

CATMOCK DAILY CAPSULE

April 20, 2026

KAKURO

Kakuro puzzles are similar with crosswords, but instead of letters board filled with digits (from 1 to 9).

The board's squares need to be filled in with these digits in order to sum up to the specified numbers.

You are not allowed to use the same digit more than once to obtain a given sum.

Each Kakuro puzzle has a unique solution. Good luck!

			7	24
	7	11		
21		23		
17				
12				

SUDOKU

Every sudoku grid always contains some partially completed grids with digits. The objective of the game is to fill the missing digits into the grid. With 4x4 grids you need to use and fill digits from 1 to 4; with 6x6 -grids digits 1 to 6 and 9x9-grids contain digits from 1 to 9 respectively. In each column, row and block you can use each digit only once.

			3			6		5
4	5	6		1				9
	9	1				2		7
	6			4	5	7		
	2	3	7	8	9	4	5	
	4	7	6		2		8	1
2			4				6	8
	8	5	9			3		
	3	4	5		8			



The Union government had introduced the Constitution (131st Amendment) Bill to increase the maximum number of Lok Sabha seats from the existing 550 to 850. It had also introduced a Bill to set up the Delimitation Commission in 2026. However, the Constitution Amendment Bill was defeated in the Lok Sabha, and thereafter, the Delimitation Bill was withdrawn by the government.

What are the existing provisions?

Delimitation refers to the process of fixing the number of seats and the boundaries of territorial constituencies in each State for the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies. This exercise is carried out by a Delimitation Commission set up through an Act of Parliament. Such exercises have previously been conducted based on the 1951, 1961, and 1971 Censuses. The number of Lok Sabha seats, based on the 1971 Census, was fixed at 543 when the population was 54.8 crore. The number has been frozen, based on the 1971 Census, to encourage population control measures. As per the current constitutional provisions, this number is to be readjusted based on the 2027 Census.

In 2023, through the 106th Constitutional Amendment, Parliament provided for one-third reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. This would be through delimitation based on the next Census.

What are the Bills?

The 131st Constitution Amendment Bill proposed three key changes. First, to increase the maximum number of Lok Sabha seats from 550 to 850. Second, to empower Parliament to

determine the Census based on which delimitation would be carried out. Third, to delink one-third reservation for women from the next Census in 2027 and to enable the same based on delimitation as per the last published Census of 2011.

The Delimitation Bill, 2026, provided for the setting up of a Delimitation Commission from time to time by the Union government. This Commission would allocate Lok Sabha seats among the States and Union Territories based on the latest Census figures. Had the Bill been passed and a Commission immediately constituted, the allocation would have been based on the 2011 Census.

What are the issues?

The government argued that increasing the number of Lok Sabha seats by around 50% (from 543 to 816) would enable the seamless implementation of one-third reservation for women in an expanded House. This would have resulted in approximately 272 seats being reserved for women.

Union Home Minister Amit Shah gave an oral assurance that the number of seats in each State and Union Territory would be increased by 50% on a pro-rata basis, thereby not altering the current proportion of their representation in the total strength of the Lok Sabha.

However, the Opposition raised several objections. Firstly, there was no need to bundle women's reservations with delimitation. The 106th amendment in 2023 enables one-third reservation for women within the existing 543 seats. Second, the draft Bills did not contain an explicit provision for a pro-rata 50% increase in seats for each State or Union Territory. In fact, the Delimitation Bill provided that the allocation of seats would be as per the latest Census population. Third, the Opposition contended that such an important and sensitive subject requires detailed discussions and should not be rushed through in a brief session.

What can be the way forward?

Democracy implies government by the people. It follows that the government is elected by the majority with the broad principle of 'one citizen-one vote-one value'. This principle has been diluted in the interest of population control since 1976, when the delimitation exercise was frozen based on the 1971 Census. Given the federal nature of India's polity, the next delimitation process has to take into consideration the variation in population growth across States.

Mr. Shah offered to include an explicit provision to guarantee a 50% pro-rata increase in seats for each State and Union Territory. It was unclear whether this would have been provided in the Constitution Amendment or the Delimitation Bill. If it had been provided in the Constitutional Amendment, any future changes for the same could have been effected only by a two-thirds majority. However, if it had been provided in the Delimitation Bill, amendments could be made by a simple majority.

Article 81(2) of the Constitution provides that the ratio between the number of seats and the population of each State should, as far as practicable, be the same across States. While a 50%

pro-rata increase may offer a middle ground between democratic and federal principles, it would still be appropriate to discuss the same in more detail through parliamentary committees. The other urgent reform needed in our democracy is to empower the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities, which engage with the citizens on a daily basis.

Exposing a global ‘rape academy’

- CNN

In shocking group chats, men encourage one another to drug and assault their wives – and swap tips on getting away with it.

The world was confronted by this form of internet-enabled abuse in 2024 during the mass rape and drugging trial of Dominique Pelicot and 50 other men in southern France.

It was on a so-called dating website, in a chatroom called “Without Her Knowledge,” that Pelicot was able to connect with dozens of other men to instigate the rapes of his then-wife, Gisèle. While drugged unconscious by him, she was raped over 200 times by 70 men, not all of whom could be tracked down by police.

The Pelicot case briefly shone a spotlight on this dark corner of the internet. But while Coco, the website involved, was shut down and public attention moved elsewhere, this behavior did not disappear.

A monthslong CNN As Equals investigation has uncovered a hidden, online world where the commodification and amplification of sexual violence against women is flourishing.

One porn site, Motherless.com, is home to more than 20,000 videos of so-called “sleep” content uploaded by users, with hundreds of thousands of views.

The website, which had around 62 million visits in February alone and whose core audience is in the United States, describes itself as a “moral free file host where anything legal is hosted forever.”

The legality of some material posted is in serious doubt.

So-called “sleep” content is categorized using descriptive tags such as #passedout and #eyecheck.

In these videos, men film themselves lifting the closed eyelids of women to show they are sleeping or sedated, with some “eyecheck” videos surpassing 50,000 views. Inside the Motherless “sleep” community – first reported on by German investigative journalists Isabell Beer and Isabel Ströh – members trade advice on how to drug their partners.

On the “Zzz” chat group, which a Motherless user had linked to and where we first met Piotr, they do the same. CNN is not providing the names and doses of the specific medicines the users said they employ.

One Motherless user claimed to be running a business selling and dispatching “sleeping liquids” to any address in the world. The man, who said he was based in Ceuta, a tiny Spanish exclave on the North African coast, said on his Telegram account that it would cost 150 euros (approximately \$175) for a bottle of the liquid that he said was tasteless and odorless. “Your wife won’t feel anything and won’t remember anything,” he said.

While the platforms vary, inside such groups, video is king. Some users advertised livestreams, showing the abuse of drugged women in real time, for \$20 per viewer, with cryptocurrency the preferred means of payment.

Another user, who said he was based in West Africa, shared a clip from a previous livestream he said he'd done to entice us to his next. In it, a woman – who he said was his sleeping wife – could be heard snoring as he climbed on top of her. Then the clip ends.

In Poland, the woman Piotr said was his wife also appears to be unaware of what is happening to her.

Men in these groups operate shielded by the anonymity of the internet. But they also find a sense of community and perverse camaraderie, as they normalize abuse. For months, Piotr spoke openly with us and even shared what he said was his address.

But when it came to meeting face-to-face, he resisted. We wanted to confirm he was who he said he was, so we travelled to his hometown in Poland.

CNN found Piotr and his wife at a local restaurant.

Uncertain how he might react – and unwilling to put her in danger – we chose not to confront him, instead reaching out to police about our findings.

Piotr is just one actor in a vast, global network – his wife likely among many unaware victims.

But some survivors know.



Imagine you're a manufacturer in China. You've figured out how to make a product cheaply and at scale. Your customers are sitting on the other side of the globe. Now comes the harder question:

Do you ship it through Amazon and reach customers in two days? Or do you sell through platforms like Temu and wait weeks?

This dilemma didn't always exist. In fact, for a long time, Amazon was never really part of the equation within China.

Local giants like Alibaba and JD.com had already built deep ecosystems that blended shopping, payments and social interaction into a single experience. Consumers were mobile-first, highly price-sensitive and used to platforms that felt local in every way.

Amazon, on the other hand, brought a very different playbook. Think clean listings, standardised experiences and a global model that had worked well in the US and Europe. They basically tried to bring the Western shopping experience to the Asian market.

But in China, that approach felt rigid and out of place.

It wasn't just that Amazon failed to win customers. It never became the natural home for sellers either. That's why by 2019, it shut down its domestic marketplace in the country. And that made it look like a complete exit.

... Until recently, when Amazon quietly launched a global warehousing hub in China. Now we know what you're thinking. We've seen this before and it doesn't end well.

At first, it looks like Amazon is coming back for the Chinese customers it once tried so hard to please. But this time, it's solving a different problem. For one, it isn't chasing consumers anymore, that battle is already lost. Instead, it is chasing something else: the sellers.

Because even as Amazon faded within China, something unexpected happened outside it. Chinese manufacturers began to dominate Amazon's global marketplace. Platforms like Alibaba already solved that problem. But they needed Amazon to reach customers across the US, where demand was stronger and margins were higher. In that sense, Amazon quietly became an export engine for Chinese sellers.

But that advantage is now under threat. And for the first time, it's a real one.

New platforms like Temu and Shein are changing how global commerce works. Instead of shipping goods in bulk to foreign warehouses, they connect factories directly to consumers around the world. Products move only when there is demand, and at significantly lower costs. This removes the need for a middle layer altogether. And it just so happens to be the middle layer that Amazon occupies.

That's when the new China warehousing hub starts to make sense.

Amazon is not trying to build a storefront. It is building infrastructure. By placing inventory closer to factories, it allows manufacturers to store goods domestically and ship globally only when orders arrive. This reduces upfront costs, improves speed and makes Amazon's logistics network more tightly integrated with the supply side.

Earlier, Amazon was a marketplace supported by logistics. Now it is turning into a logistics backbone that anchors sellers to its ecosystem. The closer it gets to the source of production, the harder it becomes for sellers to leave.

There's also a quieter problem sellers run into after the first few orders go out.

Before setups like this existed, much of the heavy lifting fell on them. They had to figure out where to store inventory, how much to ship overseas and when to move it. Every shipment meant fresh paperwork, new customs declarations and another round of coordination with logistics partners.

For a seller, that means constantly dealing with uncertainty. You don't always know when a product will reach the customer, or whether it will get held up along the way.

Amazon's model flips this completely. Instead of sending thousands of small parcels across borders, it moves goods in bulk, clears customs upfront and then delivers them domestically. What used to be an international shipping problem becomes a local delivery problem.

That means fewer delays, more predictable timelines and a much smoother experience for both sellers and customers.

This is also why competing with Alibaba is no longer the point. Alibaba already dominates local commerce within China. Amazon is focused on something different. It wants to remain the preferred gateway to the rest of the world.

Which brings us to the real question: Why would Chinese sellers pick Amazon, an American e-commerce giant over homegrown players like Temu?

Well firstly, it's the warehouse itself. What makes this different is that it doesn't behave like a typical Amazon warehouse at all. This is Amazon's first Global Warehousing and Distribution (GWD) centre, which means inventory doesn't leave China immediately. Instead, it stays close to factories and moves only when demand appears. In simple terms, Amazon is moving closer to where products are made, not just where they are sold.

Then there's the business model behind it. The new China warehousing model cuts domestic storage costs for sellers by approximately 45% compared to storing goods in overseas fulfilment centres. But there's a deeper reason this cost advantage matters right now.

For years, many sellers relied on 'De Minimis', a US rule that allowed low-value packages (typically under \$800) to enter duty-free. It made direct-from-China shipping incredibly cheap. Platforms like Temu and Shein didn't just benefit from this loophole, they scaled because of it. Together, they accounted for nearly 30% of all de minimis shipments into the US in 2023.

But that system is being rolled back, with policymakers moving to suspend duty-free treatment more broadly.

Now, Amazon can't bring back duty-free treatment for low-value imports. But by cutting storage costs so sharply, it gives sellers a reason to rethink where they want to operate.

By moving goods in bulk, clearing customs upfront and storing inventory within the US, it builds a system that doesn't depend on shifting policy to work.

But Amazon's real edge is simple: it already owns the last mile in the US.

As a US-based company, Amazon already operates a dense network of warehouses, fulfilment centres and delivery systems across its largest market. This allows it to move goods through customs faster, keep inventory closer to customers and deliver on tighter timelines.

By linking Chinese factories directly to its US logistics backbone, Amazon is trying to offer the best of both worlds: the cost proximity of direct-from-China sourcing, and the delivery reliability that its brand has been built on. For sellers who care about reviews, repeat customers and long-term marketplace standing, that combination is genuinely hard to walk away from.

So yeah, Amazon's next battle is not being fought in front of Chinese consumers. It is being fought in the minds of Chinese sellers – manufacturers deciding which platform deserves their inventory, their trust and their future.

Temu and Shein have shown that the old model of bulk international shipping can be disrupted. Amazon's response is not to defend that model. It is to build something stickier: an end-to-end supply chain so tightly connected, from the factory floor in Shenzhen to the doorstep in Dallas, that the cost of leaving it outweighs any alternative.

For a manufacturer in China, the question is no longer just where to sell. It's who controls the journey from factory floor to front door. And Amazon is making sure that journey still runs through it.

SOLUTIONS:

KAKURO

			7	24
	7	11	2	9
21	1	9	4	7
17	2	6	1	8
12	4	8		

SUDOKU

8	7	2	3	9	4	6	1	5
4	5	6	2	1	7	8	3	9
3	9	1	8	5	6	2	4	7
9	6	8	1	4	5	7	2	3
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5	4	7	6	3	2	9	8	1
2	1	9	4	7	3	5	6	8
6	8	5	9	2	1	3	7	4
7	3	4	5	6	8	1	9	2