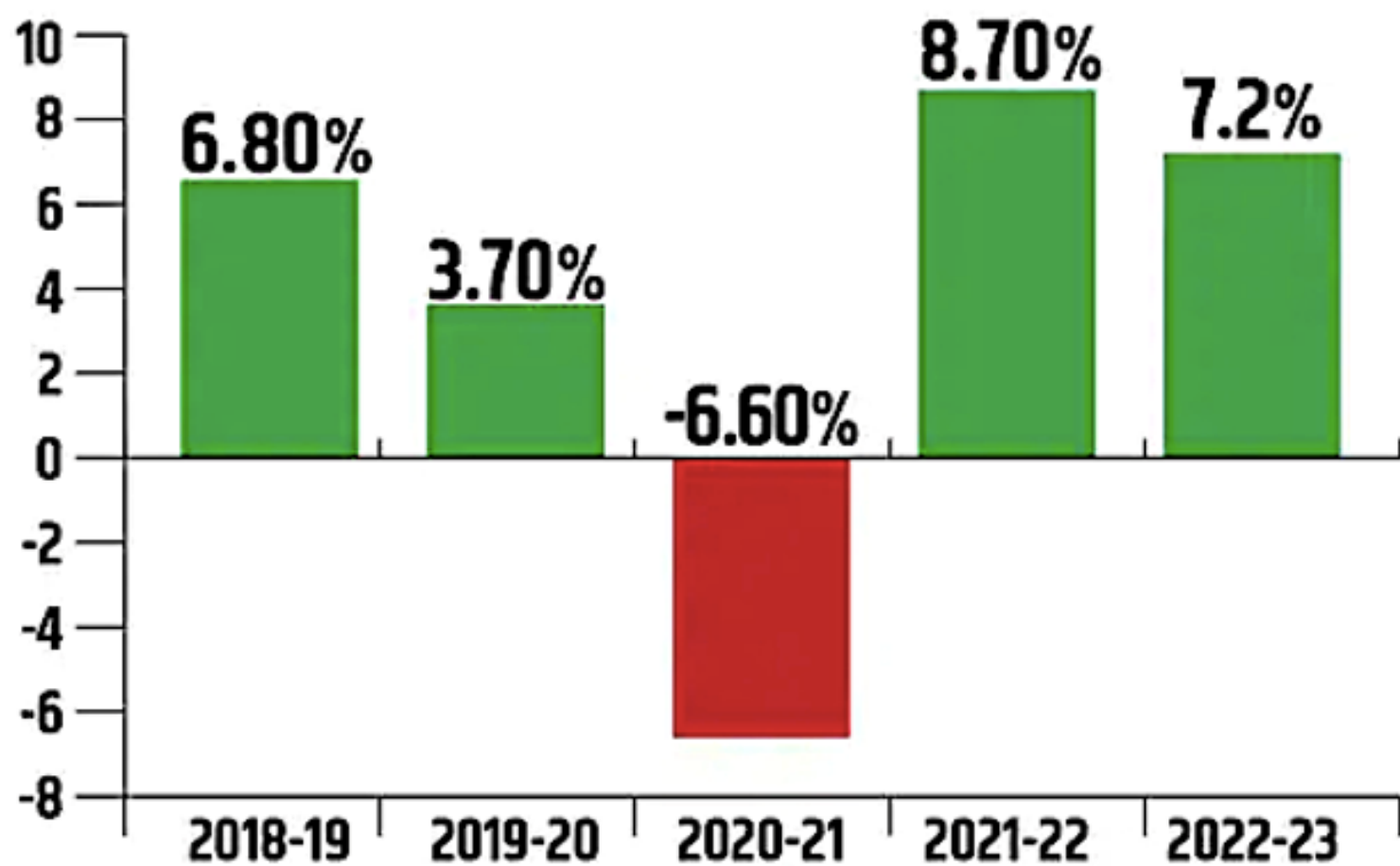
## MAHARASHTRA AND UTTAR PRADESH TO CROSS THE \$500 BILLION MARK



India figures for fiscal year, 2027: FY28



# बीते 5 सालों में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था का हाल

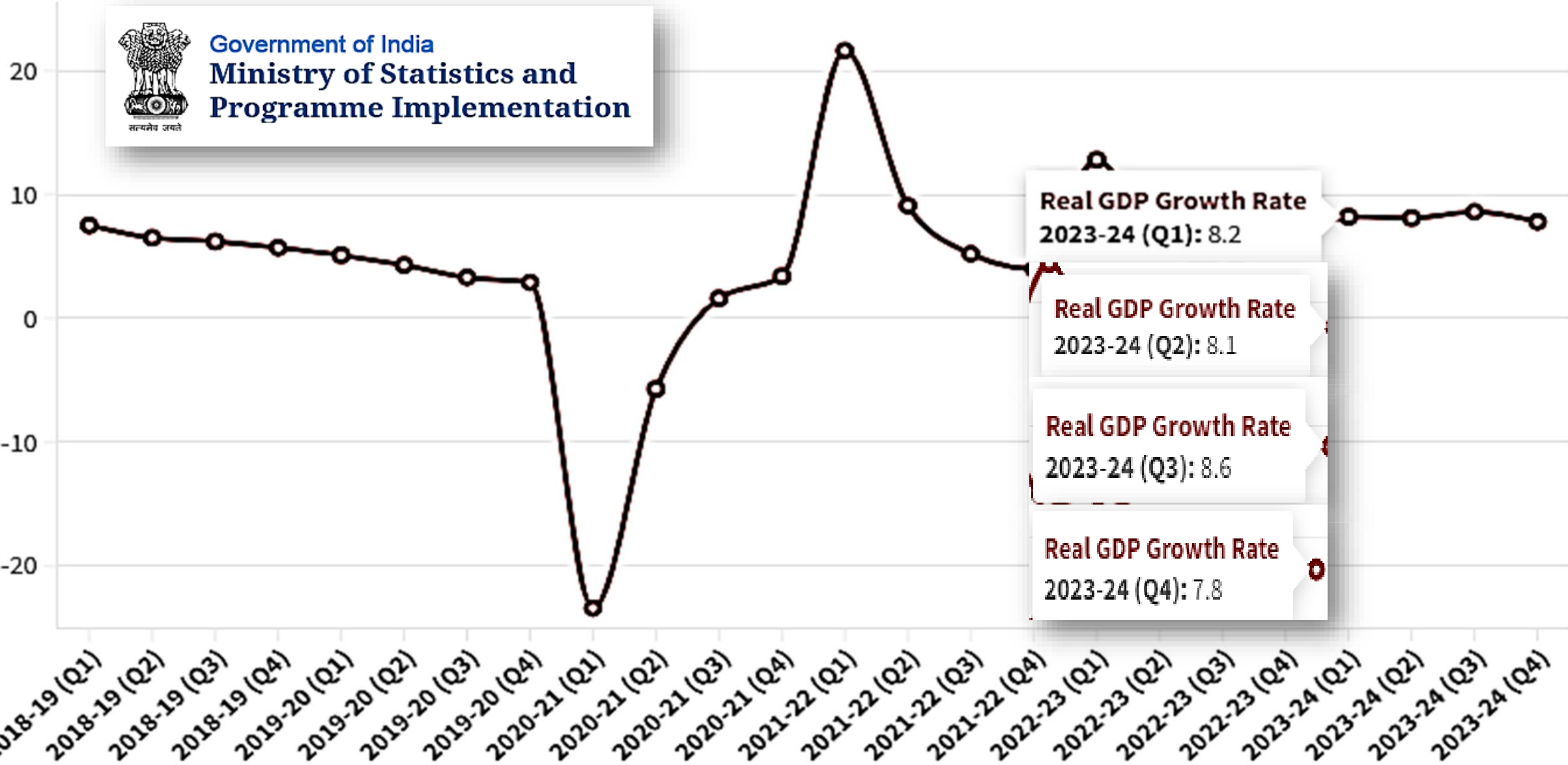




# Quarter-wise Real GDP Growth Rates (%) for FY 2018-19 to FY 2023-24 (Q4) (Constant Prices) (Base Year: 2011-12)



Government of India  
Ministry of Statistics and  
Programme Implementation

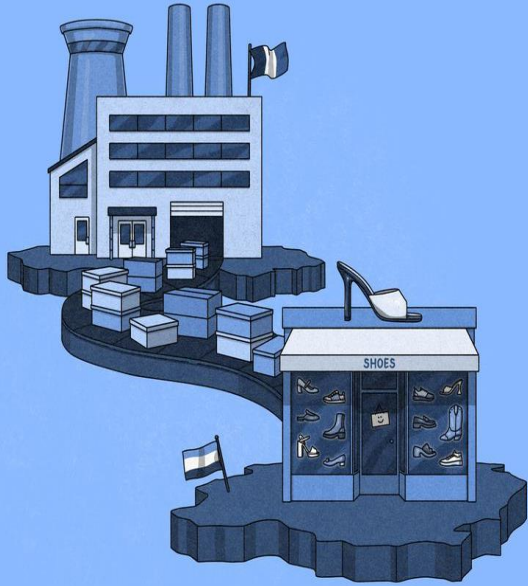


**A sharper decline in imports and a slight decrease in exports have helped reduce the trade deficit, which, combined with strong services exports, led to a current account surplus of \$5.7 billion (0.6 percent of GDP) in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2024.**

**This is the first surplus in 10 quarters, compared to a \$1.3 billion deficit (0.2 percent of GDP) in the same quarter of the previous year, as per the latest RBI data.**

**In the December 2023 quarter, the current account deficit was \$8.7 billion (1 percent of GDP), according to the latest data.**





# Export

*[ek-'spɔrt]*

Goods and services that are produced in one country and sold to buyers in another.



# Import

*['im-'pɔrt]*

Selling products or services produced in another country.

# Net Exports

*['net ek-'spɔrts]*

The value of a nation's total exports minus the value of its total imports.



# TOP 10 EXPORT PRODUCTS FROM INDIA

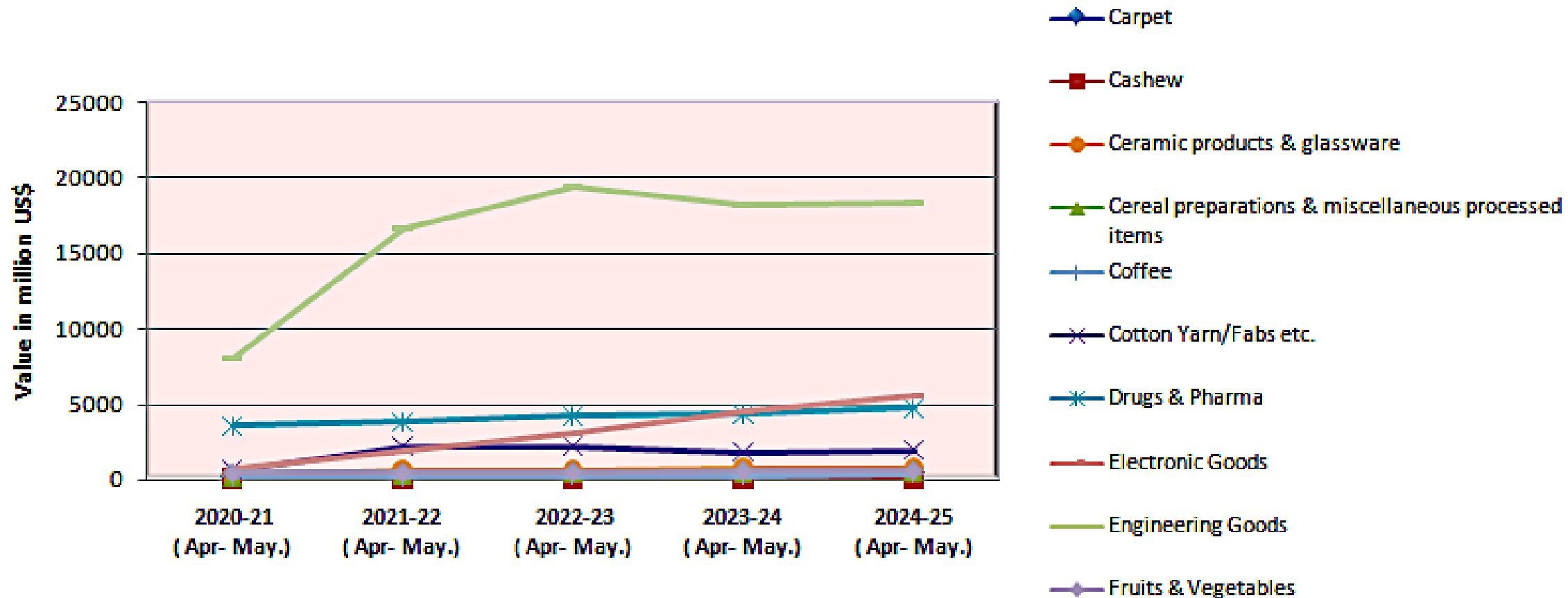
1. Petroleum products
2. Mechanical Equipment
3. Jewellery
4. Drugs and pharmaceuticals
5. Electronics
6. Dairy Products
7. Cereals
8. Textile Products
9. Organic Chemicals
10. Readymade garments





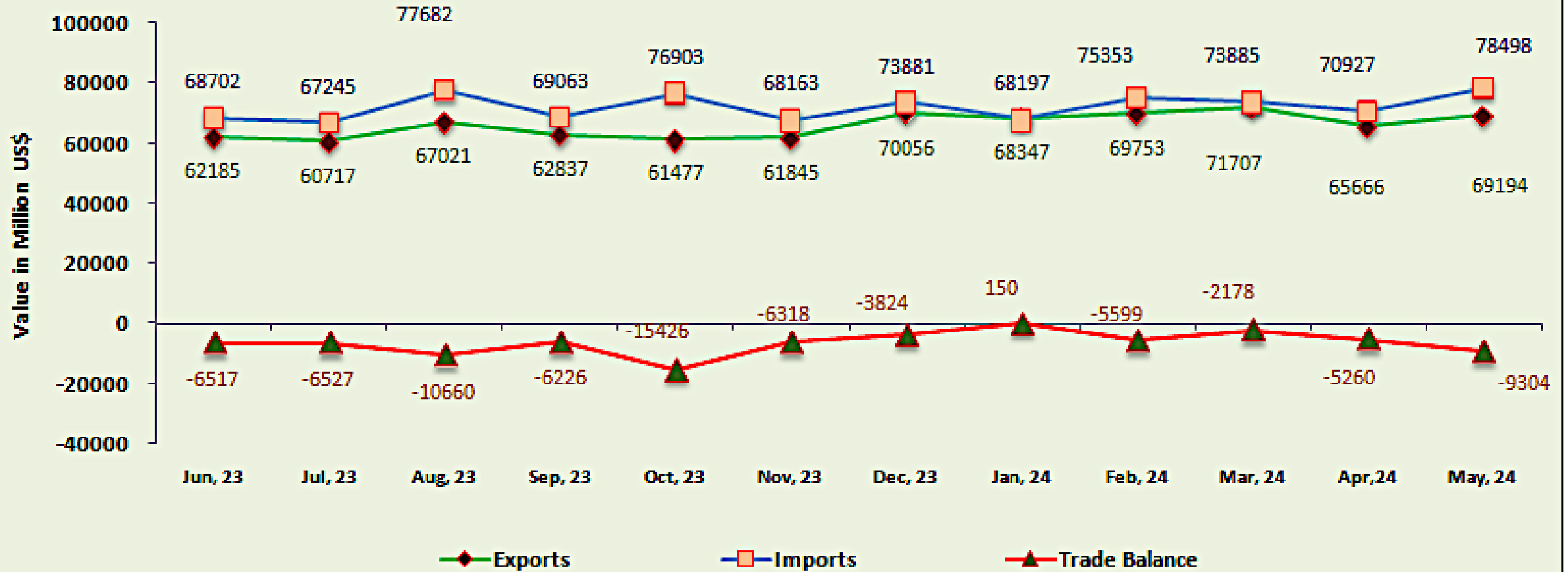
## पिछले 5 वर्षों के अप्रैल-मई के दौरान प्रमुख वस्तुओं का निर्यात

**Figure 1: Exports of major Commodities during April-May of last 5 years**



## पिछले 12 महीनों में समग्र व्यापार का रुझान

Figure 3: Trend of overall trade for last 12 months





**The current account surplus stood at \$5.7 billion in the fourth reporting quarter as against a deficit of \$8.7 billion or 1 percent of GDP in the preceding quarter.**

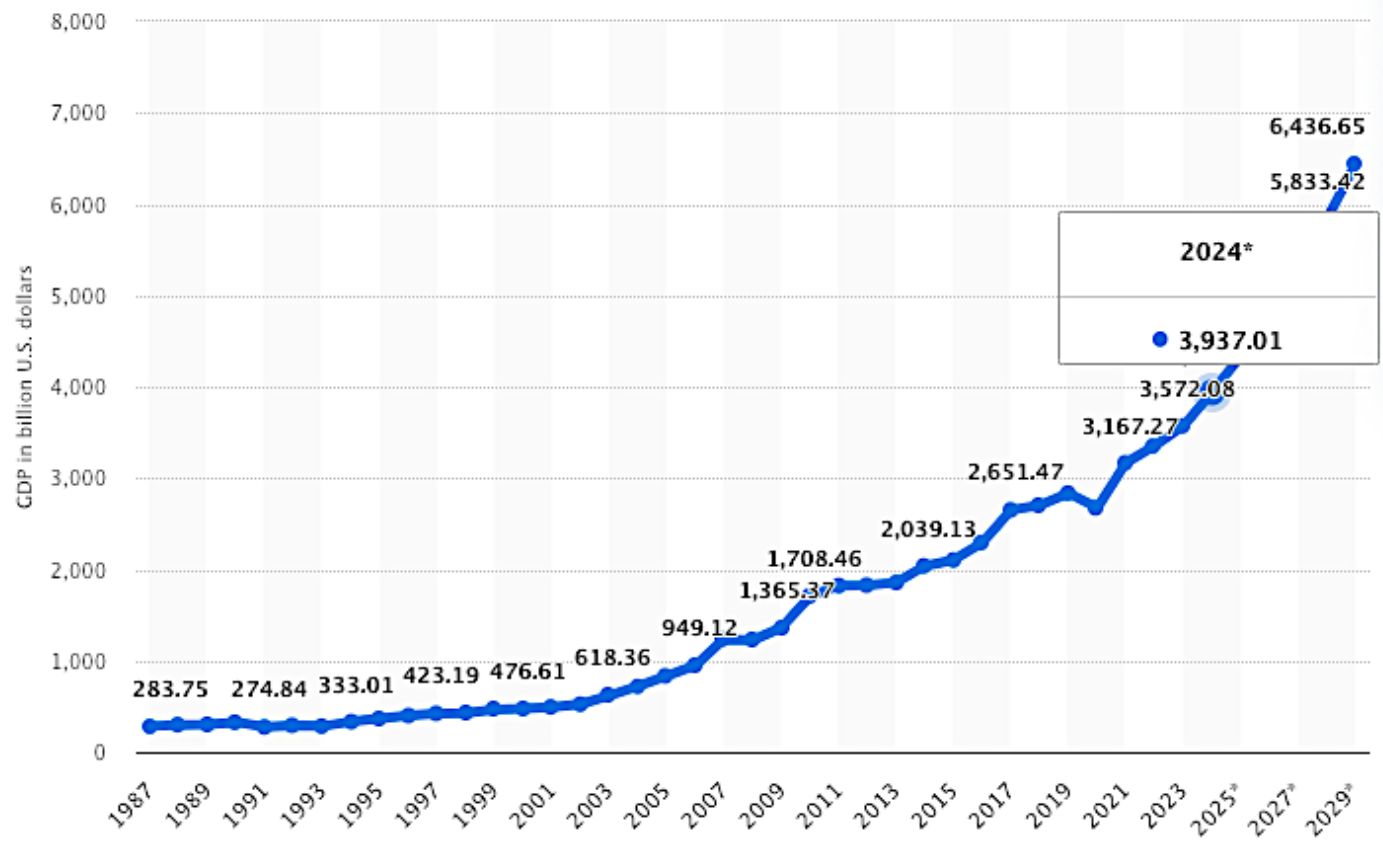
**For the full year, the deficit narrowed sharply to \$23.2 billion, or 0.7 percent of GDP, this is lowest in seven years, as against \$67 billion or 2 percent of GDP in FY23, the central bank said.**

**The 0.6 percent surplus in the March quarter marks a significant improvement from the year-ago period, where the country had a current account deficit of \$1.3 billion or 0.2 per cent of GDP.**

# India: Gross domestic product (GDP) in current prices from 1987 to 2029

(in billion U.S. dollars)

**Zoomable Statistic:** Select the range in the chart you want to zoom in on. ✕



- ★
- 🔔
- ⚙️
- 🔗
- 🗨️
- 📄

### DOWNLOAD

[PDF](#) + [XLS](#) +

### Source

- [Show sources information](#)
- [Show publisher information](#)
- [Use Ask Statista Research](#)

### Release date

April 2024

### Region

India

### Survey time period

1987 to 2023

### Supplementary notes

\* Estimate.

### Citation formats

© Statista 2024

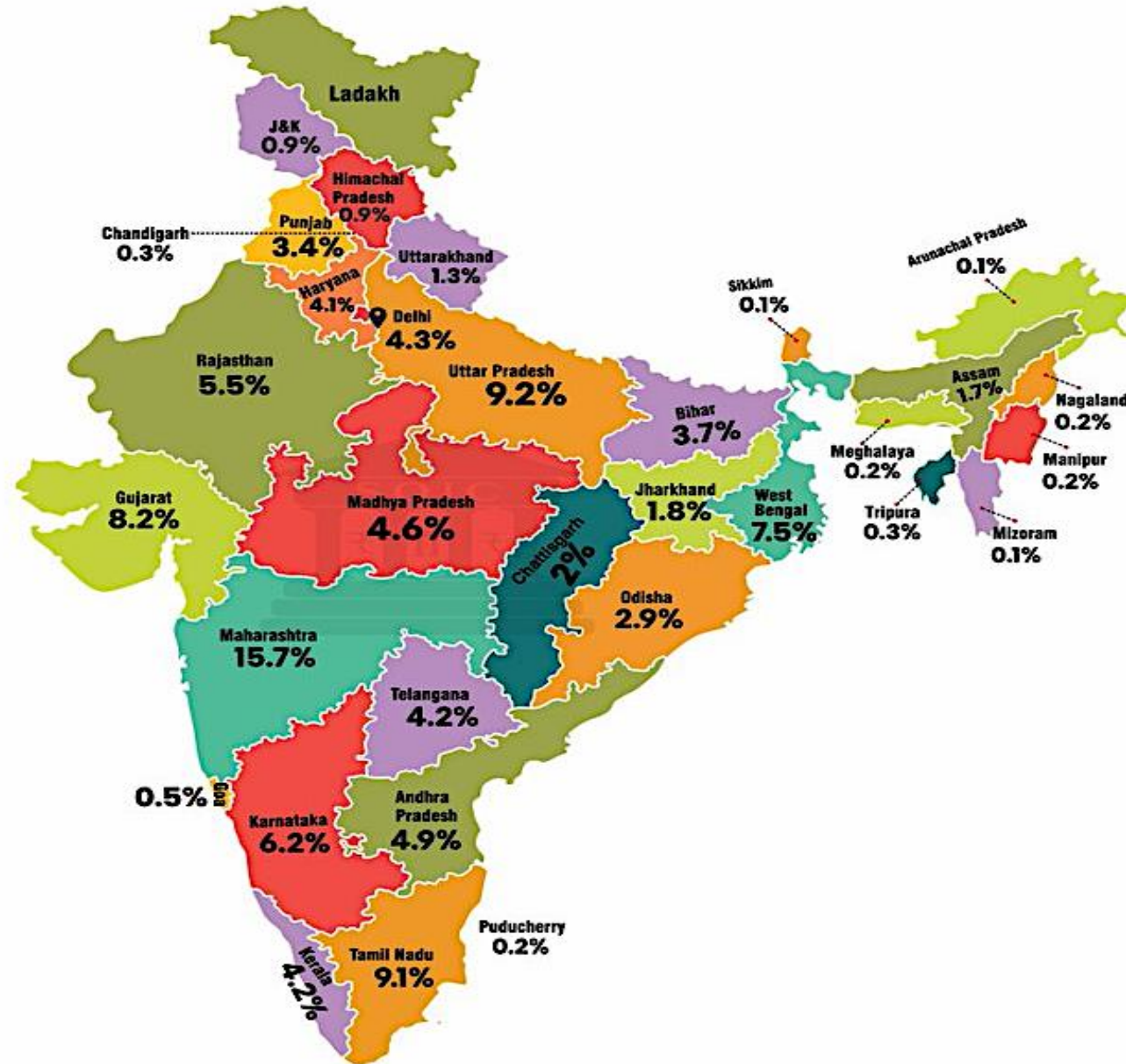
[Show source](#)

[Additional Information](#)



# GDP SHARE OF STATES

Contribution Of States To The GDP Of India (in % terms)



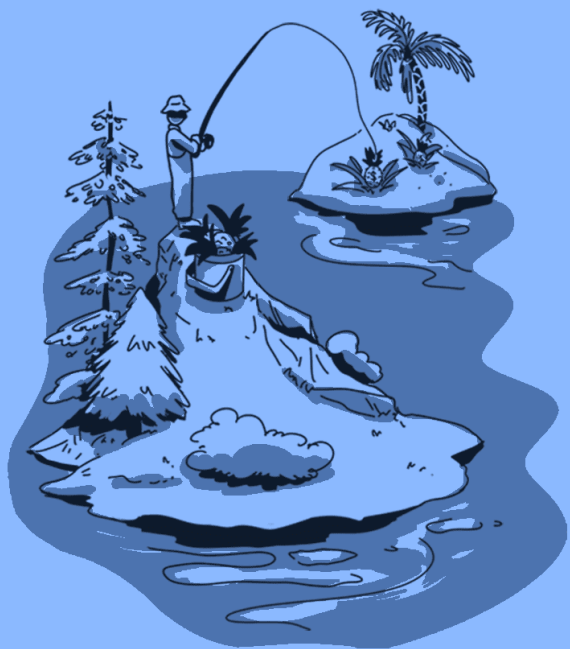
**Maharashtra is the largest contributor to India's GDP and is followed by Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal.**

**Private transfer receipts, primarily consisting of remittances, totaled \$32 billion, marking an 11.9 percent increase from the previous year, the report stated. According to the central bank, net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows in the financial account were \$2 billion, down from \$6.4 billion the prior year.**

**Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) recorded a net inflow of \$11.4 billion, contrasting with a net outflow of \$1.7 billion the previous year. Net inflows from external commercial borrowings reached \$2.6 billion in Q4 of 2023-24, up from \$1.7 billion the previous year, the RBI reported.**

**Additionally, non-resident deposits experienced a higher net inflow of \$5.4 billion, compared to \$3.6 billion the year before.**





## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

*[ˈfɔːr-ən dɑː-ˈrekt in-ˈves(t)-mənt]*

The purchase of an interest in a company by an investor located in another country.



## Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI)

*[ˈfɔːr-ən pɔːt-ˈfō-lē-, ō in-ˈves(t)-mənt]*

Securities and other financial assets held by investors in another country.

## Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI)

Investor does not have direct control/management of investments

No control or share in the assets or the property hence provides more liquidity.

More suited for average retail investor

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Direct control over the assets and say in the affairs of the company

Investor is tied up with the affairs of the company at faces higher risk.

Preferred mode for companies, high-net-worth individuals and institutional investors



# Foreign Direct Investment

## Pros



Diversifies investors portfolios



Promotes stable long term lending

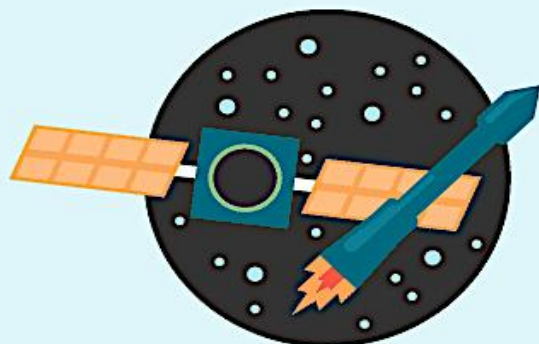


Provides financing to developing countries



Provides technology to developing countries

## Cons



Not suitable for strategically important industries



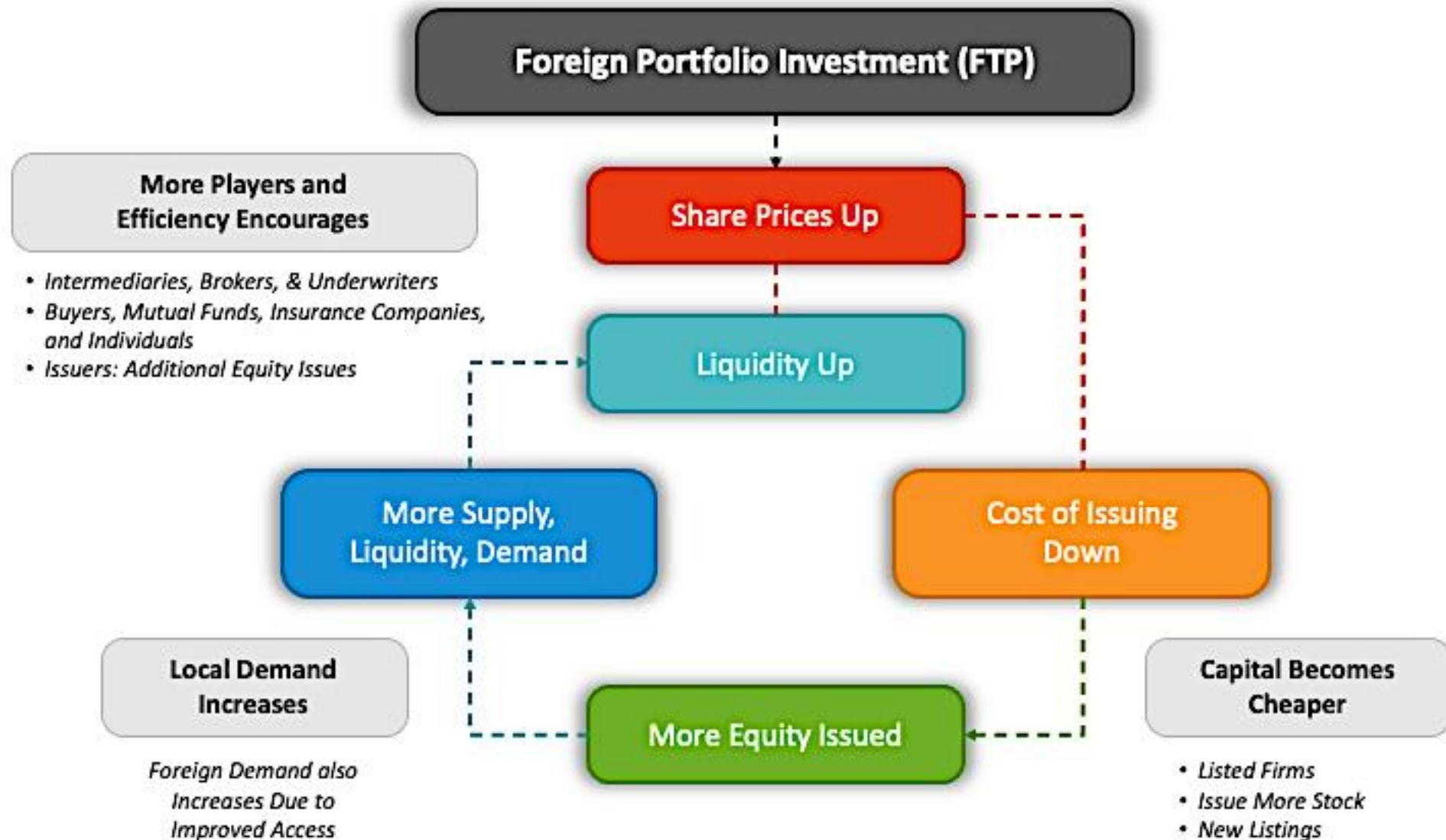
Investors may have less moral attachment



Unethical access to local markets

# FOREIGN PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT (FPI)

How FPI Flow can Help an Economy?





2024

# GA FOUNDATION

## RECORDED BATCH

Apni  
Pathshala  
एक कदम उज्ज्वल भविष्य की ओर

**Subject**

HISTORY ,POLITY

GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMICS

**Price**

**1499 /-**

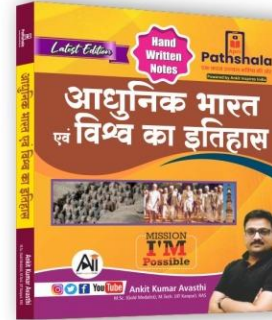
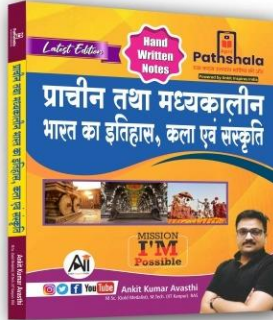
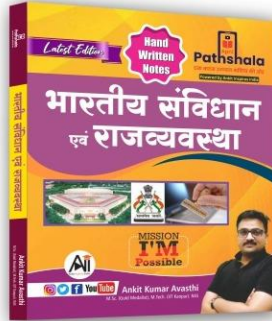
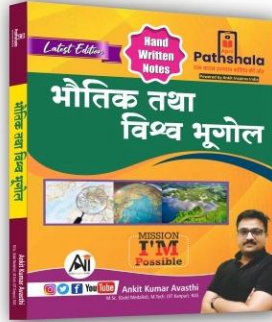
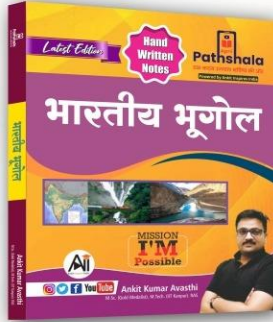
**Validity  
1 Year**

**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।
- 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 अग्निपिण्ड 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 सेकेंड का समय लगता है।

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



₹ 1999









## India-Mongolia joint military exercise 'Nomadic Elephant' begins in Meghalaya

Represented by 45 personnel from a battalion of 'Sikkim Scouts' along with personnel from other arms and services, the Indian contingent joins hands with the Mongolian counterpart from the 150 Quick Reaction Force Battalion.



ADVERTISEMENT

Adobe Creative Cloud

Students save 60%.

Create standout video assignments or social reels.



Buy now



SIGN IN

Edition  IN

Subscribe

Home

TV

Magazine

Best Colleges

Life+Style

India

South

World

Business

All Sports



The **16th edition** of Joint Military Exercise '**Nomadic Elephant**' between the armies of India and Mongolia commenced in Meghalaya's Umroi . **The exercise, slated to be conducted until July 16,** aims to bolster joint military capabilities for counter-urgency operations in semi-urban or mountainous areas.

Represented by 45 personnel from a battalion of '**Sikkim Scouts**' along with personnel from other arms and services, the Indian contingent joins hands with the **Mongolian counterpart from the 150 Quick Reaction Force Battalion.**



ADG PI - INDIAN ARMY

@adgpi

...

Exercise [#NomadicElephant\\_2024](#)

The 16th edition of Joint Military Exercise [#NomadicElephant](#) between [#IndianArmy](#) & [#MongolianArmy](#) commenced with the opening ceremony, which was attended by Mr Dambajavyn Ganbold, Ambassador of [#Mongolia](#) to [#India](#) and Maj Gen Prasanna Joshi, GOC 51 Sub Area at Umroi in [#Meghalaya](#), today. The exercise aims to enhance interoperability between both Armies in conducting semi conventional operations in semi urban/ mountainous terrain under the [#UN](#) mandate.

[#IndianArmy](#)  
[#IndiaMongoliaFriendship](#) 🇮🇳🇲🇵  
[@DefenceMinIndia](#)  
[@SpokespersonMoD](#)  
[@easterncomd](#)



4:08 PM · Jul 3, 2024 · 22.7K Views





# Indian Military Exercises

**The Indian military exercises can be segregated into 3 categories:**

- 1.Domestic Exercise**
- 2.Bilateral Exercise**
- 3.Multilateral exercise**



**Domestic exercise** – This exercise aims to improve internal engagements and these can be inter-services or intra-services depending on nature and their application.

## List of domestic military exercises:

- 1. Gandiv Vijay (Army)**
- 2. Paschim Lehar (Navy)**
- 3. Vayu Shakti (Air Force)**
- 4. Vijay Prahar (Army)**






**Bilateral exercise** – These exercises are conducted between two countries.



<b>Exercise Name</b>	<b>Participant Nations</b>		
		<b>AUSTRA HIND</b>	<b>India &amp; Australia</b>
<b>Sampriti</b>	<b>India &amp; Bangladesh</b>	<b>IN-BN CORPAT</b>	<b>India &amp; Bangladesh</b>
<b>Mitra Shakti</b>	<b>India &amp; Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Table Top</b>	<b>India &amp; Bangladesh</b>
<b>SLINEX</b>	<b>India &amp; Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Prabal Dostyk</b>	<b>India &amp; Kazakhstan</b>
<b>Maitree Exercise</b>	<b>India &amp; Thailand</b>	<b>Khanjar</b>	<b>India &amp; Kyrgyzstan</b>
<b>Siam Bharat</b>	<b>India &amp; Thailand</b>	<b>Ekuverin</b>	<b>India &amp; The Maldives</b>
<b>Vajra Prahar</b>	<b>India &amp; US</b>	<b>IMBEX</b>	<b>India &amp; Myanmar</b>
<b>Yudh Abhyas</b>	<b>India &amp; US</b>	<b>IMCOR</b>	<b>India &amp; Myanmar</b>
<b>Cope India</b>	<b>India &amp; US</b>	<b>Al Nagah</b>	<b>India &amp; Oman</b>
<b>Nomadic Elephant</b>	<b>India &amp; Mongolia</b>	<b>Naseem Al Bahr</b>	<b>India &amp; Oman</b>
<b>Garuda Shakti</b>	<b>India &amp; Indonesia</b>	<b>Eastern Bridge</b>	<b>India &amp; Oman</b>
<b>IND-INDO CORPAT</b>	<b>India &amp; Indonesia</b>	<b>Exercise Indra</b>	<b>India &amp; Russia</b>
<b>Samudra Shakti</b>	<b>India &amp; Indonesia</b>	<b>Ajeya Warrior</b>	<b>India &amp; UK</b>
<b>Shakti Exercise</b>	<b>India &amp; France</b>	<b>Konkan</b>	<b>India &amp; UK</b>
<b>Varuna Exercise</b>	<b>India &amp; France</b>	<b>Indradhanush</b>	<b>India &amp; UK</b>
<b>Garuda Exercise</b>	<b>India &amp; France</b>	<b>Eastern Bridge</b>	<b>India &amp; Oman</b>
<b>Dharma Guardian</b>	<b>India &amp; Japan</b>	<b>Lamitiye</b>	<b>India &amp; Seychelles</b>
<b>JIMEX</b>	<b>India &amp; Japan</b>	<b>VINBAX</b>	<b>India &amp; Vietnam</b>
<b>Surya Kiran</b>	<b>India &amp; Nepal</b>		
<b>Hand in Hand Exercise</b>	<b>India &amp; China</b>		
<b>SIMBE</b>	<b>India &amp; Singapore</b>		
<b>AUSINDEX</b>	<b>India &amp; Australia</b>		
<b>Indo-Thai CORPAT</b>	<b>India &amp; Thailand</b>		



The image is a composite of two scenes. The top scene shows a formation of approximately 15 fighter jets flying in a V-shape against a clear blue sky with a few wispy clouds. The bottom scene shows a fleet of about 10 warships, including several destroyers and a large amphibious transport dock ship, moving across a deep blue ocean. The ships are leaving white wakes behind them. The sky above the ships is filled with large, white, fluffy clouds.

**Multilateral exercise** – These exercises are conducted by the military including more than one partner nation.

Multilateral exercise	No of Participating countries
-----------------------	-------------------------------

**RIMPAC**

**26**

**MALABAR**

**4**

**COBRA-GOLD**

**Asia – Pacific countries**

**Samvedna**

**South Asian Region Nations**







# INDIA-MONGOLIA JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE NOMADIC ELEPHANT COMMENCES IN MEGHALAYA

Posted On: 03 JUL 2024 2:37PM by PIB Delhi

The 16<sup>th</sup> edition of India-Mongolia Joint Military Exercise NOMADIC ELEPHANT commenced today, at Foreign Training Node, Umroi (Meghalaya). The Exercise is scheduled to be conducted from 03<sup>rd</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> July 2024.

Indian contingent comprising of 45 personnel is being represented by a Battalion of SIKKIM SCOUTS along with personnel from other arms and services. The Mongolian contingent is being represented by personnel from 150 Quick Reaction Force Battalion of the Mangolian Army. Exercise NOMADIC ELEPHANT is an annual training event conducted alternatively in India and Mongolia. Last edition was conducted in Mongolia in July 2023.





# **Nomadic Elephant**

**One of the visions of the exercise Nomadic Elephant is to promote defence cooperation and enhance military relations between the two army forces of the countries.**

**Tactical drills during the Exercise include Response to a Terrorist Action, Establishment of a Joint Command Post, Establishment of an Intelligence & Surveillance Centre, Securing of a Helipad/ Landing Site, Small Team Insertion & Extraction, Special Heliborne Operations, Cordon & Search Operations besides Employment of Drones and Counter Drone Systems amongst others.**

**In the exercise, such operations have been conducted that help in enhancing interoperability between the Indian Army and Mongolian Army**





ADG PI - INDIAN ARMY

@adgpi

...

Exercise [#NomadicElephant\\_2024](#)

The troops of [#IndianArmy](#) & [#MongolianArmy](#) training together in CI/CT drills including practice of [#Yoga](#) during the Joint Military Exercise [#NomadicElephant](#) at Umroi, [#Meghalaya](#). Seamless teamwork enhancing interoperability & unwavering commitment of both Nations towards [#DefenceCooperation](#).

[#IndianArmy](#)

[#IndiaMongoliaFriendship](#) 

[@DefenceMinIndia](#)

[@SpokespersonMoD](#)

[@easterncomd](#)



7:09 PM · Jul 5, 2024 · 24.5K Views





ADG PI - INDIAN ARMY

@adgpi



Exercise [#NomadicElephant\\_2024](#)

Train Together to Fight Together

[#TrainingTuesday](#)

[#IndianArmy](#)

[#IndiaMongoliaFriendship](#)



7:00 AM · Jul 9, 2024 · 22.4K Views



# Other activities that are a part of Nomadic Elephant Exercise are:

1. Important lectures on counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency
2. Demonstrations and,
3. Drills





F.



**INDIA FLEXES MUSCLE  
IN CHINA'S BACKYARD**





**RUSSIA**

**KAZAKHSTAN**

**ULAANBAATAR**

**MONGOLIA**

**CHINA**

**JAPAN**

**INDIA**

*PACIFIC OCEAN*



News On AIR | July 17, 2023 8:21 AM | 15th edition of joint military exercise between India and Mongolia



## Joint Military Exercise Between Indian And Mongolian Armies To Begin Today In Ulaanbaatar



# **India-Mongolia Defence Cooperation**

**A few important points about India-Mongolia defence cooperation are mentioned below:**

**1. Apart from Nomadic Elephant Exercise, both the countries have a Joint Working Group for Defence cooperation that has meeting annually**

**2. India participates in an annual Mongolian military exercise called Khan Quest**



<b>Edition</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Location</b>
Nomadic Elephant I	2004	Mongolia
Nomadic Elephant II	2005	Vairengte (Mizoram), India
Nomadic Elephant VII	2012	Belgaum (Karnataka), India
Nomadic Elephant X	2015	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), India
Nomadic Elephant XI	2016	Mongolia
Nomadic Elephant XII	2017	Vairengte (Mizoram), India
Nomadic Elephant XIII	2018	Five Hills Training Area, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Nomadic Elephant XIV	2019	Bakloh (Himachal Pradesh), India
Nomadic Elephant XV	2023	Mongolia
Nomadic Elephant XVI	2024	Umroi (Meghalaya), India



ADG PI - INDIAN ARMY

@adgpi



Exercise #MAITREE\_2024

The troops of #IndianArmy & #RoyalThailandArmy train together to enhance interoperability & unwavering commitment of both Nations towards #DefenceCooperation.

#IndianArmy  
#IndiaThailandFriendship 🇮🇳🇹🇭  
#FearlessFriday  
@DefenceMinIndia  
@SpokespersonMoD  
@HQ\_IDS\_India



5:59 AM · Jul 12, 2024 · 2,716 Views





**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

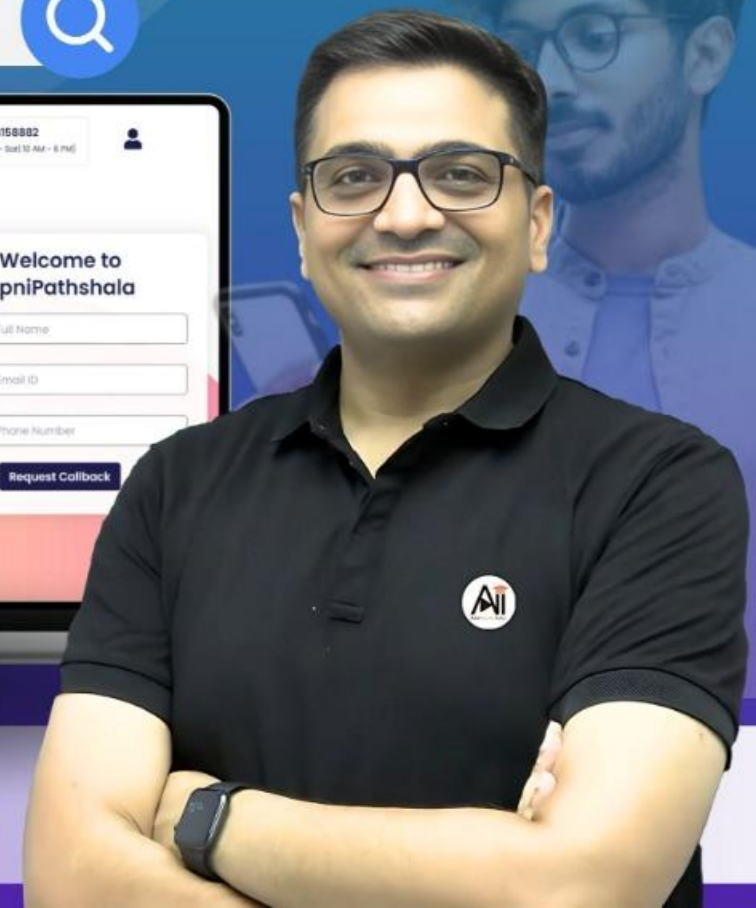
4) RNA And Class Pdf

5) video lecture

6) Daily Current Affairs

7) Inforgraphic

8) Test series , Quiz



## अब तैयारी हुई और आसान





**1**

अब तैयारी हुई और आसान

Download lessons and learn anytime, anywhere with Apni Pathshala

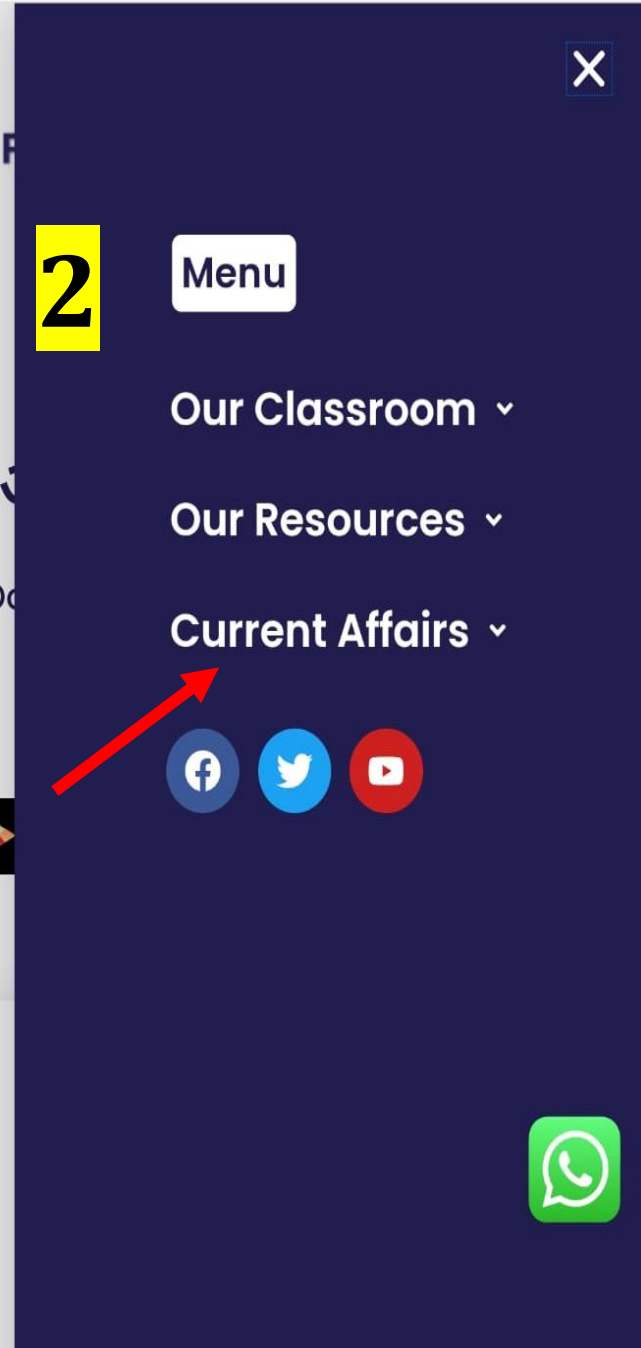
GET IT ON Google Play | Download on the App Store | Get it on Windows 10

Welcome to ApniPathshala

Enter Your Full Name

Enter Your Email ID

Enter Your Phone Number



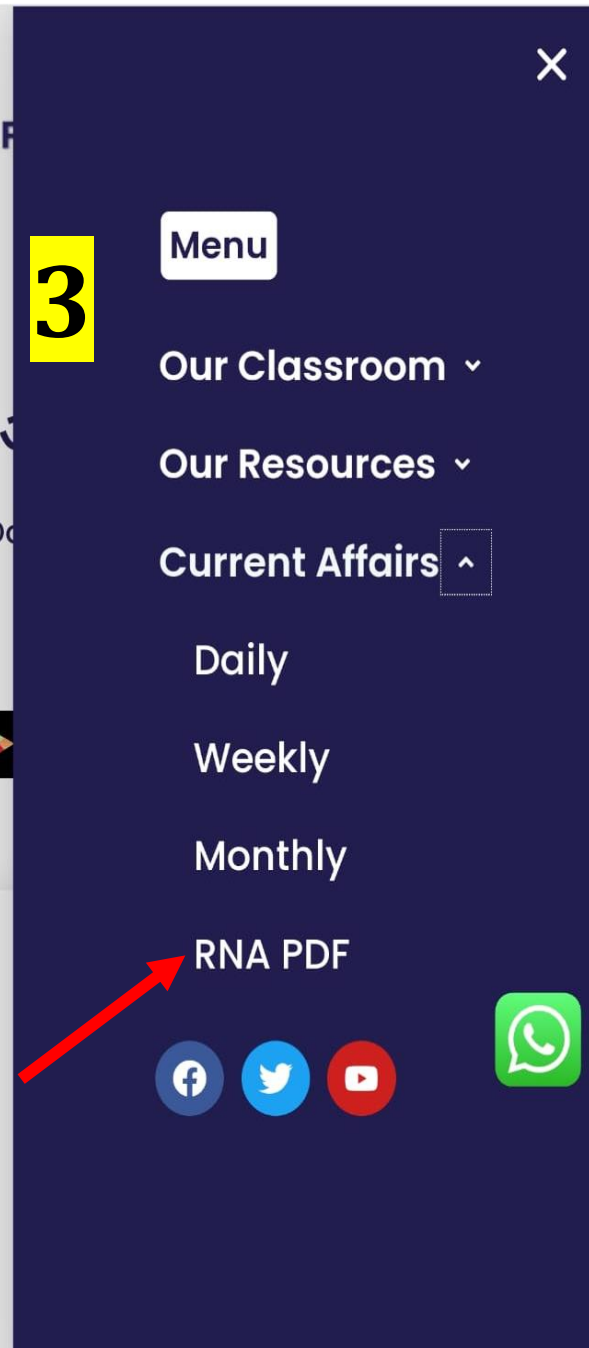
**2**

Menu

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

Facebook | Twitter | YouTube

WhatsApp



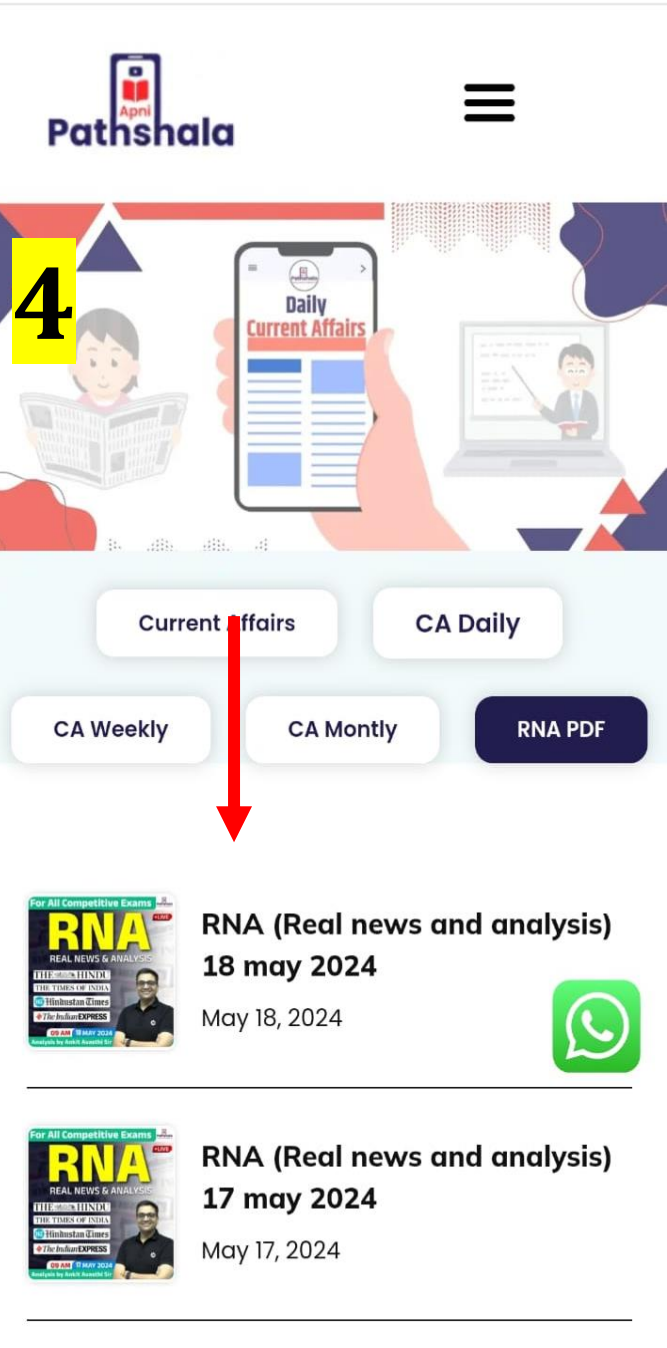
**3**

Menu

- Our Classroom ▾
- Our Resources ▾
- Current Affairs ▾
  - Daily
  - Weekly
  - Monthly
  - RNA PDF

Facebook | Twitter | YouTube

WhatsApp



**4**

Current Affairs | CA Daily

CA Weekly | CA Montly | RNA PDF

**RNA (Real news and analysis) 18 may 2024**

May 18, 2024

**RNA (Real news and analysis) 17 may 2024**

May 17, 2024

2024

# GA FOUNDATION

## RECORDED BATCH

Apni  
Pathshala  
एक कदम उज्ज्वल भविष्य की ओर

**Subject**

HISTORY ,POLITY

GEOGRAPHY

ECONOMICS

**Price**

**1499 /-**

**Validity  
1 Year**

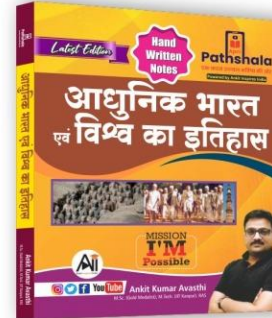
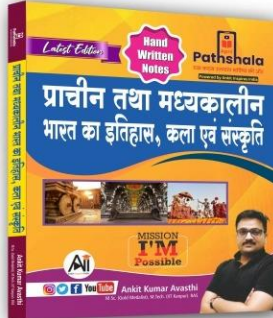
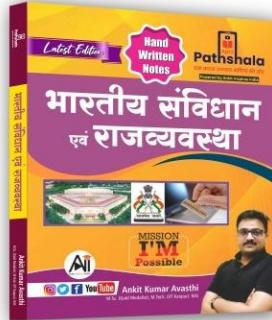
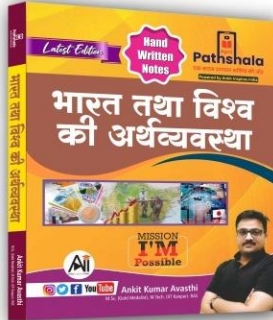
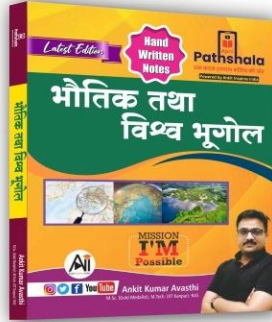
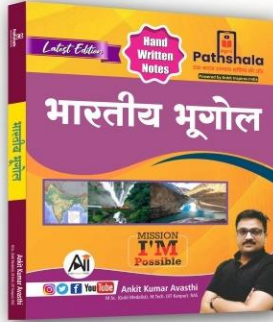
**By Ankit Avasthi Sir**





# 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।
- 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

1) 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 अग्निपिण्ड 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 सेकेंड 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**



- 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**



# CALL CENTRE

7878158882



**HOW MAY I HELP YOU**



AnkitInspiresIndia

➔ Download "Apni Pathshsla" app now!

Follow us:

