

#CAR DEKHO

The Most Reliable Cars You Can Buy In 2025

Most people have the same three things as their top priorities when buying a new car, price, fuel economy and reliability.



2024 Toyota Prius

Reliability Score: 76

Generally speaking, most people have the same three things as their top priorities when buying a new car, price, fuel economy and reliability. Price is pretty easy to check even if you know it may change depending on the dealer you go to, and so is fuel economy. Reliability, on the other hand, is a little more complicated. You could spend hours on forums trying to figure that one out for yourself, or check out our list sorted, just for your convenience. There are always going to be exceptions

here and there, but if reliability is your top concern, this list of the most reliable vehicles is a great place to start.

Toyota Corolla Hybrid

Reliability Score: 76



If you just want the least-expensive new car that you can buy, which also gets the best gas mileage possible, you're going to have a hard time beating the Corolla Hybrid. Its comfortable ride and easy-to-use cabin controls are one of the best features.

The 2024 Lexus NX 350h AWD

Reliability Score: 76



The Lexus NX Hybrid is one of our favourite luxury compact crossovers. It is being considered as best choice for both its fit and finish and the 38 mpg that it got overall in the outlet's independent fuel economy test. It may be a fancy RAV4 underneath, but that's not exactly a bad thing.

2024 Hyundai Elantra Hybrid

Reliability Score: 79



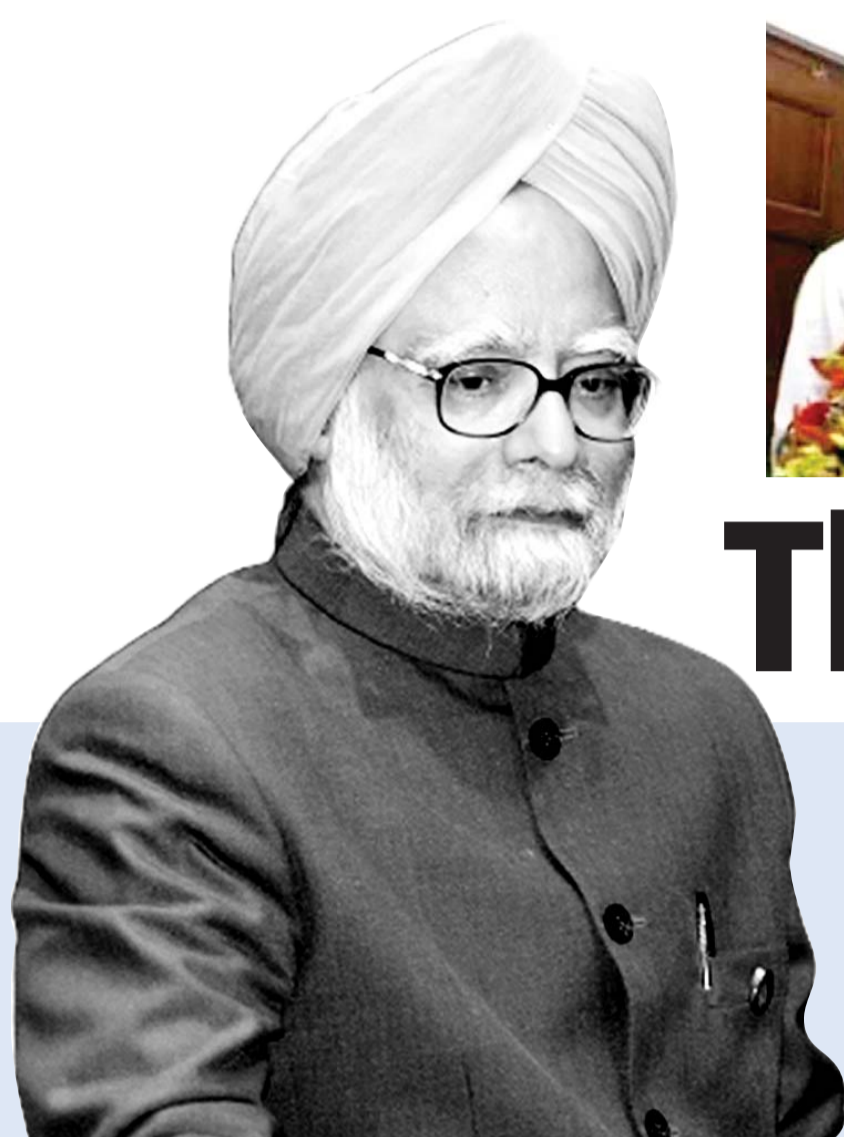
The Elantra Hybrid is not only more reliable than the Corolla Hybrid, but it's also a better car in general. That said, it will cost you a little more than the Toyota.

BMW i4 eDrive40

Reliability Score: 82



If there's one EV that we all love, it's the BMW i4. It's proven to be incredibly reliable, performs incredibly well, overall, and comes with high ownership satisfaction, while still being quick and offering impressive handling.



The Silent Man

Sonia Gandhi, who was the leader of the party, was dithering, almost ready to compromise with the left, seeing the impending downfall of the government. The man who was called 'the reluctant prime minister,' because he was selected to lead the parliament, in place of Sonia Gandhi, who born a foreigner, was having to give up on the post. Rahul Gandhi had put his foot down on it, threatening suicide, as the sequence of events described by Neeraja Chaudhary in her book 'How Prime Ministers decide.' Rahul had firmly said to his mother that she has to step aside, as he had already lost father, and the next target was his mother. The impending fall of the government was clear. Manmohan decided to go ahead. In spite of the possible turn of events, he said, "So be it." A resounding statement.



Anjali Sharma
Senior Journalist & Wildlife Enthusiast

He spoke little, and too softly for his times, when to be heard above all present is a coveted craft. He paid a price to be that way. He was called many names, all alluding to his lost acoustics. He was accommodating in his mannerisms, and this should have been appreciated in political circles, in so much as, no party at the time or for some time before him, could lay claim to majority. So, being accommodative was the need of the hour, or let's say many hours. But that too was a non-starter for him. In many ways, he sat on a very uncomfortable chair with dignity, which places him above a bevy of contemporaries.

He did not speak. Yes, but he did what was needed with a firm hand. Faced with arriving at a solution about India not having signed the non-proliferation treaty, and still going ahead with our program, going away with American sanctions was a humongous challenge. Congress was a coalition government, supported by the left, who had a basic difference with America and its policies. Manmohan softly steered his

arguments and position with America and now had to convince his coalition partners. They were being tough. The proposed matter was being sent back and forth between Manmohan and the left partners, who were demanding major changes, which were not possible, if the matter had to go through. In any compromise, there are two parties to consider, here, America and India. Finally, it came about that the left warned him that the support will be withdrawn.

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The government fell. He led the next campaign, where he explained to the electorate why this was the only answer to India's situation. He spoke it, and so well that Congress came back to power,



and he began the financial makeover of the country. Although again he led a coalition, but he earned the mandate to go ahead with liberalization and economic reforms, unrestricted. He steered this new mandate with fortitude, where his lack of speech probably stood him in good stead.

At one time, he was asked by some journalist as to why did he not write his memoirs? To which he replied, "Truth hurts. And I don't want to hurt anyone." "You are a minority government," he was accused, and questioned in parliament. That day, the chief editor of Rashtradiot was attending parliament, and he recounts to us, "Manmohan Singh, that day, was fielded to defend the minority government against a no confidence motion. He gave a soft speech explaining government position, as expected of this soft spoken man, but to the biting attack about the strength of his coalition, he replied, 'संसद में नारा न आता है और करारों बनना गलत है' "A stunned parliament reacted only after a minute's pause."

People in India are reflecting on former Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's contribution to the country since his death on Thursday evening. He held the top post for two consecutive terms between 2004 and 2014, was seen as an architect of India's economic liberalisation, which changed the country's growth trajectory.

The first Prime Minister since Jawaharlal Nehru to return to power, Singh was also the first Sikh to assume the top office. Known as a soft-spoken technocrat, he had earlier headed India's Central Bank, served as a Finance Secretary and minister, and led the opposition in the upper house of parliament. Here are milestones from Singh's life that shaped his career and had a lasting impact on more than a billion Indians.

#"SO BE IT"

Economic Liberalisation

Singh led the initiative to deregulate the economy in the 1990s. Singh was appointed Finance minister in 1991 by the Congress party-led government under Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao. India's economy at the time was facing a serious financial crisis, with the country's foreign reserves at a dangerously low level, barely enough to pay for two weeks of imports. Singh led the initiative to deregulate the economy to avoid its collapse, which he argued was otherwise imminent. Despite stiff opposition from members of his govern-

ment and party, Singh prevailed. He took bold measures that included devaluing the currency, reducing import tariffs and privatising state-owned companies. He was famously quoted as saying in parliament during his first budget speech in 1991 that "no power on Earth can stop an idea whose time has come." Later, as Prime Minister, Singh continued to build on his economic reform measures, lifting millions of Indians out of poverty and contributing to India's rise as one of the world's fastest growing major economies.

Reluctant Prime Minister

Opposition parties often criticised Singh for taking directions from the Gandhi family, but he always ignored the jibes. Singh often refused to comment on such allegations and kept his focus on the job. He may have started his first stint as prime minister with some reluctance, but he soon stamped his authority on the top job. Singh's tenure, particularly between 2004 and 2009, saw the country's GDP grow at a healthy average pace of around 8%, the second fastest among major economies. He took bold decisions on reforms and brought more foreign investment into the country. Experts credit him for shielding India from the 2008 global financial

crisis. But his second term, in an alliance with a disparate group of parties, was marked by allegations of corruption against some of his cabinet ministers, though his personal integrity was never questioned. In response to these allegations, he told journalists in 2014 in his last press conference as Prime Minister that he hoped history would judge him differently. "I honestly believe that history will be kinder to me than the contemporary media, or for that matter, the opposition parties in parliament," he said. "I think taking into account the circumstances and the compulsions of a coalition polity, I have done as best as I could do under the circumstances."

Rights to Education, Information and Identity

Singh introduced laws that had a far-reaching impact on Indian democracy. As Prime Minister, Singh took several far-reaching decisions that continue to impact the health of Indian democracy even today. He introduced new laws that strengthened and guaranteed the right to seek information from the government, allowing citizens an extraordinary power to hold officials accountable. He also introduced a Rural Employment scheme, which guaranteed livelihood for a minimum of 100 days, a measure that economists said

had a profound impact on rural incomes and poverty reduction. He also brought in a law that guaranteed the right to free and compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 14, significantly reducing the school dropout rates. His government also introduced a unique identity project called Aartha, to improve financial inclusion and delivery of welfare benefits to the poor. The current federal government, run by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has continued to keep Aartha as a cornerstone for many of its policies.

Short Film Day

While the public has often become accustomed to viewing a film in a theatre that lasts for an hour or two, short films defy expectations and bring about all sorts of unique opportunities that feature films can't compete with. Often more artistically motivated, short films may be more aesthetically appealing and they often tell their stories in a much more subtle and creative way. Short Film Day is here to promote public awareness about short films while encouraging those in the industry to celebrate this unique form of media art.

Apology for Anti-Sikh Riots

In 1984, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards to avenge a military action that she had ordered against separatists, a rioting in Sikhism's holiest temple in northern India's Amritsar. Her death sparked massive violence that resulted in the death of more than 3,000 Sikhs and a widespread destruction of their property. Singh formally apologised to

the nation in 2005 in parliament, saying that the violence was "the negation of the concept of nationhood enshrined in our constitution." "I have no hesitation in apologising to the Sikh community. I apologise not only to the Sikh community, but to the whole Indian nation," he said. No other prime minister, particularly from the Congress party, had gone this far to apologise in parliament for the riots.



Deal with US

Singh signed a historic deal with the US in 2008 to end India's nuclear isolation. Singh signed a historic deal with the US in 2008 to end India's nuclear isolation after its 1998 testing of the weapon system. His government argued that the deal would

help meet India's growing energy needs and sustain its healthy growth rate. The deal, seen as a watershed moment in the India-US relations, promised to grant a waiver for India to commence civilian nuclear trade with the US and the rest of the world.



Unexpected Leader

Growing up poor, Singh was widely respected for his personal integrity and humility. However, a series of corruption scandals against his ministers in his second term had tarnished his image, though he was never accused of being corrupt himself. Singh is survived by

his wife and three daughters, as also a whole community of progress seekers, who can bravely and with astute calculation, decide to change a safe-looking much walked path, to a new way of life for Indians.

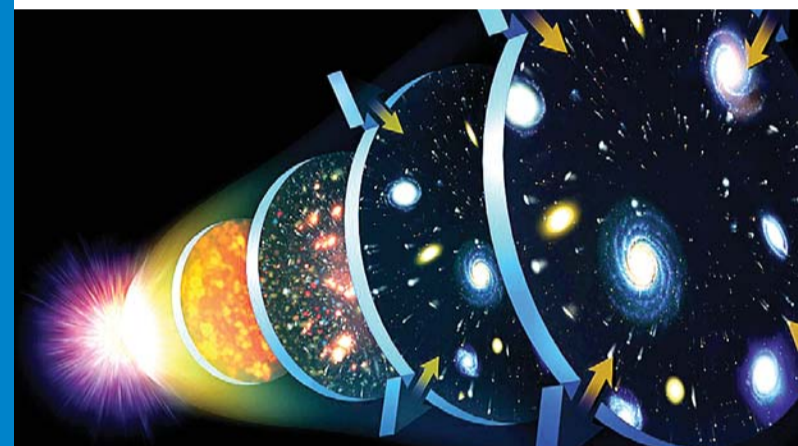
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#SPACE

Universe is Expanding Faster than we Thought

The findings suggest that astronomers' widely accepted cosmology models might be missing something, meaning the longstanding mystery, known as the 'Hubble tension,' continues.

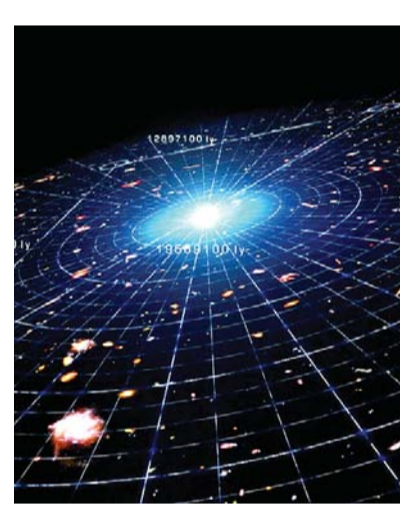


Astronomers have long understood that the universe is expanding. In other words, the space between cosmic objects, that aren't bound by gravity, is getting ever more vast. Then, in 1988, scientists discovered that the universe's rate of expansion is accelerating.

In the years since, researchers, using the Hubble Space Telescope, have observed that the current expansion rate, called the Hubble constant, is faster than what standard cosmology models estimate it should be. This mystery of inconsistent measurements has been dubbed the Hubble tension.

Now, a team of researchers has used data from the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) to confirm Hubble's measurements, and thus, the mystery persists. Their study suggests that the discrepancy may be caused by an as-yet unknown feature in the universe, rather than an error in telescope measurement.

The finding "suggests that our understanding of the universe may be incomplete," Adam Riess, an Astrophysicist at Johns Hopkins University and lead author of the study, says in a statement. Riess co-received the 2011 Nobel Prize in Physics for discovering that the universe's expansion is accelerating in 1998. "With two NASA flagship telescopes now confirming each other's



findings, we must take this (Hubble tension) problem very seriously. It's a challenge but also an incredible opportunity to learn more about our universe," he adds in the statement. Riess and his team used JWST data to measure the distances from Earth to specific kinds of galaxies with pulsating stars called Cepheid variables, which are "the gold standard for measuring cosmic distances," as per the statement. With these measurements, they calculated the universe's rate of expansion. The JWST results were consistent with the Hubble ones, which effectively rules out the possibility of the Hubble tension, resulting from

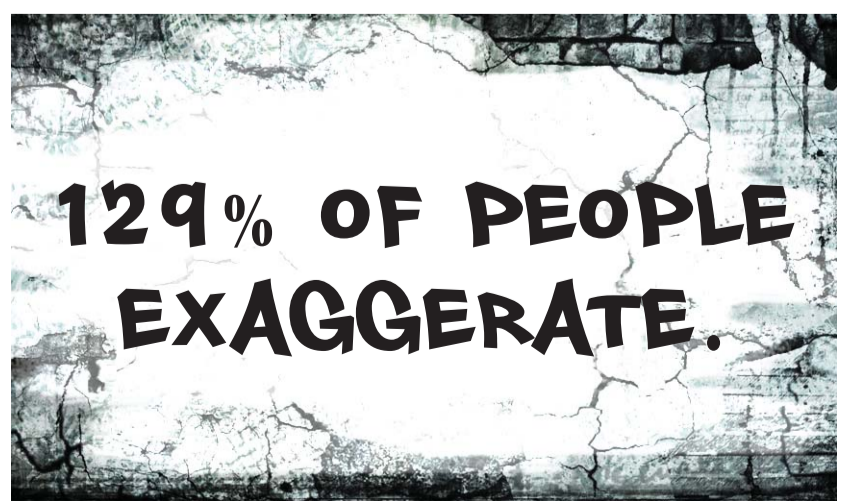
human or instrument error. But the curious thing was the rate they calculated. The universe's expansion rate is expressed in kilometers per second per megaparsec. (A megaparsec equals 3.26 million light-years.) Widely accepted cosmology models have used light from the early universe to put the Hubble constant of universe expansion at about 67 to 68 km/s/Mpc. The now-confirmed telescope observations, however, yield an average of 73 km/s/Mpc. "Yes, it appears that there is something missing in our understanding of the universe contains a lot of ignorance about two elements, dark matter and dark energy, and these make up 96 per cent of the universe. So, this is no small matter."

Dark matter, hypothesized to make up 27 per cent of the universe, is some unknown material that affects the rest of the cosmos with its gravity. Dark energy on the other hand, is thought to make up some 68 per cent of the universe, and scientists speculate that it might be responsible for the universe's expansion. And now, the new findings suggest that it perhaps accounts for the unexplained acceleration of that expansion, too.

"The more work we do, the more it is apparent that the cause is something much more interesting than a telescope flaw," says Riess. "The next steps are many. More data on many fronts and new ideas are needed."

"One possible explanation for the Hubble tension would be if there was something missing in our understanding of the early universe, such as a new component of matter, early dark energy, that gave the universe an unexpected kick after the Big Bang," Marc Kamionkowski, a Cosmologist at Johns Hopkins, who helped calculate the Hubble constant but was not involved in the new study, says in the statement. "And there are other ideas, like funny dark matter properties, exotic particles, changing electron mass or primordial magnetic fields, that may do the trick. Theorists have license to get pretty creative."

THE WALL



BABY BLUES



ZITS



By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman