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VISHV UMIYA FOUNDATION INSTITUTE FOR CIVIL SERVICES (VUFICS)

C/O. RADIANT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE , KH - O, STHAPAN - 2 FLAT, KH ROAD, GANDHINAGAR - 382421, GUJARAT.

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हाल ही में तिआनजिन (चीन) में आयोजित **शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) शिखर सम्मेलन** के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और चीन के राष्ट्रपति शी जिनपिंग की द्विपक्षीय बैठक हुई। दोनों नेताओं ने सीमा पर शांति और आपसी सहयोग को आगे बढ़ाने पर बल दिया। यह मुलाक़ात ऐसे समय में हुई जब भारत और चीन दोनों अमेरिका की संरक्षणवादी व्यापार नीतियों और वैश्विक आर्थिक अस्थिरता से प्रभावित हैं।

India, China commit to fair border solution: PM

▌ After PM meets Xi, MEA says ready for 'reasonable and mutually acceptable' solution on the frontier ▌ Xi says border issues should not define overall ties; he adds nations are not rivals, but cooperation partners ▌ Foreign Secretary says India, China can stabilise world trade; leaders agree to reduce trade deficit

Vighnesh P. Venkitesh
TIANJIN

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, at his meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping on Sunday, underlined the importance of peace and tranquillity on the India-China border for continued development of bilateral relations.

Meeting on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit in the northern Chinese city of Tianjin, the two leaders agreed on the need to strengthen people-to-people ties through direct flights and visa facilitation, building on the resumption of the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra and tourist visas, amid an improving relationship between the neighbours. Mr. Xi said the border issue should not define overall relations.

"The two leaders noted with satisfaction the successful disengagement last year and the maintenance of peace and tranquillity along the border areas since then. They expressed

commitment to a fair, reasonable, and mutually acceptable resolution of the boundary question," the Ministry of External Affairs said in a statement following the meeting.

Mr. Modi called for mutual support in combating terrorism and the two leaders exchanged views on balanced bilateral trade, recognising that their economies could stabilise world trade, Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri said at a press briefing on Sunday night. They agreed to facilitate trade and investment ties while reducing their trade deficit, he said. They discussed the international economic situation, with Mr. Modi telling Mr. Xi that growing trade will contribute to a change in the world's perception of China, the Foreign Secretary added.

The meeting took place against the backdrop of U.S. President Donald Trump's tariff wars, with both India and China facing steep duties on their exports to the U.S., but Mr. Modi insisted that the rela-

tionship between India and China should not be seen through a "third-country lens".

'Positive momentum'
While the Prime Minister noted that both countries pursue strategic autonomy, the two leaders said they would expand their common ground on bilateral, regional, and global issues and challenges, such as terrorism and fair trade in multilateral platforms,

the MEA statement said.
"Had a fruitful meeting with President Xi Jinping... We reviewed positive momentum in India-China relations since our last meeting in Kazan [in Russia, in October 2024]," Mr. Modi said on X. "We agreed on maintaining peace and tranquillity in border areas and reaffirmed our commitment to cooperation based on mutual respect, mutual interest, and mutual solidarity," he added.

The two countries should work together to ensure peace and not let the border issue define their overall relations, Mr. Xi said during the bilateral meeting, adding that the "cooperative pas de deux of the dragon and the elephant should be the right choice for the two countries". China and India are not rivals, but cooperation partners, Mr. Xi said, a sentiment which echoed by Mr. Modi. Both leaders

India and China are victims of terrorism: Modi

NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sunday told Chinese President Xi Jinping that both countries are "victims" of terrorism, and should work together to combat the "scourge". Responding to the media about whether Mr. Modi raised the issue of Pahalgam attacks, Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri said it was discussed during bilateral meeting. **» PAGE 5**

reaffirmed that the two countries are "development partners and not rivals, and their differences should not turn to disputes", the MEA said.

The Prime Minister also met with Myanmar's Senior General Min Aung Hlain and reiterated India's readiness to support developmental needs of the crisis-hit country. He noted that India attaches importance to its ties with Myanmar as part of its 'Neigh-

borhood First', 'Act East', and Indo-Pacific policies, the MEA said in a statement. Mr. Modi expressed the hope that the forthcoming elections in Myanmar will be held in a fair and inclusive manner. He underlined that India supports a Myanmar-led and Myanmar-owned peace process, the MEA added.

The Prime Minister also attended a banquet gala with other SCO leaders, including Russian President Vladimir Putin and Pakistani Prime Minister Shahbaz Sharif.

He expressed support for China's presidency of the ongoing summit, the MEA said, indicating that he is unlikely to raise any objections to the Tianjin Declaration expected to be signed and issued on Monday. Mr. Modi also invited Mr. Xi to the BRICS summit that India will host in 2026. *(The writer is in China on the invitation of the China Public Diplomacy Association)*

RELATED REPORTS
» PAGES 5 & 14

Improved ties: Prime Minister Narendra Modi with Chinese President Xi Jinping during a meeting on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit in the Chinese city of Tianjin. PMO

मुख्य विश्लेषण (Body)

1. **सीमा विवाद और शांति की आवश्यकता**
   - दोनों देशों ने हाल के वर्षों में हुई डिसएंगेजमेंट (हटाव प्रक्रिया) को सकारात्मक माना।
   - सीमा पर शांति और स्थिरता को व्यापक संबंधों के विकास की पूर्वशर्त बताया गया।
   - "सीमा विवाद संबंधों को परिभाषित न करे" – यह संदेश दोनों पक्षों से आया।
2. **द्विपक्षीय आर्थिक सहयोग**
   - भारत और चीन ने व्यापार घाटा कम करने, निवेश और व्यापारिक सहयोग बढ़ाने की बात कही।
   - SCO और BRICS जैसे बहुपक्षीय मंचों पर न्यायपूर्ण व्यापार और बहुध्रुवीय आर्थिक व्यवस्था के समर्थन पर सहमति बनी।
   - अमेरिका-चीन व्यापार युद्ध की पृष्ठभूमि में यह तालमेल दोनों देशों के लिए रणनीतिक विकल्प है।

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3. **जन-जन संपर्क (People-to-People Ties)**
   - कैलाश मानसरोवर यात्रा की बहाली, सीधी उड़ानों और वीज़ा सुविधा की बात से आपसी सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक जुड़ाव को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

4. **सुरक्षा और आतंकवाद**
   - पीएम मोदी ने आतंकवाद के खिलाफ सहयोग की बात रखी।
   - क्षेत्रीय स्थिरता और सुरक्षा के लिए दोनों देशों की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण मानी गई।

5. **रणनीतिक दृष्टिकोण**
   - दोनों देशों ने "रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता" (Strategic Autonomy) की नीति पर जोर दिया।
   - चीन ने कहा – "भारत और चीन प्रतिद्वंद्वी नहीं बल्कि साझेदार हैं"।
   - यह संकेत है कि भारत-चीन रिश्तों को प्रतिस्पर्धा से सहयोग की दिशा में ले जाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

6. **अन्य पहलू**
   - पीएम मोदी ने म्यांमार की स्थिति पर भारत की Neighborhood First और Act East Policy के तहत सहयोग का आश्वासन दिया।
   - **SCO जैसे मंचों पर भारत-चीन सहयोग से क्षेत्रीय बहुपक्षवाद को मजबूती मिलेगी।**

निष्कर्ष (Conclusion)

भारत और चीन, दोनों एशियाई महाशक्तियाँ, यदि सीमा विवाद को पीछे छोड़कर आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामरिक सहयोग बढ़ाते हैं, तो यह न केवल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों बल्कि वैश्विक शक्ति संतुलन के लिए भी सकारात्मक सिद्ध होगा। शांति और सहयोग की यह दिशा एशिया में स्थिरता और बहुध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने में मदद करेगी। हालाँकि, वास्तविक चुनौती सीमा विवाद, अविश्वास और व्यापार असंतुलन को दूर करने में है। अगर इन पर ठोस प्रगति होती है तो भारत-चीन रिश्ते वास्तव में "विकास भागीदारी" का आदर्श उदाहरण बन सकते हैं।

UPSC Mains Practice Question
Ques: भारत–चीन सीमा विवाद के संदर्भ में दोनों देशों के बीच हालिया कूटनीतिक प्रयासों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।   **(250 Words)**

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रेमन मैग्सेसे पुरस्कार, जिसे एशिया का "नोबेल पुरस्कार" भी कहा जाता है, 1958 से उन व्यक्तियों और संगठनों को दिया जाता है जिन्होंने "मानवता की महानता और रूपांतरणकारी नेतृत्व" का परिचय दिया हो। वर्ष 2025 में भारतीय गैर-लाभकारी संस्था (NGO) एजुकेट गर्ल्स को यह पुरस्कार मिला है। यह पुरस्कार पाने वाली पहली भारतीय संस्था बनी है, जो भारत के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक उपलब्धि है।

NGO Educate Girls wins Ramon Magsaysay Award

It brought unschooled or out-of-school girls into classroom, and worked to keep them there until they were able to acquire credentials for higher education and employment, says foundation

Kallol Bhattacherjee
NEW DELHI

Educate Girls, an Indian non-profit organisation working to educate unprivileged girls across the country, has been named as one of the three winners of the Ramon Magsaysay Award, 2025. The other winners are Shaahina Ali of the Maldives and Flaviano Antonio L. Villanueva of the Philippines.

Announcing the award for Educate Girls, also known as Foundation to Educate Girls Globally, the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation said on Sunday that it was "an Indian organisation whose ground-breaking work in addressing gender injustice in education in India's most rural and remote areas creates a ripple effect that uplifts families, communities, and entire societies".

"Starting out in Rajasthan, Educate Girls identified the neediest communities in terms of girls' education, brought unschooled or out-of-school girls into the classroom, and worked to keep them there until they were able to acquire credentials for higher education and gainful employment," it said.

Bridging the gap: In this photo provided by the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation, Safeena Husain, left, founder and Board member of the Foundation to Educate Girls, talks to a group in Rajasthan. AP

Reflecting on the milestone, Safeena Husain, the founder of Educate Girls, said, "Being the first Indian non-profit to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award is a historic moment for Educate Girls and for the country. This recognition places a global spotlight on India's people-powered movement for girls' education, one that began with a single girl in the remotest village and grew to reshape entire communities, challenging traditions and shifting mindsets."

Acknowledging the award, Gayatri Nair Lobo, CEO of Educate Girls, said the announcement was "historic and humbling".

Thrilling news
"Educate Girls is the first Indian organisation to win the Ramon Magsaysay Award. It is an absolutely thrilling news for us and this award belongs to our teams across the country – our *preraks*, our team *bali-ka*, the government, our donors and partners. But mostly this award belongs to our girls. Our girls who work tirelessly to get education," said Ms. Lobo in a video statement while congratulating environmental activist Shaahina Ali of the Maldives and Fr. Flaviano Antonio L. Villanueva of the Philippines, who shot to fame for opposing former President Rodrigo Duterte's infamous drug war which led to widespread human rights abuse.

The Ramon Magsaysay Award was started in 1958 to celebrate "greatness of spirit and transformative leadership in Asia". Since 1958, over 300 achievers and organisations from Asia have received this award.
(With PTI inputs)

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मुख्य विश्लेषण

1. **एजुकेट गर्ल्स के बारे में**
   - इसकी स्थापना सफीना हुसैन ने की थी।
   - कार्यक्षेत्र की शुरुआत राजस्थान से हुई।
   - उद्देश्य: स्कूल से बाहर रहने वाली लड़कियों को स्कूल लाना, पढ़ाई जारी रखना, उच्च शिक्षा और रोजगार की राह खोलना।
   - टीम बालिका और प्रेरक जैसे स्थानीय स्वयंसेवक इसके प्रमुख आधार हैं।

2. **पुरस्कार का महत्व**
   - यह पुरस्कार पहली बार किसी भारतीय NGO को मिला है।
   - भारत की लड़कियों की शिक्षा पर केंद्रित जमीनी आंदोलन को अंतरराष्ट्रीय मान्यता मिली।
   - शिक्षा के माध्यम से लैंगिक असमानता को दूर करने के प्रयासों को विश्व पटल पर उजागर किया।

3. **सामाजिक प्रभाव**
   - एक लड़की की शिक्षा से पूरे परिवार और समुदाय पर सकारात्मक असर:
     - स्वास्थ्य में सुधार
     - बाल विवाह में कमी
     - आर्थिक अवसरों में वृद्धि
     - सामाजिक चेतना का विस्तार
   - यह भारत की प्रतिबद्धता को मजबूत करता है: SDG-4 (गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा) और SDG-5 (लैंगिक समानता)।

4. **वैश्विक संदर्भ**
   - 2025 में मालदीव की शाहीना अली (पर्यावरण) और फिलीपींस के फ्लावियानो विल्लानुएवा (मानवाधिकार) को भी यह पुरस्कार मिला।
   - भारत की पहचान सामाजिक नवाचार और जमीनी आंदोलनों के नेतृत्वकर्ता के रूप में और मजबूत हुई।

5. **नीतिगत प्रासंगिकता**
   - यह पहल भारत सरकार की योजनाओं जैसे बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ और समग्र शिक्षा अभियान को पूरक बनाती है।
   - **इससे यह भी स्पष्ट होता है कि NGO–सरकार–समुदाय की साझेदारी से ही स्थायी सामाजिक बदलाव संभव है।**

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निष्कर्ष

एजुकेट गर्ल्स को रेमन मैग्सेसे पुरस्कार मिलना न केवल भारत के लिए गौरव का विषय है बल्कि यह इस तथ्य को भी उजागर करता है कि शिक्षा, विशेषकर लड़कियों की शिक्षा, सामाजिक परिवर्तन का सबसे प्रभावी साधन है। यह दर्शाता है कि समुदाय-आधारित और स्वयंसेवी पहलें सरकारी प्रयासों को मजबूती देकर समाज में दीर्घकालिक बदलाव ला सकती हैं। आने वाले समय में ऐसे जमीनी मॉडल भारत की समावेशी और सतत विकास यात्रा में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे।

UPSC Prelims Practice Question
Ques: Educate Girls NGO के संबंध में कौन-सा कथन सही है?
(a) इसकी शुरुआत महाराष्ट्र से हुई।
(b) इसका उद्देश्य ग्रामीण महिलाओं को स्वरोजगार दिलाना है।
(c) यह NGO लड़कियों को शिक्षा से जोड़ने का कार्य करता है।
(d) यह NGO केवल उच्च शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करता है।
Ans: (c)

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प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने अपने हालिया मन की बात कार्यक्रम में नागरिकों से आग्रह किया कि वे **'वोकल फॉर लोकल'** मंत्र को अपनाएँ और **आत्मनिर्भर भारत** के लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ें। अमेरिकी शुल्कों (tariffs) से उत्पन्न वैश्विक व्यापारिक अस्थिरता की पृष्ठभूमि में उन्होंने त्योहारों के समय **स्वदेशी उत्पादों** को प्राथमिकता देने पर बल दिया।

Indians must follow 'vocal for local' mantra, says PM

In his monthly broadcast *Mann Ki Baat*, Modi calls for a self-reliant India, amid trade turmoil due to the U.S. tariffs; expresses anguish at the havoc caused by natural disasters in the country
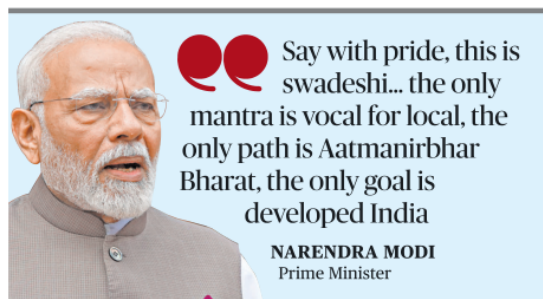
The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sunday urged Indians to take pride in "swadeshi (made in India)" products as the festival season approaches. In his monthly radio address *Mann Ki Baat*, he stressed that India should follow one mantra, "Vocal for Local"; one path, "Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India)"; and one goal, "developed India".

Everything that is needed in life should be swadeshi, he said, reiterating his recent appeal for the country to become self-reliant after U.S. President Donald Trump imposed a 50% tariff on Indian goods.

As different parts of the country celebrate Ganesh Chathurthi, and as Durga Puja and Deepavali approach, he said that people should not forget about swadeshi products during the festivals, while purchasing gifts, clothes, or decor items.

"Say with pride, 'This is swadeshi'," he said, repeating the phrase thrice. "The only mantra is vocal for local, the only path is Aatma-

> "Say with pride, this is swadeshi... the only mantra is vocal for local, the only path is Aatmanirbhar Bharat, the only goal is developed India
>
> **NARENDRA MODI**
> Prime Minister

nirbhar Bharat, the only goal is developed India," he said in the concluding remarks of his monthly broadcast.

He also expressed his anguish at the havoc that natural disasters had wreaked during the rainy season. "This monsoon season, natural disasters are testing the country," Mr. Modi said.

"At places, homes were destroyed; at others, fields were submerged; families were ruined in large numbers. Elsewhere, bridges were swept away by gushing water; roads were washed away; people's lives were enmeshed in danger. These incidents have saddened every Indian," he said.

The Prime Minister added that national and State emergency forces had

toiled day and night to help people. Modern technology and resources, such as thermal cameras, life detectors, sniffer dogs and drone surveillance, have been deployed in rescue and relief efforts, he said, adding that security forces, local populations, social workers, doctors, and the administration had made every possible effort in this hour of crisis.

J&K sports events
He highlighted two major events in Jammu and Kashmir amid the devastating natural calamity – the first day-night cricket match in Pulwama and a water sports festival in Srinagar.

"Not many people noticed these. But you will be happy to know about those achievements. A record number of people gath-

ered in a stadium in Pulwama... Pulwama's first day-night cricket match was played here. Earlier this was impossible, but now my country is changing," he said. "The second event that caught attention was the country's first 'Khelo India Water Sports Festival', and that too held at Dal Lake in Srinagar. Truly, what a special place to host a festival like this." Speaking to Mohsin Ali, who is from Jammu and Kashmir and won a gold medal, he said the youth of the region can bring glory to the country as they have so much potential.

Mr. Modi said love for the Ramayana and Indian culture was now reaching every corner of the world, noting that a 51-foot statue of Lord Ram was unveiled at Mississauga in Canada earlier this month.

A unique exhibition was held in Vladivostok, a very cold region of Russia, this month, in which paintings made by Russian children on different themes of the Ramayana were showcased. "It is indeed heartening to see the growing awareness of Indian culture in different parts of the world," Mr. Modi said.

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मुख्य विश्लेषण

1. **आर्थिक एवं रणनीतिक संदर्भ**
   - अमेरिका द्वारा भारतीय वस्तुओं पर शुल्क लगाने से वैश्विक व्यापार असंतुलन।
   - आयात पर निर्भरता कम करना और घरेलू उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना आवश्यक।
   - 'वोकल फॉर लोकल' का सीधा संबंध मेक इन इंडिया, स्टार्टअप इंडिया और डिजिटल इंडिया जैसी पहलों से।
   - लक्ष्य: आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता और वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्धा → विकसित भारत की दिशा।

2. **सांस्कृतिक आयाम**
   - गणेश चतुर्थी, दुर्गा पूजा और दीपावली जैसे पर्वों पर स्वदेशी उपभोग को बढ़ावा।
   - सांस्कृतिक गौरव का आह्वान – "गर्व से कहो, यह स्वदेशी है।"
   - विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रसार (कनाडा में भगवान राम की प्रतिमा, रूस में रामायण प्रदर्शनी)।

3. **आपदा प्रबंधन का उल्लेख**
   - मानसून में आई बाढ़ व भूस्खलन से हुए नुकसान पर चिंता व्यक्त की।
   - राहत एवं बचाव कार्यों में राष्ट्रीय व राज्य आपदा बल, सेना, डॉक्टरों और स्थानीय स्वयंसेवकों की भूमिका को सराहा।
   - आधुनिक तकनीक (ड्रोन, थर्मल कैमरा, स्निफर डॉग्स) के उपयोग पर बल।

4. **युवा और क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाएँ**
   - जम्मू-कश्मीर में उपलब्धियाँ:
     - पुलवामा में पहला डे-नाइट क्रिकेट मैच।
     - श्रीनगर के डल झील पर खेले इंडिया वॉटर स्पोर्ट्स फेस्टिवल।
   - संदेश: युवाओं में अपार क्षमता है जो राष्ट्र गौरव को बढ़ा सकती है।

5. **वैश्विक सॉफ्ट पावर**
   - रामायण और भारतीय परंपराओं की विश्वव्यापी स्वीकृति।
   - भारत की सांस्कृतिक कूटनीति और सॉफ्ट पावर को मज़बूती।

निष्कर्ष

प्रधानमंत्री का 'वोकल फॉर लोकल' आह्वान केवल आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता का नहीं, बल्कि सांस्कृतिक गौरव, युवाओं की भागीदारी और आपदा-सहिष्णु समाज की दिशा में एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण है। स्वदेशी उपभोग से घरेलू उद्योगों को बल मिलेगा, आयात पर निर्भरता घटेगी और भारत एक आत्मविश्वासी, आत्मनिर्भर और वैश्विक स्तर पर सम्मानित राष्ट्र के रूप में उभरेगा।

UPSC Mains Practice Question
Ques : वैश्विक व्यापार तनाव और बढ़ते संरक्षणवाद (protectionism) की पृष्ठभूमि में आत्मनिर्भर भारत का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए। **(150 Words)**

Page 07 : GS 3 : Environment

वैश्विक तापमान में वृद्धि का एक प्रमुख परिणाम है **समुद्र स्तर में वृद्धि**, जिसका असर विशेष रूप से कम-ऊँचाई वाले तटीय और द्वीप राष्ट्रों पर होता है। हाल ही में एक अध्ययन ने दिखाया कि **मालदीव, लक्षद्वीप और चागोस द्वीपसमूह** में समुद्र का जलस्तर अब तक सोचे गए अनुमान से भी तेज़ी से बढ़ रहा है, और यह प्रक्रिया 1950 के दशक से चल रही है।

Data show seas rising faster around Maldives, Lakshadweep than believed

Coral microatolls are disk-shaped colonies whose upward growth has become limited by the height of the lowest tide. As a result, the microatoll's upper surface closely reflects the lowest water levels in the area over time. These corals can survive for decades or even centuries, growing slowly in response to changing sea levels

Neelanjana Rai

Rising seas are a major consequence of global warming, with many implications for low-lying coastal areas. Coral reefs, which are highly sensitive to their environment, are also particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in sea level. When the sea level rises, sunlight may no longer penetrate the water to reach a coral reef that it could reach before. This can lead to coral bleaching.

Changes in tide patterns and increasing coastal erosion can further stress reef ecosystems already bearing the brunt of warmer waters and ocean acidification.

Significant gaps
Monitoring sea-level rise across ocean basins has been an ongoing scientific priority. In the Indian Ocean, long-term efforts began during the Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere programme in the Western Indian Ocean (1985-1994). These efforts were later incorporated into the Global Sea Level Observing System, which continues to support research in the region.

According to India's Ministry of Earth Sciences, the Indian Ocean's levels have been rising at around 3.3 mm/year on average, which is higher than the global average. The Ocean is also experiencing above-average warming, which can amplify changes in ocean dynamics and atmospheric circulation that in turn affect coral bleaching episodes.

This said, there are still significant gaps in sea-level records, especially in the central tropical Indian Ocean. A new study has now extended sea-level records in this region by 90 years, indicating water levels here may have started accelerating as early as the late 1950s, significantly earlier than conventional tide gauge records indicate.

Painstaking survey
In the study, a team led by Paul Kench, professor at the National University of Singapore, along with researchers from Nanyang Technological University, turned to coral microatolls, a natural structure that they found could provide high-resolution, long-term sea-level records.

Coral microatolls are disk-shaped colonies that grow sideways once their upward growth has become constrained by the height of the lowest tide. Because of this limitation, the upper surface of a microatoll closely reflects the lowest water levels in the area over time. These corals can survive for decades or even centuries, growing slowly in response to changing sea levels.

The study was conducted on Mahutigalaa, a reef platform located in the Huvadhoo Atoll in the Maldives. The team studied a Porites microatoll, measuring and sampling its structure to extract a sea-level history from 1930 to 2019.

The researchers painstakingly surveyed the coral's outer edge and surface elevation. Then they cut a slab from the outer edge to the centre of the microatoll and X-rayed the slab to reveal annual growth bands – much like tree rings. These bands provided a precise timeline of the coral's growth, including when it reached sea level and when it died. The team also used uranium-thorium dating to determine its historical elevation relative to the sea level.

Assumption challenged
The data the team reconstructed in this way showed that sea levels had risen by around 0.3 metres over the 90-year period. The rate of rise increased markedly over time: 1-1.84 mm/year in 1930-1959, 2.76-4.12 mm/year in 1960-1992, and 3.91-4.87 mm/year in 1990-2019.

Also, according to the team, sea-level rise in the region began in the late 1950s, decades earlier than previously believed.

This means the Maldives, Lakshadweep, and the Chagos archipelago have been experiencing significant rise for at least 60 years, with a total increase of 30-40 cm over the last half-century.

This data challenges the common assumption in climate change and adaptation work that significant sea-level rise only began around 1990.

The new findings aim to refine projections of sea-level rise. For island nations the timing and magnitude of historic sea-level changes are essential for authorities to develop effective adaptation strategies

Since 1959, sea level in these areas has risen by about 3.2 mm/year, and over the last 20 to 30 years at around 4 mm/year.

Historical context
The coral microatoll also preserved environmental signals related to regional climate variability. Periods of slowed or interrupted growth were found to correspond with major El Niño and negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) events – climatic phenomena known to stress corals and lead to bleaching.

The data also revealed the influence of the 18.6-year lunar nodal cycle, where long-term oscillations in the moon's orbit affect the sizes of tides and sea levels.

The researchers noted that a critical factor in the success of its reconstruction exercise was that the study site was tectonically stable.

This stability ensures changes in the microatolls' elevation can be safely attributed to fluctuations in sea level rather than to vertical land movement.

According to Mr. Kench, while coral microatolls are not a substitute for tide gauges or satellite observations, they offer a valuable complementary approach. In remote or data-sparse regions, microatolls can provide historical context and improve understanding of regional variability in sea-level behaviour.

Growing role
The study also highlighted notable differences in sea-level rise patterns across the Indian Ocean basin. While coastal locations have shown more recent acceleration, the central Ocean appeared to have experienced an earlier, more pronounced rise. This variation is thought to be driven by regional oceanic and atmospheric changes, including intensified Southern Hemisphere westerlies, increased ocean heat uptake, and potential shifts in the Intertropical Convergence Zone.

As research continues, coral microatolls are expected to play a growing role in helping scientists rebuild sea-level histories across tropical waters. Their potential to fill critical gaps in observational records is particularly relevant for the central Indian Ocean, "which remains one of the least-monitored basins despite its strategic and ecological importance," Mr. Kench said.

The new findings add to efforts aimed at refining projections of sea-level rise and improving preparedness in regions most at risk. For island nations, where communities and infrastructure are concentrated just above sea level, understanding the timing and magnitude of historic sea-level changes is essential for authorities to develop effective adaptation strategies.

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THE GIST

▼ In the Indian Ocean, long-term sea-level monitoring began in 1985-1994. According to India's Ministry of Earth Sciences, the Indian Ocean has been rising at a rate of 3.3 mm/year, which is higher than the global average. The ocean is also experiencing above-average warming

▼ Researchers cut a slab from a microatoll and X-rayed it to reveal annual growth bands. The data showed that sea levels had risen by around 0.3 metres over 90 years. According to the team, sea-level rise here began in the 1950s, decades earlier than previously believed

▼ The microatoll preserves signals on climate variability. Periods of slowed or interrupted growth corresponded with El Niño and negative Indian Ocean Dipole events. Data also revealed the influence of the lunar nodal cycle. Researchers noted that a critical factor was the tectonic stability of the site

A Porites lutea microatoll off the island of Réunion, 2009. PHILIPPE BOURJON (CC BY-SA)

मुख्य विश्लेषण

1. **अध्ययन पद्धति (Coral Microatolls)**
   - शोधकर्ताओं ने Porites microatolls का उपयोग किया, जो डिस्क के आकार के प्रवाल हैं।
   - ये प्रवाल ऊपरी वृद्धि केवल न्यूनतम ज्वार की ऊँचाई तक करते हैं, जिससे उनका ऊपरी सतह समुद्र के सबसे निचले स्तर का ऐतिहासिक रिकॉर्ड देती है।

- प्रवाल की वार्षिक वृद्धि पट्टियों और यूरेनियम-थोरियम डेटिंग के माध्यम से 1930–2019 का जलस्तर इतिहास प्राप्त किया गया।

2. **महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष**
   - 90 वर्षों में समुद्र का जलस्तर लगभग 0.3 मीटर बढ़ा।
   - वृद्धि की दर समय के साथ तेज हुई:
     - 1930–1959: 1–1.84 mm/वर्ष
     - 1960–1992: 2.76–4.12 mm/वर्ष
     - 1990–2019: 3.91–4.87 mm/वर्ष
   - इसका अर्थ है कि इस क्षेत्र में समुद्र स्तर का तेज़ी से बढ़ना 1950 के दशक से शुरू हुआ, जो पहले के अनुमान से कई दशक पहले है।

3. **क्षेत्रीय और पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव**
   - समुद्र स्तर वृद्धि से कोरल रीफ, तटीय पारिस्थितिकी और भूमि क्षरण पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव।
   - प्रवाल ने El Niño और नकारात्मक Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) जैसे जलवायु घटनाओं का संकेत भी दिया।
   - चंद्रमा के 18.6-वर्षीय चक्रीय बदलाव ने ज्वार और समुद्र स्तर पर प्रभाव डाला।

4. **वैज्ञानिक और रणनीतिक महत्व**
   - केंद्रीय भारतीय महासागर में डेटा की कमी के बावजूद microatolls ने लंबी अवधि के जलस्तर रिकॉर्ड प्रदान किए।
   - द्वीप राष्ट्रों और तटीय क्षेत्रों के लिए सटीक ऐतिहासिक डेटा आपदा प्रबंधन और अनुकूलन रणनीतियों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण।
   - क्षेत्रीय जलवायु परिवर्तन, महासागरीय हीटिंग और वैश्विक वायुमंडलीय बदलावों की समझ में मदद।

निष्कर्ष

यह अध्ययन बताता है कि समुद्र का जलस्तर अब तक की तुलना में तेज़ी से बढ़ रहा है, और इस प्रक्रिया की शुरुआत 1950 के दशक से हुई। मालदीव, लक्षद्वीप और चागोस जैसे द्वीपसमूह जलवायु परिवर्तन और समुद्र स्तर वृद्धि के प्रति संवेदनशील हैं। प्रवाल microatolls जैसी प्राकृतिक संरचनाएँ वैज्ञानिकों को ऐतिहासिक और क्षेत्रीय जलस्तर परिवर्तन समझने में सहायक हैं। इससे भविष्य के समुद्र स्तर वृद्धि के पूर्वानुमान और अनुकूलन रणनीतियाँ बनाने में मदद मिलेगी, जो द्वीपों और तटीय समुदायों के लिए जीवनरक्षक साबित हो सकती हैं।

UPSC Mains Practice Question

Ques: मालदीव, लक्षद्वीप और चागोस द्वीपसमूह में समुद्र स्तर में तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है। इसके कारणों और प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। **(150 words)**

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Page 10 : GS 2 : Indian Polity

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हाल ही में केंद्र सरकार से जम्मू और कश्मीर (J&K) की राज्यhood की बहाली पर विस्तृत जवाब मांगा है। यह मामला अनुच्छेद 370 और 35A के निरसन (2019), J&K का केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में पुनर्गठन और अक्टूबर 2024 में विधानसभा चुनावों के बाद उठाया गया है। यह मुद्दा भारत के संघीय ढांचे, राज्य निर्माण की संवैधानिक प्रक्रियाओं और केंद्र-राज्य शक्ति संतुलन के दृष्टिकोण से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

The importance of India's federal design

What is the status of the demand to restore statehood to Jammu and Kashmir? What are the processes enshrined in the Constitution of India for creating States? How are States reorganised? Have Legislative Assembly elections been held in J&K?

EXPLAINER

C. B. P. Srivastava

The story so far:

The Supreme Court has recently sought a detailed response from the Centre on the issue of restoration of statehood to Jammu and Kashmir. Considering the significance of the principle of the separation of powers, the top court rightly said that it did not possess all the expertise and that there are some decisions to be made by the government. The court is hearing the plea in *Zahoor Ahmed Bhat versus UT of Jammu and Kashmir*. It has been argued that the failure to restore statehood to Jammu and Kashmir is affecting the rights of the citizens there. Another argument in this context is that it is also violating the essential features of federalism and thereby the basic structure of the Constitution.

How are States created?

There are three processes enshrined in the Constitution of India for creating States – admission, establishment and formation. For admission of a new State into the territory of India, the entity should have its own organised political unit. It is also required that admission through acquisition shall be guided by international law. This was the process by which Jammu and Kashmir was admitted into India's territory through the Instrument of Accession in 1947. By executing this Instrument under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the then ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh agreed to accede his State to India.

For establishing a new State, territory shall be acquired as per the definition of acquisition in international law. India acquired Goa and Sikkim and established them as States.

The process of forming a new State has been, in fact, the reorganisation of an existing State which led India to take its number of 14 States in 1956 to 29 States before the enactment of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019. Article 3 of the Constitution provides for this process of reorganisation wherein Parliament may by law – form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State; increase the area of any State; diminish the area of any State; alter the boundaries of any State; or alter the name of any State. However, while the Union may diminish the area of a State, it cannot take it away by making it a Union Territory. This would be a step against the

For the federation: Congress workers participate in a protest march demanding the restoration of statehood to Jammu and Kashmir, in Jammu, on July 20. PTI

federal features of India. Therefore, it is mandatory for the Union to restore the statehood of Jammu and Kashmir. It may wait for sometime depending upon the situation at the ground level.

What about India's federal design?

India has been made a Union of States which means that it is indivisible and that States have no right to secede. This provision in Article I may be interpreted in the sense that the word 'India' reflects a unitary federation while the word '*Bharat*' is a cultural connotation which signifies that India has a composite culture and that there is unity in diversity.

Despite being a two-tier system of governance, the word 'federation' is not used but rather 'Union' is written expressly. The idea behind this unique feature is to ensure India's federal character and unitary spirit. This design is in tandem with the philosophy of the Constitution. While the express use of the word 'Union' makes the Centre strong enough to protect the unity and integrity of the nation, the federal character is created to equitably distribute the resources establishing India as a welfare state. This is the reason that India's federal character has been included in the Basic Structure of the Constitution. Without a federal design, India's union would lose its existence. Hence, the Rajya Sabha has been made a permanent House in Article 83 (I) which writes that it shall not be subject to dissolution. The States' representation must always be there at the Union level to maintain and sustain India's unitary federation. Thus, it is imperative that the statehood of Jammu and Kashmir be restored to protect the sanctity of federation.

What next?

To recall, on December 11, 2023, the Supreme Court upheld the abrogation of Articles 370 and 35 A, and also directed the Union Government to restore the statehood of Jammu and Kashmir and hold Legislative Assembly elections. Elections for the 90-member Assembly were held in October 2024, but there has not been any hint so far from the Government to restore the statehood as asked by the Court.

Critics may point out that restoration of statehood would definitely empower the elected government in Jammu and Kashmir and that the powers of the Lieutenant Governor would be curtailed affecting the present position of the Union over the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. If this is to be agreed, it would be inconsistent with the constitutional design of India and would definitely erode its federal features.

C. B. P. Srivastava is President, Centre for Applied Research in Governance, Delhi.

THE GIST

◆ The Supreme Court has recently sought a detailed response from the Centre on the issue of restoration of statehood to Jammu and Kashmir.

◆ There are three processes enshrined in the Constitution of India for creating States — admission, establishment and formation.

◆ Despite being a two-tier system of governance, the word 'federation' is not used but rather 'Union' is written expressly. The idea behind this unique feature is to ensure India's federal character and unitary spirit.

मुख्य विश्लेषण

1. **राज्यों के निर्माण के संवैधानिक प्रावधान**

- Admission (प्रवेश): नए प्रदेश का भारत में विलय (उदाहरण: जम्मू-कश्मीर का 1947 में Instrument of Accession के माध्यम से भारत में प्रवेश)।

- Establishment (स्थापना): अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के अनुसार भूभाग का अधिग्रहण (उदाहरण: गोवा, सिक्किम)।

- Formation/Reorganisation (पुनर्गठन/निर्माण): अनुच्छेद 3 के तहत किसी राज्य का विभाजन, विलय, सीमा परिवर्तन या नाम परिवर्तन।

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- राज्य को केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में बदलना केवल केंद्र का अधिकार नहीं, यह संघीय सिद्धांतों का उल्लंघन होगा।

2. **भारत का संघीय स्वरूप**

   - भारत राज्यों का संघ (Union of States) है (अनुच्छेद 1) — अविभाज्य और राज्यों को अलग होने का अधिकार नहीं।

   - संविधान में 'संघ' शब्द का प्रयोग स्पष्ट है; 'फेडरेशन' नहीं लिखा।

   - दो-स्तरीय शासन प्रणाली मजबूत केंद्र और संघीय राज्य दोनों सुनिश्चित करती है।

   - राज्यसभा की स्थायी स्थिति (अनुच्छेद 83) राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करती है, संघीयता बनाए रखती है।

   - संघीयता संविधान की मूल संरचना (Basic Structure) का हिस्सा है।

3. **जम्मू-कश्मीर की राज्यhood का मुद्दा**

   - सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अनुच्छेद 370 और 35A के निरसन को सही ठहराया, लेकिन राज्यhood और विधानसभा चुनावों की बहाली का निर्देश दिया।

   - अक्टूबर 2024 में चुनाव हुए, लेकिन राज्यhood बहाल नहीं हुई।

   - विलंब से संघीय सिद्धांतों, नागरिक अधिकारों और विकेन्द्रीकृत शासन पर सवाल उठते हैं।

   - राज्यhood बहाल होने से राज्य सरकार को अधिकार और ली. गवर्नर की शक्तियों में कमी होगी, जो संविधान की संघीयता के अनुरूप है।

4. **शासन और संवैधानिक महत्व**

   - राज्यhood बहाली से संसाधनों का समान वितरण, प्रतिनिधित्व और न्यायसंगत शासन सुनिश्चित होता है।

   - यह भारत के यूनिटरी-फेडरल संतुलन को मजबूत करता है और संघीय विशेषताओं को बनाए रखता है।

निष्कर्ष

जम्मू-कश्मीर की राज्यhood की बहाली केवल राजनीतिक मुद्दा नहीं, बल्कि भारत के संघीय स्वरूप को संरक्षित करने का संवैधानिक दायित्व है। अनुच्छेद 3 और प्रतिनिधित्व, स्वायत्तता, तथा विकेंद्रीकरण के सिद्धांतों का पालन करके केंद्र यह सुनिश्चित कर सकता है कि संघीयता भारतीय लोकतंत्र की मूल संरचना बनी रहे, और J&K की जनता के अधिकार और आवाज सुरक्षित रहें।

UPSC Mains Practice Question
Ques: भारत में राज्यों के निर्माण और पुनर्गठन की संवैधानिक प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा करें। ये प्रक्रियाएँ संविधान की संघीयता को कैसे दर्शाती हैं? **(150 words)**

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Page : 08 Editorial Analysis

India's economic churn, the nectar of growth

Indian civilisation has long believed that trial precedes triumph. Like the churning of the ocean, *Samudra Manthan*, where turbulence yielded nectar, our economic churns have always produced renewal. From the crisis of 1991 came liberalisation and from the COVID-19 pandemic came a digital surge. And, today, from the cacophony of doubters calling India a "dead economy" emerges the fact-rich story of resilience: faster growth, stronger buffers, and broader opportunity.

The economic data-energy security link
Consider the latest GDP numbers. Real GDP grew 7.8% in Q1 FY 2025-26, a five-quarter high. Crucially, this growth is broad-based: Gross Value Added is up 7.6%, with manufacturing 7.7%, construction 7.6%, and services approximately 9.3%. Nominal GDP expanded 8.8%. This is not an arbitrary spike – it reflects rising consumption, robust investment, and the payoff from steady public capex and logistics reforms that reduce costs across the economy.

India is now the world's fourth-largest economy, and the fastest-growing major one, outpacing even the first and second largest, the United States and China. On present trajectories, India is poised to overtake Germany and become the third-largest economy in market exchange terms before the decade ends. India's momentum matters globally; independent estimates show that India already contributes over 15% of incremental world growth. The Prime Minister has set a clear ambition – raising India's share toward 20% as reform deepens and new capacity comes online.

Markets and rating agencies have recognised this discipline. S&P Global delivered India's first sovereign rating upgrade in 18 years, citing robust growth, monetary credibility and fiscal consolidation. That upgrade lowers borrowing costs and widens the investor base. It also punctures the "dead economy" narrative: independent assessors of risk have voted with their ratings.

Equally important is who benefits. Between 2013-14 and 2022-23, 24.82 crore Indians moved out of multidimensional poverty. That shift rides on basic-services delivery at scale – bank accounts, clean cooking fuel, health cover, tap water – and on direct transfers that empower the poor to make choices. This scale of growth amid the world's most vibrant democracy and with remarkable demographic challenges is distinctive. India's model values consensus-building, competitive federalism, and last-mile delivery through digital rails. It is slower to announce, faster to implement, and built to last. When critics compare us to authoritarian sprints, they miss the point: India is building a marathoner's economy.

As India's Petroleum Minister, this writer can attest to how India's energy security supports this rapid growth. India, today, stands as the third

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India's fact-rich story of resilience, growth and energy security will silence the 'global doubters' who call it a 'dead economy'

largest energy consumer, fourth largest refiner, and fourth largest liquefied natural gas importer in the world. India operates over 5.2 million barrels per day of refining capacity, with a clear road map to expand beyond 400 million tonnes per annum by the end of the decade.

India's energy demand, which is projected to double by 2047, will account for nearly a quarter of incremental global demand, making India's success central to global energy stability. The government's approach has been to combine security with reform. Exploration acreage has expanded from 8% of sedimentary basins in 2021 to over 16% in 2025, with a target of covering one million square kilometres by 2030. The drastic reduction of so-called 'No-Go' areas by 99% has unlocked vast potential, while the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) ensures transparent and competitive bidding. New gas pricing reforms linking prices to the Indian crude basket and offering 20% premiums for deepwater and new wells have spurred investment.

A story of energy transition
India's energy story is not only about hydrocarbons; it is also about transition. Ethanol blending has surged from 1.5% in 2014 to 20% today, saving over ₹1.25 lakh crore in foreign exchange and paying more than ₹1 lakh crore directly to farmers. Over 300 compressed biogas plants are being rolled out under Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation, with a 5% blending mandate targeted by 2028. Oil public sector units (PSU) are leading the charge in green hydrogen.

Much heat has been generated in some quarters about India's purchase of Russian crude. Let us separate fact from noise. Russian oil has never been sanctioned like Iranian or Venezuelan crude; it is under a G-7/European Union price cap system deliberately designed to keep oil flowing while capping revenues. There have been 18 rounds of such packages, and India has complied with each one. Every transaction has used legal shipping and insurance, compliant traders and audited channels. India has not broken rules. India has stabilised markets and kept global prices from spiralling.

Some critics allege that India has become a "laundromat" for Russian oil. Nothing could be further from the truth. India has been the fourth-largest exporter of petroleum products for decades – long before the Ukraine conflict – and its refiners process a basket of crudes from across the globe. Exports keep supply chains functioning. Indeed, Europe itself turned to Indian fuels after banning Russian crude. The volume of exports and refining margins – Gross Refining Margins or GRMs – remains broadly the same. There is no question of profiteering.

Equally important, India acted decisively to shield its citizens when global prices spiked after the Ukraine conflict. Oil PSUs absorbed losses of up to ₹10 per litre on diesel; the government cut

central and State taxes and export rules mandated that refiners selling petrol and diesel abroad must sell at least 50% of petrol and 30% of diesel in the domestic market.

These measures, at considerable fiscal cost, ensured that not a single retail outlet ran dry and that Indian households saw stable prices. The larger truth is this – there is no substitute for the world's second-largest producer supplying nearly 10% of global oil. Those who are pointing fingers ignore this fact. India's adherence to all international norms prevented a catastrophic $200-per-barrel shock, aligning with its civilisational values of *Vasudheiva Kutumbakam*.

It is the same, 'Made in India' for the world vision that shapes the new industrial revolution taking shape in India. This spans semiconductors, electronics, renewables, defence and speciality chemicals powered by production linked incentives and the Pradhan Mantri Gati Shakti logistics backbone. The momentum in semiconductors is now reaching a new scale – a testament to policy seriousness and execution. The Cabinet recently approved four additional semiconductor manufacturing projects under the India Semiconductor Mission. The Prime Minister's visit to a semiconductor facility in Japan, on August 30, 2025, and renewed Japanese investment commitments, underline a shared road map for resilient, trusted tech supply chains.

The digital economy multiplies these gains. India leads the world in real-time payments; the Unified Payments Interface's ubiquity raises productivity for small businesses, and India's startup ecosystem is translating innovation into exports of services and solutions. When digital rails meet hard infrastructure, the effect is compounding – lower friction, higher formalisation, and a virtuous circle of investment and consumption.

India's scoreboard has the answers
The arc ahead is promising. Independent projections (EY) suggest that by 2038, India could emerge as the world's second-largest economy in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, with a GDP above $34 trillion. This trajectory rests on steady reforms, human capital and abundant, clean, reliable energy for every enterprise and household.

The test of a great civilisation lies in its crucible moments. When doubted in the past, India responded with Green Revolutions, IT Revolutions, and the quiet dignity of millions lifting themselves through education and enterprise. Today's moment is no different. India will keep its gaze steady, its reforms relentless, and its growth rapid, democratic, and inclusive – so that the benefits reach the most underserved. To the naysayers, the scoreboard is the answer. Under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership, Viksit Bharat is not an aspiration. It is a deliverable – and the numbers are simply the latest chapter in that larger story.

GS. Paper 03- Indian Economy

UPSC Mains Practice Question: भारत ने हमेशा संकटों को विकास के अवसर में बदल दिया है।" इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए, 1991 के बाद और COVID-19 के बाद भारत की आर्थिक मजबूती (Economic Resilience) का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 words)

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Context :

भारत ने हमेशा संकटों में भी अपनी आर्थिक स्थिरता और वृद्धि दिखाई है। 1991 की लिबरलाइजेशन नीति से लेकर COVID-19 के बाद के डिजिटल उछाल तक, भारत ने चुनौतियों को अवसर में बदला है। हाल के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि भारत न केवल दुनिया की सबसे तेज़ी से बढ़ती बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था है, बल्कि व्यापक और समावेशी विकास के रास्ते पर भी है, जिसमें ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और संरचनात्मक सुधार स्थायी वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित कर रहे हैं।

मुख्य विश्लेषण

1. **वर्तमान आर्थिक प्रदर्शन**

   - GDP वृद्धि: FY 2025-26 की Q1 में वास्तविक GDP 7.8%, पांच तिमाहियों का उच्चतम।

   - क्षेत्रवार वृद्धि: विनिर्माण 7.7%, निर्माण 7.6%, सेवाएँ लगभग 9.3%।

   - नाममात्र GDP: 8.8% वृद्धि, बढ़ती खपत, निवेश और सार्वजनिक पूंजीगत व्यय व लॉजिस्टिक सुधारों का परिणाम।

   - भारत विश्व में 15% से अधिक अतिरिक्त वैश्विक वृद्धि में योगदान कर रहा है।

2. **ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और अवसंरचना**

   - भारत दुनिया का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा ऊर्जा उपभोक्ता, चौथा सबसे बड़ा रिफाइनर और चौथा सबसे बड़ा LNG आयातक।

   - योजना: रिफाइनिंग क्षमता को दशक अंत तक 400 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष से अधिक करना।

   - ऊर्जा संक्रमण: इथेनॉल मिश्रण 1.5% → 20%, 300+ कम्प्रेस्ड बायोगैस संयंत्र, ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन प्रोजेक्ट।

   - वैश्विक तेल संकटों के दौरान घरेलू कीमतों को स्थिर रखना।

3. **समावेशी विकास और सामाजिक प्रभाव**

   - 2013-14 से 2022-23 तक 24.82 करोड़ लोग बहुआयामी गरीबी से बाहर निकले।

   - विकास समर्थित: प्रत्यक्ष हस्तांतरण, वित्तीय समावेशन, स्वास्थ्य, ऊर्जा पहुंच और डिजिटल सेवाएँ।

   - भारत का मॉडल: सहमति निर्माण, प्रतिस्पर्धी संघीयता, अंतिम मील वितरण, और दीर्घकालिक स्थायी सुधार।

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4. **औद्योगिक और डिजिटल परिवर्तन**

   - औद्योगिक क्षेत्र: सेमीकंडक्टर, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, रक्षा, विशेष रसायन (PLI और Gati Shakti के माध्यम से)।

   - डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था: UPI आधारित वास्तविक समय भुगतान, स्टार्टअप्स द्वारा सेवाओं और समाधान का निर्यात।

   - हार्ड इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और डिजिटल रेल का संयोजन निवेश और खपत में वृद्धि का सकारात्मक चक्र बनाता है।

5. **वैश्विक मान्यता और भविष्य**

   - S&P Global ने भारत का sovereign rating अपग्रेड किया, जिससे उधार लागत कम और निवेशक आधार विस्तृत हुआ।

   - पूर्वानुमान: भारत 2038 तक PPP के अनुसार दुनिया की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन सकता है, GDP $34 ट्रिलियन से अधिक।

   - विकास समावेशी, सतत और लोकतांत्रिक है, जिससे लाभ सबसे अधिक वंचित तक पहुँचता है।

निष्कर्ष

भारत की आर्थिक यात्रा 'समुद्र मंथन' दर्शन को दर्शाती है — उथल-पुथल से नवसृजन। मजबूत मैक्रोइकॉनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स, ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, समावेशी विकास, डिजिटल अपनापन और औद्योगिक परिवर्तन ने भारत को स्थिर, तेज़ी से बढ़ती वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था बनाया है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में विकसित भारत केवल आकांक्षा नहीं, बल्कि वास्तविकता है, और आंकड़े इस बड़े विकास की कहानी का नवीनतम अध्याय प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

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