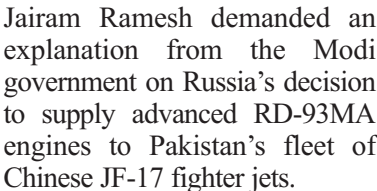


Earthquake of 7.6 magnitude strikes off southern Philippines, tsunami warnings issued

UNITED STATE, OCT 10

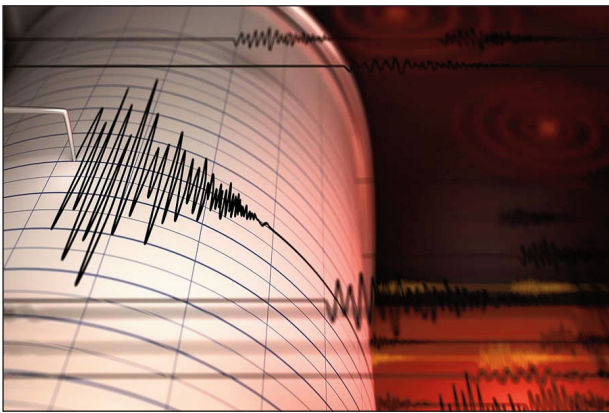
The Department of War had announced on September 30 that Raytheon Missiles & Defense had received a USD 41.7 million modification to an existing



The latest Block III variant of this aircraft will feature the upgraded engine and the same PL-15 missiles believed to have been used against our country during Operation Sindoor,” Ramesh wrote in a post on X.

Ramesh also criticised Modi's diplomacy, stating it "prioritises image-building and global spectacle over national interests," and said India "remains unable to diplomatically isolate Pakistan."

“According to multiple news reports, this deal is moving forward despite direct interventions by external affairs minister S. Jaishankar in June 2025. The government owes the nation an explanation as to why a long-time and trusted partner like Russia is now providing military support to Pakistan, even as India continues to purchase S-400 missile systems and negotiates for Su-57 stealth fighters from Moscow,” added Ramesh.



hazardous tsunami. Local authorities in the
waves are possible for affected region in the
coasts located within Philippines could not
300 km (186 miles) of immediately be reached.
the earthquake's The strong quake came
epicenter. two weeks after the

The Pacific Tsunami Warning Center said waves of 1 to 3 metres above tide level were possible in the Philippines, and also said some coasts in Indonesia and Palau could see waves of up to 1 metre.

The governor of the southern Philippine province of Davao Oriental said people panicked when the earthquake struck. "Some buildings were reported to have been more than 800 quakes each year. The European-Mediterranean Seismological Centre put the quake's magnitude at 7.4 and its depth at 58 km (36 miles).

US President inches closer to diplomatic crown amid Gaza truce and hostage release bid

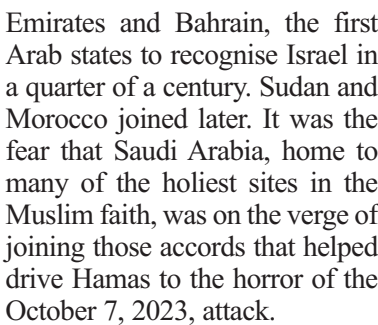
UNITED STATE, OCT 10

President Donald Trump is at the brink of the biggest diplomatic accomplishment of his second term — a cessation of the brutal war between Israel and Hamas — and on Wednesday evening he made clear he was eager to fly to West Asia to preside over a ceasefire and welcome hostages who have spent two long years in underground captivity.

For Trump, success in this venture is the ultimate test of his self-described goal as a deal maker and a peacemaker — and a pathway to the Nobel Peace Prize he has so openly coveted. By chance, the winner for 2025 is scheduled to be announced just hours before he may be departing to take his victory lap in Egypt and Israel.

Much could go wrong in coming days, and in West Asia it often does. The “peace” deal Trump heralded on Truth Social on Wednesday evening may look more like another temporary pause in a war that started with Israel’s founding in 1948, and has never ended.

But if Trump can hold this deal together, if Hamas gives up its last 20 living hostages this



But in many ways, stopping the carnage of this war — which destroyed Hamas's leadership, 90 per cent of the homes in Gaza, and ultimately tore at Israel's global standing — is an even bigger accomplishment.

If the peace plan moves forward, Trump may have as legitimate a claim to that Nobel as the four American Presidents who have won the peace prize in the past, though with less bombast and lobbying.

But it is far from clear that the conflict is truly ending. Trump's statements, and Netanyahu's, referred only to the first step, the hostage-for-prisoner swaps and the withdrawal of Israeli troops to a yet-to-be-described line. Getting to the next stage, where Hamas would have to give up its arms and, even harder, its claim to run Gaza, may prove even more difficult than bringing the living and dead hostages home.

for his family, he said, but even if the fighting were to stop, staying in the devastated enclave was not an option.

"As soon as the borders open, I will take my family and leave, anywhere, it doesn't matter," he said. "I can't describe to you what life in a tent and life in displacement really mean."

Dr Ahmed al-Farra, head of the paediatric ward at Nasser Hospital in the southern city of Khan Younis, said that no new patients had arrived on Thursday morning as a

result of Israeli attacks. But no matter what happens, he said, he expected Gaza's severely strained hospitals to

remain overwhelmed.

Dr al-Farra said that the experience of earlier ceasefires in Gaza, which all eventually gave way to renewed fighting, had left him wary.

“We hope this is true and that the war has really stopped,” he said.

In Deir al-Balah, Mohammed Fares, 25, had similar concerns. He said he was feeling a mix of both joy and fear. The deal seemed too good to be real, he added.

"I'm so happy and I'm thinking about returning to Gaza City, but I also worry that there will be another installment of the war," said Fares, who fled the city for the relative safety of Deir al-Balah earlier in the war.

UNITED STATE, OCT 10

Hungarian novelist Laszlo Krasznahorkai was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature on Thursday “for his compelling and visionary oeuvre that, in the midst of apocalyptic terror, reaffirms the power of art”, according to the Swedish Academy, which organises the prize.

Krasznahorkai (pronounced CRAS-now-hoar-kay), 71, is known for novels featuring lengthy sentences and dark subjects. Susan Sontag once called him a “master of the apocalyptic,” and the Hungarian movie director

Bela Tarr has adapted several of his novels for the screen.

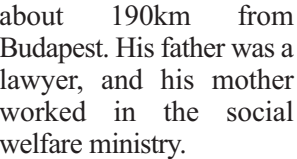
Among his best-known works are *The Melancholy of Resistance*, about events in a small town after a circus arrives with a huge stuffed whale in tow, and *Herschot 07769*, which imagines a graffiti cleaner in Germany who writes letters to Chancellor Angela Merkel to alert her to the world's impending destruction.

Much of Krasznahorkai's fiction is written in sentences that span several pages — a habit shared with Jon Fosse, the Norwegian author who received the

Nobel in 2023. The *Melancholy of Resistance*, which was first published in Hungarian in 1989, consists of just one sentence over more than 300 pages.

Krasznahorkai told The New York Times in 2014 that he had tried to develop an “absolutely original” style, adding, “I wanted to be free to stray far from my literary ancestors, and not make some new version of Kafka or Dostoyevsky or Faulkner.”

Steve Sem-Sandberg, a member of the committee that awarded the prize, praised Krasznahorkai's "powerful, musically



After school, Krasznahorkai undertook military service but, he has said in interviews, deserted the army after being punished for insubordination. He then took on odd jobs — including playing piano in a jazz band — and studied Hungarian literature in Budapest.

Krasznahorkai's literary breakthrough came with his 1985 debut novel, *Satantango*, about a life in a poor hamlet, which was a literary sensation in

Hungary. (Tarr also filmed an adaptation, which lasts for over seven hours, in 1994.)

In recent decades, he has received a stream of accolades outside his home country. In 2015, he won the Man Booker International Prize, which at the time was awarded for an author's entire body of work rather than a specific novel.

Marina Warner, the chair of that year's judging panel, told reporters that Krasznahorkai was "a visionary writer of extraordinary intensity and vocal range who captures the texture of

present-day existence in scenes that are terrifying, strange, appallingly comic and often shatteringly beautiful”.

The Swedish Academy has tried in recent years to expand the diversity of authors awarded the prize, having faced criticism that the vast majority of laureates were men from North America or Europe.

Krasznahorkai had featured among bookmakers' favourites to win the prize for many years. He is the second Hungarian to receive the literature Nobel after Imre Kertész, a novelist and Holocaust survivor, in 2002.