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THE HINDU NEWSPAPER

11 NOVEMBER 2025

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	UPPSC	
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PATRIOTICIAS



Trump threatens to sue BBC for edit; official admits 'error of judgement'

PCS

Sriram Lakshman

LONDON

U.S. President Donald Trump has threatened to sue the BBC for at least \$1 billion over the way it edited a video of a speech he gave on January 6, 2021, before a mob of his supporters attacked the U.S. Capitol. A letter sent to the BBC from Mr. Trump's lawyer demanded a full apology, retraction of the documentary and for the BBC to "appropriately compensate" Mr. Trump.

BBC Director General Tim Davie and its new chief Deborah Turness had resigned on Sunday after it became widely known that the BBC's Panorama show had spliced clips together from different parts from Mr. Trump's January 6 speech. The Trump video gained wide publicity following a leak, by the Daily Telegraph newspaper, of a memo written by former BBC advisor Michael Prescott, in which he had criticized the BBC's coverage of Mr. Trump as well as transgender issues and Gaza.



Tim Davie

The BBC made an "error of judgement" in the way in which it edited a video, BBC Chair Samir Shah told a U.K. Parliamentary Committee on Monday.

"..We accept the way in which the speech was edited did give the impression of a direct call for violent action," Mr. Shah wrote in a letter to the U.K. Parliament, adding, "The BBC would like to apologise for that error of judgement."

Asked in an interview on Monday if Mr. Trump would be suing the BBC, Mr. Shah said he did not know but that Mr. Trump was a "litigious fellow" and the BBC should be pre-



Deborah Turness

pared for all outcomes. However, the letter from Mr. Trump's lawyer was addressed to Mr. Shah and apparently emailed to him.

Mr. Shah said in the interview that neither he nor the rest of the BBC wanted Mr. Davie to leave. The resignations come at a time when the public broadcaster's charter is up for renewal. Mr. Shah emphatically defended the BBC's record and said Mr. Prescott's memo was focused on identifying mistakes, which the BBC accepts.

Mr. Shah, who was born in India, was appointed by the Rishi Sunak Conservative government and be-

came BBC Chair in 2024. The White House weighed in with media guidance for Britons following Mr. Davie's resignation.

White House Press Secretary Karoline Leavitt said the BBC was "dying" because it was "anti-Trump fake news" and recommended another media outlet, which is considered right-wing.

Earlier Ms. Leavitt had called the BBC a "leftist propaganda machine".

Ms. Leavitt posted Mr. Trump's tweet in which he said that Mr. Davie and other "top people" in the BBC "were caught 'doctoring' my very good (PERFECT!) speech".

"The White House is now telling us which news we should watch. Think about that for a bit," a well known U.K. TV host Kirstie Allsop said on X. Conservative Party leader Kemi Badenoch welcomed the BBC resignations, as she called for tighter control of BBC Arabic. The BBC's coverage of the U.S. and Middle East [West Asia] needs a complete overhaul, she said.

Trump threatens to sue BBC for edit; official admits 'error of judgement' ट्रंप ने संपादन पर BBC पर मुकदमा करने की धमकी दी; अधिकारी ने 'निर्णय की त्रुटि' स्वीकार की

- **U.S. President Donald Trump** has threatened to sue the **BBC** for at least **\$1 billion** over the way it edited a video of a speech he gave on **January 6, 2021**, before a mob of his supporters attacked the **U.S. Capitol**.

अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने BBC पर कम से कम 1 अरब डॉलर का मुकदमा करने की धमकी दी है क्योंकि इसने 6 जनवरी, 2021 को उनके भाषण के वीडियो को संपादित किया था, जब उनके समर्थकों की भीड़ ने अमेरिकी कैपिटल पर हमला किया था।

- A letter sent to the **BBC** from **Mr. Trump's lawyer** demanded a **full apology**, **retraction of the documentary** and for the BBC to "appropriately compensate" Mr. Trump.

श्री ट्रंप के वकील द्वारा BBC को भेजे गए पत्र में पूरी तरह माफी, डॉक्यूमेंटी वापस लेने और BBC से श्री ट्रंप को उचित मुआवजा देने की मांग की गई।



- **BBC Director General Tim Davie** and its new chief **Deborah Turness** had resigned on **Sunday** after it became widely known that the **BBC's Panorama show** had **spliced clips together** from different parts from Mr. Trump's **January 6 speech**.
BBC महानिदेशक टिम डेवी और नई प्रमुख **डेबोरा टर्नेस** ने रविवार को इस्तीफा दे दिया, जब यह व्यापक रूप से ज्ञात हुआ कि **BBC के पैनोरामा शो** ने **ट्रंप के 6 जनवरी के भाषण** के अलग-अलग हिस्सों को **जोड़कर संपादित किया था**।
- The **Trump video** gained wide publicity following a **leak by the Daily Telegraph newspaper**, of a memo written by **former BBC advisor Michael Prescott**, in which he had **criticized the BBC's coverage** of Mr. Trump as well as **transgender issues and Gaza**.
ट्रंप का वीडियो तब व्यापक रूप से प्रसारित हुआ जब **डेली टेलीग्राफ अखबार** ने पूर्व **BBC सलाहकार माइकल प्रेस्कॉट** का एक मेमो लीक किया, जिसमें उन्होंने **BBC की ट्रंप, ट्रांसजेंडर मुद्दों और गाजा की कवरेज की आलोचना की थी**।
- The **BBC** made an **"error of judgement"** in the way in which it edited a video, **BBC Chair Samir Shah** told a **U.K. Parliamentary Committee** on **Monday**.
BBC अध्यक्ष समीर शाह ने **सोमवार को ब्रिटेन की संसदीय समिति** को बताया कि **BBC** ने वीडियो संपादन के तरीके में **"निर्णय की त्रुटि"** की थी।
- **"...We accept the way in which the speech was edited did give the impression of a direct call for violent action,"** Mr. Shah wrote in a letter to the **U.K. Parliament**, adding, **"The BBC would like to apologise for that error of judgement."**
"...हम स्वीकार करते हैं कि भाषण को जिस तरह संपादित किया गया, उसने सीधे हिंसक कार्रवाई के आह्वान का आभास दिया," श्री शाह ने **ब्रिटिश संसद को पत्र** में लिखा और जोड़ा, **"BBC उस निर्णय की त्रुटि के लिए क्षमा मांगना चाहता है।"**
- Asked in an interview on Monday if **Mr. Trump would be suing the BBC**, Mr. Shah said he did not know but that **Mr. Trump was a "litigious fellow"** and the **BBC should be prepared for all outcomes**.
सोमवार को एक साक्षात्कार में जब पूछा गया कि क्या श्री ट्रंप BBC पर मुकदमा करेंगे, तो श्री शाह ने कहा कि उन्हें नहीं पता, लेकिन श्री ट्रंप **"मुकदमेबाज व्यक्ति"** हैं और **BBC को सभी संभावित परिणामों के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए।**
- However, the letter from **Mr. Trump's lawyer** was addressed to **Mr. Shah** and apparently **emailed** to him.
हालांकि, श्री ट्रंप के वकील का पत्र श्री शाह के नाम संबोधित था और संभवतः उन्हें **ईमेल किया गया था।**
- Mr. Shah said in the interview that **neither he nor the rest of the BBC wanted Mr. Davie to leave**.
श्री शाह ने साक्षात्कार में कहा कि न तो वह और न ही **BBC के अन्य सदस्य चाहते थे कि श्री डेवी इस्तीफा दें।**
- The **resignations** come at a time when the **public broadcaster's charter is up for renewal**.
ये इस्तीफे ऐसे समय आए हैं जब **सार्वजनिक प्रसारक का चार्टर नवीनीकरण के लिए लंबित है।**
- Mr. Shah emphatically **defended the BBC's record** and said **Mr. Prescott's memo** was focused on **identifying mistakes**, which the **BBC accepts**.
श्री शाह ने **BBC के रिकॉर्ड का दृढ़तापूर्वक बचाव किया** और कहा कि श्री प्रेस्कॉट का मेमो **गलतियों की पहचान पर केंद्रित था,** जिसे **BBC ने स्वीकार किया।**
- Mr. Shah, who was **born in India**, was **appointed by the Rishi Sunak Conservative government** and became **BBC Chair in 2024**.
श्री शाह, जो **भारत में पैदा हुए,** को **ऋषि सुनक की कज़र्वेटिव सरकार** ने नियुक्त किया था और वे **2024 में BBC अध्यक्ष बने।**
- The **White House** weighed in with **media guidance for Britons** following Mr. Davie's resignation.
डेवी के इस्तीफे के बाद, **व्हाइट हाउस** ने **ब्रिटिश नागरिकों के लिए मीडिया दिशानिर्देश जारी किए।**
- **White House Press Secretary Karoline Leavitt** said the **BBC was "dying"** because it was **"anti-Trump fake news"** and recommended **another media outlet** which is considered **right-wing**.



व्हाइट हाउस की प्रेस सचिव कैरोलीन लेविट ने कहा कि BBC “मर रहा है” क्योंकि यह “ट्रंप विरोधी फेक न्यूज” है, और उन्होंने एक अन्य मीडिया आउटलेट की सिफारिश की जिसे दक्षिणपंथी माना जाता है।

- Earlier, Ms. Leavitt had called the BBC a “leftist propaganda machine”. इससे पहले, सुश्री लेविट ने BBC को “वामपंथी प्रचार मशीन” कहा था।
- Ms. Leavitt posted Mr. Trump’s tweet in which he said that Mr. Davie and other “top people” in the BBC “were caught ‘doctoring’ my very good (PERFECT!) speech”. सुश्री लेविट ने श्री ट्रंप का ट्वीट पोस्ट किया जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि BBC के श्री डेवी और अन्य ‘शीर्ष अधिकारी’ “मेरे बहुत अच्छे (संपूर्ण!) भाषण को ‘संपादित करते’ पकड़े गए”।
- “The White House is now telling us which news we should watch. Think about that for a bit,” a well-known U.K. TV host Kirstie Allsop said on X. “व्हाइट हाउस अब हमें बता रहा है कि हमें कौन-सी खबर देखनी चाहिए। इस पर कुछ सोचिए,” एक प्रसिद्ध ब्रिटिश टीवी होस्ट किर्स्टी ऑलसप ने X पर कहा।
- Conservative Party leader Kemi Badenoch welcomed the BBC resignations, as she called for tighter control of BBC Arabic. कंजरवेटिव पार्टी की नेता केमी बाडेनोच ने BBC के इस्तीफों का स्वागत किया और BBC अरबी पर सख्त नियंत्रण की मांग की।
- The BBC’s coverage of the U.S. and Middle East [West Asia] needs a complete overhaul, she said. उन्होंने कहा कि BBC की अमेरिका और मध्य पूर्व [पश्चिम एशिया] की कवरेज में पूरी तरह से सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

PATRIOTICIAS



The damage caused by Cyclone Montha in Andhra Pradesh

PCS
6,384 In ₹ crore. The
Andhra Pradesh
government revised the estimate of
damage caused by Cyclone Montha to
₹6,384 crore and sought an immediate
relief of ₹900 crore after a central team
visited the State to assess the loss. PTI

The damage caused by Cyclone Montha in Andhra Pradesh आंध्र प्रदेश में चक्रवात मोंथा से हुआ नुकसान

- 6,384 In ₹ crore.
₹6,384 करोड़।
- The Andhra Pradesh government revised the estimate of damage caused by Cyclone Montha to ₹6,384 crore and sought an immediate relief of ₹900 crore after a central team visited the State to assess the loss.
आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने चक्रवात मोंथा से हुए नुकसान का अनुमान संशोधित कर ₹6,384 करोड़ कर दिया और केंद्रीय टीम द्वारा राज्य का दौरा कर नुकसान का आकलन करने के बाद ₹900 करोड़ की तत्काल राहत मांगी।

Number of persons displaced due to Typhoon Fung-wong

PCS
1.4 In million. Typhoon
Fung-wong blew out of the
northwestern Philippines
after setting off floods and landslides, and
killing at least four people. The country is
still dealing with the devastation wrought
by Typhoon Kalmaegi. PTI

Number of persons displaced due to Typhoon Fung-wong तूफान फंग-वोंग के कारण विस्थापित हुए लोगों की संख्या

- 1.4 In million.
1.4 मिलियन।
- Typhoon Fung-wong blew out of the northwestern Philippines after setting off floods and landslides, and killing at least four people.
तूफान फंग-वोंग ने उत्तर-पश्चिमी फिलीपींस से निकलते हुए बाढ़ और भूस्खलन पैदा किए और कम से कम चार लोगों की जान ले ली।
- The country is still dealing with the devastation wrought

by Typhoon Kalmaegi.
देश अभी भी तूफान कलमाएगी से हुई तबाही से जूझ रहा है।



Questions and Answers to the previous day's

daily quiz: 1. The only other team apart from India, Australia and England to lift the cup. **Ans:**

New Zealand

2. The overall prize money Indian women received for their winning effort. **Ans:** \$4.48 million

3. These two Indian batters scored tons apart from Jemimah Rodrigues. **Ans:** Pratika Rawal and Smriti Mandhana

4. Name the three Indians who made it to the ICC's team of the tournament. **Ans:** Smriti Mandhana, Deepti Sharma and Jemimah Rodrigues

5. India's win in the semifinal was the highest chase in the history of Women's ODIs, eclipsing a mark set by Australia against this team. **Ans:** India!

6. The first achieved by Deepti Sharma against South Africa. **Ans:** Score a half-century and take a five-for

Visual: Name this player. **Ans:** Kranti Goud

Early Birds: Tamal Biswas| Haridas Pal| Dodo Jayaditya| Sudhir Thapa| Sumana Dutta

QUIZ

New Zealand — “The only other team apart from India, Australia and England to lift the cup”

• The statement refers to the **ICC Women's Cricket World Cup (ODI)** history, where only **Australia, England, New Zealand**, and now **India** have won the Women's ODI World Cup — meaning these are the only nations to have **lifted the cup**.

Historical Background

• **New Zealand won the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup in 2000**, hosted in New Zealand.

• They defeated **Australia** in a thrilling final at **Christchurch**, winning by just **4 runs** — one of the most memorable finals in women's cricket history.

• Before and after this, **Australia** and **England** have been the most dominant teams in the women's game.

• With **India** winning the **2025 edition**, New Zealand remains the only “other” team apart from these three to have achieved this milestone.

Overall Prize Money Received by Indian Women for Their Winning Effort (\$4.48 Million)

• The **Indian Women's Cricket Team** received an overall **prize money of \$4.48 million** (approximately **₹37.3 crore**) for their historic **World Cup victory**.

• This marked a **landmark moment** in women's sports in India, representing not only a triumph on the field but also the growing **financial recognition** of women athletes.

• The **International Cricket Council (ICC)** officially announced the prize distribution, confirming equal prize money for both men's and women's championships from **2023 onwards**.

Historical Background

• Earlier, there was a **large disparity** between prize money for men's and women's tournaments.

• The **ICC Annual Conference (Durban, 2023)** decided to implement **gender parity in prize money**, ensuring equal payouts for both men's and women's global events such as the **T20 World Cup** and the **ODI World Cup**.

• This decision reflected a **progressive move** toward **gender equality** in global sports governance and administration.

Three Indians Who Made It to the ICC's Team of the Tournament (Smriti Mandhana, Deepti Sharma, and Jemimah Rodrigues)

• The **International Cricket Council (ICC)** announced its **Team of the Tournament** following the conclusion of the **ICC Women's Cricket World Cup 2025**, recognizing standout performers across nations.

• **Three Indian players** — **Smriti Mandhana, Deepti Sharma, and Jemimah Rodrigues** — were named in this elite lineup for their exceptional performances throughout the tournament.

• This recognition reflects India's growing dominance and consistency in **women's international cricket**, marking a golden phase for the national side.



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Smriti Mandhana: The Batting Dynamo

- **Smriti Mandhana**, India's vice-captain and opening batter, emerged as one of the **top run-scorers** in the tournament.
- Known for her **elegant stroke play**, Mandhana scored **480+ runs** with an impressive **average above 60** and a **strike rate exceeding 100**.
- Her match-winning century in the **semi-final against Australia** was one of the tournament's defining moments.
- Mandhana's performance reinforced her reputation as one of the most **consistent openers in women's cricket** worldwide.

Deepti Sharma: The All-Round Excellence

- **Deepti Sharma** was recognized for her **all-round contributions**, combining **accurate off-spin bowling** with **reliable middle-order batting**.
- She finished as India's **leading wicket-taker**, claiming **15 wickets** in the tournament at an **economy rate of 4.2**.
- With the bat, she added crucial runs in tight situations, maintaining an average near **40**.
- Her versatility made her a vital cog in India's World Cup-winning campaign.

Jemimah Rodrigues: The Middle-Order Innovator

- **Jemimah Rodrigues** was India's **backbone in the middle order**, known for her ability to rotate strike and anchor innings.
- She played several **match-saving knocks**, especially under pressure during the **group stages** and the **final**.
- Rodrigues scored over **350 runs** in the tournament with a **strike rate of 110**, showcasing maturity and creativity in her shot selection.

India Women's Cricket Team's Record-Breaking Semi-Final Chase

- India successfully chased down a target of **339 runs** against **Australia Women's Cricket Team** in the **semi-final** of the **ICC Women's Cricket World Cup 2025**, marking the **highest successful run-chase in Women's ODI history**.
- This record broke Australia's previous best of **331 runs**, which had stood as the benchmark for highest chases in women's cricket.

Match Context

- **Date & Venue:** 30 October 2025, at the **Dr. DY Patil Sports Academy, Navi Mumbai**.
- **First Innings:** Australia posted a total of **338/6**, powered by consistent top-order batting.
- **India's Response:** India chased down the total with **341/5 in 48.3 overs**, clinching victory by **5 wickets**.
- **Star Performer:** **Jemimah Rodrigues** remained unbeaten on **127 runs**, anchoring the innings with composure and precision.
- **Support Performances:** Smriti Mandhana and Deepti Sharma contributed crucial partnerships that kept the required run rate under control throughout the chase.

Deepti Sharma's Historic All-Round Feat vs South Africa

- The feat took place in the **final of the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup 2025**, where India faced South Africa Women, at the Dr DY Patil Stadium in Navi Mumbai.
- Deepti Sharma delivered a remarkable performance by scoring a **half-century (58 runs)** and taking a **five-wicket haul (5 for 39)** in the same match.
- This made her the **first player in either men's or women's World Cup knockout match** to achieve the double of fifty+ runs and five+ wickets.

Key Data & Facts

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- Batting: Scored **58 runs** in the innings for India, stabilising and contributing crucial runs.
- Bowling: Took **5 wickets for 39 runs (5 / 39)** in her bowling spell, dismantling South Africa's batting line-up.
- Tournament statistics: Across the tournament, she accumulated **215 runs** and **22 wickets**, becoming the first to cross **200+ runs and 20+ wickets** in a single World Cup edition (men or women).

GS Paper 1: History, Society and Geography	
TOPICS COVERED	11 November 2025
	Society
1.	SC says women are the 'largest minority', notes their receding presence in Parliament सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा महिलाएं 'सबसे बड़ा अल्पसंख्यक' वर्ग हैं, संसद में उनकी घटती उपस्थिति पर चिंता जताई
2.	Thailand suspends Cambodia peace deal after soldiers injured थाईलैंड ने सैनिकों के घायल होने के बाद कंबोडिया शांति समझौते को निलंबित किया

Society	11/11/2025
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SC says women are the 'largest minority', notes their receding presence in Parliament

GS 1: Society

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court has said women are the "largest minority" in India and their presence in Parliament is steadily receding.

"Why not give women representation even without reservation," Justice B.V. Nagarathna, the Supreme Court's sole woman judge heading a two-judge Bench, observed on Monday.

The Bench, including Justice R. Mahadevan, was hearing a petition filed by Jaya Thakur challenging the provisions of the "Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam", or the Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, granting 33% reservation to women in the Lok Sabha and Assemblies.



This [the 106th Constitution amendment] was an instance of giving women political justice. Political justice is on par with social and economic justice. Women are the largest minority in the country.

Women form 48.44% of the total population

JUSTICE NAGARATHNA
Supreme Court

The law was assented to by President Droupadi Murmu in September 2023, but is yet to be implemented, senior advocate Shobha Gupta and advocate Varun Thakur, submitted in court.

"Why delay the 'vandan'," Ms. Gupta asked.

"This [the Constitution amendment] was an in-

stance of giving women political justice. Political justice is on par with social and economic justice. Women are the largest minority in the country. Women form 48.44% of the total population," Justice Nagarathna observed.

She pointed to Article 15 (3) of the Constitution

which mandates the State to take affirmative action and make special provisions for the empowerment of women.

The provisions of the 2023 law would be implemented only after the conduct of the next census and the subsequent delimitation exercise – redrawing of Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies – to determine seats to be reserved for women.

The quota for women in the Lok Sabha and Assemblies would continue for 15 years and Parliament could later extend the benefit period.

'Long-pending demand'
"A Constitutional amendment cannot be held back for an uncertain period... For the last 75 years there

has been no adequate representation of women in Parliament as well as in the State legislatures. This has been a long-pending demand for decades," the petition submitted.

"When is the next census? Any date for the census," Justice Nagarathna asked.

Ms. Gupta said the Act did not give any specific time period about the census or the delimitation exercise.

Senior counsel echoed the court's oral observation about the need for census as a pre-condition to reserve seats for women.

Justice Nagarathna said the census would quantify the population, based on which the seats would be scientifically reserved for women.

SC says women are the 'largest minority', notes their receding presence in Parliament

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा महिलाएं 'सबसे बड़ा अल्पसंख्यक' वर्ग हैं, संसद में उनकी घटती उपस्थिति पर चिंता जताई

- The **Supreme Court** has said women are the "largest minority" in India and their presence in Parliament is steadily receding.
सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि महिलाएं भारत में "सबसे बड़ा अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग" हैं और संसद में उनकी उपस्थिति लगातार घट रही है।
- "Why not give women representation even without reservation," Justice B.V. Nagarathna, the Supreme Court's sole woman judge heading a two-judge Bench, observed on Monday.
सोमवार को सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एकमात्र महिला न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति बी.वी. नागरत्ना, जो दो सदस्यीय पीठ की अध्यक्षता कर रही थीं, ने कहा — "बिना आरक्षण के भी महिलाओं को प्रतिनिधित्व क्यों न दिया जाए।"
- The Bench, including Justice R. Mahadevan, was hearing a petition filed by Jaya Thakur challenging the provisions of the "Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam", or the **Constitution (106th Amendment) Act**, granting 33% reservation to women in the **Lok Sabha and Assemblies**.
न्यायमूर्ति आर. महादेवन को शामिल करने वाली यह पीठ, जया ठाकुर द्वारा दायर एक याचिका की सुनवाई कर रही थी, जिसमें "नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम" या संविधान (106वां संशोधन) अधिनियम के प्रावधानों को चुनौती दी गई थी, जो लोकसभा और विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं को 33% आरक्षण प्रदान करता है।
- The law was assented to by President Droupadi Murmu in September 2023, but is yet to be implemented, senior advocate Shobha Gupta and advocate Varun Thakur submitted in court.
यह कानून सितंबर 2023 में राष्ट्रपति द्रौपदी मुर्मू की स्वीकृति से पारित हुआ था, लेकिन अभी तक



लागू नहीं हुआ है, यह जानकारी वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता शोभा गुप्ता और वकील वरुण ठाकुर ने अदालत को दी।

- “Why delay the ‘vandan’,” Ms. Gupta asked.
सुश्री गुप्ता ने पूछा — “‘वंदन’ में देरी क्यों?”
- “This [the Constitution amendment] was an instance of giving women **political justice**. Political justice is on par with **social and economic justice**. **Women are the largest minority** in the country. **Women form 48.44% of the total population**,” Justice Nagarathna observed.
न्यायमूर्ति नागरत्ना ने कहा — “यह [संविधान संशोधन] महिलाओं को राजनीतिक न्याय देने का उदाहरण है। राजनीतिक न्याय, सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय के समान है। महिलाएं देश में सबसे बड़ा अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग हैं। महिलाएं कुल जनसंख्या का 48.44% हिस्सा हैं।”
- She pointed to **Article 15(3) of the Constitution which mandates the State to take affirmative action and make special provisions for the empowerment of women**.
उन्होंने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15(3) की ओर इशारा किया, जो राज्य को सकारात्मक कार्रवाई करने और महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए विशेष प्रावधान बनाने का आदेश देता है।
- The provisions of the **2023 law** would be implemented **only after the conduct of the next census and the subsequent delimitation exercise** — redrawing of Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies — to determine **seats to be reserved for women**.
2023 के कानून के प्रावधान अगली जनगणना और उसके बाद होने वाले निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पुनर्निर्धारण (delimitation) — यानी लोकसभा और विधानसभा क्षेत्रों के पुनः निर्धारण — के बाद ही लागू होंगे, ताकि महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित सीटों का निर्धारण किया जा सके।
- The **quota for women in the Lok Sabha and Assemblies would continue for 15 years, and Parliament could later extend the benefit period**.
लोकसभा और विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं का कोटा 15 वर्षों तक जारी रहेगा, और संसद बाद में इस लाभ अवधि को बढ़ा भी सकती है।
- “A Constitutional amendment cannot be held back for an uncertain period... For the last **75 years**, there has been **no adequate representation of women** in Parliament as well as in the State legislatures. This has been a **long-pending demand for decades**,” the petition submitted.
याचिका में कहा गया — “संवैधानिक संशोधन को अनिश्चित काल के लिए रोका नहीं जा सकता... पिछले 75 वर्षों से संसद और राज्य विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं का पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं रहा है। यह दशकों से लंबित मांग रही है।”
- “When is the next census? Any date for the census,” Justice Nagarathna asked.
न्यायमूर्ति नागरत्ना ने पूछा — “अगली जनगणना कब होगी? क्या कोई तारीख तय हुई है?”
- Ms. Gupta said the **Act did not give any specific time period about the census or the delimitation exercise**.
सुश्री गुप्ता ने कहा कि कानून में जनगणना या परिसीमन प्रक्रिया के लिए कोई निश्चित समयसीमा नहीं दी गई है।
- **Senior counsel** echoed the court’s oral observation about the **need for census as a pre-condition** to reserve seats for women.
वरिष्ठ वकीलों ने अदालत की मौखिक टिप्पणी से सहमति जताई कि महिलाओं के लिए सीटें आरक्षित करने से पहले जनगणना आवश्यक शर्त है।
- Justice Nagarathna said the **census would quantify the population, based on which the seats would be scientifically reserved for women**.
न्यायमूर्ति नागरत्ना ने कहा कि जनगणना से जनसंख्या का सटीक आंकलन किया जाएगा, जिसके आधार पर महिलाओं के लिए वैज्ञानिक रूप से सीटें आरक्षित की जाएंगी।



Thailand suspends Cambodia peace deal after soldiers injured

GS I: Mapping

Agence France-Presse
BANGKOK

Thailand announced on Monday it was suspending the implementation of a peace agreement with neighbouring Cambodia after a landmine blast injured two Thai soldiers near the border.

The deal, overseen by U.S. President Donald Trump, was meant to secure an lasting end to hostilities following border clashes in July that killed at least 43 people and displaced more than 300,000 civilians on both sides.

The Royal Thai Army said in a statement that the mine explosion in Sisaket province left one soldier with a severe leg injury, while pressure from the blast caused another to withstand chest pains.

Thai government spokesman Siripong Angkasakulkiat said Bangkok would cease "the follow-up

to the joint declaration", meaning the accord with Cambodia inked in Kuala Lumpur in late October, months after the two sides had agreed a ceasefire.

'Threat persists'

"We thought that the security threat had eased, but it has not actually decreased," Thai Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul said.

The next steps planned as part of the agreement's implementation included the release of 18 Cambodian soldiers detained in Thailand.

Cambodian authorities did not immediately comment on the incident, but have in the past denied Thai accusations of planting new landmines along the border.

Cambodia's Defence Ministry pledged in a statement on Monday an "unwavering commitment" to peace.

Angkasakulkiat said Bangkok would cease "the follow-up to the joint declaration", meaning the accord with Cambodia inked in Kuala Lumpur in late October, months after the two sides had agreed a ceasefire.

थाई सरकार के प्रवक्ता सिरिपोंग अंगकासाकुलकियात ने कहा कि बैंकॉक "संयुक्त घोषणा की अगली कार्रवाई" रोक देगा, जिसका अर्थ है कि कुआलालंपुर में अक्टूबर के अंत में कंबोडिया के साथ हस्ताक्षरित समझौता, जो दोनों पक्षों द्वारा युद्धविराम पर सहमति बनने के महीनों बाद हुआ था, अब स्थगित रहेगा।

'Threat persists' 'खतरा बना हुआ है'

- "We thought that the security threat had eased, but it has not actually decreased," Thai Prime Minister Anutin Charnvirakul said.
"हमने सोचा था कि सुरक्षा खतरा कम हो गया है, लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं हुआ है," थाई प्रधानमंत्री अनुतिन चार्नवीराकुल ने कहा।
- The next steps planned as part of the agreement's implementation included the release of 18 Cambodian soldiers detained in Thailand.
समझौते के कार्यान्वयन के हिस्से के रूप में अगले कदमों में थाईलैंड में हिरासत में रखे गए 18 कंबोडियाई सैनिकों की रिहाई शामिल थी।

Thailand suspends Cambodia peace deal after soldiers injured

थाईलैंड ने सैनिकों के घायल होने के बाद कंबोडिया शांति समझौते को निलंबित किया

• Thailand announced on Monday it was suspending the implementation of a peace agreement with neighbouring Cambodia after a landmine blast injured two Thai soldiers near the border.

थाईलैंड ने सोमवार को घोषणा की कि उसने सीमा के पास लैंडमाइन विस्फोट में दो थाई सैनिकों के घायल होने के बाद पड़ोसी कंबोडिया के साथ शांति समझौते के कार्यान्वयन को निलंबित कर दिया है।

• The deal, overseen by the U.S. President Donald Trump, was meant to secure a lasting end to hostilities following border clashes in July that killed at least 43 people and displaced more than 300,000 civilians on both sides.

यह समझौता, जिसे अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप की देखरेख में किया गया था, का उद्देश्य जुलाई में हुई सीमा झड़पों के बाद शत्रुता का स्थायी अंत सुनिश्चित करना था, जिसमें कम से कम 43 लोगों की मौत हुई और दोनों पक्षों के 3 लाख से अधिक नागरिक विस्थापित हुए।

• The Royal Thai Army said in a statement that the mine explosion in Sisaket province left one soldier with a severe leg injury, while pressure from the blast caused another to withstand chest pains.

रॉयल थाई आर्मी ने एक बयान में कहा कि सिसाकेट प्रांत में हुए माइन विस्फोट में एक सैनिक को गंभीर पैर की चोट लगी, जबकि विस्फोट के दबाव से दूसरे सैनिक को सीने में दर्द हुआ।

• Thai government spokesman Siripong



- **Cambodian authorities** did not immediately comment on the incident, but have in the past **denied Thai accusations of planting new landmines along the border.**

कंबोडियाई अधिकारियों ने इस घटना पर तुरंत टिप्पणी नहीं की, लेकिन अतीत में उन्होंने सीमा के साथ नई लैंडमाइन लगाने के थाई आरोपों से इनकार किया था।

- **Cambodia's Defence**

Ministry pledged in a statement on Monday an “**unwavering commitment to peace.**”

कंबोडिया के रक्षा मंत्रालय ने सोमवार को एक बयान में “शांति के प्रति अटूट प्रतिबद्धता” की प्रतिज्ञा की।



GS Paper II: Polity, Governance, And International Relations

TOPICS COVERED

11 November 2025

Polity

1. **Plea in SC for contempt action against Telangana Speaker**
तेलंगाना स्पीकर के खिलाफ अवमानना कार्रवाई की याचिका सुप्रीम कोर्ट में

International Relations

2. **In free fall**
मुक्त पतन में
3. **Celebrating a sage king, a celebration of India-Bhutan ties**
एक ज्ञानी राजा का उत्सव, भारत-भूटान संबंधों का समारोह
4. **Iraqi elections: An opportunity for India**
इराकी चुनाव : भारत के लिए एक अवसर
5. **Angola becomes free**
अंगोला स्वतंत्र हुआ



6.	Persons killed in clashes between rival factions in Nigeria नाइजीरिया में प्रतिद्वंदी गुटों के बीच झड़पों में मारे गए लोग
7.	Trump's oil price sweet spot is 'no man's land' for everyone else ट्रम्प के लिए तेल कीमतों का 'मीठा दायरा' बाकी सभी के लिए 'नो मैनलैंड'
8.	'An institutional shift towards an open society needs time to establish firmly' 'एक खुला समाज स्थापित करने की संस्थागत प्रक्रिया को दृढ़ता से स्थापित होने में समय लगता है'
9.	Peace prayer segment of Bhutan festival concludes भूटान उत्सव का शांति प्रार्थना खंड संपन्न हुआ
10	With U.S.'s H-1B visa in flux, China's new K-visa hopes to lure global tech talent अमेरिका के H-1B वीजा में अनिश्चितता के बीच, चीन का नया K-वीजा वैश्विक तकनीकी प्रतिभा को आकर्षित करने की उम्मीद करता है

Polity

11/11/2025



Plea in SC for contempt action against Telangana Speaker

GS II: Polity: Contempt
Press Trust of India

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on November 17 will hear a petition seeking contempt proceedings against the Telangana Speaker for allegedly not complying with its direction to decide disqualification pleas against 10 Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS) MLAs who defected to the ruling Congress.

On July 31, a Bench headed by Chief Justice B.R. Gavai directed the Assembly Speaker to decide in three months the matter of the disqualification of 10 BRS MLAs. On Monday, a lawyer mentioned the contempt petition for urgent hearing, saying the speaker had not acted within the three-month deadline. "List it next Monday," Chief



The Supreme Court will hear the petition against Telangana Speaker on November 17.

Justice Gavai said.

Expressing concern over the delay, the counsel said the respondents were "dragging the proceedings till the end of the month for obvious reasons", an apparent reference to Chief Justice Gavai's retirement on November 23. "The Supreme Court will

not close after the 24th of November," the Chief Justice said.

The counsel representing the petitioners also submitted that no proceedings had been conducted since the court's July 31 order. "The MLAs are still continuing... Your lordships had held that if any MLA was trying to protract the proceedings, an adverse inference would be drawn. Two petitions are pending. The Speaker has not touched them. Others are in the evidence stage," the counsel said.

The apex court's July 31 judgment was delivered by a Bench of the Chief Justice and Justice A.G. Masih, in a batch of writ petitions filed by BRS leaders K.T. Rama Rao, Padi Kaushik Reddy, and K.O. Vivekanand.

Plea in SC for contempt action against Telangana Speaker तेलंगाना स्पीकर के खिलाफ अवमानना कार्रवाई की याचिका सुप्रीम कोर्ट में

- The **Supreme Court** on **November 17** will hear a petition seeking **contempt proceedings** against the **Telangana Speaker** for allegedly not complying with its direction to decide disqualification pleas against **10 Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS) MLAs** who defected to the **ruling Congress**.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट 17 नवंबर को एक याचिका की सुनवाई करेगा जिसमें तेलंगाना स्पीकर के खिलाफ अवमानना कार्यवाही की मांग की गई है, क्योंकि उन्होंने 10 भा रत राष्ट्र समिति (BRS) विधायकों के खिलाफ अयोग्यता याचिकाओं पर फैसला करने के उसके निर्देश का पालन नहीं किया, जो सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस में शामिल हो गए थे।

- On **July 31**, a **Bench headed by Chief Justice B.R. Gavai** directed the **Assembly Speaker** to decide in **three months** the matter of the disqualification of **10 BRS MLAs**.

31 जुलाई को मुख्य न्यायाधीश बी.आर. गवई की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ ने विधानसभा अध्यक्ष को तीन महीने के भीतर 10 बीआरएस विधायकों की अयोग्यता के मामले पर निर्णय लेने का निर्देश दिया था।

- On **Monday**, a lawyer mentioned the **contempt petition** for **urgent hearing**, saying the **Speaker had not acted** within the **three-month deadline**.

सोमवार को एक वकील ने अवमानना याचिका को तत्काल सुनवाई के लिए उल्लेख किया, यह कहते हुए कि स्पीकर ने तीन महीने की समयसीमा के भीतर कार्रवाई नहीं की।





- “List it next Monday,” Chief Justice Gavai said.
मुख्य न्यायाधीश गवई ने कहा, “इसे अगले सोमवार को सूचीबद्ध करें।”
- Expressing concern over the **delay**, the counsel said the **respondents were dragging the proceedings** till the end of the month for **obvious reasons**, an apparent reference to **Chief Justice Gavai’s retirement on November 23**.
देरी पर चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए वकील ने कहा कि उत्तरदाता जानबूझकर कार्यवाही को महीने के अंत तक खींच रहे हैं, जो कि संभवतः मुख्य न्यायाधीश गवई की 23 नवंबर को सेवानिवृत्ति की ओर इशारा था।
- “The **Supreme Court will not close** after the **24th of November**,” the **Chief Justice** said.
मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने कहा, “सुप्रीम कोर्ट 24 नवंबर के बाद बंद नहीं होगा।”
- The counsel representing the **petitioners** also submitted that **no proceedings** had been conducted since the court’s **July 31 order**.
याचिकाकर्ताओं की ओर से पेश वकील ने यह भी कहा कि न्यायालय के 31 जुलाई के आदेश के बाद से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है।
- “The **MLAs are still continuing...** Your lordships had held that if any MLA was trying to **protract the proceedings**, an **adverse inference** would be drawn. Two petitions are pending. The **Speaker has not touched them. Others are in the evidence stage**,” the counsel said.
वकील ने कहा, “विधायक अभी भी जारी हैं... माननीय न्यायालय ने कहा था कि यदि कोई विधायक कार्यवाही को लंबा खींचने की कोशिश करता है, तो नकारात्मक निष्कर्ष निकाला जाएगा। दो याचिकाएं लंबित हैं। स्पीकर ने उन्हें छुआ तक नहीं है। अन्य साक्ष्य चरण में हैं।”
- The **apex court’s July 31 judgment** was delivered by a **Bench of the Chief Justice and Justice A.G. Masih**, in a batch of **writ petitions filed by BRS leaders K.T. Rama Rao, Padi Kaushik Reddy, and K.O. Vivekanand**.
सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का 31 जुलाई का निर्णय मुख्य न्यायाधीश और न्यायमूर्ति ए.जी. मसीह की पीठ द्वारा दिया गया था, जो बीआरएस नेताओं के टी. रामाराव, पाड़ी कौशिक रेड्डी और के.ओ. विवेकानंद द्वारा दायर रिट याचिकाओं के समूह से संबंधित था।

International Relations

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CS II: IR: Africa

In free fall

Sudan's hopes for a return to democracy look dim

Sudan is no stranger to violence by paramilitary forces. Yet, the rape, pillage and mass killings carried out by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in El-Fasher, after their capture of the city in the Darfur region in late October, were shocking even by Sudan's grim standards. The RSF, a predominantly Arab militia, known for its brutality against Sudan's African communities, unleashed a wave of atrocities, including a massacre at a maternity hospital. The RSF now controls five of Darfur's capitals, tightening its grip over the famine-stricken region. In a chilling demonstration of impunity, RSF militants posted footage of some of their crimes on social media. Born from the Arab supremacist Janjaweed militia in the early 2000s, the group had faced accusations of ethnic cleansing and genocide against non-Arab communities in Darfur. It laid siege to El-Fasher, the Sudanese army's last major stronghold in Darfur, 18 months ago, a blockade that triggered a famine in the region. More than 12 million people have been displaced since Sudan's civil war broke out in April 2023, and tens of thousands killed. According to UN experts, the country is now facing the world's worst humanitarian crisis. While both the army and the RSF have been accused of war crimes, the atrocities by the paramilitary force have increasingly been described as genocidal.

When the regime of dictator Omar al-Bashir fell in 2019, many hoped that Sudan was on the cusp of a new dawn. But hopes for a democratic transition were short lived as the military and the RSF jointly staged a coup in 2021. Mr. Bashir had raised the RSF out of the ranks of the Janjaweed and treated the group as his personal army. He used it to neutralise domestic opposition and as a parallel structure to the military. Yet, when the roots of the Bashir regime were shaken by public protests in 2019, the RSF turned against him. But once the military consolidated power in 2021 and insisted that the RSF integrate with the regular army, the alliance between the army and the RSF fell apart, plunging Sudan into civil war. Today, the military government, backed by Egypt, controls most of Sudan, while the RSF, supported by the UAE, dominates Darfur. Earlier this year, the army pushed the RSF out of Khartoum, the capital. But the fall of El-Fasher confirms that the militia remains entrenched in its stronghold. If the fighting continues, Sudan risks more death, destruction, and even a state collapse. The atrocities in El-Fasher should serve as a wake-up call for the international community. The war must be brought to an end. For that, the backers of both the military and the militia should press for talks instead of sending more weapons into Sudan.

Sudan's civil war broke out in April 2023, and tens of thousands killed.

अप्रैल 2023 में सूडान में गृहयुद्ध छिड़ने के बाद से 1.2 करोड़ से अधिक लोग विस्थापित हो चुके हैं और दसियों हजार लोग मारे गए हैं।

- According to UN experts, the country is now facing the world's worst humanitarian crisis. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार, देश अब दुनिया के सबसे भीषण मानवीय संकट का सामना कर रहा है।

In free fall मुक्त पतन में

- Sudan's hopes for a return to democracy look dim. सूडान की लोकतंत्र में वापसी की आशाएँ धुंधली दिखाई देती हैं।

Violence and Atrocities by Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Sudan

सूडान में रैपिड सपोर्ट फोर्स (RSF) द्वारा हिंसा और अत्याचार

- Sudan is no stranger to violence by paramilitary forces. Yet, the **rape, pillage, and mass killings** carried out by the **Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in El-Fasher**, after their capture of the city in the **Darfur region** in **late October**, were shocking even by Sudan's grim standards.

सूडान अर्धसैनिक बलों की हिंसा से अपरिचित नहीं है। फिर भी, रैपिड सपोर्ट फोर्स (RSF) द्वारा दारफुर क्षेत्र के एल-फाशर शहर पर अक्टूबर के अंत में कब्जे के बाद किए गए बलात्कार, लूटपाट और सामूहिक हत्याएं, सूडान के भयावह मानकों से भी अधिक चौंकाने वाली थीं।

- The **RSF**, a predominantly **Arab militia**, known for its **brutality against Sudan's African communities**, unleashed a wave of atrocities, including a **massacre at a maternity hospital**. **RSF**, जो मुख्य रूप से **अरब मिलिशिया** है और सूडान की **अफ्रीकी समुदायों पर क्रूरता** के लिए जानी जाती है, ने **एक प्रसूति अस्पताल में नरसंहार** सहित अत्याचारों की एक लहर शुरू की।

- The **RSF now controls five of Darfur's capitals**, tightening its grip over the **famine-stricken region**.

अब **RSF दारफुर के पाँच प्रांतीय राजधानियों पर नियंत्रण** रखती है, जिससे उसने **भुखमरी से पीड़ित क्षेत्र** पर अपनी पकड़ मजबूत कर ली है।

- In a chilling demonstration of **impunity**, RSF militants **posted footage of their crimes on social media**.

दण्डमुक्ति के भयावह प्रदर्शन में, RSF के उग्रवादियों ने **अपने अपराधों के वीडियो सोशल मीडिया पर पोस्ट किए**।

- **Born from the Arab supremacist Janjaweed militia in the early 2000s**, the group had faced accusations of **ethnic cleansing and genocide against non-Arab communities in Darfur**.

यह संगठन **2000 के दशक की शुरुआत में अरब सर्वोच्चतावादी जनजावीद मिलिशिया** से उत्पन्न हुआ था, जिस पर दारफुर की **गैर-अरब समुदायों के खिलाफ जातीय सफाई और नरसंहार** के आरोप लगे थे।

- It laid siege to **El-Fasher**, the **Sudanese army's last major stronghold in Darfur**, **18 months ago**, a blockade that triggered a **famine** in the region.

इसने **18 महीने पहले एल-फाशर**, जो दारफुर में **सूडानी सेना का आखिरी बड़ा गढ़** था, को घेर लिया, और इस **नाकाबंदी** ने क्षेत्र में **भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा कर दी**।

- **More than 12 million people have been displaced since Sudan's civil war broke out in April 2023, and tens of thousands killed.**



- While both the **army and the RSF** have been accused of **war crimes**, the atrocities by the **paramilitary force** have increasingly been described as **genocidal**.
हालांकि सेना और RSF दोनों पर युद्ध अपराधों के आरोप लगे हैं, लेकिन **अर्धसैनिक बल** द्वारा किए गए अत्याचारों को तेजी से **नरसंहार की श्रेणी** में रखा जा रहा है।

Collapse of Democratic Hopes in Sudan सूडान में लोकतांत्रिक उम्मीदों का पतन

- When the **regime of dictator Omar al-Bashir fell in 2019**, many hoped that Sudan was on the **cusp of a new dawn**.
जब तानाशाह उमर अल-बशीर का शासन 2019 में गिरा, तो कई लोगों को उम्मीद थी कि सूडान एक नए युग की दहलीज पर है।
- But hopes for a **democratic transition** were short-lived as the **military and the RSF jointly staged a coup in 2021**.
लेकिन **लोकतांत्रिक परिवर्तन की उम्मीदें** जल्द ही खत्म हो गईं क्योंकि सेना और RSF ने मिलकर 2021 में **तख्तापलट** किया।
- Mr. Bashir had raised the **RSF out of the ranks of the Janjaweed** and treated the group as **his personal army**.
श्री बशीर ने **RSF को जनजावीद के रैंकों से विकसित किया** और उसे अपनी निजी सेना के रूप में माना।
- He used it to **neutralise domestic opposition** and as a **parallel structure to the military**.
उन्होंने इसका उपयोग **घरेलू विरोध को दबाने** और **सेना के समानांतर ढांचे** के रूप में किया।
- Yet, when the **roots of the Bashir regime** were shaken by **public protests in 2019**, the **RSF turned against him**.
फिर भी, जब 2019 में जन प्रदर्शनों ने बशीर शासन की जड़ें हिला दीं, तब **RSF ने उनके खिलाफ मोर्चा खोल दिया**।

Civil War and Power Struggle गृहयुद्ध और सत्ता संघर्ष

- Once the **military consolidated power in 2021** and insisted that the **RSF integrate** with the regular army, the **alliance fell apart**, plunging Sudan into **civil war**.
जब सेना ने 2021 में सत्ता मजबूत कर ली और **RSF को नियमित सेना में शामिल करने पर जोर दिया**, तो **गठबंधन टूट गया** और सूडान **गृहयुद्ध में डूब गया**।
- Today, the **military government**, backed by **Egypt**, controls most of Sudan, while the **RSF**, supported by the **UAE**, dominates **Darfur**.
आज, **मिस्र समर्थित सैन्य सरकार** सूडान के अधिकांश हिस्सों पर नियंत्रण रखती है, जबकि **संयुक्त अरब अमीरात (UAE)** समर्थित **RSF दारफुर पर हावी** है।
- Earlier this year, the **army pushed the RSF out of Khartoum, the capital**.
इस वर्ष की शुरुआत में, **सेना ने RSF को खार्तूम, जो राजधानी है, से बाहर कर दिया**।
- But the **fall of El-Fasher** confirms that the **militia remains entrenched** in its stronghold.
लेकिन **एल-फाशर के पतन** से यह स्पष्ट है कि **मिलिशिया अपने गढ़ में जमी हुई है**।
- If the **fighting continues**, Sudan risks **more death, destruction, and even state collapse**.
यदि **लड़ाई जारी रही**, तो सूडान में **अधिक मौतें, विनाश और यहां तक कि राज्य के पतन का खतरा है**।
- The **atrocities in El-Fasher** should serve as a **wake-up call for the international community**.
एल-फाशर में हुए अत्याचार को अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय के लिए चेतावनी के रूप में देखा जाना चाहिए।
- The **war must be brought to an end**, and the **backers of both the military and the militia** should **press for talks instead of sending more weapons** into Sudan.
युद्ध को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए, और **सेना व मिलिशिया दोनों के समर्थकों को सूडान में अधिक हथियार भेजने के बजाय वार्ता के लिए दबाव डालना चाहिए**।



Celebrating a sage king, a celebration of India-Bhutan ties

GS II: IR: India-Bhutan

MOB

The former King of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, turns 70 on November 11, 2025. The father of the current King of Bhutan is popularly known as K4 (the fourth King of the Wangchuck line), while his son Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, who sits on the throne at present, is referred to as K5.

Jigme Singye Wangchuk is held in great esteem, awe, pride and reverence by his people who often call him the Bodhisattva King. He ruled Bhutan from the age of 17 years till he abdicated in 2006 in favour of his son.

He is revered almost like a Buddha because he ruled wisely, honestly and literally dragged Bhutan into the 21st century, modernising it in many ways. Now, to mark his 70th birth anniversary, there is a huge celebration in Thimphu on November 11, for which Prime Minister Narendra Modi is visiting India's mountainous neighbour.

Two nations, their close ties

Mr. Modi has always given much importance to India's relationship with Bhutan. In 2014, on being elected Prime Minister, he had not merely spoken about Neighbourhood First but had also made Bhutan the first foreign country he visited. Now too, Mr. Modi realises the tremendous significance that the birthday celebrations has for the people of Bhutan and is ensuring that he is with them in this time of joy. His visit is an apt signal of how close the people of India are to the people of Bhutan.

It was K4 who further strengthened Bhutan's relationship with India, during his reign as king, exhibiting great understanding that independent India was a close friend of his nation for which all threats to its independence, sovereignty or way of



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Jigme Singye Wangchuck, who turns 70 today, has helped nurture both the modernisation of the mountain kingdom and its relations with India

life came from its north and not from the other direction. It was Jigme Singye Wangchuck who got India's Border Roads Organisation to build, operate and maintain the road network of his country. Today, Bhutanese firms are capable of doing this on their own and have rightly been tasked with this. Again, it was Jigme Singye Wangchuck who saw the potential of generating electricity from Bhutan's rivers and supplying it to India, thereby enabling a steady revenue stream for his nation, which in turn has lifted incomes there.

Hydropower diplomacy

Hydropower cooperation between India and Bhutan has, over the years, developed into one of the strongest and most significant pillars of the relationship between the two countries. Therefore, it is apt, symbolic of this friendship and significant in itself, that the Punatsangchu II hydroelectric project will be formally inaugurated by Mr. Modi and K5 during the trip. The 1,020 MW project has been generating electricity for some months now, helping Bhutan in further raising its economic profile.

The Punatsangchu II project, like many of its predecessors, was constructed as a cooperative venture between the Government of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan, with India providing the initial capital for it – this is paid off by the project from the income stream generated by the sale of electricity to India at rates which are competitive but adjusted every few years to reflect current realities.

This model has worked well till now but it has been decided that in future, the two countries must tap other sources of capital for such hydropower projects. Now that private capital is

readily available in adequate quantity, future projects are to be done by private firms of India in collaboration with Bhutanese companies. Significantly, Tata Power and Adani Power have readily taken up a few of the projects on offer in Bhutan.

India continues to provide development assistance to Bhutan beyond hydropower whether it is for community development projects or larger schemes that range from infrastructure development to upgrading older institutions and even monasteries.

Issues of national security

K5 continues to seek his father's – K4's – advice on matters of national security. Whether it pertains to the territorial integrity of Bhutan or to the operational readiness of the Royal Bhutan Army (RBA), K4 is always consulted by his son. K4 has a deep understanding of not merely India and how its democracy functions but also about Communist China, what motivates and drives that nation and the implications it has for Bhutan-China relations.

India will always be grateful to K4 for having personally led Operation All Clear in December 2003 where the RBA drove out several hundred cadres of Indian insurgent groups that had taken shelter in the jungles of Bhutan just across Assam and West Bengal. On India's side of the border, the Indian Army was able to easily arrest these Indian insurgent groups and proceed against them as in the law.

Thus, November 11 is not merely the birthday celebration of a sage and wise former King of Bhutan. Mr. Modi's presence at these events in Thimphu also makes it a celebration of India-Bhutan friendship and cooperation.

Celebrating a sage king, a celebration of India-Bhutan ties

एक ज्ञानी राजा का उत्सव, भारत-भूटान संबंधों का समारोह

- The former King of Bhutan, **Jigme Singye Wangchuck**, turns **70** on **November 11, 2025**. भूटान के पूर्व राजा **जिग्मे सिंग्ये वांगचुक** **11 नवंबर 2025** को **70 वर्ष** के हो जाएंगे।
- The father of the current King of Bhutan is popularly known as **K4 (the fourth King of the Wangchuck line)**, while his son **Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck**, who sits on the throne at present, is referred to as **K5**. वर्तमान भूटान के राजा के पिता को आमतौर पर **K4 (वांगचुक वंश के चौथे राजा)** के रूप में जाना जाता है, जबकि उनके पुत्र **जिग्मे खेसर नामग्येल वांगचुक**, जो वर्तमान में सिंहासन पर हैं, को **K5** कहा जाता है।
- **Jigme Singye Wangchuk** is held in great **esteem, awe, pride, and reverence** by his people who often call him the **Bodhisattva King**. **जिग्मे सिंग्ये वांगचुक** को उनके लोग **सम्मान, श्रद्धा, गर्व और भक्ति** की भावना से देखते हैं और उन्हें अक्सर **बोधिसत्व राजा** कहते हैं।
- He ruled Bhutan from the age of **17 years** till he **abdicated in 2006** in favour of his son. उन्होंने **17 वर्ष की आयु** से भूटान पर शासन किया और **2006 में अपने पुत्र के पक्ष में त्यागपत्र दिया**।
- He is revered almost like a **Buddha** because he ruled wisely, honestly, and literally dragged **Bhutan into the 21st century**, modernising it in many ways. उन्हें लगभग **बुद्ध** की तरह पूजनीय माना जाता है क्योंकि उन्होंने **बुद्धिमत्ता, ईमानदारी** से शासन किया और **भूटान को 21वीं सदी में प्रवेश** कराया, उसे कई तरीकों से आधुनिक बनाया।
- To mark his **70th birth anniversary**, there is a **huge celebration in Thimphu** on **November 11**, for which **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** is visiting **Bhutan**. उनकी **70वीं जयंती** के उपलक्ष्य में **11 नवंबर** को **थिम्फू** में **भव्य समारोह** आयोजित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें **प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी** भूटान की यात्रा कर रहे हैं।



Two Nations, Their Close Ties

दो राष्ट्र, उनके घनिष्ठ संबंध

- **Mr. Modi** has always given much importance to **India's relationship with Bhutan**.
श्री मोदी ने हमेशा **भारत और भूटान के संबंधों** को अत्यधिक महत्व दिया है।
- In **2014**, on being elected Prime Minister, he had not merely spoken about **Neighbourhood First** but had also made **Bhutan the first foreign country he visited**.
2014 में प्रधानमंत्री बनने के बाद उन्होंने केवल **नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति** की बात ही नहीं की बल्कि **भूटान** को अपनी **पहली विदेश यात्रा** का गंतव्य बनाया।
- Now too, **Mr. Modi** realises the tremendous significance that the **birthday celebrations** have for the people of Bhutan and is ensuring that he is with them in this time of joy.
अब भी **श्री मोदी** समझते हैं कि यह **जन्मदिन समारोह** भूटान के लोगों के लिए कितना महत्वपूर्ण है और वे इस **खुशी के अवसर** पर उनके साथ उपस्थित रहना चाहते हैं।
- His visit is an apt signal of how close the **people of India** are to the **people of Bhutan**.
उनकी यह यात्रा इस बात का उपयुक्त संकेत है कि **भारत और भूटान के लोगों के बीच** कितनी निकटता है।

K4's Role in Strengthening Indo-Bhutan Relations

भारत-भूटान संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करने में K4 की भूमिका

- It was **K4** who further **strengthened Bhutan's relationship with India** during his reign as king.
K4 ने अपने शासनकाल में **भूटान और भारत के संबंधों को और मजबूत किया**।
- He understood that **independent India** was a **close friend** of his nation and that all **threats to Bhutan's independence, sovereignty, or way of life** came from **its north**, not from the other direction.
उन्होंने समझा कि **स्वतंत्र भारत** उनके देश का **घनिष्ठ मित्र** है और **भूटान की स्वतंत्रता, संप्रभुता और जीवन शैली** के लिए सभी **खतरे उत्तर दिशा** से आते हैं, न कि अन्य दिशाओं से।
- It was **Jigme Singye Wangchuck** who got **India's Border Roads Organisation (BRO)** to **build, operate, and maintain** the road network of Bhutan.
जिग्मे सिंग्ये वांगचुक ने **भारत की सीमा सड़क संगठन (BRO)** से **भूटान के सड़क नेटवर्क का निर्माण, संचालन और रखरखाव** करवाया।
- Today, **Bhutanese firms** are capable of doing this on their own and have rightly been tasked with it.
आज, **भूटानी कंपनियाँ** स्वयं यह कार्य करने में सक्षम हैं और उन्हें यह जिम्मेदारी दी गई है।
- **Jigme Singye Wangchuck** also realised the potential of **hydropower** — generating electricity from **Bhutan's rivers** and supplying it to **India**, enabling a **steady revenue stream** for Bhutan.
जिग्मे सिंग्ये वांगचुक ने **भूटान की नदियों से जलविद्युत उत्पादन** की क्षमता को पहचाना और उसे **भारत को आपूर्ति** करके अपने देश के लिए **स्थायी राजस्व स्रोत** बनाया।
- This initiative has significantly **lifted incomes** and improved the **economic conditions** of Bhutan.
इस पहल ने **भूटान की आय में वृद्धि** की और देश की **आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार** लाया।

Hydropower Diplomacy

जलविद्युत कूटनीति

- **Hydropower cooperation between India and Bhutan** has, over the years, developed into one of the **strongest and most significant pillars** of the relationship between the two countries.
भारत और भूटान के बीच जलविद्युत सहयोग वर्षों से दोनों देशों के संबंधों के **सबसे मजबूत और महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभों में से एक** बन गया है।
- Therefore, it is apt, symbolic of this friendship and significant in itself, that the **Punatsangchu II hydroelectric project** will be formally **inaugurated by Mr. Modi and K5** during the trip.



इसलिए, यह इस मित्रता का प्रतीक और स्वयं में महत्वपूर्ण है कि पुनात्सांगछू-II जलविद्युत परियोजना का औपचारिक उद्घाटन श्री मोदी और K5 द्वारा किया जाएगा।

- The 1,020 MW project has been generating electricity for some months now, helping Bhutan in further raising its economic profile.
1,020 मेगावाट की यह परियोजना कुछ महीनों से बिजली उत्पादन कर रही है, जिससे भूटान की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने में सहायता मिल रही है।
- The Punatsangchhu II project, like many of its predecessors, was constructed as a cooperative venture between the Government of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan, with India providing the initial capital for it.
पुनात्सांगछू-II परियोजना, अपनी पिछली परियोजनाओं की तरह, भारत सरकार और भूटान की रॉयल सरकार के बीच एक सहयोगी उद्यम के रूप में निर्मित की गई, जिसमें भारत ने प्रारंभिक पूंजी प्रदान की।
- This capital is paid off by the project from the income stream generated by the sale of electricity to India at rates which are competitive but adjusted periodically to reflect current realities.
यह पूंजी परियोजना द्वारा भारत को बिजली की बिक्री से प्राप्त आय से चुकाई जाती है, जो प्रतिस्पर्धी दरों पर होती है और समय-समय पर वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के अनुसार संशोधित की जाती है।
- This model has worked well till now, but it has been decided that in the future, the two countries must tap other sources of capital for such hydropower projects.
यह मॉडल अब तक सफल रहा है, लेकिन यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि भविष्य में दोनों देशों को ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए अन्य पूंजी स्रोतों का उपयोग करना चाहिए।
- Now that private capital is readily available, future projects are to be done by private firms of India in collaboration with Bhutanese companies.
अब जबकि निजी पूंजी आसानी से उपलब्ध है, भविष्य की परियोजनाएँ भारतीय निजी कंपनियों और भूटानी कंपनियों के सहयोग से की जाएंगी।
- Tata Power and Adani Power have readily taken up a few of the projects on offer in Bhutan.
टाटा पावर और अडानी पावर ने भूटान में उपलब्ध कुछ परियोजनाओं को तुरंत स्वीकार किया है।
- India continues to provide development assistance to Bhutan beyond hydropower — for community development, infrastructure projects, and renovation of institutions and monasteries.
भारत जलविद्युत क्षेत्र से परे भी भूटान को विकास सहायता प्रदान करता है, जिसमें सामुदायिक विकास, बुनियादी ढांचे की परियोजनाएँ, संस्थानों और मठों के उन्नयन शामिल हैं।

Issues of National Security

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मुद्दे

- K5 continues to seek his father's (K4's) advice on matters of national security.
K5 अपने पिता (K4) से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों पर परामर्श लेते रहते हैं।
- Whether it pertains to the territorial integrity of Bhutan or the operational readiness of the Royal Bhutan Army (RBA), K4 is always consulted by his son.
चाहे वह भूटान की क्षेत्रीय अखंडता का मामला हो या रॉयल भूटान आर्मी (RBA) की परिचालन तत्परता का, K4 से हमेशा परामर्श किया जाता है।
- K4 has a deep understanding not merely of India and its democratic functioning, but also of Communist China, its motivations, and its implications for Bhutan-China relations.
K4 को केवल भारत और उसकी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था की ही नहीं, बल्कि साम्यवादी चीन, उसके उद्देश्यों और भूटान-चीन संबंधों पर उसके प्रभाव की भी गहरी समझ है।
- India will always be grateful to K4 for having personally led Operation All Clear in December 2003, where the RBA drove out several hundred cadres of Indian insurgent groups who had taken shelter in Bhutan's jungles near Assam and West Bengal.
भारत हमेशा K4 का आभारी रहेगा, जिन्होंने दिसंबर 2003 में ऑपरेशन ऑल क्लियर का स्वयं नेतृत्व किया, जिसमें रॉयल भूटान आर्मी (RBA) ने असम और पश्चिम बंगाल के पास भूटान के जंगलों में छिपे भारतीय उग्रवादी समूहों को खदेड़ दिया।
- On India's side of the border, the Indian Army was then able to arrest these insurgent groups and proceed against them as per law.



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

CONTACT: 9971932488



भारत की सीमा की ओर, भारतीय सेना ने इन उग्रवादी समूहों को गिरफ्तार किया और कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई की।

Symbolism of November 11 11 नवंबर का प्रतीकात्मक महत्व

- Thus, **November 11** is not merely the **birthday celebration** of a **sage and wise former King of Bhutan**, but also a **celebration of India-Bhutan friendship and cooperation**.
इसलिए, 11 नवंबर केवल भूटान के एक ज्ञानी और दूरदर्शी पूर्व राजा का जन्मदिन समारोह नहीं है, बल्कि यह भारत-भूटान की मित्रता और सहयोग का उत्सव भी है।
- **Mr. Modi's presence** at these events in **Thimphu** reinforces this **bond of partnership and mutual respect** between the two Himalayan neighbours.
थिम्फू में इन समारोहों में श्री मोदी की उपस्थिति इन दो हिमालयी पड़ोसी देशों के बीच साझेदारी और आपसी सम्मान के बंधन को और मजबूत करती है।

PATRIOTIC IAS



Iraqi elections: An opportunity for India

GS II: IR: West Asia

The current obsession with the Bihar election on November 11 notwithstanding, India also needs to focus on another election taking place on the same day, 4,000 kilometres away, in Iraq.

Features and significance

While some systemic features of the sixth Iraqi parliamentary election are relatively easy to comprehend, others may make even hardened Bihar pollsters blink. There are 7,744 candidates for 329 seats with 32 parties and a large number of independents in the election based on proportional representation. Nearly 40% of candidates are below 40 years of age. In an otherwise patriarchal society, close to a third of the candidates are women, leveraging a quarter of seats reserved for them. The results might trigger months of horse-trading among the three sectarian groups, broadly based on Shia, Sunni, and Kurdish parties, before a majority coalition emerges. The incumbent Prime Minister, Mohammed Shia al-Sudani, projects himself as a “Sushasan Babu”, claiming to have completed over 2,582 long-delayed projects in his three-year rule. He has added a million new jobs to the already bloated bureaucracy. His detractors accuse him of being pro-American. The polity and electioneering are characterised by corruption, disbursal of freebies and rampant kleptocracy institutionalised by a disingenuous “Muhasasa” system that reserves nearly a thousand lucrative positions for the winning coalition. These flaws and the violent suppression of youth protests in 2019-20 have engendered popular apathy. Only 21 million of the 30 million eligible voters have registered, and less than 40% of the latter are likely to vote, resulting in nearly three-fourths absenteeism. Nevertheless, the biometric voter I-cards are reportedly changing hands for around a hundred dollars. Thanks to numerous militias running amok, guns,



Mahesh Sachdev

Retired Indian Ambassador specialising in the Arab world and oil issues

India could leverage Iraq's post-election stability to revive bilateral synergy

and ethno-sectarianism are more abundant than in Bihar's badlands. Kurdish separatism, lingering Islamic State and al-Qaeda terrorism, and Iranian patronage of several Iraqi Shia militias are additional complications. Further, the election boycott call by populist Shia leader Moqtada al-Sadr, whose party got the highest number of seats in the previous election, would leave the field to the ruling Shia Coordination Framework. While Mr. al-Sudani is widely expected to continue, the fractured Iraqi polity has resulted in a new Prime Minister after every past election. Nevertheless, after the tumultuous legacy of the Saddam era repression, wars, terrorism and sectarian strife, holding elections at regular intervals marks Iraq's return to imperfect democratic normalcy.

Second, the coming parliamentary elections have regional and even global significance in view of Iraq's geostrategic importance and status as OPEC's second-largest producer. During the past two decades of turmoil, the divided country has been an arena where the animosity between the U.S. and Iran played out. In case a decisive election results in stable governance, Iraq can resume its unencumbered sovereignty. It has already negotiated a withdrawal of the U.S.-led multinational force by September 2026, deployed since the 2003 invasion to oust Saddam Hussein. Iran is determined to maintain its stranglehold on Shia militias in Iraq, as well as use Iraq as a market and conduit for busting the U.S. sanctions. But Tehran has been significantly weakened by Israeli military actions over the past two years, which have attenuated Iranian military might, curbed its nuclear and missile capabilities, and decimated its regional proxies. The Trump administration's “maximum pressure” policies and “Snapback” of the UN sanctions have also hamstrung Iranian economy. Pro-Iran Iraqi militias have largely eschewed military

actions against the U.S. and Israel. A strong, nationalist elected government in Baghdad could take advantage of a weakened Iran to begin the delicate but crucial process of disarming the heavily armed militias by either co-opting them into regular armed forces or metamorphosing them into political parties. Similarly, Kurds leveraged the disarray in Baghdad to deepen their longstanding quest for autonomy through the ‘Kurdistan Regional Government’. As Baghdad gets its political and security act in place, this process might get reversed.

The Iraqi oil and gas sector has remained largely unaffected by political and security flux, Iraq has been producing around 4.5 mbpd and exporting nearly 3.6 mbpd, with China and India being the top two customers in 2024. It claims 5.5 mbpd production capacity and has signed multiple agreements with Chinese, American, and other Western oil and gas majors to ramp up production to 7 mbps by 2029. Reducing gas flaring is a priority to utilise it as a fuel for power generation.

India-Iraq ties

India had close ties with Iraq during the 1980s, with nearly \$10 billion worth of construction projects and oil exploration blocks. In 2024-25, total bilateral trade was \$33.35 billion, making Iraq our eighth largest trade partner, albeit with a balance of 9:1 in Iraq's favour due to our dependence on crude. As Russian oil supplies recede, Iraq is likely to resume its role as India's largest crude supplier, further tilting the trade imbalance. Once the electoral dust settles, India should rebalance its bilateral ties by prioritising highest level re-engagement. Apart from reviving the socio-economic complementarity, such synergy would ameliorate the emerging power vacuum in the northern Gulf. It would also show that the ties between our two democracies are not transactional, but based on mutual interests and shared values.

Iraqi elections: An opportunity for India

इराकी चुनाव : भारत के लिए एक अवसर

- The current obsession with the **Bihar election on November 11** notwithstanding, India also needs to focus on another election taking place on the same day, **4,000 kilometres away**, in Iraq.
11 नवंबर को बिहार चुनाव पर वर्तमान ध्यान के बावजूद, भारत को उसी दिन **4,000 किलोमीटर दूर इराक** में होने वाले एक अन्य चुनाव पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Features and significance

विशेषताएँ और महत्व



- While some systemic features of the **sixth Iraqi parliamentary election** are relatively easy to comprehend, others may make even hardened Bihar pollsters blink.
छठे इराकी संसदीय चुनाव की कुछ प्रणालीगत विशेषताएँ समझने में अपेक्षाकृत आसान हैं, जबकि कुछ इतनी जटिल हैं कि अनुभवी बिहार चुनाव विश्लेषक भी चकित हो सकते हैं।
- There are **7,744 candidates** for **329 seats** with **32 parties** and a large number of independents in the election based on **proportional representation**.
329 सीटों के लिए **7,744 उम्मीदवार** हैं, जिनमें **32 राजनीतिक दल** और बड़ी संख्या में स्वतंत्र उम्मीदवार शामिल हैं, और यह चुनाव **अनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली** पर आधारित है।
- Nearly **40% of candidates** are **below 40 years of age**.
लगभग **40% उम्मीदवारों की आयु 40 वर्ष से कम** है।
- In an otherwise patriarchal society, close to **a third of the candidates** are **women**, leveraging **a quarter of seats reserved** for them.
एक पितृसत्तात्मक समाज में भी, लगभग **एक-तिहाई उम्मीदवार महिलाएँ** हैं, जो उनके लिए **आरक्षित एक-चौथाई सीटों** का लाभ उठा रही हैं।
- The results might trigger **months of horse-trading** among the three sectarian groups, broadly based on **Shia, Sunni, and Kurdish parties**, before a majority coalition emerges.
परिणाम आने के बाद **शिया, सुन्नी और कुर्दिश दलों** पर आधारित **तीन सांप्रदायिक समूहों** के बीच **कई महीनों तक राजनीतिक जोड़-तोड़** की संभावना है, जब तक कि कोई बहुमत गठबंधन नहीं बनता।
- The incumbent **Prime Minister Mohammed Shia al-Sudani** projects himself as a **“Sushasan Babu”**, claiming to have completed over **2,582 long-delayed projects** in his **three-year rule**.
वर्तमान **प्रधानमंत्री मोहम्मद शिया अल-सुदानी** खुद को **“सुशासन बाबू”** के रूप में प्रस्तुत करते हैं, और दावा करते हैं कि उन्होंने अपने **तीन साल के शासनकाल** में **2,582 लंबित परियोजनाएँ** पूरी की हैं।
- He has added **a million new jobs** to the already **bloated bureaucracy**.
उन्होंने पहले से ही **भारी-भरकम नौकरशाही** में **10 लाख नई नौकरियाँ** जोड़ी हैं।
- His detractors accuse him of being **pro-American**.
उनके विरोधी उन्हें **अमेरिका समर्थक** बताते हैं।
- The polity and electioneering are characterised by **corruption, disbursal of freebies, and rampant kleptocracy** institutionalised by a disingenuous **“Muhasasa” system** that reserves nearly **a thousand lucrative positions** for the winning coalition.
राजनीति और चुनाव अभियान में **भ्रष्टाचार, फ्रीबीज़ का वितरण और व्यापक लूटतंत्र (kleptocracy)** की विशेषता है, जो एक छलपूर्ण **“मुहसासा प्रणाली”** से संस्थागत रूप से जुड़ी है, जो जीतने वाले गठबंधन के लिए लगभग **1,000 लाभदायक पद** आरक्षित करती है।
- These flaws and the **violent suppression of youth protests in 2019–20** have engendered **popular apathy**.
इन खामियों और **2019–20 में युवाओं के विरोध प्रदर्शनों के हिंसक दमन** ने जन उदासीनता को जन्म दिया है।
- Only **21 million of the 30 million eligible voters** have registered, and less than **40% of the latter** are likely to vote, resulting in nearly **three-fourths absenteeism**.
3 करोड़ योग्य मतदाताओं में से केवल 2.1 करोड़ ने पंजीकरण कराया है, और इनमें से **40% से कम मतदान** की संभावना है, जिससे लगभग **तीन-चौथाई अनुपस्थित मतदाता** रह जाएंगे।
- Nevertheless, the **biometric voter I-cards** are reportedly **changing hands for around 100 dollars**.
फिर भी, बताया जा रहा है कि **बायोमेट्रिक मतदाता पहचान पत्र** लगभग **100 डॉलर** में खरीदे-बेचे जा रहे हैं।
- Thanks to numerous **militias running amok, guns, goons and ethno-sectarianism** are more abundant than in **Bihar’s badlands**.
अनेक **सशस्त्र मिलिशियाओं के उन्माद** के कारण, **बंदूकें, गुंडागर्दी और जातीय-सांप्रदायिकता** की मात्रा **बिहार के उग्र इलाकों** से भी अधिक है।
- **Kurdish separatism, lingering Islamic State and al-Qaeda terrorism, and Iranian patronage** of several Iraqi Shia militias are additional complications.
कुर्दिश अलगाववाद, इस्लामिक स्टेट और अल-कायदा आतंकवाद की शेष गतिविधियाँ, और **ईरान का समर्थन** प्राप्त इराकी शिया मिलिशिया, स्थिति को और जटिल बनाते हैं।
- Further, the **election boycott call** by populist **Shia leader Moqtada al-Sadr**, whose party got the **highest number of seats** in the previous election, would leave the field to the **ruling Shia Coordination Framework**.



इसके अलावा, जनप्रिय शिया नेता मुक़तदा अल-सद्र द्वारा चुनाव बहिष्कार का आह्वान, जिनकी पार्टी ने पिछले चुनाव में सबसे अधिक सीटें जीती थीं, अब शिया समन्वय ढाँचे को खुला मैदान देगा।

- While **Mr. al-Sudani** is widely expected to continue, the **fractured Iraqi polity** has resulted in a **new Prime Minister after every past election**.

यद्यपि यह उम्मीद की जा रही है कि अल-सुदानी सत्ता में बने रहेंगे, लेकिन विखंडित इराकी राजनीति ने हर चुनाव के बाद एक नए प्रधानमंत्री को जन्म दिया है।

- Nevertheless, after the tumultuous legacy of the **Saddam era repression, wars, terrorism and sectarian strife**, holding elections at regular intervals marks **Iraq's return to imperfect democratic normalcy**.

फिर भी, सद्दाम युग के दमन, युद्ध, आतंकवाद और सांप्रदायिक संघर्ष की उथल-पुथल भरी विरासत के बाद, नियमित अंतराल पर चुनाव कराना इराक की अपूर्ण लोकतांत्रिक सामान्यता में वापसी को दर्शाता है।

Geostrategic and Global Significance of the Iraqi Elections

इराकी चुनावों का भू-रणनीतिक और वैश्विक महत्व

- Second, the coming **parliamentary elections** have **regional and even global significance** in view of **Iraq's geostrategic importance** and its **status as OPEC's second-largest producer**.

दूसरे, आने वाले संसदीय चुनावों का क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक महत्व है क्योंकि इराक की भू-रणनीतिक स्थिति और उसका OPEC के दूसरे सबसे बड़े उत्पादक के रूप में स्थान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

- During the past **two decades of turmoil**, the divided country has been an **arena where the animosity between the U.S. and Iran played out**.

पिछले दो दशकों की अशांति के दौरान, यह विभाजित देश अमेरिका और ईरान के बीच शत्रुता का युद्धक्षेत्र बना रहा है।

- In case a **decisive election results in stable governance**, Iraq can **resume its unencumbered sovereignty**.

यदि निर्णायक चुनाव परिणाम स्थिर शासन की ओर ले जाते हैं, तो इराक अपनी पूर्ण संप्रभुता फिर से प्राप्त कर सकता है।

- It has already **negotiated a withdrawal** of the **U.S.-led multinational force by September 2026**, deployed since the **2003 invasion** to oust **Saddam Hussein**.

इराक पहले ही सितंबर 2026 तक अमेरिका-नेतृत्व वाले बहुराष्ट्रीय बल की वापसी पर सहमत हो चुका है, जिसे 2003 के आक्रमण के दौरान सद्दाम हुसैन को हटाने के लिए तैनात किया गया था।

- **Iran is determined to maintain its stranglehold on Shia militias in Iraq**, as well as **use Iraq as a market and conduit for busting U.S. sanctions**.

ईरान दृढ़ संकल्पित है कि वह इराकी शिया मिलिशिया पर अपना नियंत्रण बनाए रखे और साथ ही इराक को बाजार और अमेरिकी प्रतिबंधों को दरकिनार करने के मार्ग के रूप में उपयोग करे।

- But **Tehran has been significantly weakened by Israeli military actions over the past two years**, which have **attenuated Iranian military might, curbed its nuclear and missile capabilities**, and **decimated its regional proxies**.

लेकिन तेहरान पिछले दो वर्षों में इजरायली सैन्य कार्रवाइयों से काफी कमजोर हो गया है, जिनसे ईरानी सैन्य शक्ति कमजोर हुई, उसकी परमाणु और मिसाइल क्षमताएँ सीमित हुई, और उसके क्षेत्रीय सहयोगी नष्ट हुए।

- The **Trump administration's "maximum pressure" policies** and **"Snapback" of the UN sanctions** have also **hamstrung the Iranian economy**.

ट्रम्प प्रशासन की "मैक्सिमम प्रेशर" नीतियाँ और संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रतिबंधों की "स्नैपबैक" व्यवस्था ने भी ईरानी अर्थव्यवस्था को पंगु बना दिया है।

- **Pro-Iran Iraqi militias** have largely **eschewed military actions** against the **U.S. and Israel**. **Iranian sympathic Iraqi militias** ने बड़े पैमाने पर अमेरिका और इजरायल के खिलाफ सैन्य कार्रवाई से परहेज़ किया है।

- A strong, **nationalist elected government in Baghdad** could take advantage of a **weakened Iran** to begin the delicate but crucial process of **disarming the heavily armed militias** by either **co-opting them into regular armed forces** or **metamorphosing them into political parties**.

एक मजबूत और राष्ट्रवादी निर्वाचित सरकार (बगदाद में) कमजोर ईरान का लाभ उठाकर भारी



हथियारबंद मिलिशियाओं को निशस्त्रीकरण की नाजूक परंतु आवश्यक प्रक्रिया शुरू कर सकती है — या तो उन्हें नियमित सशस्त्र बलों में शामिल कर या राजनीतिक दलों में परिवर्तित कर।

- Similarly, Kurds leveraged the disarray in Baghdad to deepen their longstanding quest for autonomy through the 'Kurdistan Regional Government'.
इसी तरह, कुर्दा ने बगदाद की अव्यवस्था का लाभ उठाकर, 'कुर्दिस्तान क्षेत्रीय सरकार' के माध्यम से अपनी स्वायत्तता की दीर्घकालिक आकांक्षा को और गहराई दी।
- As Baghdad gets its political and security act in place, this process might get reversed.
जैसे ही बगदाद अपनी राजनीतिक और सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को मज़बूत करता है, यह प्रक्रिया वापस पलट सकती है।

Iraq's Oil and Gas Sector

इराक का तेल और गैस क्षेत्र

- The Iraqi oil and gas sector has remained largely unaffected by political and security flux.
इराक का तेल और गैस क्षेत्र राजनीतिक और सुरक्षा अस्थिरता से काफी हद तक अप्रभावित रहा है।
- Iraq has been producing around 4.5 mbpd and exporting nearly 3.6 mbpd, with China and India being the top two customers in 2024.
इराक लगभग 4.5 मिलियन बैरल प्रति दिन उत्पादन और लगभग 3.6 मिलियन बैरल प्रति दिन निर्यात कर रहा है, जहाँ चीन और भारत 2024 में शीर्ष दो ग्राहक हैं।
- It claims 5.5 mbpd production capacity and has signed multiple agreements with Chinese, American, and other Western oil and gas majors to ramp up production to 7 mbpd by 2029.
इराक का दावा है कि उसकी 5.5 मिलियन बैरल प्रति दिन उत्पादन क्षमता है, और उसने चीनी, अमेरिकी और अन्य पश्चिमी तेल व गैस कंपनियों के साथ 2029 तक उत्पादन को 7 मिलियन बैरल प्रति दिन तक बढ़ाने के लिए कई समझौते किए हैं।
- Reducing gas flaring is a priority to utilise it as a fuel for power generation.
गैस फ्लेयरिंग को कम करना एक प्राथमिकता है ताकि इसे विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग किया जा सके।

India-Iraq Ties

भारत-इराक संबंध

- India had close ties with Iraq during the 1980s, with nearly \$10 billion worth of construction projects and oil exploration blocks.
भारत के 1980 के दशक में इराक से घनिष्ठ संबंध थे, जिनमें लगभग 10 अरब डॉलर मूल्य की निर्माण परियोजनाएँ और तेल अन्वेषण ब्लॉक शामिल थे।
- In 2024–25, total bilateral trade was \$33.35 billion, making Iraq our eighth largest trade partner, albeit with a balance of 9:1 in Iraq's favour due to our dependence on crude.
2024–25 में द्विपक्षीय व्यापार \$33.35 बिलियन रहा, जिससे इराक भारत का आठवाँ सबसे बड़ा व्यापारिक साझेदार बना, हालांकि कच्चे तेल पर निर्भरता के कारण 9:1 का व्यापार संतुलन इराक के पक्ष में रहा।
- As Russian oil supplies recede, Iraq is likely to resume its role as India's largest crude supplier, further tilting the trade imbalance.
जैसे-जैसे रूसी तेल आपूर्ति घट रही है, इराक भारत का सबसे बड़ा कच्चा तेल आपूर्तिकर्ता बनने की संभावना है, जिससे व्यापार असंतुलन और बढ़ सकता है।
- Once the electoral dust settles, India should rebalance its bilateral ties by prioritising highest level re-engagement.
जब चुनावी स्थिति स्पष्ट हो जाएगी, तब भारत को उच्च स्तरीय पुनः सहभागिता को प्राथमिकता देकर अपने द्विपक्षीय संबंधों का पुनर्संतुलन करना चाहिए।
- Apart from reviving the socio-economic complementarity, such synergy would ameliorate the emerging power vacuum in the northern Gulf.
सामाजिक-आर्थिक पूरकता को पुनर्जीवित करने के अलावा, यह सहयोग उत्तरी खाड़ी में उभर रहे शक्ति शून्य को भी भरने में मदद करेगा।



- It would also show that the **ties between our two democracies are not transactional, but based on mutual interests and shared values.**
यह यह भी प्रदर्शित करेगा कि हमारी दोनों लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाओं के बीच संबंध लेन-देन पर आधारित नहीं, बल्कि साझे हितों और समान मूल्यों पर आधारित हैं।

Angola becomes free

GS II: IR: Africa

Luanda, Nov. 10: Portugal to-day proclaimed Angola independent from midnight to-night, and said it was leaving the war-torn territory without any sense of guilt.

The declaration, made here by the Portuguese High Commissioner, Admiral Leonel Cardoso, several hours before midnight, omitted to recognise any of the three warring liberation movements of the territory's new rulers.

"In the name of the President of the Portuguese Republic, I solemnly proclaim – with effect from zero hours on November 11 – the independence of Angola and its full sovereignty vested in the Angolan people", Admiral Cardoso told a press conference.

The handing over of power was made in the form of a declaration to newsmen since the three factions have failed to unite.

Eleventh hour efforts by Portugal and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to set up a government of national unity including all three movements fell through over the weekend.

The three groups are the Angolan's People's Liberation Movement (MPLA), National Liberation Front (FNLA), and Union for Total Independence (UNITA).

The Portuguese flag was ceremoniously lowered for the last time in Angola at 15:30 (local time) to-day at the High Commissioner's palace and nearby San Pedro fortress.

Immediately afterwards Portuguese troops still stationed in the town marched to the naval base, led by the High Commissioner, to sail to Portugal.

Troops of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement (MPLA) immediately took over at the palace and the fortress.

Angola becomes the 47th independent state in Africa amidst a major and unprecedented civil war for control of the nation of 5.8 million people.

Angola becomes free अंगोला स्वतंत्र हुआ

Luanda, Nov. 10: Portugal to-day proclaimed Angola independent from midnight to-night, and said it was **leaving the war-torn territory without any sense of guilt.**

लुआंडा, 10 नवंबर: पुर्तगाल ने आज घोषणा की कि अंगोला आज आधी रात से स्वतंत्र होगा, और कहा कि वह युद्धग्रस्त क्षेत्र को बिना किसी अपराधबोध के छोड़ रहा है।

The declaration, made here by the Portuguese High Commissioner, Admiral Leonel Cardoso, several hours before midnight, omitted to recognise any of the three warring liberation movements of the territory's new rulers.

यह घोषणा यहां पुर्तगाली उच्चायुक्त एडमिरल लियोनेल कार्डोसो द्वारा आधी रात से कुछ घंटे पहले की गई, जिसमें क्षेत्र के तीन संघर्षरत स्वतंत्रता आंदोलनों में से किसी को भी नए शासक के रूप में मान्यता नहीं दी गई।

"In the name of the President of the Portuguese Republic, I solemnly proclaim — with effect from zero hours on November 11 — the independence of Angola and its full sovereignty vested in the Angolan people", Admiral Cardoso told a press conference.

एडमिरल कार्डोसो ने एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में कहा, "पुर्तगाली गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपति के नाम पर, मैं गंभीरतापूर्वक घोषणा करता हूँ — 11 नवंबर की मध्यरात्रि से प्रभावी रूप से — अंगोला की स्वतंत्रता और उसकी पूर्ण संप्रभुता अब अंगोला की जनता में निहित है।"

The handing over of power was made in the form of a declaration to newsmen since the three factions have failed to unite.

क्योंकि तीनों गुट एकजुट नहीं हो पाए, इसलिए सत्ता का हस्तांतरण पत्रकारों के समक्ष एक घोषणा के रूप में किया गया।

Eleventh hour efforts by Portugal and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to set up a government of national unity including all three movements fell through over the weekend.

पुर्तगाल और अफ्रीकी एकता संगठन (OAU) के आखिरी क्षणों के प्रयास, जिनका उद्देश्य तीनों आंदोलनों को शामिल कर एक राष्ट्रीय एकता सरकार बनाना था, सप्ताहांत में असफल हो गए।

- The three groups are the Angolan People's Liberation Movement (MPLA), National Liberation Front (FNLA), and Union for Total Independence (UNITA). तीनों गुट हैं — अंगोलन पीपुल्स लिबरेशन मूवमेंट (MPLA), नेशनल लिबरेशन फ्रंट (FNLA) और यूनियन फॉर टोटल इंडिपेंडेंस (UNITA)।
- The Portuguese flag was ceremoniously lowered for the last time in Angola at 15:30 (local time) to-day at the High Commissioner's palace and nearby San Pedro fortress.
आज स्थानीय समयानुसार 15:30 बजे, अंगोला में पुर्तगाल का ध्वज आखिरी बार औपचारिक



रूप से उतारा गया, यह समारोह उच्चायुक्त के महल और निकटवर्ती सान पेद्रो किले में आयोजित हुआ।

- **Immediately afterwards, Portuguese troops still stationed in the town marched to the naval base, led by the High Commissioner, to sail to Portugal.**
इसके तुरंत बाद, शहर में मौजूद पुर्तगाली सैनिक, उच्चायुक्त के नेतृत्व में, नौसैनिक अड्डे की ओर मार्च करते हुए पुर्तगाल के लिए रवाना हो गए।
- **Troops of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement (MPLA) immediately took over the palace and the fortress.**
अंगोलन पीपुल्स लिबरेशन मूवमेंट (MPLA) की सैन्य टुकड़ियों ने तुरंत महल और किले का नियंत्रण अपने हाथ में ले लिया।
- **Angola becomes the 47th independent state in Africa amidst a major and unprecedented civil war for control of the nation of 5.8 million people.**
अंगोला 5.8 मिलियन लोगों के देश में नियंत्रण के लिए चल रहे बड़े और अभूतपूर्व गृहयुद्ध के बीच अफ्रीका का 47वां स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र बन गया।

Persons killed in clashes between rival factions in Nigeria

GS II: Africa

200

Fighting between Boko Haram and rival militants from the

Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) group broke out in Dogon Chiku on the shores of Lake Chad, in the latest bout of infighting for territorial control fuelled by ideological rifts. AFP

Persons killed in clashes between rival factions in Nigeria

नाइजीरिया में प्रतिद्वंद्वी गुटों के बीच झड़पों में मारे गए लोग

- 200
- 200
- **Fighting between Boko Haram and rival militants from the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) group broke out in Dogon Chiku on the shores of Lake Chad, in the latest bout of infighting for territorial control fuelled by ideological rifts.**
बोको हराम और उसके प्रतिद्वंद्वी उग्रवादियों के बीच, जो इस्लामिक स्टेट वेस्ट अफ्रीका प्रांत (ISWAP) समूह से जुड़े हैं, लेक चाड के किनारे डोगोन चिकू में संघर्ष छिड़ गया, जो वैचारिक मतभेदों से प्रेरित क्षेत्रीय नियंत्रण के लिए नवीनतम आंतरिक संघर्ष था।



Trump's oil price sweet spot is 'no man's land' for everyone else

Many OPEC producers require oil prices far above the current range in order to balance their national finances; Saudi Arabia's fiscal break-even stands at \$92 a barrel, according to IMF; until prices breach the floor of the current range, the supply-demand balance will remain in limbo

GS II: IR: International Groupings
NEWS ANALYSIS

Reuters
LONDON

Oil prices have oscillated in a relatively narrow range of \$60 to \$70 a barrel in recent months, reflecting both warnings over rising oil supplies as well as concerns about trade wars and geopolitical conflicts.

While this may be a sweet spot for U.S. President Donald Trump, it is a 'no man's land' for oil producers.

Crude prices hit the low end of this range in mid-October, enabling Trump on October 22 to follow through on his threat to slap severe sanctions on Russia's two oil giants Lukoil and Rosneft, which account for around 5% of global output.

Trump likely calculated that the escalation of the economic warfare on Moscow would not lead to severe disruption and price spikes since the oil market is today oversupplied.

At the same time, with prices in the current range, the United States' status as the world's top oil producer remains unchallenged.

The U.S. Energy Information Administration in October boosted its forecasts for 2025 production by 1,00,000 barrels per day to 13.5 million bpd, while also increasing next



Money spinners: Existing wells in the big shale basins can generate profit at U.S. oil prices of \$26 to \$45 a barrel, according to a recent survey by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. REUTERS

year's output forecasts.

Is the U.S. president right to be optimistic that prices will remain range bound? It depends on who you ask.

The International Energy Agency is forecasting a huge oversupply of 4 million bpd next year, nearly 4% of global demand, which could crush prices, forcing many producers to scale back output dramatically. But the world's energy leaders do not seem overly worried.

At an industry gathering in Abu Dhabi last week, heads of oil trading houses predicted that Brent oil prices would stay within the \$60 to \$70 range next year, with some suggesting that the feared oversupply may not be as large as the



Many big U.S. shale oil producers, including Exxon Mobil, Chevron and Conoco Phillips, plan to continue growing output in the coming years

IEA predicts. That is partly because of disagreements about demand. While the IEA expects consumption to grow by 7,00,000 bpd this year, OPEC analysts peg growth at nearly double that rate at 1.3 million bpd. China's huge stockpiling this year, for which Beijing does not provide any data, has further confused the demand picture.

Meanwhile, lower visibility into a large portion of the oil market due to expanded use of sanctions-busting tankers to transport Russian, Iranian and Venezuelan oil has also blurred the assessment of supply.

The OPEC+ alliance is clearly hedging its bets. It called last week for a modest increase in its production target in December of 137,000 bpd followed by a pause through the first quarter of next year.

Most Western oil majors are signalling that they don't expect to see a dramatic shift in prices in the near future.

Many big U.S. shale oil producers, including Exxon Mobil, Chevron and Conoco Phillips, plan to

continue growing output in the coming years.

Exxon, the largest U.S. oil producer, last month increased its 2025 production forecast in the oil-rich Permian basin by 100,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day to 1.6 million boed, while maintaining 2027 output at 2 million boed.

Chevron also grew its Permian output in the third quarter and plans to maintain output at 1 million boed for years.

These firms have in recent years made deep cost cuts to allow them to generate profits and pay dividends even with crude prices around \$60 a barrel. In fact, oil majors are even signalling they will be able to maintain share repurchases at current prices, though they may need to tap debt markets to do so.

Does this mean that everyone will be happy if prices remain within today's narrow band? Hardly.

Many OPEC producers require oil prices far above the current range in order to balance their national finances. Saudi Arabia's fiscal break-even stands at \$92 a barrel, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

But the current price range is also problematic for the oil market as a whole. Until prices breach the floor of the current range, the supply-demand balance will remain in limbo, at risk of a violent cor-

rection if OPEC's optimistic demand forecasts do not pan out.

That's because swing producers, particularly U.S. shale drillers, will not be forced to sharply scale back production unless prices fall below \$60 per barrel for a significant period of time.

Existing wells in the big shale basins can generate profit at U.S. oil prices of \$26 to \$45 a barrel, according to a recent survey by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Moreover, companies will drill new wells at between \$61 and \$70 a barrel, according to the survey. And big offshore projects can generate profits at far lower prices of between \$40 to \$50 a barrel.

If these producers keep production steady, the potential oversupply risk will only continue to grow.

To be sure, there are signs of a slowdown in drilling activity in U.S. shale. The number of onshore rigs in operation has dropped by around 10% so far this year, according to data from services company Baker Hughes.

But if the IEA's oversupply scenario materialises, a much bigger correction will be needed. Oil would likely need to drop to \$50 a barrel for an extended period to force producers to sharply slow drilling activity and allow supply and demand to rebalance.

Trump's oil price sweet spot is 'no man's land' for everyone else ट्रम्प के लिए तेल कीमतों का 'मीठा दायरा' बाकी सभी के लिए 'नो मैनलैंड'

- **Many OPEC producers require oil prices far above the current range in order to balance their national finances; Saudi Arabia's fiscal break-even stands at \$92 a barrel, according to the IMF; until prices breach the floor of the current range, the supply-demand balance will remain in limbo.**

कई ओपेक देशों को अपनी राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय स्थिति संतुलित करने के लिए वर्तमान सीमा से कहीं अधिक तेल कीमतों की आवश्यकता है; आईएमएफ के अनुसार सऊदी अरब का वित्तीय ब्रेक-ईवन \$92 प्रति बैरल है; जब तक कीमतें वर्तमान सीमा के निचले स्तर को पार नहीं करतीं, आपूर्ति-मांग संतुलन अनिश्चित स्थिति में रहेगा।

- **Oil prices have oscillated in a relatively narrow range of \$60 to \$70 a barrel in recent months, reflecting both warnings over rising oil supplies as well as concerns about trade wars and geopolitical conflicts.**

हाल के महीनों में तेल की कीमतें \$60 से \$70 प्रति बैरल की अपेक्षाकृत संकीर्ण सीमा में उतार-चढ़ाव करती रही हैं, जो तेल आपूर्ति में वृद्धि की चेतावनियों और व्यापार युद्धों तथा भू-राजनीतिक संघर्षों की चिंताओं को दर्शाती हैं।



- While this may be a **sweet spot** for U.S. President Donald Trump, it is a 'no man's land' for oil producers.
यह अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प के लिए एक आदर्श स्थिति हो सकती है, लेकिन तेल उत्पादकों के लिए यह 'नो मैनलैंड' है।
- Crude prices hit the low end of this range in mid-October, enabling Trump on October 22 to slap severe sanctions on Russia's oil giants Lukoil and Rosneft, which account for around 5% of global output.
अक्टूबर के मध्य में कच्चे तेल की कीमतें इस सीमा के निचले स्तर पर पहुंचीं, जिससे 22 अक्टूबर को ट्रम्प को रूस की तेल कंपनियों लुकोइल और रोसनेफ्ट पर कठोर प्रतिबंध लगाने की अनुमति मिली, जो वैश्विक उत्पादन का लगभग 5% हिस्सा हैं।
- Trump likely calculated that the economic warfare on Moscow would not lead to severe disruption and price spikes since the oil market is oversupplied.
ट्रम्प ने संभवतः यह आकलन किया कि मॉस्को पर आर्थिक युद्ध से गंभीर व्यवधान या कीमतों में उछाल नहीं आएगा, क्योंकि तेल बाजार में अधिक आपूर्ति है।
With prices in the current range, the United States' status as the world's top oil producer remains unchallenged.
वर्तमान मूल्य सीमा के साथ, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की दुनिया के शीर्ष तेल उत्पादक के रूप में स्थिति अपरिवर्तित बनी हुई है।
- The U.S. Energy Information Administration in October boosted its 2025 production forecast by 100,000 barrels per day to 13.5 million bpd, while also increasing next year's output forecasts.
अक्टूबर में अमेरिकी ऊर्जा सूचना प्रशासन ने अपने 2025 उत्पादन पूर्वानुमान को 1,00,000 बैरल प्रति दिन बढ़ाकर 13.5 मिलियन बैरल प्रतिदिन कर दिया, साथ ही अगले वर्ष के उत्पादन अनुमानों को भी बढ़ाया।
- The International Energy Agency (IEA) is forecasting a huge oversupply of 4 million bpd next year, nearly 4% of global demand, which could crush prices and force producers to scale back output dramatically.
अंतरराष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा एजेंसी (IEA) ने अगले वर्ष 4 मिलियन बैरल प्रतिदिन की बड़ी अधिक आपूर्ति का अनुमान लगाया है, जो वैश्विक मांग का लगभग 4% है, जिससे कीमतों में भारी गिरावट आ सकती है और उत्पादकों को उत्पादन में कटौती करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ सकता है।
- At an industry gathering in Abu Dhabi, oil traders predicted that Brent oil prices would stay within the \$60 to \$70 range next year, arguing that the feared oversupply may not be as large as the IEA predicts.
अबू धाबी में एक उद्योग सम्मेलन में, तेल व्यापारियों ने भविष्यवाणी की कि अगले वर्ष ब्रेंट तेल की कीमतें \$60 से \$70 प्रति बैरल के बीच रहेंगी, और कहा कि आईईए द्वारा अनुमानित अधिक आपूर्ति उतनी बड़ी नहीं हो सकती।
OPEC analysts peg demand growth at 1.3 million bpd, nearly double the IEA's estimate of 700,000 bpd, while China's massive stockpiling without disclosure has further confused demand projections.
ओपेक विश्लेषकों ने मांग वृद्धि 1.3 मिलियन बैरल प्रति दिन आंकी है, जो आईईए के 7 लाख बैरल अनुमान से लगभग दोगुनी है, जबकि चीन का बिना खुलासा किए बड़े पैमाने पर तेल भंडारण ने मांग के अनुमानों को और जटिल बना दिया है।
- The OPEC+ alliance is hedging its bets, calling for a modest increase in production of 137,000 bpd in December, followed by a pause through the first quarter of next year.
ओपेक+ गठबंधन सावधानीपूर्वक नीति अपना रहा है, जिसने दिसंबर में 1,37,000 बैरल प्रतिदिन उत्पादन वृद्धि और अगली तिमाही तक विराम की घोषणा की है।
- U.S. oil majors such as Exxon Mobil, Chevron, and Conoco Phillips plan to continue increasing output, having made deep cost cuts to stay profitable even at \$60 per barrel.
अमेरिकी तेल कंपनियां, जैसे एक्सॉन मोबिल, शेवरॉन और कोनोको फिलिप्स, ने खर्चों में भारी





कटौती की है ताकि वे \$60 प्रति बैरल की कीमत पर भी लाभदायक रह सकें, और वे उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजना बना रही हैं।

- Saudi Arabia's fiscal break-even stands at \$92 per barrel, highlighting that many OPEC nations cannot balance budgets within the current \$60–\$70 price range.
सऊदी अरब का वित्तीय ब्रेक-ईवन \$92 प्रति बैरल है, जो दर्शाता है कि कई ओपेक देश वर्तमान \$60–\$70 मूल्य सीमा के भीतर अपने बजट को संतुलित नहीं कर सकते।
- Until prices fall below \$60 per barrel, U.S. shale producers will not be forced to sharply scale back production, keeping the oversupply risk alive.
जब तक कीमतें \$60 प्रति बैरल से नीचे नहीं गिरतीं, अमेरिकी शेल तेल उत्पादकों को उत्पादन घटाने के लिए मजबूर नहीं किया जाएगा, जिससे अधिक आपूर्ति का जोखिम जारी रहेगा।
- Existing shale wells can profit at \$26–\$45 per barrel, and new wells at \$61–\$70 per barrel, while offshore projects remain viable at \$40–\$50 per barrel.
मौजूदा शेल कुएं \$26–\$45 प्रति बैरल पर लाभ कमा सकते हैं, और नए कुएं \$61–\$70 प्रति बैरल पर, जबकि ऑफशोर परियोजनाएं \$40–\$50 प्रति बैरल पर भी लाभदायक रहती हैं।
- If the IEA's oversupply scenario materialises, oil may need to drop to \$50 a barrel for an extended period to force producers to slow drilling activity and rebalance supply and demand.
यदि आईईए का अधिक आपूर्ति परिदृश्य साकार होता है, तो तेल की कीमतों को लंबे समय तक \$50 प्रति बैरल तक गिरना पड़ सकता है, ताकि उत्पादकों को ड्रिलिंग गतिविधि धीमी करने और आपूर्ति-मांग संतुलन बहाल करने के लिए मजबूर किया जा सके।

PATRIOTIC



'An institutional shift towards an open society needs time to establish firmly'

We have brought about many changes in our political culture; We have been very responsive to governance, we have allowed people to process what we are trying to do, if there is resistance, we have adjusted, says Sri Lanka's PM, adding that taking the state machinery along has been challenging

GS II: IR: India-Sri Lanka and China

INTERVIEW

**Harini
Amarasuriya**

Meera Srinivasan
COLOMBO



A year into the National People's Power (NPP) government, Sri Lankan Prime Minister Harini Amarasuriya reflects on its achievements, the road ahead for economic reform, the challenges of pursuing justice and ethnic reconciliation, and what real change entails for the country, in this interview to *The Hindu*. Edited excerpts:

In September this year, President Anura Kumara Dissanayake completed one year in office. This month, the parliament completes a year. What has been the biggest success and challenge for your government?

Our success, I think, has been stability. Winning over the sceptics – who had the biggest fear that we would not be able to handle this, that we were inexperienced, that we did not know what we were talking about, did not have a plan, or that we are a bunch of

communists. There was this huge fear that this was going to be unsuccessful, and that we would not be able to govern. I think we have proved everyone wrong.

We have brought about many changes in our political culture. We are not being extravagant or flashing our power all around. We have been very responsive to governance, we have allowed people to process what we are trying to do, and if there is resistance, we have adjusted. Some see that as a sign of weakness, but we don't. Strength comes from not abusing power, when you have a lot of it. In terms of challenge, it is not only about the politicians changing, right? You must take this big state machinery along with you. That has been the frustration – that things have not moved faster at the grassroots level.

Your coalition has acknowledged that the ongoing IMF programme is hard on ordinary people and had promised to renegotiate it. Why hasn't that been possible?

We had said we cannot renegotiate the whole terms of reference, or all the parameters which were earlier agreed upon with the IMF, since that would have led to further chaos, further destabilisation. I don't think we could have dealt with that, especially with the expectation that we would fail. To consolidate ourselves, we had to make sure we did not fail in the first instance. With that limitation, we have negotiated many things within those parameters, which are not entirely obvious, like [public] spending. We gave a significant public

sector pay rise, incrementally brought in welfare benefits, raised capital expenditure on health and education. Those negotiations were not easily made, they were tough, but they are less dramatic. So, perhaps the feeling is that we have not negotiated, but I don't think that is a correct assessment.

You recently underscored a "home-grown process" to deal with allegations of past human rights violations. How will your govt. win the trust of war-affected Tamils?

We are not talking about a "home-grown solution" just because it is popular – we genuinely believe that is what will work in the long run and help prevent polarisation. Local systems must be designed to handle these issues; we cannot simply hand over responsibility to others. We must take ownership. The key, as you said, is trust, and that will take a lot of effort. This is also where we would welcome more dialogue with civil society – discussions that recognise we are a new government, the need to build a new narrative.

What do you mean by new narrative?

For years, we have had a

particular way of understanding ethnic relations: what happened, who is to blame, and what needs to happen. Have we brought that up to speed with current realities and challenges? How might a generation born after the war be thinking and feeling about these issues? Also, many of our analyses rarely bring in the class factor. Our narratives about the war, ethnicity, and violence have missed that entire dimension.

Where does the NPP's promise to bring in a new constitution stand?

We have not fixed dates for it, but that has to happen. We have also said we are willing to start from where we left off in that earlier consultative process – and not reinvent the whole wheel. Of course, things have shifted since then, so there is a lot to consider. The Provincial Council elections need to take place, and that is targeted for next year. Funds have been allocated, and the Election Commission will have to work out the details – after looking into whether a new law is needed, or Parliament agrees to proceed with the old system.

In our first two years, our priority will be on the economic side of things, because we cannot afford to let that ball drop. Also,

an institutional shift towards a more open, inclusive society and structures, including an inclusive constitution needs time to take root. Otherwise, we risk falling back into the "them versus us" mentality.

What were your key takeaways from your recent, back-to-back visits to China and India?

The enormous goodwill was evident. Leaders and other officials from both countries showed great interest in Sri Lanka and expressed strong goodwill – wanting to engage, to help, and recognising Sri Lanka's importance to them.

Is there pressure on Sri Lanka while dealing with two major partners with competing interests?

I think we will always have to be careful about how we balance the different regional leaders and their ambitions. But in some ways, global changes are making this easier for us. Traditional lines of friendship and enmity no longer work the same way – the axis has clearly shifted towards this region. If we manage our relations wisely, I do not think we will face any undue pressure. (For full interview: newsth.live/Harini)

'An institutional shift towards an open society needs time to establish firmly'
'एक खुला समाज स्थापित करने की संस्थागत प्रक्रिया को दृढ़ता से स्थापित होने में समय लगता है'

- We have brought about many changes in our political culture; we have been very responsive to governance, we have allowed people to process what we are trying to do, if there is resistance, we have adjusted, says Sri Lanka's PM, adding that taking the state machinery along has been challenging.

हमने अपने राजनीतिक संस्कृति में कई बदलाव किए हैं; हम शासन में बहुत उत्तरदायी रहे हैं, हमने लोगों को हम जो करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं उसे समझने का अवसर दिया है, यदि विरोध होता है तो हमने समायोजन किया है, ऐसा श्रीलंका की प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा, यह जोड़ते हुए कि राज्य मशीनरी को साथ लेकर चलना चुनौतीपूर्ण रहा है।

- A year into the National People's Power (NPP) government, Sri Lankan Prime Minister Harini Amarasuriya reflects on its achievements, the road ahead for economic reform, the challenges of pursuing justice and ethnic reconciliation, and what real change entails for the country.

राष्ट्रीय जनशक्ति (NPP) सरकार के एक वर्ष पूरे होने पर, श्रीलंका की प्रधानमंत्री हरीणी



अमरासुरिया अपनी उपलब्धियों, आर्थिक सुधारों की दिशा, न्याय और जातीय सुलह की चुनौतियों तथा देश के लिए वास्तविक परिवर्तन के अर्थ पर विचार करती हैं।

- **Our success, I think, has been stability. Winning over the sceptics — who had feared that we were inexperienced or unable to govern. We have proved everyone wrong.**

हमारे लिए सबसे बड़ी सफलता स्थिरता रही है। संदेह करने वालों को जीतना, जिन्होंने माना था कि हम अनुभवहीन हैं या शासन नहीं कर सकते, हमने सभी को गलत साबित किया है।

We have brought about many changes in political culture, we are not extravagant, we have been responsive to governance, and if there is resistance, we adjust.

हमने राजनीतिक संस्कृति में कई परिवर्तन किए हैं, हम आडंबरपूर्ण नहीं हैं, हम शासन में जवाबदेह रहे हैं, और यदि विरोध होता है तो हम समायोजित करते हैं।

- **Strength comes from not abusing power when you have a lot of it. The challenge is to take the big state machinery along, and things have not moved faster at the grassroots level.**

शक्ति का वास्तविक अर्थ है — उसका दुरुपयोग न करना जब आपके पास उसका अधिकार हो। चुनौती यह है कि राज्य तंत्र को साथ लेकर चलना, और जमीनी स्तर पर कार्यवाही अपेक्षित गति से नहीं बढ़ पाई है।

- The ongoing IMF programme is hard on ordinary people, and though the government had promised to renegotiate, it was not possible to renegotiate all parameters without further chaos and destabilisation.

चल रहा IMF कार्यक्रम साधारण नागरिकों के लिए कठिन है, और यद्यपि सरकार ने पुनः वार्ता का वादा किया था, परंतु अराजकता और अस्थिरता बढ़ाए बिना सभी शर्तों पर पुनर्विचार करना संभव नहीं था।

- Within the IMF framework, we negotiated several things, such as public spending, wage increases, welfare benefits, and capital expenditure on health and education.

IMF ढांचे के भीतर, हमने सार्वजनिक खर्च, वेतन वृद्धि, कल्याणकारी लाभ, और स्वास्थ्य व शिक्षा पर पूंजीगत व्यय जैसी कई बातों पर वार्ता की।

- The Prime Minister said the government is pursuing a home-grown process to deal with past human rights violations, asserting that local systems must be designed to handle these issues and ownership must remain within the country.

प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि सरकार पूर्व मानवाधिकार उल्लंघनों से निपटने के लिए स्वदेशी प्रक्रिया अपना रही है, यह मानते हुए कि इन मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए स्थानीय तंत्र को विकसित करना चाहिए और जिम्मेदारी देश के भीतर ही रहनी चाहिए।

- The key is trust, which will take a lot of effort. The government seeks dialogue with civil society to build a new narrative.

मुख्य बात विश्वास है, जिसके लिए काफी प्रयास करने होंगे। सरकार नागरिक समाज के साथ संवाद स्थापित कर एक नया विमर्श बनाना चाहती है।

- For years, Sri Lanka had a fixed narrative on ethnic relations — about what happened, who is to blame, and what needs to happen — but it is time to bring it in line with current realities and challenges.

वर्षों से श्रीलंका में जातीय संबंधों पर एक तयशुदा कथा रही है — क्या हुआ, किसकी गलती थी, और आगे क्या होना चाहिए — लेकिन अब समय है कि इसे वर्तमान वास्तविकताओं और चुनौतियों के अनुरूप बनाया जाए।

- The Prime Minister emphasised that an institutional shift towards an open, inclusive society and constitution takes time to take root, else there is a risk of falling back into “them versus us” mentality.

प्रधानमंत्री ने जोर देकर कहा कि एक खुला और समावेशी समाज तथा संविधान स्थापित करने की संस्थागत प्रक्रिया को जड़ें जमाने में समय लगता है, अन्यथा “हम बनाम वे” मानसिकता में लौटने का खतरा रहता है।

- During her visits to China and India, she said there was enormous goodwill; leaders of both nations recognised Sri Lanka’s importance and expressed willingness to engage and help.

चीन और भारत की यात्राओं के दौरान, उन्होंने कहा कि वहाँ अपार सद्भावना देखने को मिली;



दोनों देशों के नेताओं ने श्रीलंका के महत्व को स्वीकार किया और सहयोग व सहायता की इच्छा व्यक्त की।

- On balancing **relations with two major powers**, the Prime Minister said Sri Lanka will have to **carefully manage regional ambitions**, but **global changes are making this easier**.

दो प्रमुख शक्तियों के साथ संबंधों को संतुलित करने पर, प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि श्रीलंका को क्षेत्रीय महत्वाकांक्षाओं को सावधानीपूर्वक संतुलित करना होगा, लेकिन वैश्विक परिवर्तन इस कार्य को आसान बना रहे हैं।

- The government intends to **bring a new constitution**, though **no dates are fixed**, and it is **willing to build on the earlier consultative process** rather than **reinventing the wheel**.

सरकार एक नया संविधान लाने की योजना रखती है, हालांकि कोई तारीख तय नहीं की गई है, और यह पहले की परामर्श प्रक्रिया से आगे बढ़ने के लिए तैयार है, न कि पूरी प्रक्रिया को फिर से शुरू करने के लिए।

- The **Provincial Council elections** are targeted for **next year**, funds have been allocated, and the **Election Commission** will decide whether to proceed under **existing law or a new framework**.

प्रांतीय परिषद चुनावों का लक्ष्य अगले वर्ष के लिए रखा गया है, धन आवंटित किया जा चुका है, और निर्वाचन आयोग यह तय करेगा कि मौजूदा कानून के तहत या नए ढांचे में चुनाव कराए जाएं।

- The **Prime Minister concluded** that in the first two years, the **government's priority will remain on economic reforms**, as **the country cannot afford to let that slip**. प्रधानमंत्री ने निष्कर्ष निकाला कि पहले दो वर्षों में सरकार की प्राथमिकता आर्थिक सुधारों पर केंद्रित रहेगी, क्योंकि देश इस क्षेत्र में ढिलाई नहीं बरत सकता।

An institutional shift towards a more open, inclusive society and structures

एक अधिक खुली, समावेशी समाज और संरचनाओं की ओर एक संस्थागत परिवर्तन

- an institutional shift towards a more open, inclusive society and structures, including an inclusive constitution needs time to take root.

एक अधिक खुली, समावेशी समाज और संरचनाओं, जिसमें एक समावेशी संविधान शामिल है, को जड़ें जमाने के लिए समय चाहिए।

- Otherwise, we risk falling back into the “them versus us” mentality. अन्यथा, हम “हम बनाम वे” मानसिकता में वापस गिरने का जोखिम उठाते हैं।

What were your key takeaways from your recent, back-to-back visits to China and India?

चीन और भारत की आपकी हालिया, लगातार यात्राओं से आपके प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या थे?

- The enormous **goodwill** was evident. अपार सद्भावना स्पष्ट थी।
- Leaders and other officials from both countries showed great interest in **Sri Lanka** and expressed strong goodwill — wanting to engage, to help, and recognising Sri Lanka's importance to them.

दोनों देशों के नेताओं और अन्य अधिकारियों ने श्रीलंका में गहरी रुचि दिखाई और मजबूत सद्भावना व्यक्त की — जुड़ना चाहते हैं, मदद करना चाहते हैं, और श्रीलंका के महत्व को पहचानते हैं।

Is there pressure on Sri Lanka while dealing with two major partners with competing interests?

क्या दो प्रमुख साझेदारों के परस्पर प्रतिस्पर्धी हितों से निपटते समय श्रीलंका पर दबाव है?

- I think we will always have to be careful about how we **balance** the different regional leaders and their ambitions.



मेरा मानना है कि हमें हमेशा सावधान रहना होगा कि हम विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय नेताओं और उनकी महत्वाकांक्षाओं के बीच संतुलन कैसे बनाए रखें।

- But in some ways, **global changes** are making this easier for us. लेकिन कुछ मायनों में, **वैश्विक परिवर्तन** हमारे लिए इसे आसान बना रहे हैं।
- **Traditional lines of friendship and enmity** no longer work the same way — the **axis has clearly shifted** towards this region. मित्रता और शत्रुता की पारंपरिक सीमाएँ अब उसी तरह काम नहीं करती — सत्ता का केंद्र स्पष्ट रूप से इस क्षेत्र की ओर स्थानांतरित हो गया है।
- If we manage our relations **wisely**, I do not think we will face any **undue pressure**. यदि हम अपने संबंधों को **सावधानीपूर्वक** संभालें, तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि हमें किसी **अनुचित दबाव** का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

Peace prayer segment of Bhutan festival concludes

GS II: Bhutan

Rahul Karmakar
THIMPHU

The prayer segment of the 16-day Global Peace Prayer Festival (GPPF), involving more than 50,000 monks from 20 countries, concluded on Monday.

The Himalayan country's fifth King, Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuk, presided over the concluding ceremony that entailed the recitation of Buddhist verses on auspiciousness.

He had led the inauguration ceremony of the festival on November 4 with the recitation of prayers to "magnetise all that appears and exists".

The GPPF, in a ritualistic form, is scheduled to resume on November 12 after the day's break for the celebration of Bhutan's fourth King, Jigme Singye Wangchuk.

The final event of the festival will be on November 19.

King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuk presided over the concluding ceremony that entailed the recitation of Buddhist verses

"One of the highlights of the GPPF is the participation of India's Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, in our fourth King's birthday celebration. Mr. Modi is also likely to be a part of the Kalachakra empowerment on November 12," a Bhutan government spokesperson said.

The Kalachakra empowerment, to be initiated by Bhutan's Chief Abbot, Trulku Jigme Choedra, includes rituals to ward off evil spirits and the traditional fire mask dance.

Mr. Modi is expected to announce some infrastructure projects as part of the India-Bhutan friendship.

Modi, in our **fourth King's birthday celebration**. Mr. Modi is also likely to be a part of the **Kalachakra empowerment** on November 12," a **Bhutan government spokesperson** said.

"GPPF की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में से एक है हमारे चौथे राजा के जन्मदिन समारोह में भारत के

Peace prayer segment of Bhutan festival concludes

भूटान उत्सव का शांति प्रार्थना खंड संपन्न हुआ

- The **prayer segment of the 16-day Global Peace Prayer Festival (GPPF)**, involving more than **50,000 monks from 20 countries**, concluded on Monday.

16-दिवसीय ग्लोबल पीस प्रेयर फेस्टिवल (GPPF) का प्रार्थना खंड, जिसमें **20 देशों के 50,000 से अधिक भिक्षु** शामिल थे, **सोमवार को संपन्न हुआ।**

- The **Himalayan country's fifth King, Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuk**, presided over the concluding ceremony that entailed the recitation of **Buddhist verses on auspiciousness**.

हिमालयी देश के **पांचवें राजा, जिग्मे खेसर नामग्याल वांगचुक**, ने समापन समारोह की अध्यक्षता की, जिसमें **शुभता से संबंधित बौद्ध श्लोकों का पाठ** किया गया।

- He had led the **inauguration ceremony** of the festival on **November 4** with the recitation of prayers to "**magnetise all that appears and exists**".

उन्होंने **4 नवंबर** को उत्सव के **उद्घाटन समारोह** का नेतृत्व किया था, जिसमें उन्होंने "**जो कुछ प्रकट होता है और अस्तित्व में है, उसे आकर्षित करने**" के लिए प्रार्थनाएं की थीं।

- The **GPPF**, in a **ritualistic form**, is scheduled to **resume on November 12** after the day's break for the celebration of Bhutan's **fourth King, Jigme Singye Wangchuk**.

GPPF, अपने **अनुष्ठानिक रूप में**, **भूटान के चौथे राजा, जिग्मे सिंग्ये वांगचुक** के **जन्मदिन समारोह** के लिए एक दिन के **विराम के बाद 12 नवंबर से पुनः आरंभ** होने वाला है।

- The **final event** of the festival will be on **November 19**.

उत्सव का **अंतिम आयोजन 19 नवंबर** को होगा।

- "One of the **highlights of the GPPF** is the participation of **India's Prime Minister, Narendra**



प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की भागीदारी। श्री मोदी 12 नवंबर को कालचक्र सशक्तिकरण का भी हिस्सा बनने की संभावना है," एक भूटान सरकार के प्रवक्ता ने कहा।

- The **Kalachakra empowerment**, to be initiated by Bhutan's **Chief Abbot, Trulku Jigme Choedra**, includes **rituals to ward off evil spirits** and the **traditional fire mask dance**.

कालचक्र सशक्तिकरण, जिसे भूटान के मुख्य अभोट, तुल्कु जिमे चोद्रा द्वारा प्रारंभ किया जाएगा, में दृष्ट आत्माओं को दूर भगाने वाले अनुष्ठान और पारंपरिक अग्नि मुखौटा नृत्य शामिल हैं।

- Mr. Modi is expected to **announce some infrastructure projects** as part of the **India-Bhutan friendship**.

श्री मोदी से अपेक्षा है कि वे **भारत-भूटान मित्रता** के हिस्से के रूप में **कुछ अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं की घोषणा** करेंगे।

With U.S.'s H-1B visa in flux, China's new K-visa hopes to lure global tech talent

GS II/IR: policies of Developed and Developing countries

Associated Press
HONG KONG

Vaishnavi Srinivasagopalan, a skilled Indian IT professional who has worked in both India and the U.S., has been looking for work in China. Beijing's new K-visa program targeting science and technology workers could turn that dream into a reality.

The K-visa rolled out by Beijing last month is part of China's widening effort to catch up with the U.S. in the race for global talent and cutting edge technology. It coincides with uncertainties over the U.S.'s H-1B program under tightened immigration policies implemented by President Donald Trump.

"K-visa for China [is] an equivalent to the H-1B for the U.S.," said Ms. Srinivasagopalan, who is intrigued by China's working environment and culture after her father worked at a Chinese university a few years back. "It is a good option for people like me to work abroad."

The K-visa supplements China's existing visa schemes including the R-visa for foreign professionals, but with loosened requirements, such as not requiring an applicant to have a job offer before applying.

Stricter U.S. policies toward foreign students and scholars under Trump, including the raising of fees for the H-1B visa for foreign

skilled workers to \$100,000 for new applicants, are leading some non-American professionals and students to consider going elsewhere.

"Students studying in the U.S. hoped for an (H-1B) visa, but currently this is an issue," said Bikash Kali Das, an Indian masters student of international relations at Sichuan University in China.

Good timing
China is striking while the iron is hot.

The ruling Communist Party has made global leadership in advanced technologies a top priority, paying massive government subsidies to support research and development



The K-visa is part of China's widening effort to catch up with the U.S. in the race for global talent and cutting-edge technology. AFP

of areas such as artificial intelligence, semiconductors and robotics.

Unemployment among Chinese graduates remains high, and competition is intense for jobs in scientific and technical fields. But there is a skills gap that China's leadership is eager to fill. For decades, the

country has been losing top talent to developed countries as many stayed and worked in the U.S. and Europe after they finished studies there.

The brain drain has not fully reversed. Many Chinese parents still see Western education as advanced and are eager to send their

children abroad, said Alfred Wu, an associate professor at the National University of Singapore.

Still, in recent years, a growing number of professionals including AI experts, scientists and engineers have moved to China from the U.S., including Chinese-Americans.

Many skilled workers in India and Southeast Asia have already expressed interest about the K-visa, said Edward Hu, immigration director at consultancy Newland Chase.

Joblessness in China

With the jobless rate for Chinese aged 16-24 excluding students at nearly 18%, the campaign to attract more foreign professionals

is raising questions. Kyle Huang, a 26-year-old software engineer based in the southern city of Guangzhou, said his peers in the science and technology fields fear the new visa scheme "might threaten local job opportunities".

A recent commentary published by a state-backed news outlet, the Shanghai Observer, downplayed such concerns, saying that bringing in such foreign professionals will benefit the economy.

"The more complex the global environment, the more China will open its arms," it said.

Recruitment and immigration specialists say foreign workers face various hurdles in China. One is

the language barrier. The ruling Communist Party's Internet censorship, known as the "Great Firewall," is another drawback.

A country of about 1.4 billion, China had only an estimated 7,11,000 foreign workers residing in the country as of 2023. The U.S. still leads in research and has the advantage of using English widely.

Nikhil Swaminathan, an Indian H-1B visa holder working for a U.S. non-profit organisation after finishing graduate school there, is interested in the K-visa but skeptical. "I would've considered it. China's a great place to work in tech, if not for the difficult relationship between India and China," he said.

With U.S.'s H-1B visa in flux, China's new K-visa hopes to lure global tech talent

अमेरिका के H-1B वीजा में अनिश्चितता के बीच, चीन का नया K-वीजा वैश्विक तकनीकी प्रतिभा को आकर्षित करने की उम्मीद करता है

- **Vaishnavi Srinivasagopalan**, a skilled Indian IT professional who has worked in both India and the U.S., has been looking for work in China.

वैष्णवी श्रीनिवासगोपालन, एक कुशल भारतीय आईटी पेशेवर, जिन्होंने भारत और अमेरिका दोनों में काम किया है, चीन में नौकरी की तलाश कर रही हैं।

- **Beijing's new K-visa program** targeting science and technology workers could turn that dream into a reality.

बीजिंग का नया K-वीजा कार्यक्रम, जो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कर्मियों को लक्षित करता है, उस सपने को वास्तविकता में बदल सकता है।

- The **K-visa**, rolled out by Beijing last month, is part of China's **widening effort to catch up with the U.S.** in the race for **global talent and cutting-edge technology**. **K-वीजा**, जिसे बीजिंग ने पिछले महीने शुरू किया था, वैश्विक प्रतिभा और अत्याधुनिक तकनीक की दौड़ में अमेरिका की बराबरी करने के चीन के बढ़ते प्रयासों का हिस्सा है।

- It coincides with **uncertainties over the U.S.'s H-1B program** under **tightened immigration policies implemented by President Donald Trump**.

यह अमेरिका के H-1B कार्यक्रम की अनिश्चितताओं के साथ मेल खाता है, जो राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप की कड़ी आब्रजन नीतियों के तहत लागू किया गया था।

- "**K-visa for China [is] an equivalent to the H-1B for the U.S.**," said Ms. **Srinivasagopalan**, who is intrigued by **China's working environment and culture** after her father worked at a **Chinese university** a few years back.



“चीन का K-वीजा, अमेरिका के H-1B वीजा के समान है,” सुश्री श्रीनिवासगोपालन ने कहा, जिन्हें चीन के कार्य वातावरण और संस्कृति ने प्रभावित किया है, क्योंकि उनके पिता कुछ वर्ष पहले एक चीनी विश्वविद्यालय में कार्यरत थे।

- “It is a good option for people like me to work abroad.”
“यह मेरे जैसे लोगों के लिए विदेश में काम करने का एक अच्छा विकल्प है।”
- The **K-visa** supplements China’s existing visa schemes including the **R-visa for foreign professionals**, but with **loosened requirements**, such as **not requiring a job offer before applying**.
K-वीजा, चीन की मौजूदा योजनाओं जैसे **विदेशी पेशेवरों के लिए R-वीजा** को पूरक करता है, लेकिन इसमें **शर्तें ढीली हैं** — जैसे कि **आवेदन से पहले नौकरी का प्रस्ताव आवश्यक नहीं है**।
- **Stricter U.S. policies toward foreign students and scholars under Trump**, including **raising H-1B visa fees to \$100,000** for new applicants, are leading some professionals to consider **going elsewhere**.
ट्रंप के कार्यकाल में विदेशी छात्रों और विद्वानों पर कड़ी अमेरिकी नीतियाँ, जिनमें **H-1B वीजा शुल्क को \$100,000 तक बढ़ाना** शामिल है, कुछ पेशेवरों को **अन्य देशों की ओर रुख करने** के लिए प्रेरित कर रही हैं।
- “**Students studying in the U.S. hoped for an H-1B visa, but currently this is an issue,**” said **Bikash Kali Das**, an Indian master’s student at **Sichuan University in China**.
“अमेरिका में पढ़ रहे छात्र H-1B वीजा की उम्मीद करते थे, लेकिन फिलहाल यह एक समस्या बन गई है,” चीन के सिचुआन विश्वविद्यालय में भारतीय मास्टर्स छात्र **बिकाश काली दास** ने कहा।
- **Good timing — China is striking while the iron is hot.**
सही समय — चीन गर्म लोहे पर चोट कर रहा है।
- The **Communist Party** has made **global leadership in advanced technologies a top priority**, paying massive subsidies for research and development in **AI, semiconductors, and robotics**.
कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी में वैश्विक नेतृत्व को शीर्ष प्राथमिकता दी है और **कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, सेमीकंडक्टर और रोबोटिक्स** में अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए **बड़ी सरकारी सब्सिडी** प्रदान की है।
- **Unemployment among Chinese graduates** remains high, and competition is intense for **scientific and technical jobs**, but there is a **skills gap** that China wants to fill.
चीनी स्नातकों में बेरोज़गारी उँची बनी हुई है, **वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी नौकरियों** के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा कड़ी है, लेकिन एक **कौशल अंतराल** है जिसे चीन भरना चाहता है।
- For decades, **China has been losing top talent to the U.S. and Europe**, as many **stayed abroad after completing studies**.
दशकों से, **चीन अपनी शीर्ष प्रतिभाओं को अमेरिका और यूरोप के हाथों खोता रहा है**, क्योंकि कई लोग **पढ़ाई पूरी करने के बाद वहीं बस गए**।
- The **brain drain has not fully reversed**. Many Chinese parents still see **Western education as superior** and want to **send their children abroad**, said **Alfred Wu** from **National University of Singapore**.
प्रतिभा पलायन पूरी तरह से नहीं रुका है। कई चीनी अभिभावक अब भी पश्चिमी शिक्षा को बेहतर मानते हैं और अपने बच्चों को **विदेश भेजना चाहते हैं**, **नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ़ सिंगापुर** के **अल्फ्रेड वू** ने कहा।
- A **growing number of professionals, including AI experts, scientists, and engineers**, have moved to **China from the U.S.**, including **Chinese-Americans**.
हाल के वर्षों में **AI विशेषज्ञों, वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों** सहित पेशेवरों की बढ़ती संख्या **अमेरिका से चीन आ चुकी है**, जिनमें **चीनी-अमेरिकी** भी शामिल हैं।
- Many skilled workers in **India and Southeast Asia** have already **expressed interest in the K-visa**, said **Edward Hu**, immigration director at **Newland Chase**.
भारत और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के कई कुशल कामगारों ने पहले ही K-वीजा में रुचि दिखाई है, **न्यूलैंड चेज़** के **आव्रजन निदेशक एडवर्ड हू** ने कहा।
- With the **jobless rate among Chinese aged 16–24 at nearly 18%**, the campaign to **attract foreign professionals** is raising questions.



16 से 24 वर्ष के चीनी युवाओं में बेरोज़गारी दर लगभग 18% होने के कारण, विदेशी पेशेवरों को आकर्षित करने का अभियान सवाल खड़े कर रहा है।

- **Kyle Huang**, a 26-year-old software engineer from Guangzhou, said his peers fear that the new visa might threaten local job opportunities.
ग्वान्गझोउ के 26 वर्षीय सॉफ्टवेयर इंजीनियर काइल हुआंग ने कहा कि उनके सहकर्मी डरते हैं कि नया वीजा स्थानीय नौकरियों के अवसरों को खतरे में डाल सकता है।
- A state-backed commentary in the Shanghai Observer downplayed such fears, saying that bringing foreign professionals will benefit the economy.
राज्य-समर्थित शंघाई ऑब्ज़र्वर में प्रकाशित एक टिप्पणी ने इन चिंताओं को खारिज करते हुए कहा कि विदेशी पेशेवरों को लाना अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए फायदेमंद होगा।
- "The more complex the global environment, the more China will open its arms."
"वैश्विक वातावरण जितना जटिल होगा, चीन उतना ही अपने द्वार खोलेगा।"
- Recruitment experts say foreign workers face hurdles in China such as the language barrier and Internet censorship (the Great Firewall).
भर्ती विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि चीन में विदेशी श्रमिकों को भाषाई बाधाओं और इंटरनेट सेंसरशिप (ग्रेट फ़ायरवॉल) जैसी रुकावटों का सामना करना पड़ता है।
- A country of 1.4 billion, China had only about 7,11,000 foreign workers as of 2023, while the U.S. still leads in research and English usage.
1.4 अरब की आबादी वाले चीन में 2023 तक केवल 7,11,000 विदेशी कामगार थे, जबकि अमेरिका अब भी अनुसंधान और अंग्रेज़ी के प्रयोग में आगे है।
- **Nikhil Swaminathan**, an Indian H-1B visa holder working for a U.S. non-profit organisation, said he is interested in the K-visa but skeptical.
निकिल स्वामीनाथन, एक भारतीय H-1B वीजा धारक, जो अमेरिकी गैर-लाभकारी संगठन में कार्यरत हैं, ने कहा कि वे K-वीजा में रुचि रखते हैं लेकिन संदेहपूर्ण हैं।
- "I would've considered it. China's a great place to work in tech, if not for the difficult relationship between India and China," he said.
उन्होंने कहा, "मैंने इस पर विचार किया होता। चीन तकनीक के क्षेत्र में काम करने के लिए एक बेहतरीन जगह है, अगर भारत और चीन के बीच कठिन संबंध न होते।"

GS Paper III: Economy, S&T, Environment, DM, &IS

TOPICS COVERED

11_11_2025

Economy

1. What is the role of a pay commission?



	वेतन आयोग की भूमिका क्या है?
2.	Capital owners gain, workers lose: the widening wealth gap पूंजी मालिकों की कमाई, श्रमिकों की हानि: बढ़ती हुई धन असमानता
3.	Centre yet again seeks auto industry inputs on EV import policy केंद्र ने एक बार फिर इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (EV) आयात नीति पर ऑटो उद्योग से सुझाव मांगे
	S&T
4.	Delhi HC backs Jaya Bachchan, protects her personality rights दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने जया बच्चन का साथ दिया, उनके व्यक्तित्व अधिकारों की रक्षा की
5.	Petition in SC says GenAI may lead to fake case laws सुप्रीम कोर्ट में याचिका — कहा गया कि जेनरेटिव एआई (GenAI) झूठे न्यायिक मामलों और कानूनों को जन्म दे सकता है
6.	Textbook update due? Altermagnetism emerges as new class of magnetic order पाठ्यपुस्तक अद्यतन लंबित? अल्टरमैग्नेटिज़्म एक नई चुंबकीय व्यवस्था के रूप में उभर रहा है
7.	Investment to develop small modular nuclear reactors in Sweden स्वीडन में छोटे मॉड्यूलर परमाणु रिएक्टर विकसित करने में निवेश
8.	Why access to knowledge is crucial for innovation नवाचार के लिए ज्ञान तक पहुंच क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है
9.	What happens when public knowledge is created on private infrastructure जब सार्वजनिक ज्ञान निजी अवसंरचना पर बनाया जाता है तो क्या होता है
	Environment
10.	Rural unemployment down, urban joblessness up, finds government survey ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी घटी, शहरी बेरोजगारी बढ़ी — सरकारी सर्वेक्षण में खुलासा
11.	With the West dragging its feet, BRICS may seize climate leadership at COP30



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पश्चिमी देशों की सुस्ती के बीच, BRICS COP30 में जलवायु नेतृत्व हासिल कर सकता है

Economy

11/11/2025

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Capital owners gain, workers lose: the widening wealth gap

Between 1990 and 2024, the capital share of national income increased in 56% of countries

GS III: Economy:
Inequality

DATA POINT

The Hindu Data Team

According to the Global Inequality Report, 83% of countries experience high income inequality, representing 90% of the world's population (Chart 1). A high level of income inequality corresponds to a Gini coefficient above 0.4. A Gini coefficient of 0 indicates perfect equality, while a value of 1 represents perfect inequality.

One of the main reasons a large share of the global population continues to live in highly unequal countries is the rising share of national income accruing to capital (through profits, rents, and dividends) compared to labour (through wages and salaries). Between 1990 and 2024, the capital share of national income increased in 56% of countries, covering 74% of the world's population. Chart 2 shows the capital and labour share of the national income, globally.

Capital ownership itself is highly unequal. An estimated 85% of the world's population derives no income from capital. Chart 3 shows the share of the population living in households with less than \$100 in annual capital income per person. In India, 97% of the population falls within this category. Even labour income is highly unequal. Between 2019 and 2024, average global CEO pay increased by 50%, while average worker's pay rose by less than 1%.

Because of this unequal accumulation of wealth, private wealth has far outpaced public wealth. As a result, several governments face significant net debts (Chart 4).

Such economic inequality also leads to social inequality within and across nations. For instance, in the U.S., African American women are more than twice as likely to die in pregnancy or childbirth than white women, or women in Kerala in India (Chart 5).

Workers fall behind

Data for the charts were sourced from the G20 Extraordinary Committee of Independent Experts on Global Inequality report



Chart 1: High, medium and low inequality countries

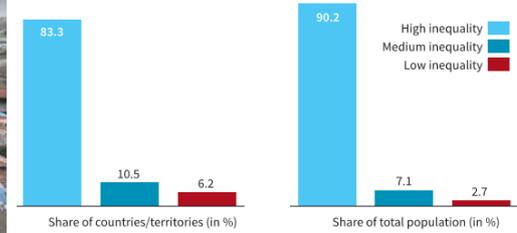


Chart 2: Capital and labour share of national income, 1980-2024

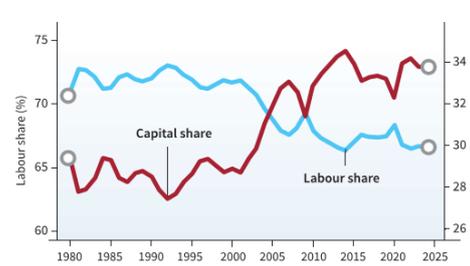


Chart 3: Percentage of population living in households with less than \$100 in capital income (including private pensions) per person, annually

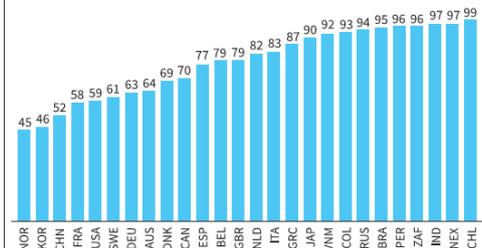


Chart 4: Public and private wealth, 1980-2024

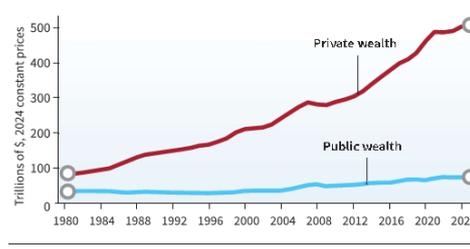
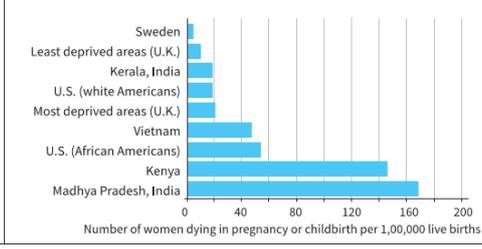


Chart 5: Maternal mortality across racial, regional, and economic groups



Capital owners gain, workers lose: the widening wealth gap पूंजी मालिकों की कमाई, श्रमिकों की हानि: बढ़ती हुई धन असमानता

- Between 1990 and 2024, the capital share of national income increased in 56% of countries.
1990 से 2024 के बीच, राष्ट्रीय आय में पूंजी का हिस्सा 56% देशों में बढ़ा।

Global Inequality Report Findings वैश्विक असमानता रिपोर्ट के निष्कर्ष

- According to the Global Inequality Report, 83% of countries experience high income inequality, representing 90% of the world's population (Chart 1).
वैश्विक असमानता रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 83% देश उच्च आय असमानता का अनुभव करते हैं, जो दुनिया की 90% जनसंख्या (चार्ट 1) का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।
- A high level of income inequality corresponds to a Gini coefficient above 0.4.
आय असमानता का उच्च स्तर 0.4 से ऊपर के गिनी गुणांक (Gini Coefficient) से मेल खाता है।
- A Gini coefficient of 0 indicates perfect equality, while a value of 1 represents perfect inequality.



गिनी गुणांक (Gini Coefficient) का मान 0 होने पर पूर्ण समानता और 1 होने पर पूर्ण असमानता को दर्शाता है।

Reasons for Rising Income Inequality आय असमानता बढ़ने के कारण

- One of the main reasons a large share of the global population continues to live in highly unequal countries is the **rising share of national income accruing to capital (profits, rents, and dividends)** compared to **labour (wages and salaries)**.
वैश्विक आबादी के बड़े हिस्से के असमान देशों में रहने का एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि राष्ट्रीय आय का बढ़ता हिस्सा पूंजी (लाभ, किराया, और लाभांश) के रूप में जा रहा है, जबकि श्रम (वेतन और तनख्वाह) का हिस्सा घट रहा है।
- Between **1990 and 2024**, the **capital share of national income** increased in **56% of countries**, covering **74% of the world's population**.
1990 से 2024 के बीच, राष्ट्रीय आय में पूंजी का हिस्सा 56% देशों में बढ़ा, जो विश्व की 74% जनसंख्या को कवर करता है।
- **Chart 2** shows the **capital and labour share of national income** globally.
चार्ट 2 वैश्विक स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय आय में पूंजी और श्रम के हिस्से को दर्शाता है।

Inequality in Capital Ownership पूंजी स्वामित्व में असमानता

- **Capital ownership itself is highly unequal**. An estimated **85% of the world's population** derives **no income from capital**.
पूंजी स्वामित्व स्वयं अत्यधिक असमान है। अनुमानतः दुनिया की 85% जनसंख्या को पूंजी से कोई आय नहीं होती।
- **Chart 3** shows the share of the population living in households with **less than \$100 in annual capital income per person**.
चार्ट 3 उन परिवारों की जनसंख्या का अनुपात दिखाता है जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक पूंजी आय \$100 से कम है।
- In **India**, **97% of the population** falls within this category.
भारत में, 97% जनसंख्या इस श्रेणी में आती है।

Inequality in Labour Income श्रम आय में असमानता

- Even **labour income** is highly unequal. Between **2019 and 2024**, **average global CEO pay** increased by **50%**, while **average worker's pay** rose by **less than 1%**.
श्रम आय में भी अत्यधिक असमानता है। 2019 से 2024 के बीच, औसत वैश्विक CEO वेतन में 50% वृद्धि हुई, जबकि औसत श्रमिक वेतन में 1% से भी कम वृद्धि हुई।

Consequences: Private vs Public Wealth परिणाम: निजी बनाम सार्वजनिक संपत्ति

- Because of this **unequal accumulation of wealth**, **private wealth** has far **outpaced public wealth**.
इस असमान संपत्ति संचय के कारण, निजी संपत्ति ने सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को बहुत पीछे छोड़ दिया है।
- As a result, several **governments face significant net debts (Chart 4)**.
परिणामस्वरूप, कई सरकारें गंभीर शुद्ध ऋण (चार्ट 4) का सामना कर रही हैं।

Social Impact of Economic Inequality आर्थिक असमानता का सामाजिक प्रभाव



- Such **economic inequality** also leads to **social inequality** within and across nations. इस प्रकार की आर्थिक असमानता देशों के भीतर और उनके बीच सामाजिक असमानता को भी जन्म देती है।
- For instance, in the **U.S.**, **African American women** are more than **twice as likely to die in pregnancy or childbirth** than **white women**, or women in **Kerala, India (Chart 5)**.
उदाहरण के लिए, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (U.S.) में अफ्रीकी-अमेरिकी महिलाएँ श्वेत महिलाओं या भारत के केरल की महिलाओं की तुलना में गर्भावस्था या प्रसव के दौरान मरने की दो गुना अधिक संभावना रखती हैं (चार्ट 5)।

What is the role of a pay commission?

How have public sector compensation systems evolved over decades? When was the first Central Pay Commission constituted? What are the different terms of reference? What are international practices? How can the government attract and retain talent?

GS III: Economy: Employment
EXPLAINER

MOB

Rangarajan R.

The story so far:

The Central government has constituted the 8th Central Pay Commission (CPC) with retired Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai as the Chairperson. It also consists of Professor Pulak Ghosh, faculty at IIM Bangalore, as a part-time member and Pankaj Jain IAS, Secretary to the government of India, as member-secretary. It will submit its report within 18 months.

What is a pay commission?

Pay commissions are set up in India by an executive order based on a Cabinet decision. The role of the CPC is to go into various issues of salary structures, retirement benefits and other service conditions of Central government employees, including defence personnel, and make suitable recommendations on the changes required. The first CPC was set up in 1946.

What are its terms of reference?

The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the pay commissions are finalised by the Union Cabinet. The TOR of the 8th CPC requires it to consider certain factors while making its recommendations. They include economic conditions of the country and the need for fiscal prudence; need to ensure adequate resources for developmental expenditure and welfare measures; unfunded cost of non-contributory pension schemes; impact of recommendations on State government finances that usually adopt the recommendations of the CPC; and the prevailing emolument structure and working conditions available for central public sector undertakings and private sector employees.

What are the international practices? Globally, till the 1970s, the compensation

Table 1: Comparison of public sector employment and expenditure

Country	Public sector wage bill (% of GDP)	Public sector wage bill (% of total expenditure)	Public sector employment (% of total employment)
India	5.48	17.70	8.5
U.S.	9.50	20.58	12.9
U.K.	10.20	20.29	29.0
France	13.37	21.43	31.5
Germany	8.51	16.46	22.4
Brazil	10.65	24.92	12.5

Source: World Bank – World Bureaucracy Indicators - 2022



system for the public sector was aimed at achieving equity by benchmarking them with similar roles in the private employment market. In the 1980s, efficiency replaced equity as the key principle in determining compensation. Starting with the 1990s, performance and incentives became the key principle while balancing them with affordability. At present, public sector compensation systems are evolving to recruit and retain individuals with appropriate competencies and skills, while attempting to contain the total cost to the public exchequer.

As per global standards the key characteristics of fair compensation in the public sector are clear philosophy, ability to attract talent, internal equity, external

competitiveness and clarity. In India while internal equity is given adequate weightage, external competitiveness lags behind when it comes to compensation for top positions.

It is interesting to note some comparative data for large democracies on certain parameters of public sector employment summarised in Table 1. It can be observed that while the general perception in our country is that public sector employment and wages are gargantuan with limited efficiency, it is lesser in almost all parameters when compared to other major democracies.

What next?

There are certain key aspects of the TOR that require attention. First, the TOR

requires the CPC to compare the pay structure of the public sector with the private sector. This has been addressed even in earlier pay commissions. Entry level posts in the public sector have significantly higher salaries than their private counterparts while it is the opposite for higher posts and specialist roles. The compression ratio, that is, the ratio of lowest to highest salaries in the Central government has been fixed at 1:12.5 in the seventh CPC. Privileges and perks coupled with job security is a significant intangible that makes up for lower salary packages in top government posts. However, this needs to be revisited with respect to certain top posts and specialist roles in order to attract and retain talent. Second, intangibles like learning and development, training, and work environment including flexible working and health promotion are not part of the TOR. It may be expected that the Commission will address these issues in its final report.

Finally, the 8th CPC has been mandated to consider economic conditions, need to ensure adequate resources for welfare, and unfunded cost of non-contributory pension schemes. The pension bill for the year 2025-26 is estimated at ₹2.76 lakh crore out of the total revenue expenditure of ₹39.44 lakh crore of the central government. The impact of non-contributory pension schemes on the government exchequer needs to be borne in mind while making recommendations. However, welfare measures are political decisions that keep evolving. New schemes are announced by the Centre from time to time. Considering these factors, a commission with members from the judiciary, academia and bureaucracy may not be equipped to assess the impact. There may also be a case for broad basing the commission with finance and human resource professionals to bring in diverse opinions.

Rangarajan R is a former IAS officer and author of 'Courseware on Polity Simplified'. He currently trains at Officers IAS academy. Views expressed are personal.

THE GIST

- Pay commissions are set up in India by an executive order based on a Cabinet decision.
- At present, public sector compensation systems are evolving to recruit and retain individuals with appropriate competencies and skills, while attempting to contain the total cost to the public exchequer.
- First, the TOR requires the CPC to compare the pay structure of the public sector with the private sector.

What is the role of a pay commission?

वेतन आयोग की भूमिका क्या है?

- The **Central government** has constituted the **8th Central Pay Commission (CPC)** with **retired Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai** as the **Chairperson**.
केंद्र सरकार ने आठवाँ केंद्रीय वेतन आयोग (CPC) गठित किया है, जिसकी अध्यक्ष सेवानिवृत्त न्यायमूर्ति रंजन प्रकाश देसाई हैं।
- It also consists of **Professor Pulak Ghosh**, faculty at **IIM Bangalore**, as a **part-time member**, and **Pankaj Jain IAS**, **Secretary to the Government of India**, as **member-secretary**.



इसमें प्रोफेसर पुलक घोष (आईआईएम बैंगलोर के संकाय सदस्य) को अंशकालिक सदस्य और पंकज जैन (आईएस), भारत सरकार के सचिव, को सदस्य-सचिव नियुक्त किया गया है।

- It will submit its report within 18 months.
यह आयोग 18 महीनों के भीतर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगा।

What is a Pay Commission?

वेतन आयोग क्या होता है?

- **Pay Commissions** are set up in India by an **executive order** based on a **Cabinet decision**.
वेतन आयोग भारत में कैबिनेट निर्णय के आधार पर कार्यपालिका आदेश द्वारा गठित किए जाते हैं।
- The role of the **CPC** is to look into issues of **salary structures, retirement benefits, and other service conditions of Central government employees, including defence personnel, and make recommendations on changes required**.
केंद्रीय वेतन आयोग (CPC) का कार्य केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों (जिसमें रक्षा कर्मी भी शामिल हैं) के वेतन ढांचे, सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ और सेवा शर्तों से संबंधित मुद्दों की समीक्षा करना और आवश्यक सिफारिशें देना है।
- The **first CPC** was set up in **1946**.
पहला वेतन आयोग 1946 में स्थापित किया गया था।

Terms of Reference (TOR) of the 8th CPC

आठवें वेतन आयोग (CPC) की संदर्भ शर्तें (TOR)

- The **TOR** of the pay commissions are **finalised by the Union Cabinet**.
वेतन आयोग की संदर्भ शर्तें (TOR) केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं।
- The **8th CPC's TOR** requires it to consider the following while making recommendations:
आठवें वेतन आयोग की TOR के अनुसार, उसे सिफारिशें करते समय निम्नलिखित बिंदुओं पर विचार करना होगा:
 - **Economic conditions of the country and need for fiscal prudence**.
देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और राजकोषीय अनुशासन की आवश्यकता।
 - **Adequate resources for developmental expenditure and welfare measures**.
विकास व्यय और कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधनों की उपलब्धता।
 - **Unfunded cost of non-contributory pension schemes**.
गैर-योगदान आधारित पेंशन योजनाओं की अविज्ञपोषित लागत।
 - **Impact on State government finances, as they often adopt CPC recommendations**.
राज्य सरकारों की वित्तीय स्थिति पर प्रभाव, क्योंकि वे अक्सर CPC की सिफारिशें अपनाती हैं।
 - **Emolument structures and working conditions of central public sector undertakings (PSUs) and private sector employees**.
केंद्रीय सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों (PSUs) और निजी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों के वेतन ढांचे और कार्य परिस्थितियों की समीक्षा।

International Practices

अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रथाएं

- **Globally, till the 1970s**, public sector compensation aimed at **equity**, comparing with **private sector roles**.
वैश्विक स्तर पर, 1970 के दशक तक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के वेतन का उद्देश्य न्यायसंगतता (equity) था, जो निजी क्षेत्र से तुलना पर आधारित था।
- **In the 1980s, efficiency replaced equity as the guiding principle**.
1980 के दशक में, न्यायसंगतता के स्थान पर दक्षता (efficiency) को प्रमुख सिद्धांत माना गया।
- **Since the 1990s, performance and incentives became key principles, balanced with affordability**.
1990 के दशक से, प्रदर्शन और प्रोत्साहन (performance and incentives) मुख्य सिद्धांत बन गए, जिन्हें वित्तीय वहन क्षमता (affordability) के साथ संतुलित किया गया।



- Presently, public sector systems aim to **recruit and retain skilled individuals while containing costs to the public exchequer**.
वर्तमान में, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का लक्ष्य कुशल व्यक्तियों की भर्ती और बनाए रखना है, साथ ही लोक कोष पर बोझ कम रखना भी है।
- **Fair compensation** in global standards includes:
वैश्विक मानकों के अनुसार न्यायसंगत वेतन प्रणाली में शामिल हैं:
 - **Clear philosophy** (स्पष्ट दर्शन)
 - **Ability to attract talent** (प्रतिभा को आकर्षित करने की क्षमता)
 - **Internal equity** (आंतरिक समानता)
 - **External competitiveness** (बाहरी प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता)
 - **Clarity** (स्पष्टता)
- **In India, internal equity has adequate weightage, but external competitiveness lags, especially for top positions.**
भारत में, आंतरिक समानता को पर्याप्त महत्व दिया जाता है, लेकिन बाहरी प्रतिस्पर्धा विशेषकर उच्च पदों के लिए कमजोर है

Next Steps and Key Issues

अगले कदम और प्रमुख मुद्दे

- The **TOR** requires the **CPC** to **compare pay structures** of the **public and private sectors**.
TOR में CPC को सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र के वेतन ढांचों की तुलना करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।
- **Entry-level posts** in the public sector have **higher salaries**, while **higher posts and specialist roles** receive **lower compensation** than private sector.
सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में प्रवेश-स्तर की नौकरियों में अधिक वेतन होता है, जबकि उच्च पदों और विशेषज्ञ भूमिकाओं में निजी क्षेत्र की तुलना में कम वेतन मिलता है।
- The **compression ratio** (ratio of lowest to highest salary) was **1:12.5** in the **7th CPC**.
सातवें वेतन आयोग में वेतन संपीड़न अनुपात (compression ratio) **1:12.5** निर्धारित किया गया था।
- **Privileges, perks, and job security** compensate for lower pay in top government roles, but this should be **revisited** for **specialist and senior posts**.
सुविधाएँ, भत्ते और नौकरी की सुरक्षा उच्च सरकारी पदों पर कम वेतन की भरपाई करते हैं, परंतु इसे विशेषज्ञ और वरिष्ठ पदों के लिए पुनः मूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता है।
- **Intangibles like training, work environment, flexible work, and health promotion** are **not part of the TOR**, but the **Commission may address** them in its final report.
प्रशिक्षण, कार्य वातावरण, लचीला कार्य और स्वास्थ्य संवर्धन जैसे अमूर्त पहलू TOR का हिस्सा नहीं हैं, परंतु आयोग इन्हें अपनी अंतिम रिपोर्ट में शामिल कर सकता है।

Fiscal and Welfare Considerations

राजकोषीय और कल्याणकारी विचार

- The **8th CPC** is to consider **economic conditions, welfare resources, and pension costs**.
आठवें वेतन आयोग को आर्थिक स्थिति, कल्याण संसाधन, और पेंशन लागत पर विचार करना होगा।
- The **pension bill for 2025-26** is estimated at **₹2.76 lakh crore** out of a **total revenue expenditure of ₹39.44 lakh crore**.
वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए पेंशन व्यय ₹2.76 लाख करोड़ आंका गया है, जो कि कुल राजस्व व्यय ₹39.44 लाख करोड़ का हिस्सा है।
- The **impact of non-contributory pension schemes** on the **government exchequer** must be considered.
गैर-योगदान आधारित पेंशन योजनाओं का सरकारी राजकोष पर प्रभाव ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक है।
- Welfare measures are **political decisions** and **keep evolving** with time.
कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ राजनीतिक निर्णय होती हैं और समय के साथ लगातार विकसित होती रहती हैं।
- Hence, there may be a need to **broaden the Commission** by including **finance and HR professionals** along with **judiciary, academia, and bureaucracy** to bring **diverse opinions**.



इसलिए आयोग में न्यायपालिका, अकादमिक और नौकरशाही के साथ-साथ वित्त और मानव संसाधन विशेषज्ञों को भी शामिल करना उचित होगा ताकि विविध दृष्टिकोण सामने आ सकें।

Centre yet again seeks auto industry inputs on EV import policy

The policy failed to attract bidders before last month's deadline expired; industry given three weeks' time to submit its recommendations

GS III: Economy

Jagriti Chandra
NEW DELHI

The government has once again invited suggestions from the auto industry on its electric vehicle (EV) import policy, which offers duty concessions in exchange for local manufacturing commitments, after failing to attract any bidders before last month's deadline expired.

In June, the government invited auto players to submit their interest for the Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars (SPMEPC) in India, which permits auto-makers to import up to 8,000 EVs at a reduced duty rate of 15%, compared with the current 70-100%, provided they commit to invest ₹4,150 crore in local EV manufacturing.

However, the deadline for submissions, which



No takers: Auto-makers could be waiting for import concessions to be offered under the India-EU trade pact, says an official. REUTERS

ended on October 21, passed without a single applicant. Subsequently, the Ministry of Heavy Industries held a round of consultation with the auto industry in the last week of October, seeking suggestions. "If these suggestions are viable, we may reopen [the application window]," a government official said.

The industry has been given three weeks to submit recommendations to the policy. To a question

on why auto players did not show interest, the official said one of the reasons was the ongoing negotiations for India-EU trade agreement and the import concessions that could be offered under it.

The government has also received suggestions to include ICE vehicles under the scheme. However, the official said while "minor changes could be made, the fundamentals cannot be altered."

Centre yet again seeks auto industry inputs on EV import policy

केंद्र ने एक बार फिर इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (EV) आयात नीति पर ऑटो उद्योग से सुझाव मांगे

- The policy failed to attract bidders before last month's deadline expired; industry given three weeks' time to submit its recommendations.
पिछले महीने की समयसीमा समाप्त होने से पहले नीति किसी भी बोलीदाता को आकर्षित करने में विफल रही; उद्योग को अपने सुझाव देने के लिए तीन सप्ताह का समय दिया गया।
- The government has once again invited suggestions from the auto industry on its electric vehicle (EV) import policy, which offers duty concessions in



exchange for local manufacturing commitments, after failing to attract any bidders before last month's deadline expired.

सरकार ने एक बार फिर ऑटो उद्योग से अपनी इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (EV) आयात नीति पर सुझाव मांगे हैं, जो स्थानीय विनिर्माण प्रतिबद्धताओं के बदले शुल्क में छूट प्रदान करती है, क्योंकि पिछले महीने की समयसीमा समाप्त होने से पहले कोई भी बोलीदाता सामने नहीं आया।

- In June, the government invited auto players to submit their interest for the Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Electric Passenger Cars (SPMEPC) in India, which permits automakers to import up to 8,000 EVs at a reduced duty rate of 15%, compared with the current 70-100%, provided they commit to invest ₹4,150 crore in local EV manufacturing.

जून में, सरकार ने भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक पैसेंजर कार निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने की योजना (SPMEPC) के तहत ऑटो कंपनियों को आवेदन करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया था, जो ऑटोमोबाइल कंपनियों को 8,000 तक EVs को 15% की रियायती दर पर आयात करने की अनुमति देती है, जबकि वर्तमान दर 70-100% है, बशर्ते वे स्थानीय ईवी निर्माण में ₹4,150 करोड़ का निवेश करने की प्रतिबद्धता जताएं।

- However, the deadline for submissions, which ended on October 21, passed without a single applicant.

हालांकि, प्रस्ताव जमा करने की अंतिम तिथि, जो 21 अक्टूबर को समाप्त हुई, एक भी आवेदक के बिना बीत गई।

- Subsequently, the Ministry of Heavy Industries held a round of consultation with the auto industry in the last week of October, seeking suggestions. "If these suggestions are viable, we may reopen [the application window]," a government official said.

इसके बाद, भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय ने अक्टूबर के अंतिम सप्ताह में ऑटो उद्योग के साथ एक परामर्श बैठक की, जिसमें सुझाव मांगे गए। एक सरकारी अधिकारी ने कहा, "यदि ये सुझाव व्यवहार्य हैं, तो हम [आवेदन प्रक्रिया] को फिर से खोल सकते हैं।"

- The industry has been given three weeks to submit recommendations to the policy.

उद्योग को नीति पर सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करने के लिए तीन सप्ताह का समय दिया गया है।

- To a question on why auto players did not show interest, the official said one of the reasons was the ongoing negotiations for India-EU trade agreement and the import concessions that could be offered under it.

जब पूछा गया कि ऑटो कंपनियों ने रुचि क्यों नहीं दिखाई, तो अधिकारी ने कहा कि एक कारण भारत-यूरोपीय संघ व्यापार समझौते पर चल रही वार्ताएं और उसके तहत संभावित आयात छूटें थीं।

- The government has also received suggestions to include ICE vehicles under the scheme.

सरकार को इस योजना के तहत ICE (इंटरनल कंबशन इंजन) वाहनों को शामिल करने के सुझाव भी मिले हैं।

- However, the official said while "minor changes could be made, the fundamentals cannot be altered."

हालांकि, अधिकारी ने कहा कि "छोटे बदलाव किए जा सकते हैं, लेकिन मूल ढांचे को बदला नहीं जा सकता।

S&T

11/11/2025



Delhi HC backs Jaya Bachchan, protects her personality rights

GS III: S&T: Intellectual Property Right
NEW DELHI

The Delhi High Court on Monday protected the personality rights of actor and Samajwadi Party's Rajya Sabha member Jaya Bachchan. The court was hearing Ms. Bachchan's plea stating several social media accounts, YouTube channels and websites were misusing her name and persona for commercial gains.

'Images misused'

Her counsel said attributes of her persona, including her images, were being misused without any authorisation from her and that merchandise featuring her pictures was being sold.

The counsel said that technological tools such as



Jaya Bachchan's counsel said the Rajya Sabha member's images were being misused without any authorisation from her. FILE PHOTO

Artificial Intelligence were used to create videos having a likeness to her client.

Justice Manmeet Pritam Singh Arora said that she would pass an order against the infringing entities.

The court, however, said that it was not inclined to pass a restraining order against a private entity sell-

ing Jaya and Amitabh Bachchan's posters of the 1973 movie *Abhimaan* on Amazon.

The Delhi High Court had earlier passed similar orders protecting the personality rights of her husband Amitabh Bachchan, son Abhishek Bachchan and daughter-in-law Aishwarya Rai Bachchan.

Delhi HC backs Jaya Bachchan, protects her personality rights

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने जया बच्चन का साथ दिया, उनके व्यक्तित्व अधिकारों की रक्षा की

- The **Delhi High Court** on Monday protected the **personality rights** of actor and Samajwadi Party's **Rajya Sabha member Jaya Bachchan**.
सोमवार को दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने अभिनेत्री और समाजवादी पार्टी की राज्यसभा सदस्य जया बच्चन के व्यक्तित्व अधिकारों की रक्षा की।
- The court was hearing Ms. Bachchan's plea stating several **social media accounts, YouTube channels and websites** were **misusing her name and persona for commercial gains**.
न्यायालय जया बच्चन की उस याचिका की सुनवाई कर रहा था जिसमें कहा गया था कि कई सोशल मीडिया अकाउंट्स, यूट्यूब चैनल्स और वेबसाइट्स उनके नाम और व्यक्तित्व का व्यावसायिक लाभ के लिए दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं।



'Images misused'
'छवियों का दुरुपयोग'



- Her counsel said attributes of her persona, including her **images**, were being misused without any authorisation from her and that **merchandise featuring her pictures was being sold**.

उनके वकील ने कहा कि उनके व्यक्तित्व के गुण, जिनमें उनकी तस्वीरें शामिल हैं, उनके बिना अनुमति के दुरुपयोग किए जा रहे हैं और उनकी तस्वीरों वाले **माल की बिक्री की जा रही है**।

- The counsel said that **technological tools such as Artificial Intelligence** were used to **create videos having a likeness to her client**.

वकील ने कहा कि **कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (Artificial Intelligence)** जैसे तकनीकी उपकरणों का उपयोग उनके मुवक्किल की **समानता वाले वीडियो बनाने** में किया गया।

- **Justice Manmeet Pritam Singh Arora** said that she would **pass an order against the infringing entities**.

न्यायमूर्ति मनीत प्रीतम सिंह अरोड़ा ने कहा कि वह **उल्लंघन करने वाली संस्थाओं के खिलाफ आदेश पारित करेगी**।

- The court, however, said that it was not inclined to pass a **restraining order** against a private entity selling **Jaya and Amitabh Bachchan's posters** of the **1973 movie Abhimaan** on Amazon.

हालांकि न्यायालय ने कहा कि वह **अमेज़न पर 1973 की फिल्म 'अभिमान' के जया और अमिताभ बच्चन के पोस्टर बेचने वाली निजी संस्था के खिलाफ कोई रोक आदेश जारी करने के पक्ष में नहीं है**।

- The **Delhi High Court** had earlier passed similar orders protecting the **personality rights** of her husband **Amitabh Bachchan**, son **Abhishek Bachchan** and daughter-in-law **Aishwarya Rai Bachchan**.

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय पहले भी उनके पति **अमिताभ बच्चन**, पुत्र **अभिषेक बच्चन** और बहू **ऐश्वर्या राय बच्चन** के व्यक्तित्व अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए इसी प्रकार के आदेश पारित कर चुका है।



TELEGRAM CHANNEL: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>

YOUTUBE CHANNEL: <https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS>

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सकता है, जटिल अवधारणाओं को समझा सकता है, और भाषा को कोड में परिवर्तित कर सकता है।

- GenAI algorithms could also replicate, perpetuate, aggravate pre-existing biases, discrimination, and stereotypical practices, raising ethical challenges, Mr. Rawal said.

श्री रावल ने कहा कि GenAI एल्गोरिदम पहले से मौजूद पूर्वाग्रह, भेदभाव और रूढ़िगत प्रथाओं को दोहरा, बनाए रख और बढ़ा सकते हैं, जिससे नैतिक चुनौतियाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं।

PATRIOTIC IAS



Textbook update due? Altermagnetism emerges as new class of magnetic order

The discovery of altermagnetism as a distinct form of magnetism represents a step forward in physicists' understanding of the magnetic world: it adds an option to ferromagnetism and antiferromagnetism, introducing a well-defined magnetic phase with a distinctive combination of properties

SCIENCE
Vasudevan Mukunth

For well over a century, our understanding of the magnetic world had been nearly compartmentalised into two categories: ferromagnetism and antiferromagnetism. Ferromagnetism, which is the familiar force that pins a souvenir magnet to a refrigerator door, arises because many small, atom-scale magnetic moments are aligned in parallel, creating a strong, external magnetic field. Antiferromagnetism, its more elusive counterpart, features alternating magnetic moments that cancel each other out, resulting in no net external magnetic field.

This simple dichotomy provided the foundation for countless technological advances, including most famously the hard disk drive. However, in recent years, researchers have identified a third and distinct form of magnetism that extends beyond this longstanding binary classification. Scientists call it altermagnetism. First formulated around 2019 and supported by important experiments in 2024, altermagnetism is drawing strong interest for possible applications in spintronics and quantum technologies.

Complex world

You can think of altermagnetism as a third kind of magnetism in which rotating or mirror-flipping the crystal pattern matches sites in cancelling pairs, leaving no net magnetisation – thus bridging the gap between its two well-known magnetic cousins. At a macroscopic level, altermagnetic materials behave like antiferromagnets. Their neighbouring magnetic moments are antiparallel (meaning if one moment is pointing 'up', its neighbour is pointing 'down') – and they're arranged in a way that their individual magnetic fields cancel each other out. As a result, an altermagnet, much like an antiferromagnet, produces no external magnetic field. This property makes an altermagnet less susceptible to external magnetic disturbances and prevents interference between closely packed components in electronic devices.

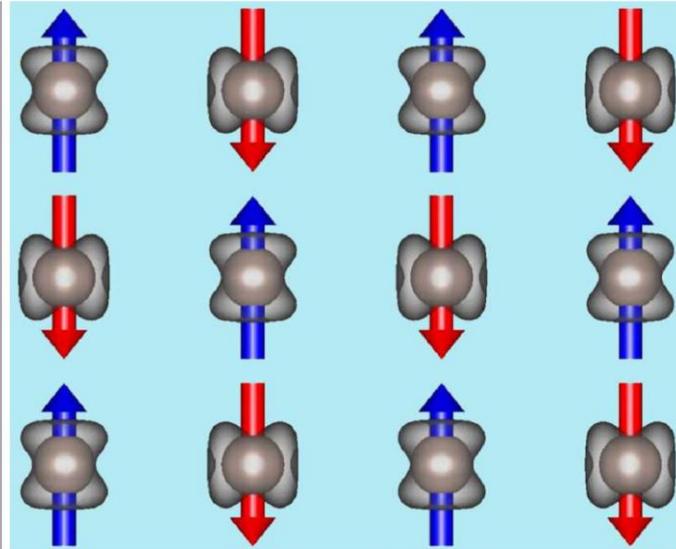
This absence of a net magnetic moment is a crucial feature because it could enable a new generation of dense and stable technologies. Yet beneath this magnetically silent exterior lies a world of surprising complexity. While their external magnetic presence is nullified, altermagnets possess an internal electronic structure that is reminiscent of ferromagnets. This duality is the cornerstone of their potential and what sets them apart as a new class of magnetic order.

The secret to this seemingly paradoxical behaviour lies in the interplay of the material's crystal structure and the spin of its electrons. An electron's spin is an intrinsic quantum property, just like its charge. Because the electron is a charged particle, this intrinsic spin causes it to act like a small magnet. The magnetic moment is the term for that resulting magnetism: it quantifies the strength and direction of the magnetic field generated by the electron's spin. In conventional antiferromagnets, the oppositely aligned spins are typically related by simple symmetry operations like inversion or translation. This pattern often forces 'spin up' and 'spin down' electrons to have the same energy in many directions.

Spin up, spin down

In fact, to really appreciate the novelty of altermagnetism, it's important to visualise the arrangement of atoms within these materials. Imagine a crystal as a perfectly ordered, three-dimensional wallpaper pattern, where each repeating element is an atom. In conventional antiferromagnets, the relationship between an atom with an upward-pointing magnetic moment ('spin up') and its neighbor with a downward-pointing moment ('spin down') is typically straightforward. One can be transformed into the other by a simple shift, known as a translation – like moving from one identical flower to the next on a wallpaper roll.

However, the atomic arrangement in altermagnets follows a different rule. Here, the atoms with opposing magnetic spins are connected by more complex symmetry operations, such as being rotated into place or reflected across a mirror plane. In simple terms, instead of a shift, a turn or a mirror-flip would map a "spin up" site to a "spin down" site. (Here, "operations" just means simple moves you can perform on the crystal, like shift it, turn it around, flip it in a mirror, or reversing time, that line up one part of the pattern with another and



In altermagnetic materials, atoms form a regular pattern with their spin and spatial orientation alternating on the neighbouring magnetic sites in the crystal. LBMOR SME JOURNAL (CC BY-SA)



Hard disk drives store data in a thin ferromagnetic layer on the platters, where small domains are magnetised one way or the other to encode bits. The write head, an electromagnet, flips these domains while the read head detects their magnetic orientation. WILLIAM WARBURY/UNSPLASH

determine what the electrons are allowed to do.) This arrangement achieves two seemingly contradictory goals. First, it preserves the overall magnetic neutrality that's characteristic of antiferromagnets. Because the rotation or reflection is part of the repeating crystal pattern, for every 'spin up' magnetic moment, there's a matching 'spin down' moment. When viewed from the outside, these opposing moments cancel, so there is no net external magnetic field. On the other hand, the same "twist" in the pattern creates an unusual setting for the electrons moving in the material.

To understand this, think of the allowed energy levels for electrons in a solid not as a simple ladder, but as broad energy highways, known as electronic bands. In many materials, up-spin and down-spin electrons are like the same kind of car and can use the same lanes. In an altermagnet, the crystal rules act like special traffic rules. For electrons moving in some directions, the highway splits into two lanes at slightly different heights: one lane mainly for up-spin, the other for down-spin. This split is called spin-splitting. It means one spin can move a bit more easily than the other – a feature long associated with ferromagnets.

This effect also lets altermagnets carry spin-polarised currents, where most moving electrons share the same spin. The important point is that the crystal's turns or mirror-flips let bands split by spin even though the overall magnet cancels to zero. And the ability to guide spin without making stray magnetic fields is an appealing idea in magnetism and spintronics.

Close encounters

The journey to show altermagnetism in the lab needed new tools. Since altermagnets don't make an external magnetic field, traditional magnetometers are not the best way to see them. Instead, scientists used methods that look straight at the electrons' energies and patterns. One important step came in early 2024 with manganese telluride (MnTe), once treated as a standard antiferromagnet. Using angle-resolved photoemission

While their external magnetic presence is nullified, altermagnets possess an internal electronic structure that is reminiscent of ferromagnets. This duality is the cornerstone of their potential and sets them apart as a new class of magnetic order

spectroscopy (ARPES) – which shines light on a surface and measures the energies of electrons that come out – researchers saw the expected spin-splitting of the bands. This supported the existence of altermagnetism. Further work with X-ray magnetic dichroism, an X-ray method that changes with magnetic direction, imaged tiny magnetic patterns and showed they can be formed in thin films on purpose.

Studies published on November 6 proposed two new ways to probe the hidden magnetic structure of altermagnets using circularly polarised X-rays. The techniques are predicted to distinguish the two distinct groups of atoms with opposing spins, allowing scientists to directly measure their individual magnetic moments.

The implications of altermagnetism are encouraging. Spintronics, which uses electron spin as well as charge to store and process information, may benefit first. Today's spintronic parts often use ferromagnets, whose stray fields can limit how tightly parts can be packed. Altermagnets, with zero net magnetisation, can reduce such stray-field problems and may help designs that aim for smaller, faster, more energy-efficient memory and logic. Their spins can switch very fast – up to trillions of times per second – but real device speedups have yet to be demonstrated.

This high-speed potential stems from the nature of the magnetic ordering. In altermagnets, the spin dynamics are governed by exchange interactions that can operate on picosecond or even sub-picosecond timescales. This intrinsic property allows for potential switching speeds in the terahertz (THz) range, which is theoretically up to a thousand-times faster than the gigahertz (GHz) speeds that are typical for current ferromagnetic components. Achieving this in practical devices remains a long-term goal but it highlights the fundamental performance advantages that altermagnetic materials could offer.

Anomalous Hall effect

Beyond scientists are also exploring possible links to quantum computing. The absence of stray magnetic fields in altermagnets can lower some kinds of magnetic noise in test devices. Scientists are still figuring out how they work alongside superconductors, to be fair.

Further yet, the discovery that altermagnetism can show up in a wide range of materials – including insulators,

semiconductors, and metals – opens up many options for materials design. Some early studies even look at organic crystals, but this line of work is still exploratory.

The theoretical framework behind altermagnetism is simple: if you imagine running time backward, magnets usually don't look the same. That is true for both ferromagnets and antiferromagnets. Even so, many antiferromagnets keep a pairing rule with the crystal pattern that still forces 'spin up' and 'spin up' to match in many directions. Altermagnets break that matching while keeping zero overall magnetisation.

In some altermagnets, the crystal rules even allow a sideways voltage when a current flows through it; this is known as the anomalous Hall effect. And the significance of the anomalous Hall effect is that it provides a straightforward electrical method to 'read' the material's magnetic state. Conventional antiferromagnets typically lack this effect, making their states difficult to detect with simple electronics. This property gives altermagnets a notable advantage for potential device integration.

Finally, computer searches have suggested many possible altermagnetic materials, giving scientists a long list to test in experiments.

Good signs

The exploration of altermagnetism is still in its infancy and many challenges remain. The synthesis of high-quality, single-domain altermagnetic materials is a crucial hurdle that needs to be overcome for their practical application. Besides manganese telluride, another widely studied material is ruthenium dioxide (RuO₂), which has also been central in demonstrating certain altermagnetic effects. A significant practical issue is that these materials often form with many small magnetic regions, or domains, where the alternating spin pattern is oriented differently. For a device to function reliably, it typically requires a single, well-ordered domain. Learning how to control the growth of these materials to eliminate such domain boundaries is therefore a central focus of current research.

Developing scalable and cost-effective fabrication techniques will also be essential to integrate them into commercial devices. However, the rapid pace of discovery and the intense interest from the scientific community are good signs that steady work can tackle these problems.

Taken together, the discovery of altermagnetism represents a step forward in physicists' understanding of the magnetic world. It adds a new option to ferromagnetism and antiferromagnetism, introducing a well-defined magnetic phase with a distinctive combination of properties. Because they keep zero net magnetisation yet still split spins in the bands, altermagnets could lead to faster, smaller, and more energy-efficient technologies.

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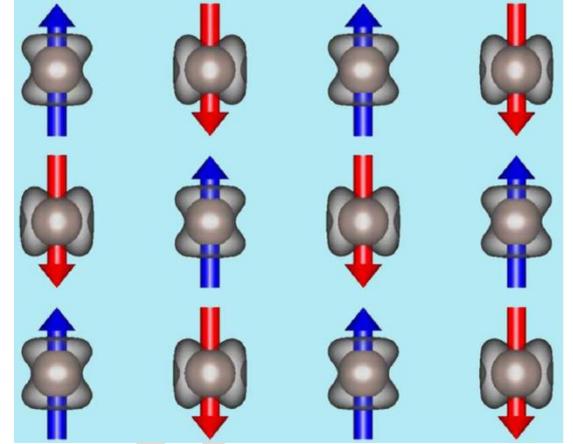


Textbook update due? Altermagnetism emerges as new class of magnetic order

पाठ्यपुस्तक अद्यतन लंबित? अल्टरमैग्नेटिज़्म एक नई चुंबकीय व्यवस्था के रूप में उभर रहा है

- The discovery of **altermagnetism** as a distinct form of magnetism represents a step forward in physicists' understanding of the **magnetic world**; it adds an option to **ferromagnetism** and **antiferromagnetism**, introducing a well-defined **magnetic phase** with a distinctive combination of properties.

अल्टरमैग्नेटिज़्म की खोज चुंबकत्व के एक अलग रूप के रूप में भौतिकविदों की चुंबकीय दुनिया की समझ में एक कदम आगे का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है; यह फेरोमैग्नेटिज़्म और एंटीफेरोमैग्नेटिज़्म में एक नया विकल्प जोड़ता है, और एक विशिष्ट गुणों के संयोजन के साथ एक स्पष्ट रूप से परिभाषित चुंबकीय अवस्था (magnetic phase) प्रस्तुत करता है।



Altermagnetism discovery and concept

अल्टरमैग्नेटिज़्म की खोज और अवधारणा

- For well over a century, our understanding of the magnetic world had been neatly compartmentalised into two categories: **ferromagnetism** and **antiferromagnetism**. एक सदी से अधिक समय तक, चुंबकीय दुनिया की हमारी समझ को दो श्रेणियों में विभाजित किया गया था: फेरोमैग्नेटिज़्म और एंटीफेरोमैग्नेटिज़्म।
- Ferromagnetism**, which is the familiar force that pins a souvenir magnet to a refrigerator door, arises because many small, atom-scale magnetic moments are aligned in parallel, creating a strong, external magnetic field. फेरोमैग्नेटिज़्म, जो किसी रेफ्रिजरेटर के दरवाजे पर चुंबक को चिपकाने वाली शक्ति है, उत्पन्न होता है क्योंकि कई छोटे परमाणु-स्तर के चुंबकीय क्षण समानांतर रूप में संरेखित होते हैं, जिससे एक मजबूत बाहरी चुंबकीय क्षेत्र बनता है।
- Antiferromagnetism**, its more elusive counterpart, features alternating magnetic moments that cancel each other out, resulting in no net external magnetic field. इसका अधिक जटिल रूप एंटीफेरोमैग्नेटिज़्म है, जिसमें विकल्पित चुंबकीय क्षण एक-दूसरे को निरस्त कर देते हैं, जिससे कोई शुद्ध बाहरी चुंबकीय क्षेत्र नहीं बनता।
- This simple dichotomy provided the foundation for countless technological advances, including most famously the **hard disk drive**. यह सरल विभाजन असंख्य प्रौद्योगिकीय प्रगतियों का आधार बना, जिनमें सबसे प्रसिद्ध हार्ड डिस्क ड्राइव है।
- However, in recent years, researchers have identified a **third and distinct form of magnetism** that extends beyond this longstanding binary classification. हालांकि, हाल के वर्षों में, शोधकर्ताओं ने चुंबकत्व का एक तीसरा और विशिष्ट रूप पहचाना है जो इस पुराने द्विआधारी वर्गीकरण से परे है।
- Scientists call it **altermagnetism**. वैज्ञानिक इसे अल्टरमैग्नेटिज़्म कहते हैं।
- First formulated around **2019** and supported by important experiments in **2024**, altermagnetism is drawing strong interest for possible applications in **spintronics** and **quantum technologies**. इसे लगभग 2019 में परिभाषित किया गया और 2024 के महत्वपूर्ण प्रयोगों द्वारा समर्थन मिला, जिससे यह स्पिनट्रॉनिक्स और क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी में संभावित उपयोगों के लिए अत्यधिक रुचि का विषय बन गया है।

Complex world

जटिल दुनिया



- You can think of **altermagnetism** as a third kind of magnetism in which rotating or mirror-flipping the crystal pattern matches sites in cancelling pairs, leaving **no net magnetisation** — thus bridging the gap between its two well-known magnetic cousins.
आप **अल्टरमैग्नेटिज़्म** को चुंबकत्व के तीसरे प्रकार के रूप में सोच सकते हैं जिसमें क्रिस्टल पैटर्न को घुमाने या दर्पण-उलटने से ऐसे स्थान मिलते हैं जो एक-दूसरे को निरस्त कर देते हैं, जिससे **कोई शुद्ध चुंबकीकरण नहीं** रहता — इस प्रकार यह चुंबकत्व के दोनों प्रसिद्ध रूपों के बीच पुल का काम करता है।
- At a macroscopic level, **altermagnetic materials behave like antiferromagnets**.
व्यापक स्तर पर, **अल्टरमैग्नेटिक पदार्थ एंटीफेरोमैग्नेट्स** की तरह व्यवहार करते हैं।
- Their neighbouring magnetic moments are **antiparallel** (if one moment is pointing 'up', its neighbour is pointing 'down') — and they're arranged so that their individual magnetic fields **cancel each other out**.
इनके आस-पास के चुंबकीय क्षण **विपरीतांतर** (यदि एक ऊपर की ओर हो, तो दूसरा नीचे की ओर होता है) होते हैं — और वे इस प्रकार व्यवस्थित होते हैं कि उनके व्यक्तिगत चुंबकीय क्षेत्र **एक-दूसरे को निरस्त** कर देते हैं।
- As a result, **an altermagnet, much like an antiferromagnet, produces no external magnetic field**.
परिणामस्वरूप, **अल्टरमैग्नेट**, ठीक **एंटीफेरोमैग्नेट** की तरह, **कोई बाहरी चुंबकीय क्षेत्र उत्पन्न नहीं** करता।
- This property makes an altermagnet **less susceptible to external magnetic disturbances** and prevents **interference** between closely packed components in electronic devices.
यह गुण **अल्टरमैग्नेट** को **बाहरी चुंबकीय व्यवधानों के प्रति कम संवेदनशील** बनाता है और **इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों के सघन घटकों के बीच हस्तक्षेप** को रोकता है।
- The absence of a **net magnetic moment** is a crucial feature because it could enable a new generation of **dense and stable technologies**.
शुद्ध चुंबकीय क्षण की यह अनुपस्थिति एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है क्योंकि यह **घनी और स्थिर प्रौद्योगिकियों** की नई पीढ़ी को संभव बना सकती है।
- Beneath this magnetically silent exterior lies a world of **surprising complexity**.
हालांकि इस **चुंबकीय रूप से मौन बाहरी रूप** के नीचे **आश्चर्यजनक जटिलता** की एक दुनिया छिपी हुई है।
- While their external magnetic presence is nullified, **altermagnets possess an internal electronic structure reminiscent of ferromagnets**.
जबकि उनका बाहरी चुंबकीय अस्तित्व शून्य होता है, **अल्टरमैग्नेट्स में आंतरिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संरचना होती है जो फेरोमैग्नेट्स की याद दिलाती है**।
- This duality is the cornerstone of their potential and sets them apart as a **new class of magnetic order**.
यह **द्वैत** उनकी क्षमता की नींव है और उन्हें **चुंबकीय व्यवस्था की एक नई श्रेणी** के रूप में अलग करती है।

The secret behind altermagnetism

अल्टरमैग्नेटिज़्म के पीछे का रहस्य

- The secret to this **paradoxical behaviour** lies in the interplay of the material's **crystal structure** and the **spin of its electrons**.
इस **विरोधाभासी व्यवहार** का रहस्य पदार्थ की **क्रिस्टल संरचना** और **इलेक्ट्रॉनों के स्पिन** के पारस्परिक प्रभाव में निहित है।
- An **electron's spin** is an intrinsic **quantum property**, just like its charge.
इलेक्ट्रॉन का स्पिन उसकी **चार्ज** की तरह एक अंतर्निहित **क्वांटम गुण** है।
- Because the electron is a **charged particle**, this intrinsic spin causes it to act like a **small magnet**.
चूंकि इलेक्ट्रॉन एक **आवेशित कण** है, इसलिए यह अंतर्निहित स्पिन उसे **एक छोटे चुंबक** की तरह व्यवहार करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।
- The **magnetic moment** quantifies the **strength and direction** of the magnetic field generated by the electron's spin.
चुंबकीय क्षण (magnetic moment) इलेक्ट्रॉन के स्पिन से उत्पन्न चुंबकीय क्षेत्र की **तीव्रता और दिशा** को मापता है।
- In conventional **antiferromagnets**, oppositely aligned spins are typically related by simple symmetry operations like **inversion** or **translation**.



पारंपरिक एंटीफेरोमैग्नेट्स में, विपरीत रूप से संरेखित स्पिन आम तौर पर **इनवर्जन (inversion)** या **ट्रांसलेशन (translation)** जैसी सरल **सममिति क्रियाओं** द्वारा संबंधित होते हैं।

- This pattern often forces 'spin up' and 'spin down' electrons to have the **same energy** in many directions.
यह पैटर्न अक्सर 'स्पिन अप' और 'स्पिन डाउन' इलेक्ट्रॉनों को कई दिशाओं में समान ऊर्जा (energy) रखने के लिए बाध्य करता है।

Spin up, spin down स्पिन अप, स्पिन डाउन

- In fact, to really appreciate the novelty of **altermagnetism**, it's important to visualise the arrangement of atoms within these materials.
वास्तव में, **अल्टरमैग्नेटिज्म** की नवीनता को सही से समझने के लिए, इन पदार्थों के भीतर **परमाणुओं की व्यवस्था** की कल्पना करना महत्वपूर्ण है।
- Imagine a crystal as a perfectly ordered, three-dimensional **wallpaper pattern**, where each repeating element is an atom.
एक क्रिस्टल की कल्पना एक पूर्ण रूप से व्यवस्थित **त्रि-आयामी वॉलपेपर पैटर्न** के रूप में करें, जहाँ प्रत्येक दोहराया जाने वाला तत्व एक **परमाणु** है।
- In conventional **antiferromagnets**, the relationship between an atom with an upward-pointing magnetic moment ('spin up') and its neighbor with a downward-pointing moment ('spin down') is typically straightforward.
पारंपरिक एंटीफेरोमैग्नेट्स में, ऊपर की ओर चुंबकीय क्षण ('स्पिन अप') वाले परमाणु और नीचे की ओर चुंबकीय क्षण ('स्पिन डाउन') वाले उसके पड़ोसी परमाणु के बीच संबंध आम तौर पर सरल होता है।
- One can be transformed into the other by a simple shift, known as a **translation** — like moving from one identical flower to the next on a wallpaper roll.
एक को दूसरे में एक साधारण **स्थानांतरण (translation)** द्वारा बदला जा सकता है — जैसे वॉलपेपर रोल पर एक समान फूल से अगले फूल तक जाना।
- However, the atomic arrangement in **altermagnets** follows a different rule.
हालांकि, **अल्टरमैग्नेट्स** में परमाणुओं की व्यवस्था एक **भिन्न नियम** का पालन करती है।
- Here, the atoms with opposing magnetic spins are connected by more complex **symmetry operations**, such as being **rotated into place** or **reflected across a mirror plane**.
यहाँ, विपरीत चुंबकीय स्पिन वाले परमाणु अधिक जटिल **सममिति क्रियाओं (symmetry operations)** द्वारा जुड़े होते हैं, जैसे उन्हें **घुमाकर व्यवस्थित करना** या **दर्पण तल के पार प्रतिबिंबित करना**।
- In simple terms, instead of a shift, a **turn or a mirror-flip** would map a "spin up" site to a "spin down" site.
सरल शब्दों में, एक **स्थानांतरण** के बजाय, एक **घुमाव या दर्पण-उलट (mirror-flip)** "स्पिन अप" स्थान को "स्पिन डाउन" स्थान से जोड़ देगा।
- (Here, "operations" just means simple moves you can perform on the crystal, like shift it, turn it around, flip it in a mirror, or reversing time, that line up one part of the pattern with another and determine what the electrons are allowed to do.)
(यहाँ, "क्रियाएँ (operations)" से तात्पर्य वे सरल चालें हैं जिन्हें आप क्रिस्टल पर लागू कर सकते हैं — जैसे उसे स्थानांतरित करना, घुमाना, दर्पण में पलटना या समय को उलट देना — जो पैटर्न के एक भाग को दूसरे से संरेखित करती हैं और यह निर्धारित करती हैं कि इलेक्ट्रॉन क्या कर सकते हैं।)
- This arrangement achieves two seemingly contradictory goals.
यह व्यवस्था दो **विरोधाभासी उद्देश्यों** को पूरा करती है।
- First, it preserves the **overall magnetic neutrality** that's characteristic of **antiferromagnets**.
पहला, यह **संपूर्ण चुंबकीय निष्पक्षता (magnetic neutrality)** को बनाए रखती है, जो एंटीफेरोमैग्नेट्स की विशेषता है।
- Because the rotation or reflection is part of the repeating crystal pattern, for every 'spin up' magnetic moment, there's a matching 'spin down' moment.
क्योंकि **घुमाव या प्रतिबिंब** दोहराए जाने वाले क्रिस्टल पैटर्न का हिस्सा है, इसलिए प्रत्येक 'स्पिन अप' चुंबकीय क्षण के लिए एक समान 'स्पिन डाउन' क्षण मौजूद होता है।
- When viewed from the outside, these opposing moments cancel, so there is **no net external magnetic field**.



बाहर से देखने पर, ये विपरीत क्षण एक-दूसरे को निरस्त कर देते हैं, जिससे कोई शुद्ध बाहरी चुंबकीय क्षेत्र नहीं बनता।

- On the other hand, the same “twist” in the pattern creates an unusual setting for the **electrons moving in the material**.
दूसरी ओर, पैटर्न में यही “मोड़ (twist)” पदार्थ में गतिशील इलेक्ट्रॉनों के लिए एक असामान्य स्थिति बनाता है।

Energy bands and spin-splitting ऊर्जा बैंड और स्पिन-विभाजन

- To understand this, think of the allowed **energy levels** for electrons in a solid not as a simple ladder, but as **broad energy highways**, known as **electronic bands**.
इसे समझने के लिए, ठोस पदार्थ में इलेक्ट्रॉनों के ऊर्जा स्तरों को एक साधारण सीढ़ी के बजाय चौड़ी ऊर्जा सड़कें (energy highways) समझें, जिन्हें इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बैंड्स कहा जाता है।
- In many materials, **up-spin and down-spin electrons** are like the same kind of car and can use the same lanes.
कई पदार्थों में, स्पिन अप और स्पिन डाउन इलेक्ट्रॉन एक ही प्रकार की गाड़ियों की तरह होते हैं और एक ही लेन का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।
- In an **altermagnet**, the crystal rules act like special **traffic rules**.
एक अल्टरमैग्नेट में, क्रिस्टल के नियम विशेष यातायात नियमों (traffic rules) की तरह काम करते हैं।
- For electrons moving in some directions, the highway splits into **two lanes** at slightly different heights: one lane mainly for **up-spin**, the other for **down-spin**.
कुछ दिशाओं में गति करने वाले इलेक्ट्रॉनों के लिए, यह “हाईवे” दो अलग ऊंचाइयों वाली लेनों में विभाजित हो जाता है — एक स्पिन अप के लिए और दूसरा स्पिन डाउन के लिए।
- This split is called **spin-splitting**.
इस विभाजन को स्पिन-स्प्लिटिंग (spin-splitting) कहा जाता है।
- It means one spin can move a bit more easily than the other — a feature long associated with **ferromagnets**.
इसका मतलब है कि एक स्पिन दूसरे की तुलना में थोड़ी अधिक आसानी से गति कर सकता है — यह विशेषता लंबे समय से फेरोमैग्नेट्स से जुड़ी रही है।
- This effect also lets **altermagnets** carry **spin-polarised currents**, where most moving electrons share the same spin.
यह प्रभाव अल्टरमैग्नेट्स को स्पिन-पोलराइज्ड करंट्स वहन करने में सक्षम बनाता है, जहाँ अधिकांश गतिशील इलेक्ट्रॉन एक ही स्पिन साझा करते हैं।
- The important point is that the crystal’s turns or mirror-flips let bands split by spin even though the overall magnet cancels to zero.
महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि क्रिस्टल के घुमाव या दर्पण-उलट (mirror-flip) बैंड्स को स्पिन के अनुसार विभाजित करने की अनुमति देते हैं, भले ही संपूर्ण चुंबकत्व शून्य हो।
- And the ability to guide spin without making **stray magnetic fields** is an appealing idea in **magnetism and spintronics**.
और भटकने वाले चुंबकीय क्षेत्रों (stray magnetic fields) को उत्पन्न किए बिना स्पिन को निर्देशित करने की क्षमता चुंबकत्व और स्पिनट्रॉनिक्स में एक आकर्षक विचार है।

Close encounters निकट अवलोकन

- The journey to show **altermagnetism** in the lab needed new tools.
प्रयोगशाला में अल्टरमैग्नेटिज्म को प्रदर्शित करने की यात्रा के लिए नए उपकरणों की आवश्यकता थी।
- Since **altermagnets** don’t make an **external magnetic field**, traditional **magnetometers** are not the best way to see them.
क्योंकि अल्टरमैग्नेट्स बाहरी चुंबकीय क्षेत्र उत्पन्न नहीं करते, इसलिए पारंपरिक मैग्नेटोमीटर उन्हें देखने का सर्वोत्तम तरीका नहीं हैं।
- Instead, scientists used methods that look straight at the **electrons’ energies and patterns**.
इसके बजाय, वैज्ञानिकों ने ऐसी विधियाँ अपनाईं जो सीधे इलेक्ट्रॉनों की ऊर्जा और पैटर्न्स को देखती हैं।



- One important step came in early 2024 with **manganese telluride (MnTe)**, once treated as a standard antiferromagnet.
एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम 2024 की शुरुआत में **मैंगनीज़ टेल्युराइड (MnTe)** के साथ आया, जिसे पहले एक मानक **एंटीफेरोमैग्नेट** माना जाता था।
- Using **angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES)** — which shines light on a surface and measures the energies of electrons that come out — researchers saw the expected **spin-splitting of the bands**.
एंगल-रिज़ॉल्व्ड फोटोएमिशन स्पेक्टोस्कोपी (ARPES) का उपयोग करते हुए — जो सतह पर प्रकाश डालती है और निकलने वाले इलेक्ट्रॉनों की ऊर्जा मापती है — शोधकर्ताओं ने **बैंड्स के अपेक्षित स्पिन-स्प्लिटिंग** को देखा।
- This supported the existence of **altermagnetism**.
इससे **अल्टरमैग्नेटिज़्म** के अस्तित्व का समर्थन हुआ।
- Further work with **X-ray magnetic dichroism**, an X-ray method that changes with magnetic direction, imaged tiny magnetic patterns and showed they can be formed in thin films on purpose.
एक्स-रे मैग्नेटिक डाइक्रोइज़्म (X-ray magnetic dichroism) पर आगे के कार्य ने, जो चुंबकीय दिशा के अनुसार बदलता है, सूक्ष्म चुंबकीय पैटर्नों की इमेजिंग की और दिखाया कि उन्हें जानबूझकर **पतली फिल्मों (thin films)** में बनाया जा सकता है।
- Studies published on **November 6** proposed two new ways to probe the hidden magnetic structure of **altermagnets** using **circularly polarised X-rays**.
6 नवंबर को प्रकाशित अध्ययनों ने **सर्कुलरली पोलराइज़्ड एक्स-रेज़** का उपयोग करते हुए **अल्टरमैग्नेट्स** की **छिपी हुई चुंबकीय संरचना** की जांच के दो नए तरीके प्रस्तावित किए।
- The techniques are predicted to distinguish the two distinct groups of atoms with opposing spins, allowing scientists to directly measure their **individual magnetic moments**.
इन तकनीकों से विपरीत स्पिन वाले दो भिन्न परमाणु समूहों को अलग-अलग पहचाना जा सकेगा, जिससे वैज्ञानिक उनके **व्यक्तिगत चुंबकीय क्षणों** को सीधे माप सकेंगे।

Applications and potential उपयोग और संभावनाएँ

- The implications of **altermagnetism** are encouraging.
अल्टरमैग्नेटिज़्म के निहितार्थ उत्साहजनक हैं।
- **Spintronics**, which uses **electron spin** as well as **charge** to store and process information, may benefit first.
स्पिंट्रॉनिक्स, जो सूचना को संग्रहीत और संसाधित करने के लिए **इलेक्ट्रॉन स्पिन** और **चार्ज** दोनों का उपयोग करती है, सबसे पहले लाभान्वित हो सकती है।
- Today's **spintronic parts** often use **ferromagnets**, whose **stray fields** can limit how tightly parts can be packed.
आज की **स्पिंट्रॉनिक इकाइयाँ** अक्सर **फेरोमैग्नेट्स** का उपयोग करती हैं, जिनके **भटकने वाले क्षेत्र (stray fields)** घटकों को पास-पास पैक करने की क्षमता को सीमित करते हैं।
- **Altermagnets**, with **zero net magnetisation**, can reduce such **stray-field problems** and may help designs that aim for **smaller, faster, more energy-efficient memory and logic**.
अल्टरमैग्नेट्स, जिनमें **शून्य शुद्ध चुंबकीकरण (zero net magnetisation)** होता है, ऐसे **भटकन-क्षेत्र समस्याओं** को कम कर सकते हैं और **छोटे, तेज़, अधिक ऊर्जा-कुशल मेमोरी और लॉजिक डिज़ाइनों** में सहायता कर सकते हैं।
- Their spins can switch very fast — **up to trillions of times per second** — but real device speedups have yet to be demonstrated.
इनके स्पिन अत्यधिक तेजी से बदल सकते हैं — **प्रति सेकंड खरबों बार (trillions of times per second)** — लेकिन वास्तविक उपकरणों में इस गति को अभी प्रदर्शित किया जाना बाकी है।
- This high-speed potential stems from the **nature of the magnetic ordering**.
यह उच्च गति की क्षमता **चुंबकीय क्रमबद्धता (magnetic ordering)** की प्रकृति से उत्पन्न होती है।
- In **altermagnets**, the **spin dynamics** are governed by **exchange interactions** that can operate on **picosecond** or even **sub-picosecond** timescales.
अल्टरमैग्नेट्स में, **स्पिन डायनेमिक्स एक्सचेंज इंटरैक्शन (exchange interactions)** द्वारा नियंत्रित होती हैं, जो **पिकोसेकंड (picosecond)** या **सब-पिकोसेकंड** समय पैमाने पर काम कर सकती हैं।



- This intrinsic property allows for potential switching speeds in the **terahertz (THz)** range, which is theoretically **up to a thousand-times faster** than the **gigahertz (GHz)** speeds typical for current ferromagnetic components.
यह अंतर्निहित गुण **टेराहर्ट्ज़ (THz)** श्रेणी में संभावित **स्विचिंग गति** की अनुमति देता है, जो सैद्धांतिक रूप से वर्तमान **फेरोमैग्नेटिक घटकों** की **गीगाहर्ट्ज़ (GHz)** गति से **हज़ार गुना तेज़** हो सकता है।
- Achieving this in practical devices remains a **long-term goal**, but it highlights the **fundamental performance advantages** that **altermagnetic materials** could offer.
इसे वास्तविक उपकरणों में प्राप्त करना अभी एक **दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्य** है, लेकिन यह उन **मौलिक प्रदर्शन लाभों** को उजागर करता है जो **अल्टरमैग्नेटिक पदार्थ** प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

Anomalous Hall Effect

अनॉमलस हॉल प्रभाव

- Beyond **spintronics**, scientists are also exploring possible links to **quantum computing**.
स्पिंट्रॉनिक्स से आगे, वैज्ञानिक **क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग** से संभावित संबंधों की भी खोज कर रहे हैं।
- The **absence of stray magnetic fields** in altermagnets can lower some kinds of **magnetic noise** in test devices.
अल्टरमैग्नेट्स में अनियमित चुंबकीय क्षेत्रों (**stray magnetic fields**) की अनुपस्थिति परीक्षण उपकरणों में कुछ प्रकार के **चुंबकीय शोर (magnetic noise)** को कम कर सकती है।
- Scientists are still figuring out how they work alongside **superconductors**, to be fair.
वैज्ञानिक अभी भी यह समझने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वे **सुपरकंडक्टर** के साथ कैसे काम करते हैं।
- The discovery that **altermagnetism** can show up in a wide range of **materials — including insulators, semiconductors, and metals —** opens up many options for **materials design**.
यह खोज कि **अल्टरमैग्नेटिज्म इन्सुलेटर, सेमीकंडक्टर और धातु** जैसे कई प्रकार की **सामग्रियों** में दिखाई दे सकता है, **सामग्री डिज़ाइन (materials design)** के लिए कई विकल्प खोलती है।
- Some early studies even look at **organic crystals**, but this line of work is still **exploratory**.
कुछ प्रारंभिक अध्ययनों ने **ऑर्गेनिक क्रिस्टल्स** की भी जांच की है, लेकिन यह कार्य अभी भी **अन्वेषणात्मक (exploratory)** चरण में है।
- The theoretical framework behind **altermagnetism** is simple: if you imagine running **time backward**, magnets usually don't look the same.
अल्टरमैग्नेटिज्म का सैद्धांतिक ढांचा सरल है: यदि आप **समय को पीछे चलने की कल्पना करें**, तो चुंबक आमतौर पर समान नहीं दिखते।
- That is true for both **ferromagnets and antiferromagnets**.
यह बात **फेरोमैग्नेट्स** और **एंटीफेरोमैग्नेट्स** दोनों के लिए सही है।
- Even so, many **antiferromagnets** keep **pairing rule** with the crystal pattern that still forces **'spin up'** and **'spin up'** to match in many directions.
फिर भी, कई **एंटीफेरोमैग्नेट्स** क्रिस्टल पैटर्न के साथ एक **पेयरिंग नियम (pairing rule)** बनाए रखते हैं, जो कई दिशाओं में **'स्पिन अप'** और **'स्पिन अप'** को मिलाने के लिए बाध्य करता है।
- **Altermagnets** break that matching while keeping **zero overall magnetisation**.
अल्टरमैग्नेट्स इस मेल को तोड़ते हैं लेकिन फिर भी **शून्य कुल चुंबकीकरण (zero overall magnetisation)** बनाए रखते हैं।
- In some **altermagnets**, the crystal rules even allow a **sideways voltage** when a current flows through it; this is known as the **anomalous Hall effect**.
कुछ **अल्टरमैग्नेट्स** में, क्रिस्टल नियम धारा प्रवाह के दौरान **पार्श्व वोल्टेज (sideways voltage)** की अनुमति देते हैं; इसे **अनॉमलस हॉल प्रभाव (anomalous Hall effect)** कहा जाता है।
- The significance of the **anomalous Hall effect** is that it provides a straightforward **electrical method** to 'read' the material's **magnetic state**.
अनॉमलस हॉल प्रभाव का महत्व यह है कि यह सामग्री की **चुंबकीय अवस्था (magnetic state)** को 'पढ़ने' का एक सरल **विद्युत तरीका (electrical method)** प्रदान करता है।
- **Conventional antiferromagnets** typically lack this effect, making their states difficult to detect with simple electronics.
पारंपरिक एंटीफेरोमैग्नेट्स में आम तौर पर यह प्रभाव नहीं होता, जिससे उनकी अवस्था को **सरल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों** से पहचानना कठिन हो जाता है।



- This property gives **altermagnets** a notable advantage for potential **device integration**.
यह गुण **अल्टरमैग्नेट्स** को संभावित **डिवाइस एकीकरण (device integration)** के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण लाभ देता है।
- **Computer searches** have suggested many possible **altermagnetic materials**, giving scientists a long list to test in experiments.
कंप्यूटर खोजों (computer searches) ने कई संभावित **अल्टरमैग्नेटिक सामग्रियों** का सुझाव दिया है, जिससे वैज्ञानिकों को **प्रयोगों में परीक्षण** के लिए एक लंबी सूची मिली है।

Good Signs

अच्छे संकेत

- The exploration of **altermagnetism** is still in its **infancy** and many challenges remain.
अल्टरमैग्नेटिज्म की खोज अभी अपने **प्रारंभिक चरण (infancy)** में है और कई चुनौतियाँ बनी हुई हैं।
- The **synthesis of high-quality, single-domain altermagnetic materials** is a crucial hurdle to be overcome for practical application.
उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले, सिंगल-डोमेन अल्टरमैग्नेटिक सामग्रियों (single-domain altermagnetic materials) का **संश्लेषण (synthesis)** व्यावहारिक उपयोग के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती है।
- Besides **manganese telluride**, another widely studied material is **ruthenium dioxide (RuO₂)**, which has been central in demonstrating certain **altermagnetic effects**.
मैंगनीज टेल्युराइड के अलावा, एक अन्य व्यापक रूप से अध्ययन की गई सामग्री **रुथेनियम डाइऑक्साइड (RuO₂)** है, जिसने कुछ **अल्टरमैग्नेटिक प्रभावों** को प्रदर्शित करने में प्रमुख भूमिका निभाई है।
- A significant practical issue is that these materials often form with many small **magnetic regions or domains**, oriented differently.
एक महत्वपूर्ण व्यावहारिक समस्या यह है कि ये सामग्रियाँ अक्सर कई छोटे **चुंबकीय क्षेत्रों (magnetic regions)** या **डोमेनों** में बनती हैं, जो अलग-अलग दिशाओं में उन्मुख होते हैं।
- For reliable device functioning, a **single, well-ordered domain** is required.
किसी डिवाइस के विश्वसनीय कार्य के लिए **एकल, सुव्यवस्थित डोमेन (single, well-ordered domain)** की आवश्यकता होती है।
- Controlling the **growth** of these materials to eliminate **domain boundaries** is a central focus of current research.
इन सामग्रियों की **वृद्धि (growth)** को नियंत्रित कर **डोमेन सीमाओं (domain boundaries)** को समाप्त करना वर्तमान शोध का मुख्य केंद्र है।
- Developing **scalable and cost-effective fabrication techniques** will also be essential for **commercial integration**.
विस्तार योग्य और लागत-प्रभावी निर्माण तकनीकें (fabrication techniques) विकसित करना भी **वाणिज्यिक एकीकरण (commercial integration)** के लिए आवश्यक होगा।
- The rapid pace of discovery and intense scientific interest are **good signs** that steady progress can solve these problems.
खोज की तीव्र गति और वैज्ञानिक समुदाय की गहरी रुचि **अच्छे संकेत (good signs)** हैं कि निरंतर प्रगति इन समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकती है।
- Taken together, the discovery of **altermagnetism** represents a step forward in physicists' understanding of the **magnetic world**.
समग्र रूप से देखा जाए तो, **अल्टरमैग्नेटिज्म** की खोज भौतिकविदों की **चुंबकीय दुनिया (magnetic world)** की समझ में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।
- It adds a new option to **ferromagnetism and antiferromagnetism**, introducing a **well-defined magnetic phase** with a distinctive set of properties.
यह **फेरोमैग्नेटिज्म और एंटीफेरोमैग्नेटिज्म** के बीच एक नया विकल्प जोड़ता है और एक **स्पष्ट रूप से परिभाषित चुंबकीय अवस्था (well-defined magnetic phase)** प्रस्तुत करता है जिसमें विशिष्ट गुण होते हैं।
- Because they keep **zero net magnetisation** yet still **split spins in the bands**, **altermagnets** could lead to **faster, smaller, and more energy-efficient technologies**.
क्योंकि वे **शून्य कुल चुंबकीकरण (zero net magnetisation)** बनाए रखते हैं लेकिन फिर भी **बैंड्स में स्पिन विभाजित करते हैं**, इसलिए **अल्टरमैग्नेट्स तेज़, छोटे और अधिक ऊर्जा-कुशल तकनीकों (energy-efficient technologies)** का मार्ग प्रशस्त कर सकते हैं।



🏠 1. Ferromagnetism — The “Refrigerator Magnet” Kind

- This is the *ordinary magnetism* everyone knows. In ferromagnetism, **tiny atomic magnets** (called *magnetic moments* or *spins*) all **point in the same direction** — like soldiers standing in a perfectly straight line.

Result: All their small magnetic forces **add up**, creating a **strong external magnetic field** — what you feel when a fridge magnet sticks tightly to the metal door.

Example:

- Refrigerator magnets
- Iron nails that can be magnetized
- Compass needles

⚖️ 2. Antiferromagnetism — The “Canceling Pairs” Kind

Simple meaning: Here, atoms still have magnetic moments, but they **point in opposite directions** — one up, one down, repeating in a pattern. So one atom’s magnetic pull cancels its neighbor’s push.

Result: The material has **no overall magnetism** because the magnetic moments **cancel out** — even though each atom is individually magnetic.

Everyday analogy: Imagine a tug-of-war with equal strength on both sides — the rope doesn’t move.

That’s what happens in antiferromagnetism — equal forces, opposite directions, perfect balance.

Materials:

- Manganese oxide (MnO)
- Nickel oxide (NiO)

🔍 3. Altermagnetism — The “Hidden Balance” Kind (New Discovery)

- **Simple meaning:** Altermagnetism is a **newly identified form** of magnetism that sits **between ferromagnetism and antiferromagnetism**. It’s like a smart symmetry trick of nature.
- In altermagnets:
- Magnetic moments are opposite on different atomic sites (like in antiferromagnets), **but**



- The pattern of their arrangement — due to the crystal's structure — has **rotational or mirror symmetry**.
- When you rotate or flip the crystal pattern, each magnetic site has a matching “partner” whose opposite moment cancels it **mathematically**, but not in a way that hides all magnetic effects inside the material.
- **Result:** There is **no net magnetisation** (like in antiferromagnets), but electrons inside still **feel magnetic effects** — influencing how electricity moves, especially the electron spin.

Scientific importance: This new type could revolutionize **spintronics** — advanced electronics that use electron *spin* (tiny magnetic property) to store and process data faster and with less energy.

Example materials (recent studies):

- Manganese telluride (MnTe)
- RuO₂ (Ruthenium dioxide)
- Certain iron compounds

Summary

Type of Magnetism	Spin Pattern	Overall Magnetism	Everyday Analogy	Example Material
Ferromagnetism	↑↑↑↑↑↑	Strong	Fridge magnet	Iron (Fe)
Antiferromagnetism	↑↓↑↓↑↓	Zero (cancels out)	Tug-of-war (equal pull)	Nickel oxide (NiO)
Altermagnetism	↑↓ pattern but symmetric on rotation	Zero (externally) but internal spin effects	Chessboard pattern symmetry	Manganese telluride (MnTe), RuO ₂



Investment to develop small modular nuclear reactors in Sweden

GS III: S&T

400 In million Swedish crowns. A group of Swedish industrial companies has signed a deal with utility Vattenfall to invest 400 million Swedish crowns to develop small modular nuclear reactors in Sweden. Vattenfall's plan is to build reactors at its Ringhals plant. **REUTERS**

Investment to develop small modular nuclear reactors in Sweden

स्वीडन में छोटे मॉड्यूलर परमाणु रिएक्टर विकसित करने में निवेश

- **400** In million Swedish crowns. 400 मिलियन स्वीडिश क्राउन।
- A group of Swedish industrial companies has signed a deal with utility Vattenfall to invest 400 million Swedish crowns to develop small modular nuclear reactors in Sweden.

स्वीडन की औद्योगिक कंपनियों के एक समूह ने यूटिलिटी कंपनी वेटनफॉल के साथ समझौता किया है, जिसके तहत स्वीडन में छोटे मॉड्यूलर परमाणु रिएक्टर विकसित करने के लिए 400 मिलियन स्वीडिश क्राउन का निवेश किया जाएगा।

- Vattenfall's plan is to build reactors at its

Ringhals plant.

वेटनफॉल की योजना अपने रिंगहॉल्स संयंत्र में रिएक्टर बनाने की है।

Why access to knowledge is crucial for innovation

How will restricting free flow of information hamper innovation and growth in economies?

GS III: S&T

MOB

Rahul Menon

The current Nobel Prize in Economics has been given to three economists — Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion, and Peter Howitt — who have studied the role of technological change and creative destruction in economic growth. While the work of the latter two would be more readily recognisable to the modern economist, Mokyr adopts a historical lens to study the relationship between knowledge, ideas and economic growth.

What was Mokyr's model?

Mokyr's model makes a distinction between two kinds of knowledge: propositional and prescriptive. The former is knowledge about scientific phenomena and principles, while the latter concerns knowledge about techniques. Economic growth occurs with an increase in both kinds of knowledge,

where societies possess not just scientific or theoretical knowledge, but also the knowledge of techniques to put them into use. What is important to understand is that it is not enough for society to merely possess knowledge; what matters is that a majority of members are able to access this knowledge, and that social norms promote the sharing of knowledge and free exchange of ideas. Technological progress is not merely an economic process, but a social and cultural outcome regulating the spread and sharing of knowledge amongst society.

Mokyr tells us the importance not just of generating new ideas, but of sharing and communicating these ideas. Free markets do not automatically guarantee growth, and state intervention does not ensure negative growth prospects.

Instead, anything that restricts the free flow of information directly hampers innovation and growth. In that respect, one can point to certain social institutions

in India that have hampered growth — such as caste — while being aware of the potentially negative effects of job polarisation and automation in restricting the spread of knowledge amongst theorists and practitioners.

Does the caste system stop growth?

The social institution of caste in India has ensured that knowledge was the preserve of an elite minority, with violence being used to restrict access. Following Independence, policy proposals such as reservations have been introduced to rectify this balance. However, access to high quality education still remains out of reach for many, while the slow retreat of the public sector ensures quality education once again remains the preserve of the elite.

Mokyr's work shows us the dangers of not ensuring universal access to quality knowledge. What matters is not just the extent of knowledge accumulated by a

society, but whether enough individuals have access to it in order to use it to tinker, experiment, and devise new techniques to introduce economic innovations. The existence of knowledge but with no meaningful access to it is as good as a society that possesses no knowledge at all. The extreme fragmentation of caste implies that not only is education restricted, but rigid conventions that ensure communities do not meaningfully interact further restricts innovations.

In this regard, one can see the importance of breaking down caste barriers, and improving educational access as well as ensuring quality education for all. This is of relevance given the slow retreat of the state in education and the rise in private universities. Much of the population may be unable to access quality education owing to high fees and lack of reservations in private universities.

What about automation?

Current labour markets have been thrown into disarray and profound uncertainty with the introduction of automation driven by AI.

The threat of job displacement is serious, but there is another, deeper question: what happens to the sharing of practical knowledge about capital and techniques when fewer individuals have access to it? Automation brings with it the

problem of job polarisation, where much of routine work is performed by machines and/or AI, with humans in either highly skilled tasks or performing service occupations, such as in restaurants. This could potentially reduce the share of workforce who actually have knowledge of modern techniques. The transmission of knowledge about techniques of production requires long periods of familiarising oneself with the methods of operation, through personal contact, training and hands-on experience. Automation can have significant productivity effects, and might even prove to raise growth over time. But what happens to the sharing of knowledge of techniques if much of the labour force does not even have access to these new techniques?

If inaccessible education and restrictive social institutions keep propositional knowledge restricted, and job polarisation and automation ensure prescriptive knowledge is out to reach, economy-wide innovation is bound to suffer. The transformation of knowledge into innovations and growth depends on the cultural and social norms determining the costs of access to knowledge.

Democratisation of education, far from being inimical to economic efficiency, is actually an important condition to ensure faster growth.

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Why access to knowledge is crucial for innovation

नवाचार के लिए ज्ञान तक पहुंच क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है

- The current **Nobel Prize in Economics** has been given to three economists — **Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion, and Peter Howitt** — who have studied the role of **technological change and creative destruction in economic growth**.

वर्तमान अर्थशास्त्र का नोबेल पुरस्कार तीन अर्थशास्त्रियों — जोएल मोकियर, फिलिप एघियन और पीटर होवित — को दिया गया है, जिन्होंने आर्थिक विकास में तकनीकी परिवर्तन और रचनात्मक विनाश की भूमिका का अध्ययन किया है।



- While the work of Aghion and Howitt is more readily recognisable to modern economists, **Mokyr adopts a historical lens to study the relationship between knowledge, ideas, and economic growth.**
जहां एघियन और होवित का कार्य आधुनिक अर्थशास्त्रियों के लिए अधिक पहचाना जाता है, वहीं **मोकियर ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण** अपनाते हैं ताकि **ज्ञान, विचारों और आर्थिक विकास** के बीच संबंध का अध्ययन किया जा सके।

Mokyr's Model मोकियर का मॉडल

- Mokyr's model makes a distinction between two kinds of knowledge: propositional and prescriptive.**
मोकियर का मॉडल ज्ञान के दो प्रकारों के बीच अंतर करता है: **प्रस्तावनात्मक (propositional)** और **अनुदेशात्मक (prescriptive)**।
- The former is knowledge about **scientific phenomena and principles**, while the latter concerns **techniques**.
पहला प्रकार **वैज्ञानिक घटनाओं और सिद्धांतों** के बारे में है, जबकि दूसरा **तकनीकों (techniques)** से संबंधित है।
- Economic growth occurs with an increase in both kinds of knowledge, where societies possess not just scientific or theoretical knowledge, but also the **knowledge of techniques** to put them into use.
आर्थिक विकास तब होता है जब दोनों प्रकार के ज्ञान में वृद्धि होती है, जहां समाज केवल वैज्ञानिक या सैद्धांतिक ज्ञान ही नहीं बल्कि उन्हें लागू करने की **तकनीकी जानकारी** भी रखता है।
- It is not enough for society to merely possess knowledge; what matters is that a majority of members can **access and share** it freely.
समाज के लिए केवल ज्ञान रखना पर्याप्त नहीं है; महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि अधिकांश सदस्य इसे **साझा और प्राप्त** कर सकें।
- Technological progress is a **social and cultural outcome**, not merely an economic process.
तकनीकी प्रगति केवल एक आर्थिक प्रक्रिया नहीं, बल्कि एक **सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक परिणाम** है।

Free Exchange of Ideas and Growth विचारों का मुक्त आदान-प्रदान और विकास

- Mokyr emphasizes that **sharing and communicating ideas** is as important as generating them.
मोकियर इस बात पर जोर देते हैं कि **विचारों का साझा करना और संप्रेषण** उन्हें उत्पन्न करने जितना ही महत्वपूर्ण है।
- Free markets** do not automatically guarantee growth, and **state intervention** does not always hinder it.
मुक्त बाजार स्वचालित रूप से विकास की गारंटी नहीं देते, और **राज्य का हस्तक्षेप** हमेशा विकास को बाधित नहीं करता।
- Anything that restricts the **free flow of information** directly hampers innovation and growth.
कोई भी चीज जो **सूचना के मुक्त प्रवाह** को रोकती है, वह सीधे **नवाचार और विकास** को बाधित करती है।

Caste and Knowledge Restriction in India भारत में जाति और ज्ञान की सीमाएँ

- The **caste system** in India ensured that knowledge remained with an **elite minority**, using **violence to restrict access**.
भारत में **जाति व्यवस्था** ने सुनिश्चित किया कि ज्ञान एक **उच्चवर्गीय अल्पसंख्यक** तक सीमित रहे और **हिंसा के माध्यम से पहुंच को रोका जाए**।
- After **Independence**, policies such as **reservations** were introduced to rectify this imbalance.
स्वतंत्रता के बाद, इस असंतुलन को सुधारने के लिए **आरक्षण जैसी नीतियाँ** शुरू की गईं।
- However, **quality education** remains out of reach for many, as the **public sector** retreats and **elite dominance** returns.



फिर भी, गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा आज भी कई लोगों की पहुंच से बाहर है क्योंकि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र कमजोर पड़ रहा है और अभिजात वर्ग का प्रभुत्व लौट रहा है।

- Mokyr's work shows that without **universal access to quality knowledge**, societies cannot innovate or grow.
मोकियर का कार्य दिखाता है कि गुणवत्तापूर्ण ज्ञान तक सार्वभौमिक पहुंच के बिना समाज न तो नवाचार कर सकता है और न ही विकसित हो सकता है।

Automation and Job Polarisation स्वचालन और नौकरी विभाजन

- **Automation driven by AI** has created **uncertainty** in global labour markets.
एआई आधारित स्वचालन ने वैश्विक श्रम बाजारों में अनिश्चितता पैदा कर दी है।
- Beyond job displacement, automation affects the **sharing of practical knowledge and techniques**.
नौकरियों के खत्म होने के अलावा, स्वचालन व्यावहारिक ज्ञान और तकनीकों के साझा करने को प्रभावित करता है।
- It causes **job polarisation** — routine work by machines, while humans are confined to **highly skilled or service jobs**.
इससे नौकरी विभाजन (job polarisation) होता है — नियमित काम मशीनों द्वारा किया जाता है, जबकि मनुष्य उच्च कुशल या सेवा कार्यों तक सीमित रह जाते हैं।
- This reduces the number of workers who understand **modern production techniques**.
इससे उन श्रमिकों की संख्या घट जाती है जो आधुनिक उत्पादन तकनीकों को समझते हैं।
- Though automation raises **productivity and long-term growth**, it limits **knowledge sharing**.
यद्यपि स्वचालन उत्पादकता और दीर्घकालिक विकास बढ़ाता है, लेकिन यह ज्ञान साझा करने को सीमित करता है।

Conclusion: Knowledge, Equality, and Growth निष्कर्ष: ज्ञान, समानता और विकास

- If **education remains inaccessible** and **social barriers persist**, innovation will suffer.
यदि शिक्षा अप्राप्य रहती है और सामाजिक बाधाएँ बनी रहती हैं, तो नवाचार प्रभावित होगा।
- **Democratisation of education** is essential for **economic efficiency and faster growth**.
शिक्षा का लोकतांत्रिकरण आर्थिक दक्षता और तेज विकास के लिए अनिवार्य है।
- The transformation of knowledge into growth depends on **social norms** that determine the **cost of access to knowledge**.
ज्ञान को विकास में बदलने की प्रक्रिया सामाजिक मानदंडों पर निर्भर करती है जो ज्ञान तक पहुंच की लागत तय करते हैं।



What happens when public knowledge is created on private infrastructure?

Recent advancements in AI are raising concerns about the corporate monopolisation of knowledge and the urgent need for equitable access to research, prompting discussions on the future of innovation and collaboration

GS III: S&T

Vasudevan Mukunth

Over the past year, a considerable amount of recognition for Machine Learning (ML) has gone to researchers working in or alongside large technology firms, even as recent advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have been financed and built on corporate infrastructure.

In 2024, the Nobel Foundation awarded the physics prize to John Hopfield and Geoffrey Hinton for contributions that enabled learning with artificial neural networks, and the chemistry prize to Demis Hassabis and John Jumper for protein structure prediction (alongside David Baker's computational design). Mr. Hassabis and Mr. Jumper were employed at Google DeepMind at the time of the award; Mr. Hinton had spent a decade at Google before departing in 2023. These affiliations don't erase the laureates' academic histories but they do indicate where prize-level research is now being performed.

This change rests on material conditions as well as ideas. State-of-the-art models depend on large computing clusters, curated data, and engineering teams. Google's programme to develop Tensor-Processing Units (TPU) for its data centres shows how fixed capital can become a scientific input rather than only an information technology cost. Microsoft's multiyear financing and Azure supercomputers for OpenAI reflect the same political economy from a different angle.

Case for public access

Any research with public provenance should return to the public domain. In this context, public money has supported early theoretical work, academic posts, fellowships, shared datasets, publishing infrastructure, and often the researchers themselves. In parallel, the points at which the value became excludable lay increasingly downstream: with respect to

computing resources (shortened as compute), this includes rights to data and code, the ability to deploy models at scale, and decisions to release or withhold weights. This helps explain why recent Nobel laureates have been situated in corporate laboratories and why frontier systems are predominantly trained on private cloud systems.

In the 20th century, firms such as Bell Labs and IBM hosted prize-winning basic research. However, much of the knowledge then moved through reproducible publications and open benchmarks. Today, reproducing the work of Mr. Jumper, for example, can require large compute budgets and specialised operations expertise. As a result the concern isn't only that corporations receive prizes but that the path from a public insight to a working system is infrastructure and contracts controlled by a few firms.

The involvement of public funds should thus create concrete obligations at points where technology becomes enclosed for private control. If an academic laboratory accepts a public grant, the deliverables should include the artefacts that make the work usable, including the training code, evaluation suites, and weights in the AI models to be released under open licences. If a public agency buys cloud credits or commissions model development, procurement should require that the benchmarks and improvements flow back to the commons rather than become locked into a vendor.

Remove bottlenecks

The argument isn't that corporate laboratories can't do fundamental science; they clearly can. The claim is that public policy should reduce the structural advantages of private control. Consider the release of Google DeepMind's AlphaFold 2, which, together with its code and public access to predictions, allowed researchers beyond the originating lab to run the system on (reasonably) standard hardware, retrieve large numbers of precomputed

structures, and integrate their results into routine workflows. All this work was supported by public institutions that were willing to host and maintain the resources.

Where the corporate stack is indispensable, such as when training frontier models (with billions or trillions of parameters), claims about 'responsible release' often ironically translate to a closed release. Instead, a more consistent position should be to link risk management to a structured model of openness – perhaps one that includes staged releases, access to weights, open penetration testing tools, and a clear separation between safety rationales and business models – rather than allow private entities to resort to blanket secrecy in the name of safety.

The same logic applies to compute: that is, if computing resources become a scientific bottleneck, they should be treated as a public utility. National and regional compute commons should allocate resources for free or at-cost to academic groups, nonprofits, and small firms, and qualify them on open deliverables and safety practices. The ultimate goal is to restore the ability of public institutions to reproduce, test, and extend leading ML work without having to seek corporate permission. Without such a commons, however, publicly funded ideas will continue to be turned into working systems on private clouds and returned to the public as expensive information products.

Indeed, while it's tempting to treat the entities employing the laureates and funding pipelines as separate issues, one symbolic and the other structural, they're connected by the computing resources. The fact that the Nobel laureates worked at Google DeepMind reflects where teams with ML scientists, domain experts, data, and compute now operate. Likewise, the fact that the most visible systems of the past two years were trained on Microsoft Azure under a financing agreement explains who could attempt such training. Both facts reflect underlying resource

concentrations.

Beyond industry vs academia

Public agencies' response should be direct – by, say, tying funding to openness in grants and procurement and requiring detailed funding disclosures and compute-cost accounting in research papers. Where full openness would create unacceptable risks, agencies can use equity or royalties to fund compute and data commons that support the wider ecosystem. For corporate laboratories, on the other hand, their credibility should rest on measurable contributions to the commons.

Journalists and the public should also move beyond an 'industry versus academia' framing.

The relevant questions are who sets the research agenda, who controls infrastructure, who can reproduce results, and who benefits from deploying the resulting AI models. Interpreting the 2024 Nobel Prizes as industry victories alone would miss the point that the knowledge base is cumulative and relies on public inputs, while the capacity to operationalise that knowledge is clustered. Articulating this pattern allows us to recognise scientific merit while demanding reforms that ensure public inputs produce public returns – in code, data, weights, benchmarks, and access to compute.

To be sure, the central conclusion isn't resentment about corporate salaries but responding to the fact that breakthroughs are increasingly occurring at the intersection of public knowledge and private infrastructure. The policy programme should be to reunite the layers where public and private enterprises diverge – artefacts, datasets, and compute – and to bake this expectation into contracts and norms that govern research.

In these conditions, future awards can be celebrated with corresponding public benefit because the outputs that make the science usable will be returned to the public.

What happens when public knowledge is created on private infrastructure

जब सार्वजनिक ज्ञान निजी अवसंरचना पर बनाया जाता है तो क्या होता है

- Over the past year, a considerable amount of recognition for **Machine Learning (ML)** has gone to researchers working in or alongside large technology firms, even as recent advances in **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** have been financed and built on **corporate infrastructure**. पिछले वर्ष में, **मशीन लर्निंग (ML)** के लिए काफी मान्यता उन शोधकर्ताओं को मिली है जो बड़ी **तकनीकी कंपनियों** में या उनके साथ काम कर रहे हैं, जबकि **कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI)** में हाल के विकास को **कॉरपोरेट ढांचे** पर वित्तपोषित और निर्मित किया गया है।

Nobel Foundation Awards 2024

नोबेल फाउंडेशन पुरस्कार 2024



- In 2024, the Nobel Foundation awarded the physics prize to John Hopfield and Geoffrey Hinton for contributions that enabled learning with artificial neural networks, and the chemistry prize to Demis Hassabis and John Jumper for protein structure prediction (alongside David Baker's computational design).
2024 में, नोबेल फाउंडेशन ने भौतिकी पुरस्कार जॉन हॉपफील्ड और ज्योफ्री हिंटन को दिया और रसायन विज्ञान पुरस्कार डेमिस हासाबिस तथा जॉन जंपर को प्रोटीन संरचना की भविष्यवाणी के कार्य हेतु प्रदान किया।
- Hassabis और Jumper उस समय Google DeepMind में कार्यरत थे; Hinton ने Google में एक दशक बिताने के बाद 2023 में इस्तीफा दिया।
Hassabis and Jumper were employed at Google DeepMind at the time of the award; Hinton had left Google in 2023 after a decade of work.
- These affiliations show that prize-level research is increasingly being conducted in corporate laboratories.
ये संबद्धताएँ दिखाती हैं कि पुरस्कार-स्तरीय अनुसंधान अब मुख्यतः कॉर्पोरेट प्रयोगशालाओं में हो रहा है।

Material and Ideational Conditions

भौतिक और वैचारिक परिस्थितियाँ

- This change depends on material conditions as well as ideas.
यह परिवर्तन भौतिक परिस्थितियों और विचारों दोनों पर आधारित है।
- State-of-the-art models rely on large computing clusters, curated data, and engineering teams.
अत्याधुनिक मॉडल बड़े कंप्यूटिंग क्लस्टरों, चयनित डेटा, और इंजीनियरिंग टीमों पर निर्भर करते हैं।
- Google's TPU programme shows how fixed capital can act as a scientific input rather than just an IT cost.
गूगल का TPU कार्यक्रम दर्शाता है कि कैसे स्थिर पूंजी केवल तकनीकी लागत न होकर वैज्ञानिक निवेश का हिस्सा बन सकती है।
- Microsoft's Azure supercomputers and long-term funding for OpenAI reflect the same political economy from another angle.
माइक्रोसॉफ्ट के एज्योर सुपरकंप्यूटर और ओपनएआई के लिए दीर्घकालिक वित्तपोषण उसी राजनीतिक अर्थव्यवस्था को एक अलग दृष्टिकोण से दर्शाते हैं।

Case for Public Access

सार्वजनिक पहुँच की आवश्यकता

- Research funded by public money should return to the public domain.
सार्वजनिक धन से किए गए शोध को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में वापस आना चाहिए।
- Public funds have supported theoretical work, academic posts, fellowships, datasets, publishing infrastructure, and often the researchers themselves.
सार्वजनिक निधियों ने सैद्धांतिक कार्यों, शैक्षणिक पदों, फेलोशिप्स, डेटा सेटों, प्रकाशन ढाँचों, और शोधकर्ताओं स्वयं का समर्थन किया है।
- However, value capture now occurs downstream — over computing resources, data and code rights, and decisions to release or withhold model weights.
हालांकि अब मूल्य अधिग्रहण कंप्यूटिंग संसाधनों, डेटा व कोड के अधिकारों, और मॉडल वेट्स को जारी या रोकने के निर्णयों पर केंद्रित हो गया है।
- This explains why recent Nobel laureates are working in corporate labs and why frontier AI systems are trained on private cloud systems.
यह बताता है कि हाल के नोबेल विजेता कॉर्पोरेट प्रयोगशालाओं में क्यों काम कर रहे हैं और अत्याधुनिक AI सिस्टम निजी क्लाउड प्लेटफॉर्म पर क्यों प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे हैं।

Comparison with the 20th Century

20वीं सदी की तुलना

- In the 20th century, firms like Bell Labs and IBM hosted prize-winning basic research.
20वीं सदी में, बेल लैब्स और आईबीएम जैसी कंपनियों ने पुरस्कार-विजेता मौलिक अनुसंधान किए।



- Then, knowledge was shared through **open publications** and **benchmarks**.
उस समय, ज्ञान **खुले प्रकाशनों** और **सार्वजनिक मानकों** के माध्यम से साझा किया जाता था।
- Today, reproducing **John Jumper's** work requires **huge compute budgets** and **specialised expertise**.
आज **जॉन जंपर** के कार्य को दोहराने के लिए **विशाल कंप्यूट बजट** और **विशेषज्ञ संचालन कौशल** की आवश्यकता होती है।
- The concern is not just that **corporations receive prizes**, but that the **path from public insight to working system** is now controlled by **few firms** through **infrastructure and contracts**.
चिंता केवल यह नहीं है कि **कंपनियाँ पुरस्कार प्राप्त कर रही हैं**, बल्कि यह कि **सार्वजनिक शोध से व्यावहारिक प्रणाली तक का मार्ग** अब कुछ कंपनियों द्वारा **बुनियादी ढाँचे और अनुबंधों** के माध्यम से नियंत्रित किया जा रहा है।

Need for Public Obligations

सार्वजनिक दायित्वों की आवश्यकता

- The involvement of **public funds** should create **clear obligations** wherever **technology becomes enclosed for private control**.
सार्वजनिक धन की भागीदारी से **स्पष्ट दायित्व** उत्पन्न होने चाहिए जहाँ तकनीक **निजी नियंत्रण** में सीमित की जा रही है।
- If a **publicly funded lab** develops models, its deliverables should include **training code**, **evaluation tools**, and **model weights** under **open licences**.
यदि कोई **सार्वजनिक निधि** से चलने वाली प्रयोगशाला मॉडल विकसित करती है, तो उसे **प्रशिक्षण कोड**, **मूल्यांकन उपकरण**, और **मॉडल वेट्स ओपन लाइसेंस** के तहत जारी करने चाहिए।
- When **public agencies** buy **cloud credits** or fund **model development**, the **benchmarks and improvements** should **flow back to the public domain**, not remain **vendor-locked**.
जब **सार्वजनिक एजेंसियाँ क्लाउड क्रेडिट्स** खरीदती हैं या **मॉडल विकास** को वित्तपोषित करती हैं, तो **बेंचमार्क और सुधार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में वापस आने चाहिए**, न कि **कंपनियों के नियंत्रण** में बंद रहना चाहिए।

Remove Bottlenecks

अवरोधों को दूर करें

- The argument isn't that **corporate laboratories can't do fundamental science**; they clearly can. The claim is that **public policy should reduce the structural advantages of private control**.
तर्क यह नहीं है कि **कॉर्पोरेट प्रयोगशालाएँ मूलभूत विज्ञान नहीं कर सकतीं**; वे स्पष्ट रूप से कर सकती हैं। दावा यह है कि **सार्वजनिक नीति को निजी नियंत्रण के संरचनात्मक लाभों को कम करना चाहिए**।
- Consider the release of **Google DeepMind's AlphaFold 2**, which, together with its code and public access to predictions, **allowed researchers beyond the originating lab** to run the system on (reasonably) standard hardware, retrieve large numbers of precomputed structures, and integrate their results into routine workflows.
Google DeepMind के AlphaFold 2 के रिलीज़ पर विचार करें, जिसने अपने कोड और भविष्यवाणियों की सार्वजनिक पहुंच के साथ, **मूल प्रयोगशाला से परे शोधकर्ताओं को** (उचित रूप से) मानक हार्डवेयर पर सिस्टम चलाने, बड़ी संख्या में पूर्व-गणना की गई संरचनाएँ प्राप्त करने और अपने परिणामों को नियमित कार्यप्रवाह में एकीकृत करने की अनुमति दी।
- All this work was supported by **public institutions** that were willing to host and maintain the resources.
यह सारा कार्य **सार्वजनिक संस्थानों** द्वारा समर्थित था जो संसाधनों को होस्ट करने और बनाए रखने के लिए तैयार थे।
- Where the **corporate stack is indispensable**, such as when training **frontier models (with billions or trillions of parameters)**, claims about 'responsible release' often ironically translate to a **closed release**.
जहाँ **कॉर्पोरेट स्टैक अपरिहार्य** होता है, जैसे कि **फ्रंटियर मॉडलों (अरबों या खरबों पैरामीटरों वाले)** को प्रशिक्षित करते समय, 'जिम्मेदार रिलीज़' के दावे अक्सर विडंबना से **बंद रिलीज़** में बदल जाते हैं।



- Instead, a more consistent position should be to **link risk management to a structured model of openness** — perhaps one that includes **staged releases, access to weights, open penetration testing tools, and a clear separation between safety rationales and business models** — rather than allow private entities to resort to **blanket secrecy in the name of safety**.
इसके बजाय, एक अधिक सुसंगत रुख होना चाहिए कि जोखिम प्रबंधन को खुलेपन के संरचित मॉडल से जोड़ा जाए — संभवतः ऐसा जो चरणबद्ध रिलीज़, वेदस तक पहुंच, खुले परीक्षण उपकरणों और सुरक्षा तर्कों व व्यावसायिक मॉडलों के बीच स्पष्ट विभाजन को शामिल करे — न कि निजी संस्थाओं को सुरक्षा के नाम पर पूर्ण गोपनीयता अपनाने की अनुमति दे।
- The same logic applies to **compute**: that is, if **computing resources become a scientific bottleneck**, they should be **treated as a public utility**.
यही तर्क कंप्यूट संसाधनों पर भी लागू होता है: अर्थात्, यदि कंप्यूटिंग संसाधन वैज्ञानिक अवरोध बन जाएँ, तो उन्हें सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता के रूप में माना जाना चाहिए।
- **National and regional compute commons** should allocate resources **for free or at-cost to academic groups, nonprofits, and small firms**, and qualify them on **open deliverables and safety practices**.
राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय कंप्यूट कॉमन्स को शैक्षणिक समूहों, गैर-लाभकारी संगठनों, और छोटे उद्यमों को निःशुल्क या न्यूनतम लागत पर संसाधन आवंटित करने चाहिए, और उन्हें खुले परिणामों और सुरक्षा अभ्यासों के आधार पर योग्य बनाना चाहिए।
- The ultimate goal is to **restore the ability of public institutions** to reproduce, test, and extend leading **ML work** without having to seek **corporate permission**.
अंतिम लक्ष्य यह है कि सार्वजनिक संस्थानों की क्षमता को बहाल किया जाए ताकि वे कॉर्पोरेट अनुमति लिए बिना अग्रणी मशीन लर्निंग (ML) कार्यों को दोहरा सकें, परीक्षण कर सकें और उनका विस्तार कर सकें।
- Without such a commons, however, **publicly funded ideas will continue to be turned into working systems on private clouds** and returned to the public as **expensive information products**.
हालांकि, ऐसे कॉमन्स के बिना, सार्वजनिक रूप से वित्तपोषित विचार निजी क्लाउड पर कार्यशील प्रणालियों में बदलते रहेंगे और जनता को महंगे सूचना उत्पादों के रूप में लौटाए जाएंगे।

Connection Between Laureates and Resource Concentration पुरस्कार विजेताओं और संसाधन एकाग्रता के बीच संबंध

- It's tempting to treat the entities employing the **laureates and funding pipelines** as separate issues — one symbolic and the other structural — but **they're connected by the computing resources**.
यह आकर्षक लग सकता है कि पुरस्कार विजेताओं को नियुक्त करने वाली संस्थाओं और वित्त पोषण पाइपलाइनों को अलग-अलग मुद्दों के रूप में देखा जाए — एक प्रतीकात्मक और दूसरा संरचनात्मक — लेकिन वे कंप्यूटिंग संसाधनों द्वारा जुड़े हुए हैं।
- The fact that the **Nobel laureates worked at Google DeepMind** reflects **where teams with ML scientists, domain experts, data, and compute now operate**.
यह तथ्य कि नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेता Google DeepMind में काम करते थे, यह दर्शाता है कि अब मशीन लर्निंग वैज्ञानिकों, डोमेन विशेषज्ञों, डेटा, और कंप्यूट वाली टीमों कहाँ कार्य करती हैं।
- Likewise, the fact that the **most visible systems of the past two years** were trained on **Microsoft Azure** under a **financing agreement** explains who could attempt such training.
इसी तरह, यह तथ्य कि पिछले दो वर्षों की सबसे प्रमुख प्रणालियाँ Microsoft Azure पर एक वित्तीय समझौते के तहत प्रशिक्षित की गईं, यह स्पष्ट करता है कि कौन ऐसी ट्रेनिंग करने का प्रयास कर सकता है।
- Both facts reflect **underlying resource concentrations**.
दोनों तथ्य अंतर्निहित संसाधन एकाग्रता को दर्शाते हैं।

Beyond Industry vs Academia उद्योग बनाम अकादमिक क्षेत्र से परे

- **Public agencies' response** should be direct — by, say, **tying funding to openness in grants and procurement**, and requiring **detailed funding disclosures and compute-cost accounting** in research papers.



सार्वजनिक एजेंसियों की प्रतिक्रिया सीधी होनी चाहिए — जैसे कि अनुदानों और खरीद में खुलेपन से फंडिंग को जोड़ना, और शोध पत्रों में विस्तृत वित्तीय प्रकटीकरण और कंप्यूट लागत का लेखा-जोखा आवश्यक करना।

- Where **full openness** would create **unacceptable risks**, agencies can use **equity or royalties** to fund **compute and data commons** that support the wider ecosystem.
जहाँ पूर्ण पारदर्शिता अस्वीकार्य जोखिम पैदा करेगी, वहाँ एजेंसियाँ इक्विटी या रॉयल्टी का उपयोग करके कंप्यूट और डेटा कॉमन्स को वित्त पोषित कर सकती हैं जो व्यापक पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का समर्थन करते हैं।
- For **corporate laboratories**, their credibility should rest on **measurable contributions to the commons**.
कॉर्पोरेट प्रयोगशालाओं की विश्वसनीयता को कॉमन्स में उनके मापने योग्य योगदानों पर आधारित होना चाहिए।
- **Journalists and the public** should also move beyond an 'industry versus academia' framing.
पत्रकारों और जनता को भी 'उद्योग बनाम अकादमिक क्षेत्र' के ढाँचे से आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।
- The relevant questions are **who sets the research agenda**, **who controls infrastructure**, **who can reproduce results**, and **who benefits from deploying AI models**.
प्रासंगिक प्रश्न हैं — कौन अनुसंधान एजेंडा निर्धारित करता है, कौन अवसंरचना को नियंत्रित करता है, कौन परिणामों को दोहरा सकता है, और AI मॉडलों के उपयोग से कौन लाभान्वित होता है।
- Interpreting the **2024 Nobel Prizes** as **industry victories alone** would miss the point that the **knowledge base is cumulative** and relies on **public inputs**, while the **capacity to operationalize that knowledge is clustered**.
2024 के नोबेल पुरस्कारों को केवल उद्योग की जीत के रूप में देखना इस तथ्य को नज़रअंदाज़ करेगा कि ज्ञान का आधार संचयी है और सार्वजनिक इनपुट पर निर्भर है, जबकि उस ज्ञान को लागू करने की क्षमता कुछ केंद्रों में सीमित है।
- The goal is to **recognize scientific merit** while demanding **reforms ensuring public inputs produce public returns** — in **code, data, weights, benchmarks, and compute access**.
उद्देश्य यह है कि वैज्ञानिक योग्यता को स्वीकार किया जाए जबकि यह माँग की जाए कि सार्वजनिक योगदान से सार्वजनिक लाभ सुनिश्चित हों — कोड, डेटा, वेट्स, बेंचमार्क्स, और कंप्यूट एक्सेस के रूप में।

Conclusion

निष्कर्ष

- The central conclusion isn't **resentment about corporate salaries** but a **response to the fact** that breakthroughs are increasingly occurring at the **intersection of public knowledge and private infrastructure**.
केंद्रीय निष्कर्ष कॉर्पोरेट वेतन के प्रति नाराज़गी नहीं है, बल्कि इस तथ्य की प्रतिक्रिया है कि नवाचार अब तेजी से सार्वजनिक ज्ञान और निजी अवसंरचना के संगम पर हो रहे हैं।
- The **policy programme** should aim to **reunite the layers** where public and private enterprises diverge — **artefacts, datasets, and compute** — and embed this expectation into **contracts and research norms**.
नीति कार्यक्रम को उन स्तरों को पुनः एकीकृत करने का लक्ष्य रखना चाहिए जहाँ सार्वजनिक और निजी उद्यम भिन्न होते हैं — जैसे कृतियाँ, डेटा सेट्स, और कंप्यूट — और इस अपेक्षा को अनुबंधों और अनुसंधान मानदंडों में शामिल करना चाहिए।
- In these conditions, **future awards** can be celebrated with **corresponding public benefit** because the **outputs that make science usable** will be **returned to the public**.
इन परिस्थितियों में, भविष्य के पुरस्कारों को सार्वजनिक लाभ के साथ मनाया जा सकेगा क्योंकि विज्ञान को उपयोगी बनाने वाले परिणाम जनता को वापस मिलेंगे।



Environment

11/11/2025

Rural unemployment down, urban joblessness up, finds government survey

GS III: Employment

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by the Labour Bureau for the July-September 2025 quarter show unemployment rate among persons aged 15 years and above in rural areas declined to 4.4% during the period from 4.8% in the previous quarter.

The PLFS also showed urban unemployment rate had “edged up slightly”, with rates increasing from 6.1% to 6.2% for males, and from 8.9% to 9.0% for females, during the same period. Overall, the unemployment rate among persons aged 15 years and above dropped to 5.2% in July-September, 2025 from 5.4% in the previous quar-



Rural workforce continued to concentrate in agri sector.

ter, according to the survey.

Self-employment dominated in rural areas while in urban areas, jobs were based on regular wages or salaried employment. Self-employed persons of age 15 years and above in rural areas increased to 62.8% during July- September, up from 60.7% recorded in the previous quarter of April-June 2025.

“In urban areas, the share of regular wage/ salaried employment also showed marginal improvement, rising to 49.8% in July-September from 49.4% in April-June, 2025,” the survey found. “On average, 56.2 crore persons (aged 15 years and above) were employed in the country during the quarter of July-September 2025, of which 39.6 crore were male and 16.6 crore were female,” the PLFS stated.

The rural workforce continued to concentrate in the agriculture sector, and the urban workforce were primarily employed by the tertiary sector. The majority of the rural workers were engaged in the agriculture sector, accounting for 57.7% during the period, up from 53.5%

in the previous quarter. “This increase in the share of rural employment in the agriculture sector can be attributed to seasonal agricultural operations. In the urban areas, the tertiary sector remained dominant, engaging 62% of workers during July-September, 2025, slightly higher than 61.7% in April-June, 2025,” the Bureau noted.

The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) among females of age 15 years and above increased to 33.7% in July-September 2025 from 33.4% in the previous quarter. “This improvement was driven largely by the increase in female LFPR in rural areas from 37% in the quarter April-June 2025 to 37.5% in July-September 2025.

Rural unemployment down, urban joblessness up, finds government survey ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी घटी, शहरी बेरोजगारी बढ़ी — सरकारी सर्वेक्षण में खुलासा

- The **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)** conducted by the **Labour Bureau** for the **July-September 2025 quarter** shows the **unemployment rate among persons aged 15 years and above in rural areas declined to 4.4%** during the period from **4.8% in the previous quarter**.

श्रम ब्यूरो द्वारा किए गए आवधिक श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण (PLFS) के जुलाई-सितंबर 2025 तिमाही के अनुसार, 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के ग्रामीण व्यक्तियों में बेरोजगारी दर 4.8% से घटकर 4.4% हो गई।

The **PLFS also showed urban unemployment rate had “edged up slightly”, with rates increasing from 6.1% to 6.2% for males, and from 8.9% to 9.0% for females, during the same period.**

PLFS ने यह भी दिखाया कि शहरी बेरोजगारी दर में “थोड़ी वृद्धि” हुई है, जिसमें पुरुषों के लिए दर 6.1% से बढ़कर 6.2% और महिलाओं के लिए 8.9% से बढ़कर 9.0% हो गई।

- Overall, the **unemployment rate among persons aged 15 years and above dropped to 5.2%** in July-September 2025, from **5.4% in the previous quarter**, according to the survey.



सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के लोगों में समग्र बेरोजगारी दर जुलाई-सितंबर 2025 में 5.4% से घटकर 5.2% हो गई।

- **Self-employment dominated in rural areas, while in urban areas, jobs were based on regular wages or salaried employment.**
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वरोजगार प्रमुख रहा, जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में नियमित वेतन या वेतनभोगी नौकरियों का प्रभुत्व रहा।
- **Self-employed persons aged 15 years and above in rural areas increased to 62.8% during July-September, up from 60.7% recorded in April-June 2025.**
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के स्वरोजगार करने वालों की संख्या जुलाई-सितंबर के दौरान 62.8% तक बढ़ गई, जो अप्रैल-जून 2025 में 60.7% थी।
- **"In urban areas, the share of regular wage/salaried employment also showed marginal improvement, rising to 49.8% in July-September from 49.4% in April-June 2025," the survey found.**
सर्वेक्षण में पाया गया कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में नियमित वेतन/वेतनभोगी रोजगार का अनुपात भी थोड़ा सुधरा, जो अप्रैल-जून 2025 के 49.4% से बढ़कर जुलाई-सितंबर में 49.8% हो गया।
- **"On average, 56.2 crore persons (aged 15 years and above) were employed in the country during July-September 2025, of which 39.6 crore were male and 16.6 crore were female," the PLFS stated.**
PLFS के अनुसार, जुलाई-सितंबर 2025 के दौरान देश में औसतन 56.2 करोड़ लोग (15 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के) कार्यरत थे, जिनमें से 39.6 करोड़ पुरुष और 16.6 करोड़ महिलाएं थीं।
- **The rural workforce continued to concentrate in the agriculture sector, and the urban workforce were primarily employed by the tertiary sector.**
ग्रामीण कार्यबल कृषि क्षेत्र में केंद्रित रहा, जबकि शहरी कार्यबल मुख्य रूप से तृतीयक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत था।
- **The majority of the rural workers were engaged in the agriculture sector, accounting for 57.7% during the period, up from 53.5% in the previous quarter.**
अधिकांश ग्रामीण श्रमिक कृषि क्षेत्र में लगे रहे, जो इस अवधि में 57.7% था, जबकि पिछली तिमाही में यह 53.5% था।
- **"This increase in the share of rural employment in the agriculture sector can be attributed to seasonal agricultural operations."**
"कृषि क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण रोजगार की हिस्सेदारी में यह वृद्धि मौसमी कृषि कार्यों के कारण हुई है।"
- **"In urban areas, the tertiary sector remained dominant, engaging 62% of workers during July-September 2025, slightly higher than 61.7% in April-June 2025," the Bureau noted.**
ब्यूरो ने बताया कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में तृतीयक क्षेत्र का प्रभुत्व जारी रहा, जिसमें जुलाई-सितंबर 2025 के दौरान 62% श्रमिक कार्यरत रहे, जो अप्रैल-जून 2025 के 61.7% से थोड़ा अधिक था।
- **The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) among females aged 15 years and above increased to 33.7% in July-September 2025, from 33.4% in the previous quarter.**
15 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु की महिलाओं में समग्र श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (LFPR) जुलाई-सितंबर 2025 में 33.4% से बढ़कर 33.7% हो गई।
- **"This improvement was driven largely by the increase in female LFPR in rural areas from 37% in April-June 2025 to 37.5% in July-September 2025."**
"यह सुधार मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला LFPR में वृद्धि के कारण हुआ, जो अप्रैल-जून 2025 के 37% से बढ़कर जुलाई-सितंबर 2025 में 37.5% हो गया।"



With the West dragging its feet, BRICS may seize climate leadership at COP30

With Brazil seeking to position itself at the centre of climate governance, the summit could become a defining moment for BRICS nations with the U.S. absent and Europe giving only lip service; Global South can lead new paradigm of development, President Lula had said at the bloc's July meet

SS III Environment

MOB

NEWS ANALYSIS

Shobhan Saxena
SAO PAULO

In Sunday, as the world prepared to begin deliberations on climate change in Belem – the lush, rain-soaked gateway to the Amazon in Brazil's north – U.S. President Donald Trump mocked the COP30 summit. "They devastated Brazil's Amazon Forest to build a four-lane highway for environmentalists. It's become a huge scandal!" he posted on Truth Social, citing a Fox News story. Coming just a day after a deadly tornado tore through southern Brazil, Mr. Trump's remark seemed to discredit the UN climate conference scheduled to begin on Monday. In reality, the road he referred to had nothing to do with COP30; it was a long-planned infra project.

Mr. Trump's post was far from the truth, but it exposed a deeper reality – the U.S. has turned its back on the climate crisis. The absence of the world's largest emitter – historically – and biggest economy from COP30 may seem like a setback, yet Brazilian analysts believe the summit will move forward without Washington.

"There is no doubt that the absence of the world's largest economy from the Paris Agreement and now



Global gathering: Firefighters walk outside the venue for the COP30 U.N. Climate Summit on Monday in Belem, Brazil. AP

COP30 has a very significant impact," said Paulo Artaxo, a leading Brazilian scientist known for his pioneering research in the Amazon. "But we are hopeful that other countries will fill this gap as the U.S. becomes even more isolated in decisions crucial for our planet. Their absence will have little impact on the final outcome of the summit."

Not just the U.S., Europe's climate resolve seems to be faltering too. After tense overnight talks, EU ministers agreed on Thursday to cut emissions by 90% by 2040, but the deal allows foreign carbon credits, reducing the real cut to about 85%. "Setting a climate target is not just picking a number – it is a political decision with far-reaching consequences," said Danish Minister Lars Aagaard, defending the compromise between the

countries which do not agree on climate goals.

The developed world's retreat from their responsibility has been evident. At the 17th BRICS Summit in Rio in July, the bloc of emerging powers had already set the tone for COP30 by pledging to make climate finance fairer for the developing world. The group had also backed the "Baku-to-Belem Roadmap," a \$1.3 trillion plan led by Brazil's COP30 presidency to increase the climate funding.

"The Global South can lead a new paradigm of development without repeating the mistakes of the past," President Lula da Silva had said at the summit, urging rich nations to double adaptation funds by 2025 and give poorer countries more access to technology and resources.

With this commitment in the backdrop, President

Lula landed in Belem on Thursday for the Climate Summit – a two-day prelude to COP30, which will bring together leaders from 143 countries and nearly 100,000 participants between November 10 and 21.

A defining moment

As Mr. Lula seeks to position Brazil at the centre of global climate governance, the summit could become a defining moment for the BRICS countries as the U.S. and Europe drag their feet.

"There's a risk of reaching a point of no return for the multilateral system, which is being eroded," warned Marina Silva, Brazil's Environment Minister.

"COP30 is our chance to strengthen climate multilateralism – rebuilding trust, cooperation, and solidarity." The key fault-line at this summit – as in previous ones – is climate fi-

nance: developing nations, least responsible for global warming yet most affected by it, want rich countries to finally honour their past pledges. The rich world is defaulting on their promise.

The first test of Brazil's climate diplomacy came last week with the launch of the Tropical Forests Forever Fund (TFFF), unveiled at the Climate Summit as part of the Baku-to-Belem Roadmap. COP30 President André Corrêa do Lago called TFFF "a very innovative mechanism" to assign real value to standing forests, stressing that transformation must come from "institutions, not rules." With an initial \$10 billion goal, the TFFF treats preservation as a financial asset and it has already raised \$5.5 billion, with major pledges from Norway and BRICS partners Brazil and Indonesia. Though France made a contribution, German Chancellor Merz failed to commit a figure to the fund.

Starting Monday, COP30 will turn into a battleground of funding and diplomacy, with Brazil counting on its BRICS partners to take the lead in shaping a new global climate-finance agenda.

"Though Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President Xi Jinping are not attending COP30 in person, both India and China are sending high-level delega-

tion to Belem.

As Mr. Lula, who holds the BRICS presidency for 2025, articulates a unified Global South stance, the group of emerging countries may end up playing a key role in translating that vision into an action plan. "The great new force in multilateralism is the BRICS group. All BRICS countries are committed to working for a fairer and more climate-resilient future. Now, during COP30, we must turn those words into action – these nations represent a major share of the global economy and population," said Mr. Artaxo.

The summit opened with the session "Climate and Nature: Forests and Oceans," setting the tone for what Mr. Lula has called "the COP of truth." In his address, he said: "It's time to turn ambition into action and to restore the balance between growth and sustainability." Environmental protection and economic growth can coexist, he said, stressing on the issue which is important for all developing economies.

As COP30 unfolds, Brazil will be banking on its BRICS partners to keep the momentum alive. With the U.S. absent and Europe largely paying lip service, the future of global climate action could well be written in the language of the Global South at COP30.

(Shobhan Saxena is a Sao Paulo-based journalist)

With the West dragging its feet, BRICS may seize climate leadership at COP30 पश्चिमी देशों की सुस्ती के बीच, BRICS COP30 में जलवायु नेतृत्व हासिल कर सकता है

- With **Brazil seeking to position itself at the centre of climate governance**, the summit could become a **defining moment for BRICS nations with the U.S. absent and Europe giving only lip service**; **Global South can lead a new paradigm of development**, President **Lula** had said at the bloc's **July meet**.

जब ब्राज़ील खुद को जलवायु शासन के केंद्र में स्थापित करने की कोशिश कर रहा है, तो यह शिखर सम्मेलन अमेरिका की अनुपस्थिति और यूरोप की औपचारिक भागीदारी के बीच BRICS देशों के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण बन सकता है; "ग्लोबल साउथ एक नए विकास प्रतिमान का नेतृत्व कर सकता है", ऐसा राष्ट्रपति लूला ने जुलाई की बैठक में कहा था।

- On **Sunday**, as the world prepared to begin deliberations on **climate change in Belem**, the **lush, rain-soaked gateway to the Amazon in Brazil's north**, **U.S. President Donald Trump** mocked the **COP30 summit**.

रविवार को, जब दुनिया ब्राज़ील के उत्तरी क्षेत्र के अमेज़न द्वार बेलें में जलवायु परिवर्तन पर चर्चा शुरू करने की तैयारी कर रही थी, अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने COP30 शिखर सम्मेलन का मज़ाक उड़ाया।

- "They devastated Brazil's **Amazon Forest** to build a **four-lane highway for environmentalists**. It's become a **huge scandal!**" he posted on **Truth Social**, citing a



Fox News story.

“उन्होंने पर्यावरणवादियों के लिए चार-लेन हाईवे बनाने हेतु ब्राज़ील के अमेज़न वन को तबाह कर दिया। यह एक बड़ा घोटाला बन गया है!” उन्होंने ट्विथ सोशल पर फॉक्स न्यूज़ की रिपोर्ट का हवाला देते हुए लिखा।

- Coming just a day after a **deadly tornado tore through southern Brazil**, Mr. Trump’s remark seemed to discredit the **UN climate conference** scheduled to begin on Monday.
दक्षिणी ब्राज़ील में एक घातक बवंडर के एक दिन बाद, ट्रंप की टिप्पणी ने सोमवार से शुरू होने वाले संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु सम्मेलन को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की।
- In reality, the road he referred to had nothing to do with COP30; it was a **long-planned infra project**.
वास्तव में, जिस सड़क का उन्होंने उल्लेख किया उसका COP30 से कोई संबंध नहीं था; यह लंबे समय से नियोजित अवसंरचना परियोजना थी।
- Mr. Trump’s post was far from the truth, but it exposed a deeper reality — the **U.S. has turned its back on the climate crisis**.
ट्रंप की पोस्ट सच्चाई से दूर थी, लेकिन इसने एक गहरी सच्चाई उजागर की — अमेरिका ने जलवायु संकट से मुंह मोड़ लिया है।
- The **absence of the world’s largest emitter and biggest economy from COP30** may seem like a setback, yet **Brazilian analysts believe the summit will move forward without Washington**.
दुनिया के सबसे बड़े उत्सर्जक और सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था की अनुपस्थिति COP30 के लिए झटका लग सकती है, लेकिन ब्राज़िली विश्लेषकों का मानना है कि सम्मेलन वाशिंगटन के बिना भी आगे बढ़ेगा।
- “There is no doubt that the **absence of the world’s largest economy from the Paris Agreement** and now **COP30** has a very significant impact,” said **Paulo Artaxo**, a leading **Brazilian scientist** known for his **pioneering research in the Amazon**.
“इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था की अनुपस्थिति पेरिस समझौते और अब COP30 से महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालती है,” ऐसा अमेज़न में अपने अग्रणी शोध के लिए प्रसिद्ध ब्राज़िली वैज्ञानिक पाउलो आर्टाक्सो ने कहा।
- “But we are hopeful that **other countries will fill this gap** as the U.S. becomes even more **isolated** in decisions crucial for our planet.”
“लेकिन हमें उम्मीद है कि अन्य देश इस कमी को पूरा करेंगे, क्योंकि अमेरिका हमारे ग्रह से जुने महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों में और अधिक अलग-थलग होता जा रहा है।”
- Not just the **U.S.**, **Europe’s climate resolve** seems to be faltering too.
केवल अमेरिका ही नहीं, बल्कि यूरोप का जलवायु संकल्प भी कमजोर पड़ता दिख रहा है।
- After tense overnight talks, **EU ministers** agreed on **Thursday** to cut emissions by **90% by 2040**, but the deal allows **foreign carbon credits**, reducing the real cut to about **85%**.
तनावपूर्ण रातभर की वार्ता के बाद, यूरोपीय संघ के मंत्रियों ने गुरुवार को 2040 तक 90% उत्सर्जन कटौती पर सहमति जताई, लेकिन इस समझौते में विदेशी कार्बन क्रेडिट्स की अनुमति है, जिससे वास्तविक कटौती लगभग 85% रह जाती है।
- “Setting a **climate target** is not just picking a number — it is a **political decision with far-reaching consequences**,” said **Danish Minister Lars Lagaard**.
“जलवायु लक्ष्य निर्धारित करना केवल एक संख्या चुनना नहीं है — यह दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों वाला एक राजनीतिक निर्णय है,” डेनमार्क के मंत्री लार्स आगार्ड ने कहा।
- The **developed world’s retreat** from their **responsibility** has been evident.
विकसित देशों का अपनी जिम्मेदारी से पीछे हटना स्पष्ट हो गया है।
- At the **17th BRICS Summit in Rio in July**, the bloc had already pledged to **make climate finance fairer for the developing world**.
जुलाई में रियो में हुए 17वें ब्रिक्स शिखर सम्मेलन में समूह ने पहले ही यह वादा किया था कि वह विकासशील देशों के लिए जलवायु वित्त को अधिक न्यायसंगत बनाएगा।
- The group had also backed the “**Baku-to-Belem Roadmap**,” a **\$1.3 trillion plan** led by **Brazil’s COP30 presidency** to **increase climate funding**.
समूह ने “बाकु-टू-बेलेम रोडमैप” का भी समर्थन किया, जो ब्राज़ील की COP30 अध्यक्षता के तहत 1.3 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की योजना है जलवायु वित्त बढ़ाने के लिए।



- “The **Global South** can lead a **new paradigm of development** without repeating the mistakes of the past,” said **President Lula da Silva**, urging rich nations to **double adaptation funds by 2025**.
“ग्लोबल साउथ अतीत की गलतियों को दोहराए बिना नए विकास प्रतिमान का नेतृत्व कर सकता है,” राष्ट्रपति लूला दा सिल्वा ने कहा, धनी देशों से 2025 तक अनुकूलन फंड को दोगुना करने का आग्रह किया।
- With this commitment, **President Lula** landed in **Belem** on **Thursday** for the **Climate Summit**, which will bring together leaders from **143 countries** and **nearly 100,000 participants** between **November 10 and 21**.
इस प्रतिबद्धता के साथ, राष्ट्रपति लूला गुरुवार को बेलें पहुंचे, जलवायु सम्मेलन के लिए, जिसमें 143 देशों के नेता और लगभग 1 लाख प्रतिभागी 10 से 21 नवंबर के बीच भाग लेंगे।
- As **Mr. Lula** seeks to position **Brazil** at the centre of **global climate governance**, the summit could become a **defining moment for BRICS countries** as the **U.S. and Europe drag their feet**.
जैसे ही लूला ब्राज़ील को वैश्विक जलवायु शासन के केंद्र में स्थापित करने का प्रयास करते हैं, यह शिखर सम्मेलन अमेरिका और यूरोप की सुस्ती के बीच BRICS देशों के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण बन सकता है।
- “**COP30** is our chance to strengthen climate multilateralism — rebuilding trust, cooperation, and solidarity,” said **Brazil’s Environment Minister Marina Silva**.
“COP30 हमारे लिए जलवायु बहुपक्षवाद को मजबूत करने — विश्वास, सहयोग और एकजुटता को पुनर्स्थापित करने का अवसर है,” ब्राज़ील की पर्यावरण मंत्री मरीना सिल्वा ने कहा।
- The first test of **Brazil’s climate diplomacy** came with the launch of the **Tropical Forests Forever Fund (TFFF)**, with an **initial \$10 billion goal** and **\$5.5 billion already raised**, supported by **Norway, Brazil, and Indonesia**.
ब्राज़ील की जलवायु कूटनीति की पहली परीक्षा टॉपिकल फॉरेस्ट्स फॉरएवर फंड (TFFF) के शुभारंभ के साथ हुई, जिसका प्रारंभिक लक्ष्य \$10 बिलियन था और \$5.5 बिलियन पहले ही जुटाए जा चुके हैं, जिसे नॉर्वे, ब्राज़ील और इंडोनेशिया का समर्थन प्राप्त है।
- As **COP30 unfolds**, **Brazil** will be banking on its **BRICS partners** to keep the momentum **alive**; with the **U.S. absent** and **Europe giving only lip service**, the future of **global climate action** may now be **written in the language of the Global South**.
जैसे-जैसे COP30 आगे बढ़ता है, ब्राज़ील अपने BRICS साझेदारों पर निर्भर रहेगा ताकि गति बनी रहे; अमेरिका की अनुपस्थिति और यूरोप की औपचारिक प्रतिबद्धता के बीच, अब वैश्विक जलवायु कार्रवाई का भविष्य “ग्लोबल साउथ” की भाषा में लिखा जा सकता है।