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ADDIS ABABA

Ethiopia's Tigray rebels abandon regional capital as govt. advances



AFP

▲ Tigray rebels were abandoning their regional capital in northern Ethiopia on Saturday, residents said, as pro-government forces advanced on the city. The Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) has long been the dominant force in Tigray, and kicked out a government-appointed administration earlier this year. AFP

97. Consider the following pairs :

	<i>Area of conflict mentioned in news</i>		<i>Country where it is located</i>
1.	Donbas	:	Syria
2.	Kachin	:	Ethiopia
3.	Tigray	:	North Yemen

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None



1. Ethiopia's Tigray Rebels Abandon Regional Capital as Government Advances

Source: AFP

GS: GS-2 — International Relations | Regional Conflicts

Context

Tigray, a region in **northern Ethiopia**, is in the news as Tigray rebels are abandoning **Mekelle**, the regional capital, while pro-government forces advance on the city. The **Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF)** has historically been the dominant political force in the region and recently removed a government-appointed administration.

1. Tigray Region

- **Tigray**: Northern regional state of Ethiopia.
- **Capital**: Mekelle.

- **Border:** Eritrea lies to its north.
- **Major political force:** Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF).

2. **Ethiopia**

- **Capital:** Addis Ababa.
- **Region:** Horn of Africa.
- **Landlocked country**, bordered by **Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, South Sudan and Sudan.**

3. **Horn of Africa**

The **Horn of Africa** is the northeastern part of Africa, primarily comprising **Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia.**

RBI chief lays down five key priorities for financial stability

Financial instability anywhere can become a threat to financial stability everywhere, says Reserve Bank of India Governor Sanjay Malhotra

Lalatendu Mishra
MUMBAI

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Sanjay Malhotra emphasised on the importance of maintaining financial stability amid multiple shocks. Financial instability anywhere can become a threat to financial stability everywhere, he added.

The challenge before financial sector regulators is to build a financial system that can withstand the shocks they anticipate and those they cannot yet foresee, said Mr. Malhotra laying down five key priorities policymakers must factor in when safeguarding financial stability.

"This requires resilient institutions, better data, deeper markets, credible safety nets, effective resolution mechanisms and regulation and supervision that is proactive and forward-looking while being proportionate," he said at an event here.

First, financial stability



New context Sanjay Malhotra with ex-ECB President Jean-Claude Trichet, others at the 5th Kautilya Economic Conclave. PTI

risks were taking shape, assessing them and complex interactions was vital.

"The next financial crisis may begin with a geopolitical event, a cyberattack, or a technological failure and affect the financial system through multiple channels," he said.

Dependencies network

To boost systemic resilience, those responsible must aim to better understand the network of dependencies and contagion

technology dependencies and cross-border positions remain fragmented."

Fourth, he said, resilience must be system-wide. "A strong banking system is not sufficient. We need resilience across sectors and institutions: NBFIs, financial markets, payment systems, technology infrastructure, critical third parties and cross-border financial networks."

Fifth, he said, innovation must boost fragment, the foundations of trust.

Which of the following statements about Real-World Assets (RWA) Tokenization are correct ?

1. Tokenization is the process of turning real world assets into digital tokens using blockchain technology.
 2. Tokenization of real world assets offers 24×7 access, promoting financial inclusion.
 3. Tokenization of real world assets will allow the access to high growth investment opportunities for individuals in India.
- Select the answer using the code given below :
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 2 only
 - (d) 1 and 3 only

2. RBI Governor Lays Down Five Priorities for Financial Stability

Source: The Hindu

GS: GS-3 — Indian Economy | Banking & Financial Stability

Context: RBI Governor **Sanjay Malhotra**, speaking at the 5th Kautilya Economic Conclave, stressed that India's financial system is resilient but emerging risks are becoming more **global, interconnected and technology-driven**.

1. Why Is Financial Stability Important for India?

1. **Credit and growth:** Stable banks and financial institutions ensure continuous credit to households, MSMEs and businesses.
2. **Economic confidence:** Stability protects the confidence of depositors, investors and businesses in banks, markets and payment systems.
3. **Crisis prevention:** Financial stress can spread through interconnected institutions and markets, turning a problem in one segment into a wider economic crisis.
4. **Policy effectiveness:** A stable financial system allows monetary policy, liquidity management and credit channels to function effectively.
5. **Shock absorption:** India's objective is to ensure that the financial system **absorbs shocks rather than amplifies them**.

2. India's Financial Position and Key Targets

1. **Banking-sector asset quality:** Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) stood at **1.68% in June 2026**, down from 2.22% a year earlier.
2. **Strong capitalisation:** Scheduled Commercial Banks had a **Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 17.78% in June 2026**, comfortably above the regulatory requirement.
3. **Liquidity buffer:** Banks' **Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) was 126.94%** at end-June 2026, providing a substantial short-term liquidity cushion.
4. **NBFC resilience:** NBFCs had a **CRAR of 25.41%** in June 2026, while their GNPA ratio declined to **2.50%**.
5. **Policy objective:** Maintain adequate capital and liquidity, deepen financial markets, strengthen safety nets and resolution mechanisms, and ensure that banks and non-bank institutions remain capable of providing financial services even during severe stress.

3. Major Challenges to Financial Stability

1. **Global debt and leverage:** High debt, shorter maturities and higher borrowing costs can strain governments and companies and trigger financial-market stress.
2. **Geopolitical shocks:** Wars, trade fragmentation and commodity-price shocks can simultaneously affect inflation, growth, exchange rates and capital flows.
3. **Interconnected financial system:** Banks, NBFCs, markets, payment systems and technology providers are increasingly connected, creating channels for **contagion**.
4. **Cyber and technology risks:** A cyberattack or technological failure can disrupt financial infrastructure and spread beyond the institution directly affected.
5. **AI and asset-valuation risks:** Rapid investment in Artificial Intelligence could create stretched valuations; a sharp correction could transmit stress through financial markets.
6. **Non-bank financial risks:** Growing leverage among non-bank financial intermediaries and emerging private-credit markets require closer monitoring.
7. **Data gaps:** Information on NBFCs, interconnected exposures, technology dependencies and cross-border positions remains fragmented, making early risk detection difficult.

4. Five Priorities Suggested by the RBI Governor

1. Strengthen systemic resilience

Build institutions capable of **absorbing and containing shocks**, supported by proactive regulation, supervision, credible safety nets and effective resolution mechanisms.

2. Understand the new generation of systemic risks

The next crisis may originate outside finance—from a **geopolitical event, cyberattack or technological failure**. Regulators must map dependencies and contagion channels and use **scenario analysis**.

3. Improve monitoring and data

Better and more granular data on **NBFIs, interconnected exposures, technology dependencies and cross-border positions** is essential for accurate risk assessment.

4. Build system-wide resilience

Resilience must extend beyond banks to **NBFIs, financial markets, payment systems, technology infrastructure, critical third parties and cross-border financial networks**.

5. Ensure innovation strengthens trust

Artificial Intelligence, tokenisation and new forms of financial intermediation should improve efficiency while preserving **sound institutions, settlement finality, singleness of money and financial integrity**.

In a first, 3D-printed houses to take shape in Andhra Pradesh under Central scheme

V. Kamalakara Rao
VISAKHAPATNAM

October 4 will mark a defining milestone in India's infrastructure journey as Andhra Pradesh breaks new ground with a national-level pilot project to construct rural homes using 3D Concrete Printing (3DCP) under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) scheme.

The initiative will start with 100 housing units proposed in Burripalem of Guntur district and 77 units in Pothuru. The project has an outlay of ₹13.93 crore (excluding taxes), with the Union Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) contributing ₹9.44



Going hi-tech: 3D concrete printing replaces traditional masonry and sequential manual labour with a computer-controlled system.

crore and the State government ₹4.49 crore.

Speaking to *The Hindu* on the integration of this cutting-edge approach, P. Veerabhadra Rao, Professor of Practice in the Department of Civil Engineer-

ing at GVP College of Engineering, Visakhapatnam, highlighted how shifting toward automation could redefine national habitat development.

Prof. Rao and his research team have conduct-

ed extensive research on these 3DCP models.

How does it work?

Construction-scale additive manufacturing – commonly called 3D Concrete Printing – replaces traditional masonry and manual labour with a computer-controlled system. A robotic printer directly translates a digital Building Information Modelling (BIM) design into a physical structure by extruding specially formulated cementitious materials through a nozzle in successive horizontal layers.

The process relies heavily on materials science and automation to ensure the wet mix maintains precise

extrudability and buildability, and sets rapidly without collapsing under its own weight.

“Landmarks such as Dubai’s multi-storey printing feats, ICON’s advanced Vulcan printers in Texas, and Japan’s seismically compliant structures in Miyagi Prefecture have steadily pushed the technology from experimental phases into heavily regulated commercial environments. Dubai, in particular, has emerged as one of the world’s prominent hubs for... construction 3D printing; Dubai Municipality constructed a two-storey, 640-sq. m building using 3D printing technology in 2021,” Prof. Rao said.

3. 3D Concrete Printing to Improve Rural Housing Delivery under PMAY-G

Source: The Hindu

GS: GS-2 — Government Schemes, Welfare Delivery | GS-3 — Science & Technology, Infrastructure

Context: Andhra Pradesh is introducing **3D Concrete Printing (3DCP)** for rural houses under **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G)**. The initiative shows how **cutting-edge technology** can improve the speed, efficiency, quality and scalability of welfare delivery.

1. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana–Gramin (PMAY-G)

1. **Objective:** Launched in 2016 to provide **pucca houses with basic amenities** to eligible rural households.
2. **Current phase:** Extended for **2024–25 to 2028–29**, targeting **2 crore additional houses** with an outlay of about **₹3.06 lakh crore**.
3. **Financial assistance:** Support is provided for house construction, with convergence with other schemes for basic amenities and livelihood support.
4. **Technology use:** PMAY-G already uses **digital beneficiary identification, geo-tagging and monitoring**; the Andhra Pradesh pilot extends technology to the construction stage.

2. What Is 3D Concrete Printing?

1. **Technology:** A computer-controlled printer deposits specially formulated concrete **layer by layer** according to a digital design.
2. **Digital construction: Building Information Modelling (BIM)** converts a digital house design into instructions for the printer.
3. **Andhra Pradesh pilot: 177 houses** are planned in Guntur district, including **77 barrier-free houses for Persons with Disabilities**.
4. **Project cost:** The project has an outlay of **₹13.93 crore**, with Union and State Government contributions.
5. **Technical support: CSIR-Central Building Research Institute (CBRI)** will provide technical designs, material formulations and supervision.

3. How Can 3D Printing Improve Welfare Implementation?

1. **Speed:** Automated construction can reduce construction time and accelerate delivery to beneficiaries.
2. **Quality:** Digital designs and automated material deposition can improve consistency and reduce construction errors.

3. **Resource efficiency:** Precise deposition can reduce material wastage and improve utilisation of construction inputs.
4. **Labour efficiency:** It can reduce dependence on conventional, labour-intensive masonry and address skilled-labour shortages.
5. **Scalability:** Once safety, cost and durability are established, the model can potentially be replicated across large-scale public housing programmes.

4. **Broader Role of Cutting-Edge Technology in Welfare**

1. **Faster service delivery:** Automation can reduce delays between government approval and actual delivery of public assets.
2. **Better targeting and monitoring:** Digital tools can improve beneficiary identification, verification, progress tracking and accountability.
3. **Inclusive delivery:** Technology allows welfare infrastructure to be customised for **Persons with Disabilities and other vulnerable groups**.
4. **Cost-effective implementation:** AI, robotics, digital mapping and automation can reduce wastage and improve utilisation of public resources.
5. **Evidence-based scaling:** Pilot projects allow governments to test **cost, safety, durability and effectiveness** before nationwide adoption.

India's river interlinks may create invasive species 'highways'

Lower Ganga basin hosts 13-15 invasive alien species and could become a major source of invasives for the Mahanadi; river interlinking project could also help aquatic pathogens to spread and flatten the unique biota of individual river basins

Jhinook Mitra

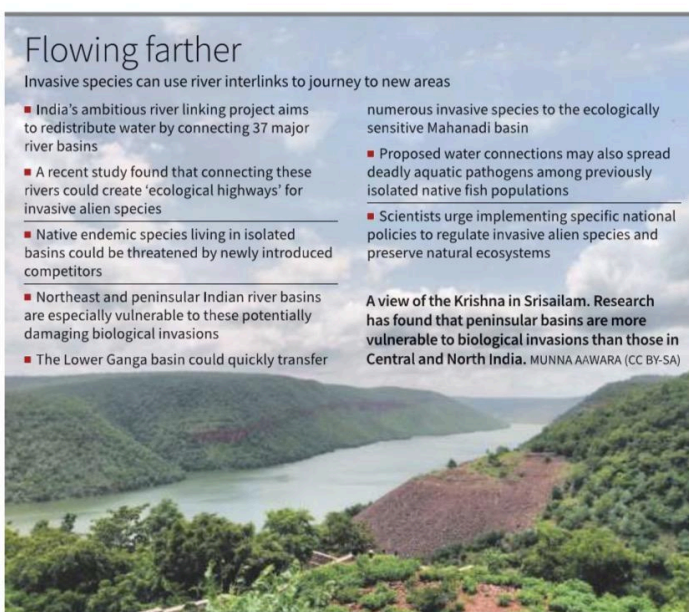
The National River-Linking Project is the world's most ambitious project of its kind to date, proposing to link 37 major river basins across India, potentially redistributing around 174 billion cubic metres of water from 'surplus' to 'deficit' basins while generating some 34,000 MW of power.

The Project has also raised serious concerns about its environmental costs. Experts have said the idea of 'surplus' and 'deficit' basins can mask seasonal and year-on-year variations in river flows, and that transferring water between basins can alter downstream flows, sediment transport, floodplains, deltas, and the habitats that depend on them. Dams, reservoirs, and canals can also break ecosystems up into pieces and disturb fish migration and other ecological processes.

It seems river-linking also poses another, less obvious problem. Researchers from the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bengaluru, assessed the project as possibly creating "ecological highways" that invasive species can travel on to new, ecologically sensitive areas. Their findings were recently published in *Scientific Reports*.

Given how India's river basins are isolated from each other, many species inhabit a small area and are not found elsewhere, and river links may then threaten them more than native species.

In the paper, the team



Flowing farther

Invasive species can use river interlinks to journey to new areas

- India's ambitious river linking project aims to redistribute water by connecting 37 major river basins
- A recent study found that connecting these rivers could create 'ecological highways' for invasive alien species
- Native endemic species living in isolated basins could be threatened by newly introduced competitors
- Northeast and peninsular Indian river basins are especially vulnerable to these potentially damaging biological invasions
- The Lower Ganga basin could quickly transfer

numerous invasive species to the ecologically sensitive Mahanadi basin

■ Proposed water connections may also spread deadly aquatic pathogens among previously isolated native fish populations

■ Scientists urge implementing specific national policies to regulate invasive alien species and preserve natural ecosystems

A view of the Krishna in Srisaillam. Research has found that peninsular basins are more vulnerable to biological invasions than those in Central and North India. MUNNA AAWARA (CC BY-SA)

showed that all Northeast and peninsular Indian basins are more vulnerable to biological invasions than those in Central and North India.

The southwestern Ghats, Kaveri, Krishna, Lower Ganga, and Brahmaputra basins support diverse habitats and complex ecological niches that host native species, threatened species, and invasive alien species.

"Right now, [the invasive alien species] are isolated, restricted to individual river basins," the study's lead author and ATREE senior fellow Aravind Neelavar Ananthram said. "By connecting rivers, we would not only introduce new species that are not naturally found but also increase the vulnerability of the native species that cannot compete with the invasive alien species."

This finding is consistent with research worldwide, which has suggested that biodiversity hotspots can accumulate more invasive alien species, thus compromising the long-term prospects of native species and themselves turning into 'invasion hotspots'. For example, the Lower Ganga basin hosts 13-15 invasive alien species, and could become a major source of invasives for the Mahanadi, which is home to 69 threatened species. In fact, this is one of the Project's most ecologically sensitive links, and it could increase the risk of extinction for the threatened species.

Water connections under the Project could also help aquatic pathogens to spread, disrupt the migratory routes of fish, and flatten the unique biota that individual river basins

boast today.

"Fishes in one river basin may be well adapted or immune to the pathogens it harbours, while species in other basins may not be able to protect themselves against such pathogens," Dr. Ananthram said. "If one reduces the water flow by taking out water from one river and putting it into another, the downstream water flow will be reduced. As a consequence, the downstream biodiversity will be severely affected and there is a high chance that the endemic species in the lower reaches might go extinct."

"Rivers like the Ken have sand of great ecological value. But if the Ken-Betwa link is live, large quantities of water will be moved away from the river, lowering the flow volume and reducing sediment production rates in

the river," Siddharth Agarwal, director-founder of the Veditum India Foundation, a nonprofit working on environmental governance, said. "That could ultimately reduce the biodiversity in the river and potentially even trigger a food chain collapse."

The Project's consequences may also extend to downstream nations.

"Right now, we have only considered 15 freshwater invasive species for which data is available," Dr. Ananthram said. "If one looks at all species across India, including terrestrial and marine systems, it would be approximately 350 to 400 species in different stages of invasion. Developed economies like Australia and Europe have very strong policies for invasive alien species. It is an urgent need that India comes up with a policy to regulate, manage, and control" such species.

Embedding evidence-based management of river basins into national infrastructure planning could provide ecological foresight.

"The health risks, biodiversity, wildlife, and economic costs of [the Project] to India, especially for the agro-economy, farmers' livelihoods, and fisheries, are matters of urgent attention," he added. "While the government's intention might be good to address water deficit, development plans and policy decisions should be holistic, addressing the ecological impact, the effect on biodiversity, and people's lives."

Jhinook Mitra is an independent researcher and ecologist, currently with the Nature Conservation Foundation, Bengaluru.

4. India's River Interlinking Projects May Create Invasive Species "Highways"

Source: The Hindu

GS: GS-3 — Environment & Ecology | Biodiversity | Water Resources

Context: A study has warned that India's river-interlinking projects could remove natural barriers between river basins, allowing invasive alien species and aquatic pathogens to enter ecosystems where native species may have limited resistance.

1. Why Are River Basins Ecologically Sensitive?

1. **Natural isolation:** Separate river basins restrict the movement of aquatic organisms and allow distinct ecological communities to evolve independently.
2. **Endemic biodiversity:** Many freshwater species are restricted to particular river systems and may not naturally occur elsewhere.
3. **Different ecological conditions:** River basins differ in water flow, sediment, temperature, habitats and species composition.
4. **Greater vulnerability:** The study found that several **Northeast and peninsular Indian river basins** are more vulnerable to biological invasions than those in Central and North India.

2. How Can River Interlinking Spread Invasive Species?

1. **Removal of natural barriers:** Connecting previously isolated basins can provide a pathway for organisms that could not naturally cross between them.
2. **Lower Ganga to Mahanadi:** The Lower Ganga basin already hosts around **13–15 invasive alien species** and could become a source of invasives for the ecologically sensitive Mahanadi basin.
3. **Movement of aquatic organisms:** Inter-basin water transfer can unintentionally carry fish, aquatic plants, microorganisms and other organisms.
4. **Pathogen transmission:** Aquatic pathogens present in one basin could reach another basin where native species have little resistance.
5. **Competition:** Newly introduced species can compete with native species for food, habitat and other resources, increasing the risk of population decline.

3. Ecological Impacts Beyond Invasive Species

1. **Threat to endemic species:** Species confined to individual river basins may face extinction if invasive competitors become established.
2. **Biodiversity homogenisation:** Different river basins could gradually lose their unique biological character as the same invasive species spread across them.

3. **Altered fish migration:** Dams, reservoirs and canals associated with river-linking can disrupt natural migration and breeding routes.
4. **Sediment disruption:** Changes in river flows can alter sediment transport, affecting downstream rivers, floodplains and deltas.
5. **Downstream ecosystem stress:** Reduced downstream flows can affect aquatic habitats and the species and livelihoods dependent on them.

4. Why Is This Important for India?

1. **Large-scale intervention:** The National River Linking Project proposes connecting **37 major river basins**, making ecological risks potentially extensive.
2. **Mahanadi example:** The Mahanadi basin supports **69 threatened species**, making the introduction of invasive species particularly concerning.
3. **Fisheries:** Changes in native aquatic communities can affect fish populations and fishing-dependent livelihoods.
4. **Agriculture and livelihoods:** Alterations in river flows and aquatic ecosystems can affect agriculture, fisheries and communities dependent on river resources.
5. **International dimension:** Ecological changes in rivers can have consequences downstream, including for neighbouring countries sharing transboundary river systems.

5. Way Forward

1. **Pre-project ecological assessment:** Each river-linking project should assess the possibility of invasive species and pathogen transfer before implementation.
2. **Biosecurity measures:** Water-transfer infrastructure should incorporate mechanisms for detecting and controlling potentially harmful organisms.
3. **Long-term monitoring:** Fish populations, aquatic organisms, pathogens and biodiversity should be monitored before and after inter-basin transfers.
4. **Maintain ecological flows:** Water allocation should ensure adequate downstream flows to sustain riverine ecosystems.
5. **Integrated river-basin planning:** Water security should be balanced with biodiversity conservation, fisheries, agriculture and downstream ecological needs.

Govt. plans Centres of Excellence in five classical languages

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

The Union government has approved the establishment of five Centres of Excellence for studies in five classical languages – Assamese, Bengali, Marathi, Pali and Prakrit.

The initiative will provide dedicated institutional support for advanced academic research, preservation and digitisation of linguistic and literary heritage, and help in wider dissemination of knowledge relating to these classical languages, said an official statement by the Ministry of Education on Saturday.

The centres will strengthen regional ecosystems for higher education in classical languages

tion and promotion of Pali, a language deeply connected with India's intellectual, spiritual and cultural traditions," Odisha Chief Minister Mohan Charan Majhi said on X.

Heritage conservation

The Centres of Excellence will focus on strengthening academic research and scholarship, providing dedicated institutional platforms for advanced re-

5. Centres of Excellence for India's Classical Languages

Source: The Hindu

GS: GS-1 — Indian Culture | Linguistic Heritage | GS-2 — Education

Context: The Union Government has approved five **Centres of Excellence (CoEs)** for Assamese, Bengali, Marathi, Pali and Prakrit to strengthen institutional support for the study, preservation and promotion of India's Classical Languages.

1. What Is a Classical Language?

A **Classical Language** is one recognised by the Government of India for possessing an ancient literary heritage and a long historical tradition of knowledge and linguistic development.

Three broad criteria:

1. **High antiquity:** Early texts or recorded history should have an antiquity of approximately 1,500–2,000 years.
2. **Rich ancient heritage:** The language should have a substantial body of **ancient literature and knowledge texts**, including prose and poetry, considered a heritage by generations of speakers.
3. **Historical evidence:** It should have **epigraphical and inscriptional evidence**, with its classical literature or form showing historical distinctiveness from its present form or later forms and offshoots.

2. India's Classical Languages

India has **11 recognised Classical Languages**:

Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Marathi, Pali, Prakrit, Assamese and Bengali.

The recognition timeline is: **Tamil (2004), Sanskrit (2005), Telugu and Kannada (2008), Malayalam (2013), Odia (2014), and Marathi, Pali, Prakrit, Assamese and Bengali (2024).**

3. Why Is Classical Language Status Important?

1. **Preserves civilisational heritage:** Ancient literature, manuscripts, inscriptions and knowledge traditions receive greater institutional attention.
2. **Promotes scholarship:** It supports research in linguistics, literature, history, philosophy, archaeology and epigraphy.
3. **Protects primary sources:** Manuscripts and inscriptions can be systematically documented, conserved and digitised.
4. **Enables wider access:** Translation and digital repositories can make historically important texts accessible to students and researchers.
5. **Strengthens linguistic diversity:** Recognition acknowledges the contribution of different linguistic traditions to India's cultural and intellectual history.

4. What Are the Centres of Excellence?

The **Centres of Excellence** are specialised academic institutions created to provide sustained support for **research, documentation, preservation, digitisation, translation and dissemination** of Classical Languages.

The five approved centres are:

1. **Assamese:** Tezpur University
2. **Bengali:** Visva-Bharati
3. **Marathi:** Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune
4. **Pali:** Central University of Odisha
5. **Prakrit:** Central University of Gujarat

5. What Will These Centres Do?

1. **Research:** Develop advanced scholarship and specialised academic expertise.
2. **Documentation:** Collect and systematically document manuscripts, texts, inscriptions and linguistic resources.
3. **Digitisation:** Create digital repositories to preserve and provide wider access to historical material.
4. **Translation and dissemination:** Make classical literature and knowledge traditions accessible to contemporary learners and researchers.
5. **Institution building:** Develop universities into specialised hubs connecting scholars, research and higher education around these languages.



1 ABOUT THE GAMES

Host Aichi-Nagoya, Japan	Dates 19 September – 4 October 2026	Organised by Olympic Council of Asia (OCA)
Sports 43	Disciplines 71	Medal events 469
	Participating NOCs 45	

2 TOP FOUR COUNTRIES (MEDAL TALLY)

Rank	Country				Total
1	China	201	115	71	387
2	Japan	52	67	69	188
3	Republic of Korea	42	59	89	190
4	India	21	27	37	85

3 INDIA'S OVERALL PERFORMANCE

	4th in the medal table	85 medals
21 Gold	27 Silver	37 Bronze
503 athletes (269 men, 234 women)	Medals won in 21 sports	

4 INDIA'S MEDAL TALLY BY GENDER

Category	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Women	11	11	16	38
Men	7	14	17	38
Mixed	3	2	4	9
Total (India)	21	27	37	85

Women matched men in total medals (38 each) but won more Gold medals (11 vs 7).



5 INDIA'S MEDAL TALLY (SPORT-WISE)

Sport	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Sport	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Athletics	1	9	14	24	Cricket	2	0	0	2
Shooting	3	8	4	15	Hockey	2	0	0	2
Archery	5	2	2	9	Kabaddi	2	0	0	2
Boxing	3	0	3	6	Golf	1	1	0	2
Wrestling	2	2	2	6	Weightlifting	0	1	0	1
Squash	0	2	3	5	Wushu	0	1	0	1
Sailing	0	1	2	3	Others (Badminton, Kurash, MMA, Rowing, Sepaktakraw, Soft Tennis, Table Tennis)	0	0	1 each	7

6 INDIA'S 21 GOLD MEDALS (SPORT-WISE)

Archery 5 Gold	Shooting 3 Gold	Boxing 3 Gold	Wrestling 2 Gold	Cricket 2 Gold	Hockey 2 Gold	Kabaddi 2 Gold	Athletics 1 Gold	Golf 1 Gold
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7 KEY INDIAN GOLD MEDALLISTS (SELECTED)

Kumkum Mohod Archery First Indian woman to win individual recurve gold at Asian Games.	Neeru Dhanda Shooting Women's trap gold and mixed trap team gold (ended 48-year wait for individual trap gold).	Lovlina Borgohain Boxing Women's 75 kg gold (only second Indian woman to win Asian Games boxing gold).	Aman Sehrawat Wrestling Men's freestyle 57 kg gold.	Harmanpreet Singh Hockey Led men's team to gold (5-1 vs Malaysia in final; secured direct qualification for LA 2028).	Pranavi Urs Golf First Indian woman to win individual Asian Games golf gold.
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8 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS & FIRSTS

- Both men's and women's hockey teams won gold (for the first time at the same Asian Games).
- Both men's and women's cricket teams won gold.
- Both men's and women's kabaddi teams won gold.
- Kumkum Mohod became the first Indian woman to win individual recurve gold at the Asian Games.
- Pranavi Urs became the first Indian woman to win individual Asian Games golf gold.
- Neeru Dhanda ended India's 48-year wait for individual trap gold.
- Mirabai Chanu won her first Asian Games medal (silver, 49 kg).
- Suchika Tariyal won India's first Asian Games medal in MMA.
- Jay Meena won India's first Asian Games medal in soft tennis.

9 ASIAN GAMES: HISTORY & INDIA

1951	1st Asian Games – New Delhi, India (First edition)
1982	9th Asian Games – New Delhi, India

India has hosted the Asian Games twice – 1951 and 1982, both in New Delhi. India was the first country to host the Asian Games.



10. NEXT EDITIONS

21st Asian Games Doha, Qatar 2030	22nd Asian Games Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 2034
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6. India's Performance at the 20th Asian Games 2026

GS: Sports

Context: The **20th Asian Games**, held in **Aichi-Nagoya, Japan**, from **19 September to 4 October 2026**, saw India record its **second-highest Asian Games medal tally**, with a stronger and more diversified performance across 21 sports.

1. About the 20th Asian Games

1. **Host:** Aichi-Nagoya, Japan | **Dates:** 19 September–4 October 2026.
2. **Participation:** 45 National Olympic Committees, 43 sports, 71 disciplines and 469 medal events.
3. **India's contingent:** 503 athletes, including 269 men and 234 women.
4. **Motto:** *Imagine One Asia*.
5. **Significance for Japan:** Japan hosted the Asian Games for the third time, after Tokyo (1958) and Hiroshima (1994).

2. India's Overall Performance

1. **Overall position:** **4th** in the medal table.
2. **Total:** **85 medals** — 21 Gold, 27 Silver and 37 Bronze.
3. **Second-highest Asian Games haul:** India's previous best was **106 medals at Hangzhou 2023**.
4. **Medal-winning breadth:** India won medals across **21 sports**, indicating greater diversification beyond traditional strengths.
5. **Gender balance:** Women and men won **38 medals each**, while mixed events contributed another 9 medals.

3. India's Major Medal Contributions

1. **Athletics:** 24 medals, including 1 Gold.
2. **Shooting:** 15 medals, including 3 Gold.
3. **Archery:** 9 medals, including **5 Gold**, the highest gold contribution by a single sport.
4. **Boxing:** 6 medals, including 3 Gold.
5. **Wrestling:** 6 medals, including 2 Gold.
6. **Hockey and Kabaddi:** Both men's and women's teams won Gold medals.
7. **Cricket:** Both men's and women's teams won Gold medals.

4. Major Achievements and Firsts

1. **Kumkum Mohod:** First Indian woman to win an individual recurve Archery Gold at the Asian Games.
2. **Pranavi Urs:** First Indian woman to win an individual Golf Gold at the Asian Games.
3. **Neeru Dhanda:** Won India's first Asian Games Trap Gold.
4. **Mirabai Chanu:** Won her first Asian Games medal, taking Silver in Weightlifting.
5. **Suchika Tariyal:** Won India's first Asian Games medal in Martial Arts.
6. **Jay Meena:** Won India's first Asian Games medal in Soft Tennis.
7. **Roshinbina Devi:** Extended India's Asian Games medal streak in Wushu with a Silver.

5. Significance for India

1. **Broader sporting base:** Strong performances across shooting, archery, boxing, wrestling, hockey, kabaddi, cricket and athletics show growing sporting depth.
2. **Women's contribution:** Indian women matched men with **38 medals** and contributed more Gold medals, **11 compared with 7**.
3. **Team and individual strength:** India performed strongly in both individual events and team sports.
4. **Sports diplomacy:** Success at major Asian competitions strengthens India's international sporting profile and soft power.
5. **Future priority:** Sustained investment in **grassroots talent, sports science, coaching, infrastructure and athlete support** is necessary to convert Asian success into stronger Olympic performance.