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THE HINDU NEWSPAP

22 SEPTEMBER 2025

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PATRIOTIC IAS



Mohanlal speaking to the media on Sunday. THULASI KAKKAT

Mohanlal dedicates Phalke award to Indian film industry

PCS

The Hindu Bureau
KOCHI

Actor Mohanlal has said that he is dedicating the prestigious Dadasaheb Phalke Award for which he has been selected to Indian cinema.

“I speak with a deep sense of humility and gratitude here. This is a proud moment and I cannot enjoy this alone. I’m sharing this with everyone, the audience, the people I have worked with in the past, the ones I am working with in the present and those I will be working with in the future,” he told presspersons here on Sunday.

The actor, who arrived here in the morning, said the award was a special and a beautiful one for him and the entire film industry. “The award is for the entire Indian film industry,” he said.

Work of many people

“I am not a person who dreams a lot. If you were to ask me what my social commitment is, I would say that it is to attempt to play the roles I am being gi-

ven in the best possible manner. I will give it my best try. But you cannot do a movie alone; it is the work of many people. I pray that we get to make good movies and that good movies are made in the Malayalam industry. I just want to be a part of that. That is my dream,” he said.

He said the industry he worked with was like “God” for him and that cinema was like magic.

“Cinema is a vicious circle. It is magic. We cannot predict anything about it. When two movies become successful, then it elevates you and when it fails, it is the opposite. To stay in such an industry for 48 years is like being in a circus. And I have had the privilege of having many supportive people along with me in that journey,” he said.

The award will be presented at the 71st National Film Awards ceremony on Tuesday.

In a career spanning over four decades, he has worked in 400 films and bagged five national awards.

Mohanlal dedicates Phalke award to Indian film industry

मोहलाल ने फाल्के पुरस्कार भारतीय फिल्म उद्योग को समर्पित किया

• **Actor Mohanlal** has said that he is dedicating the prestigious **Dadasaheb Phalke Award** for which he has been selected to **Indian cinema**.

अभिनेता मोहनलाल ने कहा है कि वह प्रतिष्ठित **दादासाहेब फाल्के पुरस्कार**, जिसके लिए उन्हें चुना गया है, को **भारतीय सिनेमा** को समर्पित कर रहे हैं।

• “I speak with a deep sense of humility and gratitude here. This is a proud moment and I cannot enjoy this alone. I’m sharing this with everyone, the audience, the people I have worked with in the past, the ones I am working with in the present and those I will be working with in the future,” he told presspersons here on Sunday.

“मैं यहां गहरी **विनम्रता और कृतज्ञता** के साथ बोल रहा हूं। यह एक गर्व का क्षण है और मैं इसे अकेले नहीं मना सकता। मैं इसे सभी के साथ साझा कर रहा हूं — दर्शकों के साथ, उन लोगों के साथ जिनके साथ मैंने अतीत में काम किया, जिनके साथ मैं वर्तमान में काम कर रहा हूं और जिनके साथ मैं भविष्य में काम करूंगा,” उन्होंने रविवार को यहां संवाददाताओं से कहा।

• The actor, who arrived here in the morning, said the award was special and a **beautiful one** for him and the entire film industry. “The award is for the entire **Indian film industry**,” he said.

सुबह यहां पहुंचे अभिनेता ने कहा कि यह पुरस्कार उनके लिए और पूरे फिल्म उद्योग के लिए **विशेष और सुंदर** है। उन्होंने कहा, “यह पुरस्कार पूरे **भारतीय फिल्म उद्योग** के लिए है।”

Work of many people कई लोगों का कार्य

• “I am not a person who dreams a lot. If you were to ask me what my social commitment is, I would say that it is to attempt to play the roles I am being given in the best possible manner. I will give it my best try. But you cannot do a movie alone; it is the work of many people. I pray that we get to make good movies and that good movies are made in the Malayalam industry. I just want to be a part of that. That is my dream,” he said.

“मैं ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं हूँ जो बहुत सपने देखता है। अगर आप मुझसे पूछें कि मेरा **सामाजिक दायित्व** क्या है, तो मैं कहूंगा कि मुझे जो भूमिकाएँ दी जा रही हैं, उन्हें सबसे अच्छे तरीके से निभाने का प्रयास करना है। मैं अपनी पूरी कोशिश करूंगा। लेकिन आप अकेले फिल्म नहीं बना सकते; यह कई लोगों का काम है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हम अच्छी फिल्में बना सकें और अच्छी फिल्में **मलयालम उद्योग** में बनाई जाएं। मैं बस उसका हिस्सा बनना चाहता हूँ। यही मेरा सपना है,” उन्होंने कहा।

• He said the industry he worked with was like **“God”** for him and that cinema was like **magic**.

उन्होंने कहा कि जिस उद्योग में उन्होंने काम किया, वह उनके लिए **“भगवान”** जैसा था और सिनेमा **जादू** जैसा है।



- “Cinema is a vicious circle. It is magic. We cannot predict anything about it. When two movies become successful, then it elevates you and when it fails, it is the opposite. To stay in such an industry for **48 years** is like being in a circus. And I have had the privilege of having many supportive people along with me in that journey,” he said.
“सिनेमा एक दुष्चक्र है। यह जादू है। हम इसके बारे में कुछ भी अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते। जब दो फिल्में सफल होती हैं, तो यह आपको ऊंचा उठाती है और जब यह असफल होती है, तो इसके विपरीत होता है। ऐसे उद्योग में **48 वर्षों** तक बने रहना एक सर्कस में होने जैसा है। और मुझे इस यात्रा में कई सहयोगी लोगों का साथ मिलने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है,” उन्होंने कहा।
- The award will be presented at the **71st National Film Awards ceremony on Tuesday**.
यह पुरस्कार **मंगलवार** को **71वें राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार समारोह** में प्रदान किया जाएगा।
- In a career spanning over **four decades**, he has worked in **400 films** and bagged **five national awards**.
चार दशकों से अधिक लंबे करियर में, उन्होंने **400 फिल्मों** में काम किया है और **पांच राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार** जीते हैं।

IAF's legendary workhorse MiG-21 to fly into sunset on Sept. 26 after six decades of service

PCS

Saurabh Trivedi
NEW DELHI

The Indian Air Force will officially retire its legendary MiG-21 fighter jets on September 26, marking the end of nearly six decades of service for the aircraft widely hailed as the “workhorse” of India’s air defence.

A ceremonial flypast and decommissioning event will be held at the IAF base in Chandigarh and will be attended by senior military leaders and veteran pilots who have flown the jet across



Glorious stint: Air Chief Marshal A.P. Singh flew the aircraft recently ahead of its official retirement. FILE PHOTO

generations.

Inducted in 1963, the MiG-21 was India’s first su-

peronic fighter, with its maiden squadron – the 28 Squadron at Chandigarh –

earning the nickname ‘First Supersonics’. Over the years, India inducted more than 700 MiG-21s of different variants, many built domestically by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

The aircraft was the backbone of the IAF till the mid-2000s, playing crucial roles in the 1965 and 1971 wars, the 1999 Kargil conflict, the 2019 Balakot air strikes, and most recently Operation Sindoor. It was in a MiG-21 that Group Captain Abhinandan Varthaman (then Wing Commander) shot down a Pakistani

F-16 in 2019 before being captured across the border. Besides combat successes, the MiG-21 also boosted India’s aerospace industry, pushing indigenous manufacturing and technological capabilities to new levels.

The IAF, in a post on X, described the MiG-21 as a “warhorse that carried the pride of a nation into the skies” and released a tribute video showcasing its storied history.

As the MiG-21 squadrons are phased out, the IAF’s combat strength will dip to 29 squadrons.

IAF's legendary workhorse MiG-21 to fly into sunset on Sept. 26 after six decades of service

आईएफ का दिग्गज वर्कहॉर्स मिग-21 छह दशकों की सेवा के बाद 26 सितंबर को रिटायर होगा

- The **Indian Air Force (IAF)** will officially retire its legendary **MiG-21 fighter jets** on **September 26**, marking the end of nearly **six decades of service** for the aircraft widely hailed as the “**workhorse**” of **India’s air defence**.
भारतीय वायुसेना (आईएफ) अपने दिग्गज **मिग-21 लड़ाकू विमानों** को **26 सितंबर** को आधिकारिक रूप से रिटायर करेगी, जिससे **छह दशकों की सेवा** का अंत होगा। यह विमान **भारत की वायु रक्षा** का “**वर्कहॉर्स**” माना जाता रहा है।
- A ceremonial **flypast** and **decommissioning event** will be held at the **IAF base in Chandigarh** and will be attended by **senior military leaders** and **veteran pilots** who have flown the jet across generations.



एक औपचारिक फ्लाइपास्ट और डीकमीशनिंग कार्यक्रम चंडीगढ़ में आईएफ बेस पर आयोजित किया जाएगा, जिसमें वरिष्ठ सैन्य अधिकारी और अनुभवी पायलट शामिल होंगे जिन्होंने इस जेट को कई पीढ़ियों तक उड़ाया है।

- Inducted in 1963, the MiG-21 was India's first supersonic fighter, with its maiden squadron — the 28 Squadron at Chandigarh — earning the nickname 'First Supersonics'.
1963 में शामिल किया गया मिग-21, भारत का पहला सुपरसोनिक फाइटर था, जिसकी पहली स्काड्रन — चंडीगढ़ स्थित 28 स्काड्रन — को 'फर्स्ट सुपरसोनिक्स' का उपनाम मिला।
- Over the years, India inducted more than 700 MiG-21s of different variants, many built domestically by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).
सालों में, भारत ने 700 से अधिक मिग-21 के विभिन्न वेरिएंट शामिल किए, जिनमें से कई हिंदुस्तान एयरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड (एचएएल) द्वारा देश में बनाए गए।
- The aircraft was the backbone of the IAF till the mid-2000s, playing crucial roles in the 1965 and 1971 wars, the 1999 Kargil conflict, the 2019 Balakot air strikes, and most recently Operation Sindoor.
यह विमान मध्य 2000 के दशक तक आईएफ की रीढ़ रहा और 1965 और 1971 के युद्धों, 1999 कारगिल संघर्ष, 2019 बालाकोट एयर स्ट्राइक और हाल ही में ऑपरेशन सिंदूर में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।
- It was in a MiG-21 that Group Captain Abhinandan Varthaman (then Wing Commander) shot down a Pakistani F-16 in 2019 before being captured across the border.
2019 में ग्रुप कैप्टन अभिनंदन वर्धमान (तत्कालीन विंग कमांडर) ने एक मिग-21 से पाकिस्तानी एफ-16 को मार गिराया था, जिसके बाद उन्हें सीमा पार पकड़ लिया गया।
- Besides combat successes, the MiG-21 also boosted India's aerospace industry, pushing indigenous manufacturing and technological capabilities to new levels.
युद्ध में सफलताओं के अलावा, मिग-21 ने भारत के एयरोस्पेस उद्योग को भी बढ़ावा दिया और स्वदेशी निर्माण व तकनीकी क्षमताओं को नए स्तर तक पहुंचाया।
- The IAF, in a post on X, described the MiG-21 as a "warhorse that carried the pride of a nation into the skies" and released a tribute video showcasing its storied history.
आईएफ ने एक्स पर एक पोस्ट में मिग-21 को "वॉरहॉर्स जिसने राष्ट्र के गौरव को आसमान में पहुंचाया" कहा और इसकी ऐतिहासिक यात्रा दर्शाने वाला श्रद्धांजलि वीडियो जारी किया।
- As the MiG-21 squadrons are phased out, the IAF's combat strength will dip to 29 squadrons.
जैसे ही मिग-21 स्काड्रन को चरणबद्ध तरीके से हटाया जाएगा, आईएफ की युद्ध क्षमता घटकर 29 स्काड्रन रह जाएगी।



Questions and Answers to the September 19 edition of the daily quiz: 1. This film centred around a scandal that brought down the Nixon government. Redford played this journalist in the film. **Ans: All the President's Men; Bob Woodward**

2. Redford starred in this film which was based on a book by Karen Blixen. **Ans: Out of Africa**

3. Redford's final appearance on screen was in this superhero film based on the Marvel comics. **Ans: Avengers: Endgame**

4. Name the film festival named after a character played by Redford. Name the film as well. **Ans: Sundance Film Festival; Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid**

5. This film, directed by Redford, dramatised the rigged TV shows of the 1950s. **Ans: Quiz Show**

6. The name of this famous song that was also used in the background of a montage in Spider-Man 2. **Ans: Raindrops Keep Fallin' on My Head**

Visual: Redford was nominated at the Academy Awards for best actor for his performance in this film.

Ans: The Sting

Early Birds: Erfanally Oosmany| Tito Shiladitya| Sonali Das| Sudhir Thapa| Sukdev Shet

QUIZ

All the President's Men (1976)

- **Film Overview:** A 1976 American biographical political thriller directed by Alan J. Pakula, based on the 1974 non-fiction book by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein.

- **Plot:** Follows *Washington Post* reporters Woodward and Bernstein as they investigate the 1972 *Watergate* break-in, uncovering a major political scandal that leads to President Richard Nixon's resignation.

- **Cast:**

- Robert Redford as Bob Woodward
- Dustin Hoffman as Carl Bernstein
- Jason Robards as Ben Bradlee

- **Awards:** Won four Academy Awards, including Best Supporting Actor for Jason Robards

Bob Woodward's Role

- **Real-Life Journalist:** Bob Woodward is a veteran investigative journalist who, along with Carl Bernstein,

exposed the *Watergate* scandal.

- **Film Portrayal:** In the film, Woodward is portrayed by Robert Redford.
- **Legacy:** Woodward has continued his journalistic work, authoring several books and maintaining a significant presence in American media.

Watergate Scandal Background

- **Incident:** In June 1972, five men broke into the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the *Watergate* complex in Washington D.C.
- **Objective:** They aimed to wiretap phones and steal documents to help Nixon's reelection campaign.
- **Investigation:** Woodward and Bernstein conducted meticulous investigative reporting, exposing the cover-up orchestrated by the Nixon administration.
- **Outcome:** Revelations from their reporting contributed to Nixon's resignation on August 8, 1974, making him the first U.S. president to resign.

Significance of the Film

- Highlights the power and importance of investigative journalism in a democracy.
- Emphasizes integrity, accountability, and the role of the free press in exposing political corruption.
- Serves as an educational tool for understanding political scandals and media ethics

Out of Africa (1985)

- **Film Overview:** *Out of Africa* is a 1985 American epic romantic drama directed by Sydney Pollack, starring Meryl Streep and Robert Redford.
- **Source Material:** Based on the 1937 autobiographical book *Out of Africa* by Danish author Karen Blixen (pen name **Isak Dinesen**).
- **Plot:** The film narrates the life of Karen Blixen, a Danish baroness, who moves to Kenya to run a coffee plantation and her romantic relationship with hunter **Denys Finch Hatton** (played by Robert Redford).
- **Themes:** Colonial Africa, love, personal freedom, adaptation to new culture, and the struggles of plantation life.



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Robert Redford's Role

- **Character:** Portrays **Denys Finch Hatton**, a British big-game hunter and Karen Blixen's love interest.
- **Contribution:** Redford's performance added depth to the romantic and adventurous elements of the story, highlighting the contrast between European colonial life and African landscapes.

Meryl Streep's Role

- **Character:** Portrays **Karen Blixen**, bringing authenticity to Blixen's life as a European settler navigating love, loss, and management of a coffee plantation in early 20th-century Kenya.

Awards and Recognition

- Won **7 Academy Awards**, including Best Picture, Best Director (Sydney Pollack), and Best Cinematography.
- Celebrated for its **cinematography**, depicting the natural beauty of **Kenya** and the African savannah.
- Known for **historical accuracy** in portraying colonial-era life, plantation management, and societal interactions.

Historical and Geographical Context

- **Kenya in Early 20th Century:** Under British colonial rule, European settlers ran large coffee plantations.
- **Coffee Plantation Life:** Highlighted the challenges of running a plantation, labor management, and the harsh climate.
- **Romance and Freedom:** Story reflects the tension between personal desire and societal expectations, emphasizing Karen Blixen's independence

Sundance Film Festival

- **Overview:** The **Sundance Film Festival** is one of the largest independent film festivals in the United States and the world, showcasing innovative storytelling in independent cinema. It was founded by **Robert Redford** in **1981** to provide a platform for independent filmmakers.
- **Origin of the Name:** The festival is named after Redford's character "**The Sundance Kid**" from the 1969 film **Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid**, which he starred in alongside **Paul Newman**. This film's success and cultural impact contributed to the choice of name for the festival.

Quiz Show (1994) – Directed by Robert Redford

Overview

- **Quiz Show** is a 1994 American drama film directed by **Robert Redford**.
- The film **dramatised the rigged television quiz shows** of the 1950s in the United States, exposing scandals in what was considered the "Golden Age of Television."
- Based on the book "**Remembering America: A Voice from the Fifties**" by **Richard N. Goodwin** and "**The Quiz Show Scandals**" reports of the era.

Historical Background

- In the **1950s**, TV quiz shows like "**Twenty-One**" became extremely popular in the United States.
- Contestants were secretly given answers to increase drama and boost ratings, leading to nationwide scandals when uncovered in the **late 1950s**.
- The scandal led to **congressional hearings** and reforms in TV broadcasting regulations.



Host of new sporting leagues in India transform into booming businesses

Sports in India is finally emerging from the shadows of cricket; there are at least a dozen non-cricketing national leagues with high audiences and good monetisation opportunities; franchise-based non-cricket sports leagues are finally taking off as commercialisation opportunities open up

Interview

NEWS ANALYSIS

Chitra Narayanan

Next year, India will be hosting the World Armwrestling Championship. This will give the country's Pro Panja League (PPL) a big shot in the arm. "Our players will be able to brush shoulders with the best of the best from around the world. That will give them more confidence," declared Parvin Dabas, actor, director and co-founder of PPL at Playcom, the KPMG-Sportstar Business of Sports event held recently in Delhi.

Mr. Dabas described how influencer marketing and a sizeable social media audience base had made the Pro Panja league a success story. "The market is bigger than we thought," he said, sharing how viral videos by athletes drove 1.5 billion plus social media views for PPL.

Sports in India is finally emerging from the shadows of cricket. There are at least a dozen non-cricketing national leagues with high audiences and good monetisation opportunities. Take the Pro Kabaddi League, which clocked 226 million viewers and whose franchise revenues are rising steadily, according to 'Sportlight', a KPMG-Sportstar report on the business of sports in India. Ad rates



New wave: Sporting leagues are contributing to 25% of India's sporting economy. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

rose by 12% year-over-year for PKL, with expected media revenue exceeding ₹100 crore, says the report.

New leagues

Even more encouraging is new leagues are creating waves. And, new sports like pickleball and padel are exploding, changing topography of the sports business.

Prasanth Shanthakumaran, head of sports sector for KPMG India, says the sporting leagues are now contributing to at least 25% (roughly \$4.5 billion) of the country's sporting economy, which is valued at \$19 billion. Of course, 85% of



Even more encouraging is new leagues are creating waves. And, new sports like pickleball and padel are exploding, changing topography of the sports business

this is from cricket, which has no dearth of sponsors and where threshold levels have gone up enormously - witness how when Dream11 had to bow out of IPL, Apollo Tyres instantly padded up with a ₹579 crore deal, agreeing to shell out ₹4.5 crore per match (Dream 11 was paying only ₹4 crore).

By 2030, Mr. Shantha-

kumaran estimates the size of India's sports economy to cross \$40 billion growing at a CAGR of 10-12%. The expectation is that by then sports other than cricket might contribute a bit more to the overall pie.

"In the last three or four years, we are seeing the broad-basing of sporting interest beyond cricket," says Lloyd Mathias, angel investor and business strategist, who follows the business of sports keenly. He lists the reasons why non-cricket leagues are taking off dramatically. For starters, social media is a big contributor. "To get a mass media audience in many of these sports is not going to be easy. Social media allows small interest groups to come together," he says.

The second reason, says Mr. Mathias, is global heroes are emerging in many non-cricket sports, fuelling the sport. Chess is a good example. Witness how Global Chess League is riding on success of D. Gukesh's sterling showing. And as brand consultant, Giraj Sharma of Behind the Moon points out, "These new leagues draw eyeballs via a very high digital presence. And high social media views ensure that the league attracts sponsors."

Regional leagues

Sporting leagues are proliferating at the regional level too. As Mr. Sharma observes with the penetration of the Internet, awareness of sports has gone up manifold in semi urban and rural India, from where a whole new fan base is coming. "Exploiting this growth of followers and growing fan economy are sports associations who are creating leagues not just at a pan-India level but also regionally."

Take the Uttar Pradesh Kabaddi League or the Kerala Super League, which are creating visible impact at the grassroots. As V.K. Mathews, franchise owner Calicut Football Club and Chairman IBS Software, says, "The rise of regional sports leagues not only improves the quality of sports at the grassroots level, but also provides an opportunity for the youth to take up

sports as a means of economic livelihood."

He says, "The Super League Kerala football tournament is poised to become the most anticipated sporting event in the State just two years after it has been established. Each team is backed by reputable business houses which promote competence in its conduct and extend financial muscle to the league."

Mr. Sharma says such leagues are becoming a great pull for brands. "Most of these leagues are run efficiently and the scale is not too large, making the ticket size affordable for brands to commit themselves. And the trick is to associate with a league at an early stage and reap benefits disproportionately higher than the investment when the league matures. These leagues also become easy picks for regional brands as there is virtually no spillover of their messaging in dark spots (areas where the brand has no footprint) thus optimising their spends."

Sambhav Jain, Director and Founder, SJ Uplift Kabaddi Private Ltd., which is behind the Uttar Pradesh Kabaddi League, says, "For brands, this is far more than visibility on a jersey, it is about becoming part of a community where sport already holds strong cultural and emotional value.

(The writer is with The Hindu businessline)

Host of new sporting leagues in India transform into booming businesses

भारत में नई खेल लीग्स का व्यवसाय में रूपांतरण

- Sports in India is finally emerging from the shadows of cricket; there are at least a dozen non-cricketing national leagues with high audiences and good monetisation opportunities; franchise-based non-cricket sports leagues are finally taking off as commercialisation opportunities open up.

भारत में खेल अब क्रिकेट के साए से बाहर आ रहे हैं; कम से कम एक दर्जन गैर-क्रिकेटिंग राष्ट्रीय लीग्स हैं जिनमें उच्च दर्शक संख्या और अच्छी मुद्राकरण संभावनाएं हैं; फ्रैन्चाइज़ी-आधारित गैर-क्रिकेट खेल लीग्स अंततः खुलती वाणिज्यिक अवसरों के साथ उभर रही हैं।

- Next year, India will be hosting the World Armwrestling Championship. अगले साल, भारत वर्ल्ड आर्म्सलिंग चैम्पियनशिप की मेज़बानी करेगा।
- This will give the country's Pro Panja League (PPL) a big shot in the arm. यह देश की प्रो पंजा लीग (PPL) को बड़ा प्रोत्साहन देगा।
- "Our players will be able to brush shoulders with the best of the best from around the world. That will give them more confidence," declared Parvin Dabas, actor, director and co-founder of PPL at Playcom, the KPMG-Sportstar Business of Sports event held recently in Delhi. "हमारे खिलाड़ी दुनिया के सर्वश्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ियों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सकेंगे। इससे उन्हें अधिक आत्मविश्वास



मिलेगा," **पार्विन डबास**, अभिनेता, निर्देशक और PPL के सह-संस्थापक ने **Playcom**, KPMG-Sportstar बिजनेस ऑफ़ स्पोर्ट्स इवेंट, दिल्ली में हाल ही में आयोजित में कहा।

- Mr. Dabas described how **influencer marketing** and a sizeable social media audience base had made the Pro Panja league a success story.
श्री डबास ने बताया कि कैसे **इन्फ्लुएंसर मार्केटिंग** और एक बड़ी सोशल मीडिया दर्शक संख्या ने प्रो पंजा लीग को एक सफल कहानी बनाया।
- "The market is bigger than we thought," he said, sharing how **viral videos** by athletes drove **1.5 billion plus social media views** for PPL.
"बाजार हमारी सोच से बड़ा है," उन्होंने कहा, साझा करते हुए कि कैसे खिलाड़ियों के **वायरल वीडियो** ने PPL के लिए **1.5 अरब से अधिक सोशल मीडिया व्यूज़** उत्पन्न किए।
- Sports in India is finally emerging from the shadows of cricket. There are at least a dozen non-cricketing national leagues with high audiences and good monetisation opportunities.
भारत में खेल अंततः **क्रिकेट** के साए से बाहर आ रहे हैं। कम से कम एक दर्जन **गैर-क्रिकेट राष्ट्रीय लीग्स** हैं जिनमें उच्च दर्शक संख्या और अच्छी मुद्राकरण संभावनाएं हैं।
- Take the **Pro Kabaddi League**, which clocked **226 million viewers** and whose franchise revenues are rising steadily, according to '**Sportlight**', a **KPMG-Sportstar report** on the business of sports in India.
ले लें **प्रो कबड्डी लीग**, जिसने **226 मिलियन दर्शक** आकर्षित किए और जिसकी फ्रैंचाइज़ी आय लगातार बढ़ रही है, '**स्पोर्टलाइट**', **KPMG-Sportstar रिपोर्ट** के अनुसार।
- Ad rates rose by **12% year-over-year** for PKL, with expected media revenue exceeding **₹100 crore**, says the report.
PKL के लिए **विज्ञापन दरें 12% साल-दर-साल** बढ़ी हैं, और अनुमानित मीडिया आय **₹100 करोड़** से अधिक होने की उम्मीद है, रिपोर्ट कहती है।

New leagues नई लीग्स

- Even more encouraging is new leagues are creating waves. Take the **Prime Volleyball League**, **Ultimate Kho Kho**, **Ultimate Table Tennis** and **Global Chess League**.
और भी उत्साहजनक बात यह है कि नई लीग्स तेजी से प्रभाव डाल रही हैं। जैसे **प्राइम वॉलीबॉल लीग**, **अल्टीमेट खो खो**, **अल्टीमेट टेबल टेनिस** और **ग्लोबल चैस लीग**।
- And, **new sports like pickleball and padel** are exploding, changing the topography of the sports business.
और नई खेलें जैसे **पिकलबॉल** और **पैडल** तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं, खेल व्यवसाय का परिदृश्य बदल रही हैं।
- Prasanth Shanthakumaran, head of sports sector for KPMG India, says the sporting leagues are now contributing to at least **25% (roughly \$4.5 billion)** of the country's sporting economy, which is valued at **\$19 billion**.
प्रसान्त शांतकुमारन, KPMG इंडिया के खेल क्षेत्र प्रमुख, कहते हैं कि खेल लीग्स अब देश की खेल अर्थव्यवस्था का कम से कम **25% (लगभग \$4.5 बिलियन)** योगदान दे रही हैं, जिसकी कुल कीमत **\$19 बिलियन** है।
- Of course, 85% of this is from cricket, which has no dearth of sponsors and where threshold levels have gone up enormously.
बेशक, इसका 85% **क्रिकेट** से है, जिसमें प्रायोजकों की कमी नहीं है और जिसकी सीमा स्तर काफी बढ़ गई है।
- Witness how when **Dream11** had to bow out of IPL, **Apollo Tyres** instantly padded up with a **₹579 crore deal**, agreeing to shell out **₹4.5 crore per match** (Dream11 was paying only ₹4 crore).
देखें कैसे जब **Dream11** को IPL से हटना पड़ा, तो **Apollo Tyres** ने तुरंत **₹579 करोड़** के सौदे के साथ कदम बढ़ाया, प्रत्येक मैच के लिए **₹4.5 करोड़** देने के लिए सहमति दी (Dream11 केवल ₹4 करोड़ दे रहा था)।
- By 2030, Mr. Shanthakumaran estimates the size of India's sports economy to cross **\$40 billion** growing at a CAGR of **10-12%**.
2030 तक, श्री शांतकुमारन का अनुमान है कि भारत की खेल अर्थव्यवस्था का आकार **\$40 बिलियन** को पार कर जाएगा, जो **10-12%** की CAGR पर बढ़ेगी।



- The expectation is that by then sports other than cricket might contribute a bit more to the overall pie.
उम्मीद है कि तब क्रिकेट के अलावा अन्य खेल कुल योगदान में थोड़ा और जोड़ेंगे।
- “In the last three or four years, we are seeing the broad-basing of sporting interest beyond cricket,” says Lloyd Mathias, angel investor and business strategist.
“पिछले तीन या चार वर्षों में, हम क्रिकेट के बाहर खेलों में व्यापक रुचि देख रहे हैं,” कहते हैं **लॉयड मैथियास**, एंजल निवेशक और बिजनेस रणनीतिकार।
- He lists the reasons why non-cricket leagues are taking off dramatically. For starters, **social media** is a big contributor.
वे कारण बताते हैं कि क्यों गैर-क्रिकेट लीग्स तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं। शुरुआत में, **सोशल मीडिया** बड़ा योगदानकर्ता है।
- “To get a mass media audience in many of these sports is not going to be easy. Social media allows small interest groups to come together,” he says.
“इनमें से कई खेलों में बड़े मीडिया दर्शक प्राप्त करना आसान नहीं होगा। **सोशल मीडिया** छोटे रुचि समूहों को एक साथ आने की अनुमति देता है,” वे कहते हैं।
- The second reason, says Mr. Mathias, is global heroes are emerging in many non-cricket sports, fueling the sport.
दूसरा कारण, श्री मैथियास के अनुसार, कई गैर-क्रिकेट खेलों में **वैश्विक हीरो** उभर रहे हैं, जो खेल को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।
- Chess is a good example. Witness how **Global Chess League** is riding on success of **D. Gukesh's** sterling showing.
शतरंज एक अच्छा उदाहरण है। देखें कैसे **ग्लोबल चैस लीग D. Gukesh** की शानदार प्रदर्शन की सफलता पर सवार है।
- And as brand consultant, Giraj Sharma of **Behind the Moon** points out, “These new leagues draw eyeballs via a very high digital presence. And high social media views ensure that the league attracts sponsors.”
और ब्रांड कंसल्टेंट, **गिरज शर्मा**, **Behind the Moon** से कहते हैं, “ये नई लीग्स उच्च डिजिटल उपस्थिति के माध्यम से ध्यान आकर्षित करती हैं। और उच्च सोशल मीडिया व्यूज़ सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि लीग प्रायोजकों को आकर्षित करे।”

Regional leagues क्षेत्रीय लीग्स

- Sporting leagues are proliferating at the regional level too.
खेल लीग्स क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर भी तेजी से फैल रही हैं।
- As Mr. Sharma observes with the penetration of the **Internet**, awareness of sports has gone up manifold in **semi-urban and rural India**, from where a whole new fan base is coming.
जैसा कि श्री शर्मा **इंटरनेट** की पहुँच के साथ देखते हैं, खेलों के प्रति जागरूकता **अर्ध-शहरी और ग्रामीण भारत** में कई गुना बढ़ गई है, जहाँ से एक नया प्रशंसक आधार आ रहा है।
- “Exploiting this growth of followers and growing fan economy are sports associations who are creating leagues not just at a pan-India level but also regionally.”
“इस **प्रशंसक वृद्धि** और बढ़ती **फैन अर्थव्यवस्था** का लाभ उठाने वाले खेल संघ हैं, जो न केवल पैन-इंडिया स्तर पर बल्कि क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर भी लीग बना रहे हैं।”
- Take the **Uttar Pradesh Kabaddi League** or the **Kerala Super League**, which are creating visible impact at the grassroots.
ले लें **उत्तर प्रदेश कबड्डी लीग** या **केरल सुपर लीग**, जो जमीनी स्तर पर स्पष्ट प्रभाव पैदा कर रही



Taliban rule out deal on Bagram base despite Trump's demand

Agence France-Presse
KABUL

An Afghan government defence official said on Sunday that a deal over Bagram air base was "not possible", after U.S. President Donald Trump said he wanted the former U.S. base back.

Bagram, the largest air base in Afghanistan, located north of the capital Kabul, was the centre of U.S. operations in their 20-year war against the Taliban.

Mr. Trump threatened unspecified punishment against Afghanistan if it was not returned – four years after it was abandoned by U.S. troops.

"If Afghanistan doesn't give Bagram Airbase back to those that built it, the

United States of America, BAD THINGS ARE GOING TO HAPPEN!!!" the 79-year-old leader wrote on his Truth Social platform.

On Sunday, Fasihuddin Fitrat, chief of staff of Afghanistan's Ministry of Defence, said "some people" want to take back the base through a "political deal".

"Recently, some people have said that they have entered negotiations with Afghanistan for taking back Bagram air base," he said in comments broadcast by local media.

"A deal over even an inch of Afghanistan's soil is not possible. We don't need it," he added.

Later in an official statement, the Afghan government said warned that "Afghanistan's independence



Crucial location: Donald Trump has repeatedly criticised the loss of the Bagram air base, noting its proximity to China. REUTERS

and territorial integrity are of the utmost importance".

Mr. Trump has repeatedly criticised the loss of the base, noting its proximity to China.

But on Thursday, while on a state visit to Britain,

was the first time he publicly raised the idea of the United States retaking control of it.

U.S. and NATO troops chaotically pulled out of Bagram in July 2021, under Joe Biden's presidency but as part of a 2020 Trump-

brokered deal with Taliban insurgents.

The loss of crucial air power saw the Afghan military collapse just weeks later and the Taliban sweep back to power.

Mr. Trump was asked by reporters at the White House if he was considering sending US troops to retake Bagram.

"We won't talk about that, but we're talking now to Afghanistan, and we want it back and we want it back soon, right away. And if they don't do it, you're going to find out what I'm going to do," he said.

A massive, sprawling facility, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and others have repeatedly raised allegations of systematic human rights

abuses by US forces at Bagram, especially pertaining to detainees in Washington's murky "War on Terror".

The original airfield was built with assistance from what was then the Soviet Union in the early 1950s, expanded with U.S. help during the Cold War, and significantly developed further by Moscow during the decade-long Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

At the height of U.S. control around 2010 it had grown to the size of a small town, with supermarkets and shops including outlets such as Dairy Queen and Burger King.

It was visited by several U.S. Presidents including Barack Obama in 2012 and Mr. Trump in 2019.

Taliban rule out deal on Bagram base despite Trump's demand

तालिबान ने ट्रंप की मांग के बावजूद बाग्राम बेस पर समझौते से इनकार किया

- An Afghan government defence official said on Sunday that a deal over **Bagram air base** was "not possible", after U.S. President **Donald Trump** said he wanted the former U.S. base back.
एक अफगान सरकार के रक्षा अधिकारी ने रविवार को कहा कि **बाग्राम एयर बेस** पर कोई समझौता "संभव नहीं" है, इसके बाद कि अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति **डोनाल्ड ट्रंप** ने कहा कि वे पूर्व अमेरिकी बेस वापस चाहते हैं।
- **Bagram, the largest air base in Afghanistan**, located north of the capital Kabul, was the centre of U.S. operations in their 20-year war against the Taliban.
बाग्राम, अफगानिस्तान का सबसे बड़ा एयर बेस, जो राजधानी काबुल के उत्तर में स्थित है, तालिबान के खिलाफ 20 साल के युद्ध में अमेरिकी अभियानों का केंद्र था।
- Mr. Trump threatened unspecified punishment against Afghanistan if it was not returned — four years after it was abandoned by U.S. troops.
श्री ट्रंप ने अफगानिस्तान को **अज्ञात सजा** की धमकी दी अगर इसे वापस नहीं किया गया — चार साल बाद जब अमेरिकी सैनिकों ने इसे छोड़ा था।
- "If Afghanistan doesn't give Bagram Airbase back to those that built it, the United States of America, BAD THINGS ARE GOING TO HAPPEN!!!" the 79-year-old leader wrote on his **Truth Social** platform.
"अगर अफगानिस्तान **बाग्राम एयरबेस** को उन लोगों को वापस नहीं देता जिन्होंने इसे बनाया, अर्थात् अमेरिका को, तो बुरा होने वाला है!!!" 79 वर्षीय नेता ने अपनी **ट्रुथ सोशल** प्लेटफॉर्म पर लिखा।
- On Sunday, **Fasihuddin Fitrat**, chief of staff of Afghanistan's Ministry of Defence, said "some people" want to take back the base through a "political deal".
रविवार को, अफगानिस्तान के रक्षा मंत्रालय के **चीफ ऑफ स्टाफ फ़सिहुद्दीन फिटरत** ने कहा कि "कुछ लोग" इसे **राजनीतिक समझौते** के माध्यम से वापस लेना चाहते हैं।
- "Recently, some people have said that they have entered negotiations with Afghanistan for taking back Bagram air base," he said in comments broadcast by local media.
"हाल ही में, कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि उन्होंने बाग्राम एयर बेस को वापस लेने के लिए अफगानिस्तान के साथ **वार्ता** शुरू की है," उन्होंने स्थानीय मीडिया में कहा।
- "A deal over even an inch of Afghanistan's soil is not possible. We don't need it," he added.
"अफगानिस्तान की **भूमि के एक इंच** पर भी समझौता संभव नहीं है। हमें इसकी जरूरत नहीं है," उन्होंने जोड़ा।
- Later in an official statement, the Afghan government said warned that "Afghanistan's independence and territorial integrity are of the utmost importance".



बाद में एक आधिकारिक बयान में, अफगान सरकार ने चेतावनी दी कि **अफगानिस्तान की स्वतंत्रता और क्षेत्रीय अखंडता अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण** हैं।

- Mr. Trump has repeatedly criticised the loss of the base, noting its proximity to China.
श्री ट्रंप ने बेस के खो जाने की बार-बार **आलोचना** की, इसके **चीन के निकट होने** का उल्लेख करते हुए।
- But on Thursday, while on a state visit to Britain, was the first time he publicly raised the idea of the United States retaking control of it.
लेकिन गुरुवार को, ब्रिटेन के **राजकीय दौरे** के दौरान, उन्होंने पहली बार सार्वजनिक रूप से अमेरिका द्वारा इसे **पुनः नियंत्रण में लेने** का विचार उठाया।
- **U.S. and NATO troops chaotically pulled out of Bagram in July 2021, under Joe Biden's presidency but as part of a 2020 Trump-brokered deal with Taliban insurgents.**
अमेरिका और **नाटो सैनिकों** ने जुलाई 2021 में बाग्राम से **अव्यवस्थित तरीके से निकासी** की, जो जो बाइडेन की अध्यक्षता में था लेकिन 2020 के ट्रंप-समझौते का हिस्सा था।
- The loss of crucial air power saw the Afghan military collapse just weeks later and the Taliban sweep back to power.
महत्वपूर्ण **वायु शक्ति** के खोने के बाद अफगान सेना कुछ ही हफ्तों में **गिर गई** और तालिबान फिर से सत्ता में लौट आया।
- Mr. Trump was asked by reporters at the White House if he was considering sending US troops to retake Bagram.
वाइट हाउस में रिपोर्टर्स ने श्री ट्रंप से पूछा कि क्या वे बाग्राम को **पुनः लेने** के लिए अमेरिकी सैनिक भेजने पर विचार कर रहे हैं।
- "We won't talk about that, but we're talking now to Afghanistan, and we want it back and we want it back soon, right away. And if they don't do it, you're going to find out what I'm going to do," he said.
"हम इसके बारे में बात नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन हम अब अफगानिस्तान से बात कर रहे हैं, और हम इसे वापस चाहते हैं और जल्दी चाहते हैं। और अगर वे ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, तो आप जानेंगे कि मैं क्या करने वाला हूँ," उन्होंने कहा।
- A massive, sprawling facility, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and others have repeatedly raised allegations of systematic human rights abuses by US forces at Bagram, especially pertaining to detainees in Washington's murky "War on Terror".
एक विशाल और फैला हुआ **सुविधा, एमनेस्टी इंटरनेशनल, ह्यूमन राइट्स वॉच** और अन्य ने बाग्राम में अमेरिकी बलों द्वारा **सिस्टमेटिक मानवाधिकार उल्लंघनों** के आरोप बार-बार उठाए हैं, विशेष रूप से वॉशिंगटन की अस्पष्ट **"War on Terror"** में कैदियों के संदर्भ में।
- The original airfield was built with assistance from what was then the Soviet Union in the early 1950s, expanded with U.S. help during the Cold War, and significantly developed further by Moscow during the decade-long Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.
मूल एयरफील्ड को 1950 के दशक की शुरुआत में **तत्कालीन सोवियत संघ** की सहायता से बनाया गया था, शीत युद्ध के दौरान अमेरिकी मदद से विस्तार किया गया, और अफगानिस्तान पर **दशक लंबी सोवियत कब्जा** के दौरान मॉस्को द्वारा और विकसित किया गया।
- At the height of U.S. control around 2010 it had grown to the size of a small town, with supermarkets and shops including outlets such as Dairy Queen and Burger King.
लगभग 2010 में अमेरिकी नियंत्रण के उच्चतम स्तर पर यह एक छोटे **शहर के आकार** तक बढ़ गया था, जिसमें सुपरमार्केट और दुकानें शामिल थीं, जैसे **डेयरी क्वीन और बर्गर किंग**।
- It was visited by several U.S. Presidents including Barack Obama in 2012 and Mr. Trump in 2019.
यह कई अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपतियों द्वारा देखा गया था, जिसमें **बाराक ओबामा (2012)** और **श्री ट्रंप (2019)** शामिल हैं।



Sprint relay teams help USA finish the Worlds on a high

Brilliant Botswana wins men's 4x400m; Neugebauer claims the decathlon crown; Odira erases four-decade old mark in women's 800m; Olyslagers, Hocker, and Stahl also taste success

ATHLETICS

Reuters
TOKYO

PCS

The United States finished the World championships in style as Noah Lyles and Melissa Jefferson-Wooden completed memorable individual weeks by helping their country to emphatic golds in both 4x100 metre relays in driving rain on Sunday.

USA finished on top of the table with 26 medals, including 11 gold.

Jefferson-Wooden, who became the second woman to sweep all three sprint titles at one championships, helped the United States to a lead at the last exchange and Sha'Carri Richardson brought the baton home in 41.75 seconds.

Jamaica finished second in 41.79 to send sprint queen Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce, whose 2013 sweep Jefferson-Wooden emulated, into retirement with a 17th World championship medal. Germany came third in 41.87 for bronze.

In the men's race, the final track event of what has been a fantastic nine days of action, the U.S. was slick in their handovers despite the testing conditions. Fast-finishing Canada took silver in 37.55, with the Netherlands delighted to take bronze in a national



Stunning run: Odira gets the better of Olympic champion Hodgkinson and Bell to win the 800m. AP

record 37.81.

Earlier, Botswana produced a brilliant performance to win the men's world 4x400 metres relay in atrocious conditions, edging out the United States and South Africa in a blanket finish to become the first African winners of the event.

Collen Kebinatshipi, the 21-year-old winner of the individual title, ran a fantastic leg to snatch gold for Botswana in two minutes, 57.76 seconds.

USA, winner of nine of the last 10 World titles, changed all four athletes for the final from the morning run-off and took silver from South Africa by two thousandths of a second after both being

timed at 2:57.83.

USA resumed normal service in the women's final that followed on the drenched track with individual 400m champion Sydney McLaughlin-Levrone anchoring it to gold in 3.16.61.

The Jamaicans held onto to second place in 3.19.25 despite the efforts of 400m hurdles gold medallist Femke Bol over the final leg for the Dutch defending champions, who finished third in 3.20.18.

Germany's Leo Neugebauer stepped up from his Paris Olympic silver to take the decathlon gold thanks to a huge javelin personal best. He scored a season's best of 8804 points to finish ahead of Puerto Rico's

Ayden Owens-Delerme (8784) and USA's Kyle Garland (8703).

Kenya's Lillian Odira produced a storming finish to win the women's 800m gold while erasing a 42-year-old championship record.

Her time of one minute, 54.62 seconds took down the oldest championship record in the book – the 1:54.68 set by Czech athlete Jarmila Kratochvilova in 1983.

Australia's Nicola Olyslagers, twice an Olympic silver medallist, won the women's high jump, USA's Cole Hocker claimed the men's 5000m and Sweden's Daniel Stahl heaved the discus to 70.47m for the final gold of the meet.

Sprint relay teams help USA finish the Worlds on a high

स्प्रिंट रिले टीमों ने अमेरिका को विश्व चैंपियनशिप में उच्चतम स्थान दिलाने में मदद की



- **Brilliant Botswana wins men's 4x400m; Neugebauer claims the decathlon crown; Odira erases four-decade old mark in women's 800m;** Olyslagers, Hocker, and Stahl also taste success
शानदार बोत्सवाना ने पुरुषों की 4x400 मीटर जीती; नॉयगेबाउर ने डेकाथलॉन का खिताब जीता; ओडिरा ने महिला 800 मीटर में चार दशक पुराना रिकॉर्ड तोड़ा; ओलिसलैगर्स, हॉकर और स्टाहल ने भी सफलता हासिल की
- The United States finished the World championships in style as **Noah Lyles** and **Melissa Jefferson-Wooden** completed memorable individual weeks by helping their country to emphatic golds in both 4x100 metre relays in driving rain on Sunday.
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने विश्व चैंपियनशिप को शानदार ढंग से समाप्त किया क्योंकि नोआ लाइल्स और मेलिसा जेफ़रसन-वुडन ने यादगार व्यक्तिगत सप्ताह पूरा करते हुए रविवार को बारिश में दोनों 4x100 मीटर रिले में अपने देश को शानदार स्वर्ण दिलाया।
- USA finished on top of the table with **26 medals, including 11 gold.**
अमेरिका ने तालिका में शीर्ष स्थान प्राप्त किया, जिसमें 26 पदक शामिल थे, जिनमें 11 स्वर्ण थे।
- Jefferson-Wooden, who became the second woman to sweep all three sprint titles at one championships, helped the United States to a lead at the last exchange and **Sha'Carri Richardson** brought the baton home in 41.75 seconds.
जेफ़रसन-वुडन, जो एक चैंपियनशिप में सभी तीन स्प्रींट खिताब जीतने वाली दूसरी महिला बनीं, ने अंतिम बदलाव पर अमेरिका को बढ़त दिलाई और शा'करी रिचर्डसन ने 41.75 सेकंड में बैटन घर लाया।
- Jamaica finished second in 41.79 to send sprint queen **Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce**, whose 2013 sweep Jefferson-Wooden emulated, into retirement with a 17th World championship medal. Germany came third in 41.87 for bronze.
जमैका 41.79 में दूसरे स्थान पर आया, जिससे स्प्रींट क्वीन शेली-एन फ्रेजर-प्राइस, जिनकी 2013 की जीत जेफ़रसन-वुडन ने दोहराई, 17वां विश्व चैंपियनशिप पदक लेकर सेवानिवृत्त हुईं। जर्मनी 41.87 में कांस्य के लिए तीसरे स्थान पर आया।
- In the men's race, the final track event of what has been a fantastic nine days of action, the U.S. was slick in their handovers despite the testing conditions.
पुरुषों की दौड़ में, शानदार नौ दिनों की कार्रवाई के अंतिम ट्रैक इवेंट में, अमेरिका ने परीक्षण की परिस्थितियों के बावजूद अपने हैंडओवर में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन किया।
- Fast-finishing Canada took silver in 37.55, with the Netherlands delighted to take bronze in a national record 37.81.
तेजी से खत्म होने वाले कनाडा ने 37.55 में रजत जीता, जबकि नीदरलैंड ने राष्ट्रीय रिकॉर्ड 37.81 में कांस्य जीतकर खुशी जताई।
- Earlier, Botswana produced a brilliant performance to win the men's world 4x400 metres relay in atrocious conditions, edging out the United States and South Africa in a blanket finish to become the first African winners of the event.
पहले, बोत्सवाना ने भयानक परिस्थितियों में पुरुषों की विश्व 4x400 मीटर रिले जीतने के लिए शानदार प्रदर्शन किया, अमेरिका और दक्षिण अफ्रीका को पराजित कर इस घटना के पहले अफ्रीकी विजेता बने।
- Collen Kebinatshipi, the 21-year-old winner of the individual title, ran a fantastic leg to snatch gold for Botswana in two minutes, 57.76 seconds.
कोलन केबिनाटशिपी, 21 वर्षीय व्यक्तिगत खिताब विजेता, ने बोत्सवाना के लिए 2 मिनट 57.76 सेकंड में स्वर्ण जीतने के लिए शानदार दौड़ दौड़ा।
- USA, winner of nine of the last 10 World titles, changed all four athletes for the final from the morning run-off and took silver from South Africa by two thousandths of a second after both being timed at 2:57.83.
अमेरिका, जो पिछले 10 विश्व खिताबों में से नौ जीत चुका है, ने सुबह की दौड़ से अंतिम के लिए सभी चार एथलीटों को बदला और दोनों को 2:57.83 पर समय देने के बाद दक्षिण अफ्रीका से दो हजारवें सेकंड से रजत लिया।
- USA resumed normal service in the women's final that followed on the drenched track with individual 400m champion **Sydney McLaughlin-Levrone** anchoring it to gold in 3.16.61.
अमेरिका ने महिलाओं के अंतिम में सामान्य सेवा फिर से शुरू की, जो भीगी हुई ट्रैक पर हुआ, व्यक्तिगत 400 मीटर चैंपियन सिडनी मैक्लागलिन-लेवरोन ने इसे 3:16.61 में स्वर्ण तक एंकर किया।
- The Jamaicans held onto second place in 3.19.25 despite the efforts of 400m hurdles gold medallist **Femke Bol** over the final leg for the Dutch defending champions, who finished third in 3.20.18.



जमैका ने अंतिम लेग में 400 मीटर हर्डल्स स्वर्ण पदक विजेता फेमके बोल के प्रयासों के बावजूद 3:19.25 में दूसरे स्थान पर कब्जा रखा, डच रक्षात्मक चैंपियन तीसरे स्थान पर 3:20.18 में समाप्त हुए।

- Germany's **Leo Neugebauer** stepped up from his Paris Olympic silver to take the decathlon gold thanks to a huge javelin personal best.
जर्मनी के लियो नॉयगेबाउर ने पेरिस ओलंपिक रजत से डेकाथलॉन स्वर्ण जीता, विशाल भाला व्यक्तिगत सर्वश्रेष्ठ के कारण।
- He scored a season's best of 8804 points to finish ahead of Puerto Rico's **Ayden Owens-Delerme** (8784) and USA's **Kyle Garland** (8703).
उन्होंने 8804 अंक का सीज़न सर्वश्रेष्ठ स्कोर किया और प्यूर्टो रिको के एडेन ओवन्स-डेलरमे (8784) और अमेरिका के काइल गारलैंड (8703) से आगे समाप्त किया।
- Kenya's **Lilian Odira** produced a storming finish to win the women's 800m gold while erasing a 42-year-old championship record.
केन्या की लिलियन ओडिरा ने महिला 800 मीटर स्वर्ण जीतने के लिए जोरदार फिनिश दी और 42 साल पुराना चैंपियनशिप रिकॉर्ड मिटा दिया।
Her time of one minute, 54.62 seconds took down the oldest championship record in the book — the 1:54.68 set by Czech athlete **Jarmila Kratochvilova** in 1983.
उका समय 1 मिनट 54.62 सेकंड पुराना चैंपियनशिप रिकॉर्ड तोड़ दिया — 1983 में चेक एथलीट जार्मिला क्राटोचविलोवा द्वारा बनाया गया 1:54.68।
- Australia's **Nicola Olyslagers**, twice an Olympic silver medallist, won the women's high jump, USA's **Cole Hocker** claimed the men's 5000m and Sweden's **Daniel Stahl** heaved the discus to 70.47m for the final gold of the meet.
ऑस्ट्रेलिया की निकोला ओलिसलैगर्स, दो बार ओलंपिक रजत पदक विजेता, ने महिला हाई जंप जीती, अमेरिका के कोल हॉकर ने पुरुषों की 5000 मीटर और स्वीडन के डेनियल स्टाहल ने डिस्कस को 70.47 मीटर तक फेंककर मीट का अंतिम स्वर्ण जीता।

Pramod strikes gold on comeback

PARA BADMINTON

Press Trust of India

NEW DELHI

PCS

India's Pramod Bhagat, Sukant Kadam and Krishna Nagar brought glory to the country at the China Para Badminton International 2025 with their remarkable performances.

Pramod made a golden comeback after 18 months, clinching the men's singles SL3 gold medal.

Facing stiff competition from Indonesia's Muh Al Imran, Pramod lost the first set 15-2 but bounced back brilliantly to win the next two sets 21-19, 21-16 and sealing the top prize in a thrilling contest.

In men's doubles, he paired with Kadam and secured silver after falling short against compatriots Jagadesh Dilli and Naveen Sivakumar in a gripping final that ended 18-21, 22-20, 18-21.

World No.1 Kadam put

up a strong show in the men's singles SL4 category, battling through a tough draw before finishing with a silver medal. In the final, he went down to France's Lucas Mazur 9-21, 8-21.

Tokyo 2020 Paralympic champion Krishna also added to India's tally with a silver medal in the men's singles SH6 event.

Valiant fight

He fought valiantly against Thailand's Natthapong Meechai in a close three-

setter before settling for second place, with the final scoreline reading 22-20, 7-21, 17-21.

The results:

Men's singles SL3 (final):

Pramod Bhagat bt Muh Al Imran (Ina) 21-19, 21-16.

Doubles: Jagadesh Dilli & Naveen Sivakumar bt Pramod Bhagat & Sukant Kadam 18-21, 22-20, 21-18.

Singles SL4 (final): Lucas Mazur (Fra) bt Sukant Kadam 21-9, 21-8.

Singles SL6 (final): Natthapong Meechai (Tha) bt Krishna Nagar 22-20, 21-7, 21-17.



Pramod strikes gold on comeback

प्रमोद ने वापसी पर स्वर्ण जीता

- India's **Pramod Bhagat, Sukant Kadam and Krishna Nagar** brought glory to the country at the **China Para Badminton International 2025** with their remarkable performances.
भारत के प्रमोद भगत, सुकांत कादम और कृष्णा नगर ने अपनी शानदार प्रदर्शन से चाइना पारा बैडमिंटन इंटरनेशनल 2025 में देश का नाम रोशन किया।
- **Pramod** made a golden comeback after 18 months, clinching the **men's singles SL3 gold medal**.
प्रमोद ने 18 महीने बाद शानदार वापसी की और पुरुष सिंगल्स SL3 स्वर्ण पदक जीता।
- Facing stiff competition from Indonesia's **Muh Al Imran**, Pramod lost the first set 15-2 but bounced back brilliantly to win the next two sets **21-19, 21-16** and sealing the top prize in a thrilling contest.
इंडोनेशिया के मुह अल इमरान से कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना करते हुए, प्रमोद ने पहला सेट 15-2 से हारा लेकिन शानदार वापसी करते हुए अगले दो सेट **21-19, 21-16** में जीत दर्ज की और रोमांचक मुकाबले में शीर्ष पुरस्कार हासिल किया।
- In men's doubles, he paired with **Kadam** and secured **silver** after falling short against compatriots **Jagadesh Dilli and Naveen Sivakumar** in a gripping final that ended **18-21, 22-20, 18-21**.
पुरुष डबल्स में, उन्होंने कादम के साथ जोड़ी बनाई और रोमांचक फाइनल में देशवासियों जगदेश दिल्ली और नवीन शिवकुमार के खिलाफ **18-21, 22-20, 18-21** से हारकर रजत पदक हासिल किया।
- World No.1 **Kadam** put up a strong show in the **men's singles SL4** category, battling through a tough draw before finishing with a **silver medal**.
वर्ल्ड नंबर-1 कादम ने पुरुष सिंगल्स SL4 श्रेणी में शानदार प्रदर्शन किया, कठिन मुकाबलों से गुजरते हुए रजत पदक के साथ समाप्त किया।
- In the final, he went down to France's **Lucas Mazur 9-21, 8-21**.
फाइनल में, उन्हें फ्रांस के लुकास मज़ूर **9-21, 8-21** से हार का सामना करना पड़ा।
- Tokyo 2020 Paralympic champion **Krishna** also added to India's tally with a **silver medal** in the **men's singles SH6** event.
टोक्यो 2020 पैरालंपिक चैंपियन कृष्णा ने भी पुरुष सिंगल्स SH6 इवेंट में रजत पदक जीतकर भारत की पदक सूची में योगदान दिया।
- **Valiant fight**
साहसिक मुकाबला
- He fought valiantly against Thailand's **Natthapong Meechai** in a close three-setter before settling for second place, with the final scoreline reading **22-20, 7-21, 17-21**.
उन्होंने थाईलैंड के नाथापोन्ग मीचाई के खिलाफ तीन सेट के करीबी मुकाबले में बहादुरी से खेला और दूसरे स्थान पर संतोष किया, अंतिम स्कोरलाइन **22-20, 7-21, 17-21** रही।

The results:

परिणाम:

- **Men's singles SL3 (final): Pramod Bhagat bt Muh Al Imran (Ina) 21-19, 21-16.**
पुरुष सिंगल्स SL3 (फाइनल): प्रमोद भगत ने मुह अल इमरान (इंडोनेशिया) को 21-19, 21-16 से हराया।
- **Doubles: Jagadesh Dilli & Naveen Sivakumar bt Pramod Bhagat & Sukant Kadam 18-21, 22-20, 21-18.**
डबल्स: जगदेश दिल्ली और नवीन शिवकुमार ने प्रमोद भगत और सुकांत कादम को 18-21, 22-20, 21-18 से हराया।
- **Singles SL4 (final): Lucas Mazur (Fra) bt Sukant Kadam 21-9, 21-8.**
सिंगल्स SL4 (फाइनल): लुकास मज़ूर (फ्रांस) ने सुकांत कादम को 21-9, 21-8 से हराया।
- **Singles SL6 (final): Natthapong Meechai (Tha) bt Krishna Nagar 22-20, 21-7, 21-17.**
सिंगल्स SL6 (फाइनल): नाथापोन्ग मीचाई (थाईलैंड) ने कृष्णा नगर को 22-20, 21-7, 21-17 से हराया।



For World champion Minakshi, the journey has just begun

विश्व चैंपियन मीनाक्षी के लिए, यात्रा अभी शुरू ही हुई है



- The pugilist, who finished on top in the **48kg category** in **Liverpool**, feels that her training and focus will determine the road ahead; she is keen to learn from her seniors and credits coach **Vijay** for her progress and development.
वह मुक्केबाज, जिन्होंने **लिवरपूल** में **48kg श्रेणी** में शीर्ष स्थान हासिल किया, महसूस करती हैं कि उनका प्रशिक्षण और ध्यान उनके आगे के रास्ते को निर्धारित करेगा; वह अपने सीनियर्स से सीखने की इच्छा रखती हैं और अपनी प्रगति और विकास के लिए कोच **विजय** को श्रेय देती हैं।
- A hard-working and talented youngster coming from a humble background, **Minakshi Hooda** remained patient and maintained her focus on her game before making her mark by emerging as the **48kg World boxing champion in Liverpool**.
एक मेहनती और प्रतिभाशाली युवा, जो विनम्र पृष्ठभूमि से आती हैं, **मीनाक्षी हूडा** ने धैर्य बनाए रखा और अपने खेल पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया, और लिवरपूल में **48kg विश्व मुक्केबाजी चैंपियन** बनकर अपनी पहचान बनाई।
- Despite being in the National camp and proving herself at different international events, she remained under the radar for several years.
राष्ट्रीय शिविर में रहने और विभिन्न अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में खुद को साबित करने के बावजूद, वह कई वर्षों तक ध्यान से दूर रहीं।
- Minakshi has no regrets, though. "Everyone trains, I was also doing it. When your time comes, you taste success," the 24-year-old from **Rurki, Haryana** told The Hindu.
हालांकि मीनाक्षी को कोई पछतावा नहीं है। "सब लोग प्रशिक्षण लेते हैं, मैं भी कर रही थी। जब आपका समय आता है, आप सफलता का स्वाद चखते हैं," **हरियाणा के रुरकी** की 24 वर्षीय ने द हिन्दू को बताया।
- Since her eye-catching silver-claiming performance against **Nikhat Zareen** in the **52kg title clash** in the 2021 National championships final at Hisar, Minakshi may not have hogged the limelight but has kept up her good work to secure a **silver** in the 2022 **Asian championships**, a **gold** in the **BRICS Games** and another **gold** in the **Elorda Cup in 2024** apart from medalling in top domestic events.
2021 में हिसार के राष्ट्रीय चैंपियनशिप फाइनल में **निकहत ज़रीन** के खिलाफ **52kg टाइटल मुकाबले** में आकर्षक **रजत पदक** प्रदर्शन के बाद, मीनाक्षी ने लाइमलाइट में ध्यान नहीं खींचा लेकिन उन्होंने अपना अच्छा काम जारी रखा, 2022 **एशियाई चैंपियनशिप** में **रजत**, **BRICS खेलों** में **स्वर्ण** और 2024 में **एलॉर्ड कप** में एक और **स्वर्ण** सहित शीर्ष घरेलू प्रतियोगिताओं में पदक जीतकर।
- With World champion **Nitu Ghanghas** being not at her best, Minakshi grabbed the opportunity to take the **number one spot** in the minimum weight division and shone this year — winning the **National crown** and medalling in the **World Boxing Cup** and lifting the **World title**.
जब विश्व चैंपियन **नितु गंधास** अपने सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन पर नहीं थीं, मीनाक्षी ने न्यूनतम वजन वर्ग में **नंबर एक स्थान** हासिल करने का अवसर पकड़ा और इस साल चमकी — **राष्ट्रीय मुकुट** जीतकर, **विश्व मुक्केबाजी कप** में पदक जीतकर और **विश्व खिताब** उठाकर।

GS Paper 1: History, Society and Geography

TOPICS COVERED 22 September 2025

1. **Varsity denies Governor's charge on display of Adi Sankara photos**
विश्वविद्यालय ने आदि शंकरा की तस्वीरों के प्रदर्शन पर राज्यपाल के आरोप को नकारा
2. **'If cricket is allowed, why not pilgrimage to Pakistan**
'अगर क्रिकेट की अनुमति है, तो पाकिस्तान की तीर्थयात्रा क्यों नहीं'



3. Uranium unrest
यूरेनियम असंतोष
4. Caste survey redux
जाति सर्वेक्षण पुनरारंभ
5. Gimme red, but make it a different shade of red
मुझे लाल दो, लेकिन लाल का अलग शेड चुनें

Celebration of flowers



Festive occasion: Women celebrating Bathukamma, a nine-day flower festival dedicated to Goddess Gauri, at Telangana Bhavan in Hyderabad on Sunday. SIDHANT THAKUR

Women celebrating Bathukamma, a nine-day flower festival dedicated to Goddess Gauri, at Telangana Bhavan in Hyderabad on Sunday.

BERLIN

Russian military plane entered airspace over Baltic Sea: Germany



AFP

GS I

Germany's air force on Sunday sent two Eurofighters to track a Russian IL-20m military aircraft that had entered neutral airspace over the Baltic Sea, it said, before handing the escort over to NATO partners in Sweden. NATO's North Atlantic Council will meet on Tuesday to discuss Russia's violation of Estonian airspace. REUTERS



BIG SHOT



GS I: Evolution of Ecology

On September 18, scientists reported the discovery of prehistoric insects preserved in amber for the first time in South America, in Ecuador providing a fresh glimpse into life on earth at a time when flowering plants were just beginning to spread around the world. This image shows a Nematocera fly trapped in amber. AP

On September 18, scientists reported the discovery of prehistoric insects preserved in amber for the first time in South America, in Ecuador providing a fresh glimpse into life on earth at a time when flowering plants were just beginning to spread around the world. This image shows a Nematocera fly trapped in amber.

Amber: Fossilized Tree Resin

- Amber is **fossilized tree resin**, not a mineral, but an organic substance.
- **Historical Significance:**
 - Valued since **Neolithic times** for its **color and beauty**.
 - Used as a **gemstone** in jewelry since **antiquity**.
 - Believed to have **healing powers** in traditional **folk medicine**.





Key Features

- **Formation:** Originates as a **soft, sticky resin** from ancient trees → over millions of years it fossilizes.
- **Inclusions:** Sometimes contains **trapped insects, plants, or small organisms**, giving unique scientific value.
- **Color:** Typically golden, yellow, or orange, but may vary from pale to dark.



Scientific Classification

- **Five classes of amber**, defined by **chemical composition**.
- **Resinite:** Amber found in **coal seams**.
- **Ambrite:** Specific type of amber found in **New Zealand coal seams**.

Uses

- **Jewelry:** Necklaces, pendants, and decorative items.
- **Scientific Research:** Preserves prehistoric life (e.g., insects, plants) → important for studying **ancient ecosystems**.
- **Medicinal/Folk Use:** Traditionally used as a **healing stone**.



Varsity denies Governor's charge on display of Adi Sankara photos

GS I: A&C

K.S. Sudhi

KOCHI

The authorities of the Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit at Kalady have denied Kerala Governor Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar's allegation that the pictures of Adi Sankara, after whom the university has been named, is not allowed to be displayed in the university.

Mr. Arlekar made the allegation while inaugurating the State conference of the Yoga Kshema Sabha at Perumbavoor on Saturday. "In that university, any photograph or *chithra* of Adi Sankara is not allowed. Who is behind all these things," he asked.



A picture of Adi Sankara displayed in the V-C's chamber at the Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady.

However, the university authorities said the pictures of Adi Sankara were prominently displayed in the offices of the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar and other important places in the institution.

"A sculpture of Adi Sankara greets the visitors as they enter the campus. The picture of Adi Sankara

is prominently displayed in my room," said K.K. Geethakumary, Vice-Chancellor in-charge of the university.

"A large-sized painting series depicting the life of Sankaracharya was till recently displayed at the library for people to learn about the life and times of the seer. The painting series will shortly be relocated and displayed at a hall on the campus," she said.

Mothi George, Registrar of the university, also confirmed the display of the picture of Adi Sankara in his room and other centres of the university.

When contacted, Raj Bhavan sources said the Governor was making an extempore speech.

Varsity denies Governor's charge on display of Adi Sankara photos

विश्वविद्यालय ने आदि शंकरा की तस्वीरों के प्रदर्शन पर राज्यपाल के आरोप को नकारा

- The authorities of the **Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit** at **Kalady** have denied **Kerala Governor Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar's** allegation that the pictures of **Adi Sankara**, after whom the university has been named, is not allowed to be displayed in the university.

कलड़ी स्थित श्री शंकराचार्य संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों ने केरल के राज्यपाल राजेंद्र विष्णुनाथ अर्लेकर के इस आरोप से इनकार किया कि आदि शंकरा, जिनके नाम पर विश्वविद्यालय का नाम रखा गया है, की तस्वीरों को विश्वविद्यालय में प्रदर्शित करने की अनुमति नहीं है।

- Mr. Arlekar** made the allegation while inaugurating the **State conference of the Yoga Kshema Sabha** at **Perumbavoor** on Saturday.

श्री अर्लेकर ने शनिवार को पेरुंबवूर में योग क्षेम सभा के राज्य सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन करते समय यह आरोप लगाया।



- “In that university, any photograph or chithra of **Adi Sankara** is not allowed. Who is behind all these things,” he asked.
“उस विश्वविद्यालय में **आदि शंकरा** की कोई भी तस्वीर या चित्र की अनुमति नहीं है। इन सब चीजों के पीछे कौन है,” उन्होंने पूछा।
- However, the **university authorities** said the pictures of **Adi Sankara** were prominently displayed in the offices of the **Vice-Chancellor** and the **Registrar** and other important places in the institution.
हालांकि, **विश्वविद्यालय अधिकारियों** ने कहा कि **आदि शंकरा** की तस्वीरें **कुलपति** और **रजिस्ट्रार** के कार्यालयों तथा संस्थान के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर प्रमुखता से प्रदर्शित की गई हैं।
- “A **sculpture** of **Adi Sankara** greets the visitors as they enter the campus. The picture of **Adi Sankara** is prominently displayed in my room,” said **K.K. Geethakumary, Vice-Chancellor in-charge** of the university.
“**आदि शंकरा** की **प्रतिमा** आगंतुकों का स्वागत करती है जब वे परिसर में प्रवेश करते हैं। **आदि शंकरा** की तस्वीर मेरे कमरे में प्रमुखता से प्रदर्शित की गई है,” विश्वविद्यालय की **कार्यवाहक कुलपति के.के. गीथाकुमारी** ने कहा।
- “A large-sized painting series depicting the **life of Sankaracharya** was till recently displayed at the **library** for people to learn about the life and times of the seer. The painting series will shortly be relocated and displayed at a **hall** on the campus,” she said.
“**शंकराचार्य के जीवन** को दर्शाने वाली बड़ी आकार की चित्र श्रृंखला हाल तक **पुस्तकालय** में प्रदर्शित की गई थी ताकि लोग उस संत के जीवन और समय के बारे में जान सकें। यह चित्र श्रृंखला जल्द ही परिसर के एक **हॉल** में स्थानांतरित की जाएगी और प्रदर्शित की जाएगी,” उन्होंने कहा।
- **Mothi George, Registrar** of the university, also confirmed the display of the picture of **Adi Sankara** in his room and other centres of the university.
विश्वविद्यालय के **रजिस्ट्रार मोथी जॉर्ज** ने भी अपने कमरे और विश्वविद्यालय के अन्य केंद्रों में **आदि शंकरा** की तस्वीर के प्रदर्शन की पुष्टि की।
- When contacted, **Raj Bhavan sources** said the **Governor** was making an **extempore speech**.
संपर्क करने पर, **राजभवन के सूत्रों** ने कहा कि **राज्यपाल तात्कालिक भाषण** दे रहे थे।

Adi Shankaracharya (Śankaracharya)

- **Adi Shankaracharya (788–820 CE approx.)** was a great Indian **philosopher and theologian**.
- He is regarded as the **reviver of Hinduism** during a period of decline due to the rise of Buddhism, Jainism, and ritualistic practices.
- Founder of the **Advaita Vedanta philosophy** — non-dualism, which emphasizes the unity of the individual soul (*Atman*) and the ultimate reality (*Brahman*).

Life and Early Background

- Born in **Kaladi, Kerala**.
- Took *sannyasa* (monastic vows) at a very young age.
- Travelled across India to debate scholars and spread his teachings.
- Lived only **32 years**, yet left a profound impact.

Philosophy – Advaita Vedanta

- **Core Teaching:**
 - The ultimate reality is **Brahman**, eternal and unchanging.
 - The **world is Maya (illusion)**, and ignorance (*Avidya*) creates the false sense of duality.



- Liberation (*Moksha*) is attained through **self-knowledge (Jnana Yoga)** and realization of the unity of *Atman* and *Brahman*.
- Famous Statement: **“Brahma Satyam, Jagat Mithya, Jivo Brahmaiva Na Aparah”**
(“Brahman is the only reality, the world is illusory, and the individual soul is not different from Brahman.”)

Literary Works

- **Commentaries (Bhashyas)** on:
 - *Upanishads*
 - *Bhagavad Gita*
 - *Brahmasutras* (his most famous commentary, *Brahmasutra Bhashya*).
- **Prakarana Granthas** (introductory texts):
 - *Vivekachudamani*
 - *Atma Bodha*
 - *Upadesa Sahasri*.
- **Hymns (Stotras)**: Composed many devotional hymns like *Bhaja Govindam*, *Soundarya Lahari*.

Institutional Contributions

- Established **four mathas (monastic centers)** in four corners of India:
 - **Sringeri** (Karnataka) – South
 - **Dwarka** (Gujarat) – West
 - **Puri** (Odisha) – East
 - **Badrinath/Jyotirmath (Uttarakhand)** – North
- These *mathas* preserved and propagated Vedantic philosophy and still continue the tradition.
- Adi Shankaracharya with his resound logic and reasoning proved that both Buddhism and Jainism were branches of Brahmanism.
- As such that they had no identity of their own.
- Adi Shankaracharya united all the sects and sub-sects into one system called **Sanatana dharma**.
- He incorporated all the systems of worship into one form called **Panchayathana**.
- Under the system, Shiva, Vishnu, Surya, Durga, and Ganapati are put together to worship.
- The system influenced Hindu temple architecture.
- Followers of Adi Shankaracharya were called **Smarthas**.



'If cricket is allowed, why not pilgrimage to Pakistan'

Sikh organisations and political parties urge govt. to reconsider decision barring visit to Nankana Sahib, the birthplace of Guru Nanak, in Pakistan; they call for reopening of the Kartarpur corridor

GS I: A&C

Vikas Vasudeva
CHANDIGARH

Kanwaljit Kaur Dhillon, a 54-year-old devotee from Samrala in Ludhiana of Punjab, was eagerly preparing for her pilgrimage to Nankana Sahib with her husband to mark Guru Nanak Dev's birth anniversary in November. However, her excitement turned to dismay when she learned of the Centre's advisory directing States not to process applications for the religious journey to Pakistan.

As India and Pakistan face off for a second match in the Asia Cup being played in Dubai on Sunday, many like Ms. Dhillon are asking why cricket can go ahead, but not pilgrimages that had been planned for months.

While the Kartarpur Sahib cross-border corridor has been closed since Operation Sindoor in May, the Union Home Ministry announced earlier this month that visit by Sikh pilgrim "jathas" (groups) to Nankana Sahib, the birthplace of Guru Nanak, will also be stopped indefinitely.

"Considering the pre-



Pilgrimage at pause: The Kartarpur Sahib cross-border corridor has been closed since Operation Sindoor in May. REUTERS

vailing security scenario with Pakistan, it would not be possible to send Sikh pilgrims' jatha to Pakistan," the notice sent by the Ministry to the State governments said.

'A shock move'

"It came as shock to me when I heard that our government is not allowing us to Nankana Sahib. My husband and I were upbeat about our travel to pay obeisance but all are joy got shattered. If the game of cricket between two nations could be allowed, then why restrict us?" asked Ms. Dhillon, one among the 1,900 aspirants who had submitted her ap-

plications to the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC), which manages historic gurdwaras, for going with the 'jatha' to Pakistan.

Sikh organisations and political parties have been urging the Centre not just to reconsider its latest decision surrounding the pilgrim travel to Nankana Sahib, but also to reopen the Kartarpur corridor, which allows devotees to visit the historic Darbar Sahib gurdwara in Pakistan. The corridor was inaugurated in 2019. It was closed briefly during the pandemic before being reopened in 2021. However, on May 9, Foreign Secretary Vikram

Misri announced that "in view of the existing security scenario, the services of the Kartarpur Sahib Corridor have been suspended till further directions".

The External Affairs Ministry declined to comment on when the corridor may be reopened, and the website for registrations has suspended applications.

Amarjit Singh, Director of Sikh Studies Chair at Guru Nanak Dev University in Amritsar, questioned the rationale of the government's decision. "We have seen several wars with Pakistan, but the pilgrimages have carried on. Sikhs from across the world would be visiting Nankana Sahib, so security would not be an issue only for Sikhs from India?"

"What happened in Pahalgam is condemnable. But then the Government of India should sever all relations with Pakistan, not pick and choose. If you can play cricket with them then why stop pilgrims from visiting Pakistan?" said Dharam Singh, former professor of Sikh Studies at Punjabi University, Patiala.

(With inputs from Suhagini Haidar in Delhi)

'If cricket is allowed, why not pilgrimage to Pakistan
'अगर क्रिकेट की अनुमति है, तो पाकिस्तान की तीर्थयात्रा क्यों नहीं'

Sikh organisations and political parties urge govt. to reconsider decision barring visit to **Nankana Sahib, the birthplace of Guru Nanak, in Pakistan**; they call for reopening of the Kartarpur corridor



सिख संगठनों और राजनीतिक दलों ने सरकार से पाकिस्तान में गुरु नानक के जन्मस्थान ननकाना साहिब की यात्रा पर रोक के फैसले पर पुनर्विचार करने का आग्रह किया; करतारपुर कॉरिडोर को फिर से खोलने की मांग की

- **Kanwaljit Kaur Dhillon**, a 54-year-old devotee from **Samrala in Ludhiana of Punjab**, was eagerly preparing for her pilgrimage to **Nankana Sahib** with her husband to mark **Guru Nanak Dev's birth anniversary in November**.
कन्वलजीत कौर दिल्ली, 54 वर्षीय श्रद्धालु, समराला, लुधियाना, पंजाब से, अपने पति के साथ ननकाना साहिब की तीर्थयात्रा की तैयारी कर रही थीं ताकि नवंबर में गुरु नानक देव जी की जयंती मना सकें।
- However, her excitement turned to dismay when she learned of the **Centre's advisory directing States not to process applications** for the religious journey to **Pakistan**.
हालांकि, जब उन्होंने यह सुना कि केंद्र सरकार की सलाह के अनुसार राज्यों को पाकिस्तान की धार्मिक यात्रा के आवेदन को प्रक्रिया में न लाने का निर्देश दिया गया है, तो उनकी उत्सुकता निराशा में बदल गई।
- As **India and Pakistan face off for a second match in the Asia Cup** being played in **Dubai on Sunday**, many like Ms. Dhillon are asking why **cricket can go ahead**, but not **pilgrimages** that had been planned for months.
जैसे ही भारत और पाकिस्तान का दूसरा एशिया कप मैच रविवार को दुबई में खेला गया, कई लोग, जैसे कि कन्वलजीत कौर दिल्ली, पूछ रहे हैं कि क्रिकेट की अनुमति क्यों है, लेकिन महीनों से योजना बनाई गई तीर्थयात्राओं की अनुमति क्यों नहीं।
- While the **Kartarpur Sahib cross-border corridor** has been closed since **Operation Sindoor in May**, the **Union Home Ministry** announced earlier this month that visit by **Sikh pilgrim "jathas" (groups)** to **Nankana Sahib**, the birthplace of **Guru Nanak**, will also be **stopped indefinitely**.
करतारपुर साहिब सीमा-पार कॉरिडोर मई में ऑपरेशन सिंदूर के बाद से बंद है, केंद्रीय गृह मंत्रालय ने इस महीने की शुरुआत में घोषणा की कि सिख तीर्थयात्रियों के जत्थों (समूहों) की ननकाना साहिब, जो गुरु नानक का जन्मस्थान है, की यात्रा भी अनिश्चितकाल के लिए बंद कर दी जाएगी।
- **"Considering the prevailing security scenario with Pakistan**, it would not be possible to send **Sikh pilgrims' jatha** to Pakistan," the notice sent by the **Ministry** to the **State governments** said.
"पाकिस्तान के साथ मौजूदा सुरक्षा स्थिति को देखते हुए, सिख तीर्थयात्रियों का जत्था पाकिस्तान भेजना संभव नहीं है," यह बात मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को भेजे गए नोटिस में कही गई।
- **'A shock move'**
'एक चौंकाने वाला कदम'
- "It came as a shock to me when I heard that our government is not allowing us to go to **Nankana Sahib**.
"जब मैंने सुना कि हमारी सरकार हमें ननकाना साहिब जाने की अनुमति नहीं दे रही है, तो यह मेरे लिए चौंकाने वाला था।
- My husband and I were upbeat about our trip to pay obeisance but all our joy got shattered.
मेरे पति और मैं अपनी यात्रा को लेकर उत्साहित थे, लेकिन हमारी सारी खुशी बिखर गई।
- If the game of cricket between two nations could be allowed, then why restrict us?" asked **Ms. Dhillon**, one among the **1,900 aspirants** who had submitted her application to the **Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC)**, which manages historic gurdwaras, for going with the **'jatha' to Pakistan**.
अगर दो देशों के बीच क्रिकेट मैच की अनुमति दी जा सकती है, तो हमें क्यों रोका जा रहा है?" यह सवाल कन्वलजीत कौर दिल्ली ने उठाया, जो 1,900 आवेदकों में से एक हैं जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान जत्थे के साथ जाने के लिए शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी (एसजीपीसी) में आवेदन दिया था, जो ऐतिहासिक गुरुद्वारों का प्रबंधन करती है।
- **Sikh organisations and political parties** have been urging the **Centre** not just to **reconsider its latest decision** surrounding the **pilgrim travel to Nankana Sahib**, but also to **reopen the Kartarpur corridor**, which allows devotees to visit the **historic Darbar Sahib gurdwara** in Pakistan.
सिख संगठन और राजनीतिक दल केंद्र सरकार से न केवल ननकाना साहिब तीर्थयात्रा पर लिए गए हालिया निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने का, बल्कि करतारपुर कॉरिडोर को फिर से खोलने का भी आग्रह कर रहे हैं, जो श्रद्धालुओं को पाकिस्तान में ऐतिहासिक दरबार साहिब गुरुद्वारा जाने की अनुमति देता है।



- The corridor was **inaugurated in 2019**. It was **closed briefly during the pandemic** before being **reopened in 2021**.
यह कॉरिडोर 2019 में उद्घाटित किया गया था। इसे महामारी के दौरान अस्थायी रूप से बंद किया गया और 2021 में फिर से खोला गया।
- However, on **May 9, Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri** announced that “in view of the existing security scenario, the services of the **Kartarpur Sahib Corridor** have been **suspended till further directions**”.
हालांकि, 9 मई को विदेश सचिव विक्रम मिश्री ने घोषणा की कि “वर्तमान सुरक्षा स्थिति को देखते हुए, **करतारपुर साहिब कॉरिडोर** की सेवाएं **अगले आदेश तक निलंबित** कर दी गई हैं।”
- The **External Affairs Ministry** declined to comment on when the corridor may be reopened, and the website for registrations has **suspended applications**.
विदेश मंत्रालय ने यह टिप्पणी करने से इनकार कर दिया कि कॉरिडोर कब खोला जाएगा, और पंजीकरण की वेबसाइट ने **आवेदन स्वीकार करना बंद** कर दिया है।
- **Amarjit Singh, Director of Sikh Studies Chair at Guru Nanak Dev University in Amritsar**, questioned the rationale of the government’s decision.
अमरजीत सिंह, गुरु नानक देव यूनिवर्सिटी, अमृतसर में सिख स्टडीज चेयर के निदेशक, ने सरकार के निर्णय के तर्क पर सवाल उठाया।
- “We have seen several wars with **Pakistan**, but the **pilgrimages have carried on**. Sikhs from across the world would be visiting **Nankana Sahib**, so **security would not be an issue only for Sikhs from India?**”
“हमने **पाकिस्तान** के साथ कई युद्ध देखे हैं, लेकिन **तीर्थयात्राएं जारी** रहीं। दुनिया भर से **सिख ननकाना साहिब** जाएंगे, तो **सिर्फ भारत के सिखों के लिए सुरक्षा मुद्दा क्यों होगा?**”
- “What happened in **Pahalgam** is condemnable.
“**पहलगाम** में जो हुआ वह निंदनीय है।
- But then the **Government of India** should **sever all relations with Pakistan**, not **pick and choose**.
लेकिन तब **भारत सरकार** को **पाकिस्तान के साथ सभी संबंध समाप्त** कर देने चाहिए, न कि **चुनिदा रूप से निर्णय लेने** चाहिए।
- If you can **play cricket with them**, then **why stop pilgrims from visiting Pakistan?**” said **Dharam Singh, former professor of Sikh Studies at Punjabi University, Patiala**.
अगर आप उनके साथ **क्रिकेट खेल सकते हैं**, तो **तीर्थयात्रियों को पाकिस्तान जाने से क्यों रोक रहे हैं?**” यह कहना है **धर्म सिंह, पूर्व प्रोफेसर, पंजाबी यूनिवर्सिटी, पटियाला** का।



Uranium unrest

Resource extraction projects should have the people's consent

The Centre's decision to mine uranium at any cost from Meghalaya, after deliberations with local leaders proved futile, is a troubling benchmark in India's history of resource extraction. Khasi groups have opposed the exploration and extraction of large deposits in Domiasiat and Wakhaji since the 1980s. Recently, the Union Environment Ministry issued an office memorandum (OM) exempting the extraction of atomic, critical, and strategic minerals from public consultation. Local groups have already condemned the OM-based route; one associated with the ruling party has called on the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council to use its Sixth Schedule powers to protect tribal rights. OMs are executive instruments that erode procedural safeguards and are issued without independent scrutiny. In this case, the OM reduces stewarding communities to bystanders in decisions with profound consequences for them. This is not the first time that the government has moved with force on the matter of uranium. The Uranium Corporation of India Limited has conducted operations in Jharkhand's Singhbhum district for decades. While hearings for expansion or new mines were met with protests over radiation exposure and loss of livelihoods, villagers have also alleged that the Corporation issued notices in unfamiliar languages and disregarded objections. For tribal communities, the experience has reinforced the perception that their land remains a 'resource frontier' for the 'Rest of India'.

In its conversations with the local leaders, the state should have respected their refusal, but has instead signalled that 'no' is no longer an acceptable answer. Uranium mining is highly polluting and can irreversibly alter the landscape. This is why free, prior, and informed consent, as under global norms, is essential. If such consent is unavailable, it behoves the same state that instituted the democratic protections to stop treating uranium as the only route to national security or development and to weigh other deposits, substitutes or even power-generating strategies. Now, the communities might consider challenging the OM's validity in courts, banking on precedents such as *Niyamgiri* (2013), and invoking protections under the Fifth and Sixth Schedules. Second, the Ministry must withdraw its OM: by exempting the mining of several minerals from public consultation, it sets a precedent that can reshape mining governance across India. Finally, if local protests intensify, the Centre should once more respond with dialogue: coercion, while achieving its goal in the short-term, will only breed resentment later. It is obligated not only to maintain order but also to ensure that constitutional protections are realised in practice.

- For tribal communities, the experience reinforced the perception that their land remains a 'resource frontier' for the 'Rest of India'.

Uranium unrest यूरेनियम असंतोष

Uranium Mining in Meghalaya
मेघालय में यूरेनियम खनन

The Centre's decision to mine uranium at any cost from Meghalaya, after deliberations with local leaders proved futile, is a troubling benchmark in India's history of resource extraction. स्थानीय नेताओं के साथ विचार-विमर्श के बाद भी मेघालय से यूरेनियम खनन करने का केंद्र का निर्णय, भारत के संसाधन निष्कर्षण के इतिहास में एक चिंताजनक मापदंड है।

Khasi groups have opposed the exploration and extraction of large deposits in Domiasiat and Wakhaji since the 1980s.

खासी समूहों ने 1980 के दशक से डोमियासियाट और वहकाजी में बड़े भंडार के अन्वेषण और निष्कर्षण का विरोध किया है।

Recently, the Union Environment Ministry issued an office memorandum (OM) exempting the extraction of atomic, critical, and strategic minerals from public consultation.

हाल ही में, केंद्रीय पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने एक कार्यालय ज्ञापन (OM) जारी किया, जिसमें परमाणु, महत्वपूर्ण और रणनीतिक खनिजों के निष्कर्षण को सार्वजनिक परामर्श से मुक्त किया गया।

Local groups have condemned the OM-based route; one associated with the ruling party has called on the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council to use its Sixth Schedule powers to protect tribal rights.

स्थानीय समूहों ने OM आधारित मार्ग की निंदा की है; एक समूह, जो शासक पार्टी से जुड़ा है, ने खासी हिल्स स्वायत्त जिला परिषद से अपने छठे अनुसूची अधिकारों का उपयोग कर जनजातीय अधिकारों की रक्षा करने का आह्वान किया है।

OMs are executive instruments that erode procedural safeguards and are issued without independent scrutiny.

OMs कार्यकारी उपकरण हैं जो प्रक्रिया संबंधी सुरक्षा को कमजोर करते हैं और इन्हें स्वतंत्र निगरानी के बिना जारी किया जाता है।

In this case, the OM reduces stewarding communities to bystanders in decisions with profound consequences for them. इस मामले में, OM समुदायों को निर्णयों में केवल दर्शक बना देता है, जिनके लिए इसके गंभीर परिणाम होते हैं।

This is not the first time that the government has moved with force on the matter of uranium.

यह पहला मौका नहीं है जब सरकार यूरेनियम के मामले में बल प्रयोग के साथ आगे बढ़ी है।

The Uranium Corporation of India Limited has conducted operations in Jharkhand's Singhbhum district for decades. यूरेनियम कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ने दशकों से झारखंड के सिंगभूम जिले में संचालन किया है।

Hearings for expansion or new mines were met with protests over radiation exposure and loss of livelihoods; villagers alleged that the Corporation issued notices in unfamiliar languages and disregarded objections.

विस्तार या नए खानों के लिए सुनवाई पर विकिरण के जोखिम और रोजगार हानि को लेकर विरोध हुआ; ग्रामीणों ने आरोप लगाया कि कॉर्पोरेशन ने नोटिस अज्ञात भाषाओं में जारी किए और आपत्तियों को नजरअंदाज किया।



जनजातीय समुदायों के लिए, यह अनुभव यह धारणा मजबूत करता है कि उनकी जमीन 'संसाधन सीमा' के रूप में 'बाकी भारत' के लिए बनी हुई है।

- In conversations with **local leaders**, the state should have respected their **refusal**, but signalled that '**no**' is no longer an acceptable answer.
स्थानीय नेताओं के साथ बातचीत में, राज्य को उनके **इनकार** का सम्मान करना चाहिए था, लेकिन यह संकेत दिया कि '**नहीं**' अब स्वीकार्य उत्तर नहीं है।
- **Uranium mining is highly polluting and can irreversibly alter the landscape.**
यूरेनियम खनन अत्यधिक प्रदूषणकारी है और **परिदृश्य को अपरिवर्तनीय रूप से बदल सकता है**।
- **Free, prior, and informed consent, as under global norms, is essential.**
वैश्विक मानकों के अनुसार **मुक्त, पूर्व और सूचित सहमति** आवश्यक है।
- If such consent is unavailable, the state should stop treating **uranium** as the only route to **national security** or **development** and **weigh other deposits, substitutes, or power-generating strategies**.
यदि ऐसी सहमति उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो राज्य को **यूरेनियम** को **राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा** या **विकास** का एकमात्र मार्ग मानना बंद करना चाहिए और अन्य **भंडार, विकल्प, या विद्युत उत्पादन रणनीतियों** पर विचार करना चाहिए।
- **Communities might consider challenging the OM's validity in courts, citing precedents such as Niyamgiri (2013) and invoking protections under the Fifth and Sixth Schedules.**
समुदाय **OM की वैधता** को अदालतों में चुनौती देने पर विचार कर सकते हैं, जैसे **नियामगिरी (2013)** का उदाहरण देकर और **पाँचवीं और छठी अनुसूचियों** के तहत सुरक्षा का आह्वान कर सकते हैं।
- The **Ministry** must withdraw its **OM: exempting mining of several minerals from public consultation** sets a precedent that can reshape **mining governance** across India.
मंत्रालय को अपना **OM** वापस लेना चाहिए: कई खनिजों के **सार्वजनिक परामर्श** से मुक्त करने से ऐसा उदाहरण स्थापित होता है, जो पूरे भारत में **खनन शासन** को बदल सकता है।
- If local protests intensify, the **Centre** should respond with **dialogue**; coercion may achieve short-term goals but will breed **resentment** later.
यदि स्थानीय विरोध तेज हो, तो **केंद्र** को **संवाद** के साथ प्रतिक्रिया करनी चाहिए; बल प्रयोग अल्पकालिक लक्ष्य तो प्राप्त कर सकता है लेकिन बाद में **कुंठा** पैदा करेगा।
- The government is obligated not only to **maintain order** but also to ensure **constitutional protections** are realized in practice.
सरकार का दायित्व केवल **व्यवस्था बनाए रखना** नहीं बल्कि यह सुनिश्चित करना भी है कि **संवैधानिक सुरक्षा** व्यवहार में लागू हो।

PATRIOTIC



Caste survey redux

Karnataka's second socio-economic survey gets underway amid objections

GS I: SOciety

STATE OF PLAY

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Karnataka will hold its second socio-economic survey from today. The Congress government set aside the report of the first survey, conducted in 2015, as well as the recommendations based on it and submitted in 2024. The second survey, to be conducted over a fortnight by the Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes, is being held amid a sea of objections raised by the BJP as well as some land-owning, politically dominant, and numerically strong communities.

The Commission has compiled a tentative list of 1,400 castes. This has opened a Pandora's Box. The BJP has attacked the Siddaramaiah government for attempting to "divide Hindus". The BJP and some caste groups have opposed the inclusion of Christian sub-castes (identified for the first time during the earlier survey based on how people named themselves) that included nomenclatures such as Vokkaliga-Christian, Brahmana-Christian, and Lingayat Christian.

To the embarrassment of the State government, these nomenclatures have been opposed by Cabinet Ministers representing the dominant communities as well. Leaders of castes cutting across party lines fear that these "new castes" will bring down their population figures.

During the last Cabinet meeting, the Chief Minister came under intense pressure to scrap the survey or postpone it until the "anomalies" were set right. Deputy Chief Minister D.K. Shivakumar, a Vokkaliga strongman, and se-



nior Ministers M.B. Patil and Eshwar Khandre, representing the Veerashaiva-Lingayat community, opposed the "new castes". The Chief Minister then asked the Commission, an independent body, to address the confusion by masking some of these "new castes" in the list so that they can be allowed to enumerate themselves in the 'Others' category.

While the Opposition blames the government for the confusion, the Commission has made it clear that during the last enumeration, members of these "new Christian sub castes" had approached it, requesting it for a separate grouping. It said that the government did not have any role in the inclusion or deletion of any castes/sub castes.

The RSS and BJP are also anxious about developments in the Veerashaiva-Lingayat community. The Akhila Bharatha Veerashaiva Mahasabha and the Jagathika Lingayata Mahasabha, two big caste organisations, have appealed to the community to say that they belong to the 'Veerashaiva-Lingayat' and 'Lingayat' religions, respectively, in the 'Others' column. Both organisations are working for a separate religion status for the community, though they have differences of opinion on nomenclature. The BJP is upset that the sabhas have appealed to the com-

munities to not categorise themselves as 'Hindu'. Leaders including former Chief Ministers Basavaraj Bommai and Jagadish Shettar have accused the Congress of using caste organisations to "divide the Hindu community". Incidentally, Cabinet Minister Eshwar Khandre is the general secretary of the Veerashaiva Mahasabha, while Congress leader Shamanur Shivashankarappa is its president.

The dominant narrative so far has been about the way that community members would enumerate themselves, with major communities such as the Veerashaiva-Lingayats, Vokkaligas, Brahmins, Muslims, and Kurubas trying to consolidate themselves. The findings of the 2015 survey and the recommendations based on it were set aside citing the reason that they were a decade old and "brought down" the numbers of dominant communities. It should be noted that these communities, for decades, bargained for political clout using their estimated population data.

The Commission's report based on the survey and its recommendations are crucial for backward classes' reservation, with 32% in the overall 56% reservation matrix in the State. Though determining "backwardness" of various caste groups is the key objective of the survey, the focus of the dominant communities has been primarily on numerical consolidation.

Nomadic, semi-nomadic and microscopic communities within the Other Backward Classes grouping, who were given the 'Most Backward' status in the old report, are hoping that the survey will benefit them. However, the voices of these communities remain drowned in the clamour of dominant communities.



जाति सर्वेक्षण पुनरारंभ

- Karnataka has launched its **second socio-economic survey**, aiming to collect comprehensive data on caste and economic conditions.
कर्नाटक ने अपना **दूसरा सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण** शुरू किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य जाति और आर्थिक स्थिति पर व्यापक डेटा एकत्र करना है

Karnataka Second Socio-Economic Survey

कर्नाटक दूसरा सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण

- Karnataka will hold its **second socio-economic survey from today**.
कर्नाटक आज से अपना **दूसरा सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण** आयोजित करेगा।
- The **Congress government** set aside the report of the **first survey conducted in 2015**, as well as the **recommendations based on it submitted in 2024**.
कांग्रेस सरकार ने **2015 में किए गए पहले सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट** और उस पर आधारित **2024 में प्रस्तुत सिफारिशों** को खारिज कर दिया।
- The **second survey**, to be conducted over a **fortnight** by the **Karnataka State Commission for Backward Classes**, is being held amid a sea of **objections raised by the BJP** as well as some **land-owning, politically dominant, and numerically strong communities**.
दूसरा सर्वेक्षण, जिसे कर्नाटक राज्य पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग द्वारा **पंद्रह दिनों में** किया जाएगा, उसे बीजेपी द्वारा उठाए गए आपत्तियों और कुछ **भूमि-स्वामित्व वाले, राजनीतिक रूप से प्रभावशाली और संख्या में मजबूत समुदायों** के विरोध के बीच आयोजित किया जा रहा है।
- The Commission has compiled a **tentative list of 1,400 castes**.
आयोग ने **1,400 जातियों की प्रारंभिक सूची** तैयार की है।
- This has opened a **Pandora's Box**.
इसने **पंडोरा बॉक्स** खोल दिया है।
- The **BJP** has attacked the **Siddaramaiah government** for attempting to **"divide Hindus"**.
बीजेपी ने **सिद्धरामैया सरकार** पर **"हिंदुओं को विभाजित करने"** का प्रयास करने का आरोप लगाया।
- The BJP and some caste groups have opposed the inclusion of **Christian sub-castes** (identified for the first time during the earlier survey based on how people named themselves) that included nomenclatures such as **Vokkaliga-Christian, Brahmana-Christian, and Lingayat-Christian**.
बीजेपी और कुछ जाति समूहों ने **क्रिश्चियन उप-जातियों** को शामिल करने का विरोध किया (पहले सर्वेक्षण के दौरान पहली बार पहचानी गई, जिस आधार पर लोग स्वयं को नामित करते थे) जिसमें **वोक्कलिगा-क्रिश्चियन, ब्राह्मण-क्रिश्चियन और लिंगायत-क्रिश्चियन** जैसे नाम शामिल थे।
- To the **embarrassment** of the State government, these **nomenclatures** have been opposed by **Cabinet Ministers representing the dominant communities** as well.
राज्य सरकार की **शर्मिंदगी** के लिए, इन **नामकरणों** का विरोध **प्रमुख समुदायों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले कैबिनेट मंत्रियों** ने भी किया।
- Leaders of castes cutting across **party lines** fear that these **"new castes"** will bring down their **population figures**.
पार्टी लाइनों को पार करने वाली जातियों के नेता डरते हैं कि ये **"नई जातियाँ"** उनकी **जनसंख्या संख्या** को कम कर देंगी।
- During the last **Cabinet meeting**, the **Chief Minister** came under intense pressure to **scrap the survey or postpone it** until the **"anomalies"** were set right.
पिछले **कैबिनेट बैठक** के दौरान, **मुख्यमंत्री** पर **सर्वेक्षण रद्द करने या इसे स्थगित करने** का जोरदार दबाव पड़ा जब तक कि **"विकृतियाँ"** सही नहीं हो जातीं।
- Deputy Chief Minister D.K. Shivakumar**, a **Vokkaliga strongman**, and senior Ministers **M.B. Patil** and **Eshwar Khandre**, representing the **Veerashaiva-Lingayat community**, opposed the **"new castes"**.
उपमुख्यमंत्री **डी.के. शिवकुमार**, एक **वोक्कलिगा प्रभावशाली नेता**, और वरिष्ठ मंत्री **एम.बी. पाटिल** और **ईश्वर खंडे**, जो **वीरशैव-लिंगायत समुदाय** का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, ने **"नई जातियों"** का विरोध किया।
- The **Chief Minister** then asked the **Commission**, an **independent body**, to address the **confusion by masking some of these "new castes"** in the list so that they can be allowed to enumerate themselves in the **'Others' category**.



इसके बाद मुख्यमंत्री ने आयोग, जो एक स्वतंत्र निकाय है, से कहा कि वे सूची में इन “नई जातियों” में से कुछ को छिपाकर भ्रम को दूर करें, ताकि उन्हें ‘अन्य’ श्रेणी में अपने आप को गिनने की अनुमति दी जा सके।

Karnataka Socio-Economic Survey: Developments and Reactions कर्नाटक सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण: विकास और प्रतिक्रियाएँ

- While the **Opposition blames the government** for the confusion, the **Commission** has made it clear that during the last enumeration, members of these “**new Christian sub castes**” had approached it, requesting a **separate grouping**.
जबकि **विपक्ष सरकार** को भ्रम के लिए दोषी ठहराता है, **आयोग** ने स्पष्ट किया कि पिछले गणना के दौरान, इन “**नई क्रिश्चियन उपजातियों**” के सदस्य इसके पास आए थे, और उन्होंने **अलग समूह** की मांग की थी।
- The Commission said that the **government did not have any role** in the **inclusion or deletion** of any castes/sub castes.
आयोग ने कहा कि किसी भी जाति/उपजाति को शामिल करने या हटाने में **सरकार की कोई भूमिका नहीं थी**।
- The **RSS and BJP** are also anxious about developments in the **Veerashaiva-Lingayat community**.
RSS और बीजेपी भी **वीरशैव-लिंगायत समुदाय** में विकास को लेकर चिंतित हैं।
- The **Akhila Bharatha Veerashaiva Mahasabha** and the **Jagathika Lingayata Mahasabha**, two big caste organisations, have appealed to the community to say that they belong to the “**Veerashaiva-Lingayat**” and “**Lingayat**” religions, respectively, in the “**Others**” column.
अखिल भारत वीरशैव महासभा और जगतिका लिंगायत महासभा, दो बड़ी जाति संस्थाओं ने समुदाय से अपील की है कि वे ‘अन्य’ कॉलम में क्रमशः ‘वीरशैव-लिंगायत’ और ‘लिंगायत’ धर्म के होने का उल्लेख करें।
- Both organisations are working for a **separate religion status** for the community, though they have **differences of opinion on nomenclature**.
दोनों संस्थाएँ समुदाय के लिए **अलग धर्म स्थिति** के लिए काम कर रही हैं, हालांकि उनके **नामकरण पर मतभेद** हैं।
- The **BJP** is upset that the **sabhas** have appealed to the communities to **not categorise themselves as ‘Hindu’**.
बीजेपी नाराज़ है कि **सभाओं** ने समुदायों से अपील की है कि वे अपने आप को ‘**हिंदू**’ के रूप में वर्गीकृत न करें।
- Leaders including former Chief Ministers **Basavaraj Bommai** and **Jagadish Shettar** have accused the **Congress** of using caste organisations to “**divide the Hindu community**”.
पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री **बसवराज बोम्मई** और **जगदीश शेट्टर** सहित नेताओं ने **कांग्रेस** पर जाति संगठनों का उपयोग करके “**हिंदू समुदाय को विभाजित करने**” का आरोप लगाया।
- Incidentally, **Cabinet Minister Eshwar Khandre** is the **general secretary** of the **Veerashaiva Mahasabha**, while **Congress leader Shamanur Shivashankarappa** is its **president**.
वैसे, कैबिनेट मंत्री **ईश्वर खंडे** **वीरशैव महासभा** के महासचिव हैं, जबकि कांग्रेस नेता **शमनूर शिवशंकरप्पा** इसके अध्यक्ष हैं।
- The dominant narrative so far has been about the way that **community members** would enumerate themselves, with major communities such as the **Veerashaiva-Lingayats, Vokkaligas, Brahmins, Muslims, and Kurubas** trying to **consolidate themselves**.
अब तक प्रमुख कथानक यह रहा है कि **समुदाय के सदस्य** स्वयं को कैसे गिनेंगे, जिसमें प्रमुख समुदाय जैसे **वीरशैव-लिंगायत, वोक्कलिगा, ब्राह्मण, मुस्लिम और कुरुबा** स्वयं को **एकजुट करने** का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।
- The findings of the **2015 survey** and the **recommendations based on it** were set aside citing the reason that they were a **decade old** and “**brought down**” the numbers of **dominant communities**.
2015 के सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्ष और उस पर आधारित **सिफारिशों** को इसलिए खारिज कर दिया गया कि वे **दस साल पुराने** थे और **प्रमुख समुदायों की संख्या को कम** करते थे।
- It should be noted that these communities, for decades, bargained for **political clout** using their **estimated population data**.
यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि ये समुदाय दशकों से अपनी **अनुमानित जनसंख्या डेटा** का उपयोग करके **राजनीतिक प्रभाव** के लिए मोलभाव करते रहे हैं।
- The Commission’s report based on the survey and its **recommendations** are crucial for **backward classes’ reservation**, with **32% in the overall 56% reservation matrix** in the State.



सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित आयोग की रिपोर्ट और इसकी सिफारिशों पिछड़ा वर्ग आरक्षण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, जिसमें राज्य में कुल 56% आरक्षण मैट्रिक्स में 32% शामिल हैं।

- Though determining “**backwardness**” of various caste groups is the key objective of the survey, the focus of the **dominant communities** has been primarily on **numerical consolidation**.
हालांकि विभिन्न जाति समूहों की “**पिछड़ापन**” निर्धारित करना सर्वेक्षण का मुख्य उद्देश्य है, **प्रमुख समुदायों** का ध्यान मुख्य रूप से **सांख्यिकीय एकजुटता** पर रहा है।
- **Nomadic, semi-nomadic and microscopic communities** within the **Other Backward Classes** grouping, who were given the ‘**Most Backward**’ status in the old report, are hoping that the survey will benefit them.
अनुवासी, अर्ध-निवासी और सूक्ष्म समुदाय, जो **अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग** समूह में आते हैं और जिन्हें पुराने रिपोर्ट में ‘**सबसे पिछड़ा**’ दर्जा दिया गया था, आशा कर रहे हैं कि सर्वेक्षण से उन्हें लाभ मिलेगा।
- However, the voices of these communities remain **drowned in the clamour of dominant communities**.
हालांकि, इन समुदायों की आवाज़ें **प्रमुख समुदायों के शोर में दब गई हैं**।

Veerashaiva-Lingayat Philosophy

- The **Veerashaiva-Lingayat tradition** emerged in **12th century CE** in **Karnataka**, led by **Basavanna (1105–1167 CE)**, a philosopher, social reformer, and minister in the court of King Bijjala (Kalachuri dynasty).
- The movement was part of the **Bhakti movement**, opposing Brahmanical orthodoxy, caste hierarchy, ritualism, and gender discrimination.

Veerashaiva-Lingayat Philosophy

- **Worship of Shiva (Ishtalinga):** Every follower wears a small linga in a necklace (Ishtalinga), symbolizing direct connection with God without priestly mediation.
- **Equality:** Strong emphasis on social equality — rejection of caste, untouchability, and restrictions on women.
- **Vachanas:** Basavanna and other saints (like Akka Mahadevi, Allama Prabhu, Channabasavanna) composed **Vachana literature** in Kannada, preaching devotion and social reform.
- **Kayaka and Dasoha:**
 - *Kayaka* (work as worship).
 - *Dasoha* (sharing earnings with the community).

3. Veerashaiva vs Lingayat Debate

- **Veerashaiva:**
 - A sect within Shaivism, tracing roots to **Pancha Peethas (five seats)** established by **Renukacharya**.
 - Believe in **Vedic tradition** and continuity with mainstream Hinduism.
- **Lingayat:**
 - Emerged under **Basavanna’s reforms** in the 12th century.
 - Rejects Vedas, caste system, rebirth, ritual sacrifices, and certain Hindu customs.
 - Advocates a distinct identity as a **non-Hindu, independent religion**.

Thus, while some scholars and communities see Lingayat as part of broader Shaivism (Veerashaiva-Lingayat), others assert that **Lingayat is an independent faith.**

4. Contemporary Context

- In 2013, the Karnataka government recognized **Lingayat-Veerashaiva (Basava Tatva)** as a **minority religion**, but the debate over whether Lingayats are a **Hindu sect** or a **separate religion** continues.
- Lingayats constitute about **17% of Karnataka's population**, making them a **major political community** in the state.

5. Key Differences at a Glance

Aspect	Veerashaiva	Lingayat
Origin	Ancient Shaivism	Basavanna (12th c.)
Texts	Vedas, Agamas	Vachanas
Belief	Within Hindu fold	Independent religion
Practices	Some rituals, caste traces	Reject caste & rituals
Worship	Shiva in many forms	Personal Ishtalinga only

Gimme red, but make it a different shade of red

GS I: Society

OPINION

Harish Bhat

Arundhati Roy's new book, 'Mother Mary comes to me' is an incredible book, unsparing and vivid in its rush of memories. Equally amazing is the unusual red colour in which the book is bound. It is a red that immediately evokes the wild, somewhat maniacal energy of various interesting characters who inhabit this book. In fact, it is a red that has begun haunting me.

I asked the publisher why this specific red shade had been chosen, and they told me that it was the author's choice. She liked it. Well done, Arundhati. Your eye for colour is no less than your penchant

for the perfect phrase.

Just a month ago, I had experienced a completely different shade of red. I had been invited to speak at an Adobe conference in Mumbai, where the entire background of the stage was painted in the bright red colour of this lovely digital brand. I found it quite stunning. But this specific Adobe red somehow conveyed excitement and creativity to me - quite different from the emotions that course through Ms. Arundhati Roy's book.

In marketing

These two experiences made me think back to all the shades of red which I have used during my long career as a marketer. Around 25 years ago, when I was a marketing manager



Red all the way: Arundhati Roy during the launch of her book 'Mother Mary Comes to Me'. THULASI KAKKAT

in Tata Tea, we had used red as the colour of the packaging of 'Agni', a new brand which we were conceiving of at that time. Our team had spent many

hours trying to figure out the exact shade of red to be used. Eventually, we had used the typical red of a flame burning bright, to align with the brand name

and also to connote strength of the tea inside the pack. Agni Tea was a runaway success when it was launched, and it continues to be a strong brand across the country until today.

To me, these three instances reveal the great power of colour in building brands - whether it be a lovely book, a digital experience company or a pack of strong tea. This requires colour to be used imaginatively and appropriately. For instance, before Ms. Arundhati Roy's 'Mother Mary', rarely has an unusual colour been used so powerfully on the covers of books.

Sameness to colour

In contrast, when I look around me, I see the same

boring shades of red, green, blue, yellow and white being used by most brands. There is a sameness to the colour palette that surrounds us in shopping malls and brand-lined streets, with very few exceptions. To me, this represents lazy thinking by marketers. We are squandering the opportunity to use one of the best gifts that nature and science have combined to give us - glorious colour.

Let us talk about the colour red, for a bit more. There are over 400 named shades of red, and an infinite number of unnamed shades. Crimson, maroon, salmon, vermilion, burgundy, scarlet, cinnabar, ruby, amaranth, coral, madder, garnet, zarqa, ponceau... the list goes on

and on and on.

Subliminal appeal

In addition, so many of these shades have specific subliminal appeals to the human mind. For instance, crimson red conveys love and passion, whereas salmon red conveys health and high quality. On the other hand, maroon conveys sophistication and a sense of authority. Please note that all these three shades are variants of red, and yet they convey such different deep meanings to us. That is why the choice of an exact shade of colour becomes so important, while designing a product, its packaging or advertising. Marketers should become aware of this science, which they can leverage before making decisions

regarding colour. They can raise the game significantly by using unusual combinations of colours which make the brand stand out by a mile, and yet convey something about the product as well. Marketers should therefore always ask themselves a few key questions when it comes to decisions that involve colour. What shades of colour can convey the emotions of my brand? What shades of colour can make my brand stand out against competition? What shades of colour can make my brand own in the long-term? Give colour its due, and it is likely to work magic for you.

(The author is an avid marketer and a bestselling author. He was previously the Brand Custodian at Tata Sons)

Gimme red, but make it a different shade of red मुझे लाल दो, लेकिन लाल का अलग शेड चुनें

- Arundhati Roy's new book, 'Mother Mary comes to me' is an incredible book, unsparing and vivid in its rush of memories.



अरुंधति रॉय की नई किताब, 'Mother Mary comes to me', एक अद्भुत किताब है, जो अपनी यादों की तेज़ लहरों में निस्वार्थ और जीवंत है।

- Equally amazing is the unusual **red colour** in which the book is bound.
इसी तरह आश्चर्यजनक है वह असामान्य **लाल रंग** जिसमें किताब बंधी हुई है।
- It is a red that immediately evokes the wild, somewhat maniacal energy of various interesting characters who inhabit this book.
यह ऐसा लाल है जो तुरंत उन विभिन्न रोचक पात्रों की **जंगली और थोड़ी पागल ऊर्जा** को जगाता है जो इस किताब में रहते हैं।
- In fact, it is a red that has begun haunting me.
वास्तव में, यह एक ऐसा लाल है जो मुझे लगातार **भूतिया महसूस होने** लगा है।
- I asked the publisher why this specific red shade had been chosen, and they told me that it was the author's choice. She liked it.
मैंने प्रकाशक से पूछा कि यह विशेष लाल शेड क्यों चुना गया, और उन्होंने बताया कि यह लेखक की पसंद थी। उन्हें यह पसंद आया।
- Well done, Arundhati. Your eye for colour is no less than your penchant for the perfect phrase.
शाबाश, अरुंधति। आपका **रंग चयन का नजरिया** आपके **सटीक वाक्य चयन** की तरह ही शानदार है।
- Just a month ago, I had experienced a completely different shade of red.
सिर्फ एक महीने पहले, मैंने पूरी तरह से अलग लाल रंग का अनुभव किया था।
- I had been invited to speak at an **Adobe conference** in Mumbai, where the entire background of the stage was painted in the bright red colour of this lovely digital brand.
मुझे मुंबई में आयोजित एक **Adobe सम्मेलन** में बोलने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था, जहां मंच की पूरी पृष्ठभूमि इस सुंदर डिजिटल ब्रांड के चमकदार लाल रंग में रंगी हुई थी।
- I found it quite stunning.
मुझे यह काफी **प्रभावशाली** लगा।
- But this specific **Adobe red** somehow conveyed excitement and creativity to me – quite different from the emotions that course through Ms. Arundhati Roy's book.
लेकिन यह विशेष **Adobe लाल** किसी तरह मुझे **उत्साह और रचनात्मकता** का अनुभव कराता है – बिल्कुल अलग भावनाओं से जो अरुंधति रॉय की किताब में बहती हैं।

In marketing मार्केटिंग में

- These two experiences made me think back to all the shades of red which I have used during my long career as a marketer.
इन दोनों अनुभवों ने मुझे अपने लंबे **मार्केटिंग करियर** के दौरान इस्तेमाल किए गए सभी लाल रंग के शेड्स के बारे में सोचने पर मजबूर किया।
- Around 25 years ago, when I was a marketing manager in **Tata Tea**, we had used red as the colour of the packaging of "**Agni**", a new brand which we were conceiving of at that time.
लगभग 25 साल पहले, जब मैं **Tata Tea** में मार्केटिंग मैनेजर था, हमने "**अग्नि**" के पैकेजिंग के लिए लाल रंग का उपयोग किया, जो उस समय हमारा नया ब्रांड था।
- Our team had spent many hours trying to figure out the exact shade of red to be used.
हमारी टीम ने कई घंटे इस बात का पता लगाने में बिताए कि कौन सा **लाल शेड** इस्तेमाल किया जाए।
- Eventually, we had used the typical red of a flame burning bright, to align with the brand name and also to connote strength of the tea inside the pack.
अंततः, हमने **चमकती लौ का पारंपरिक लाल** इस्तेमाल किया, ताकि यह ब्रांड नाम के साथ मेल खाए और पैक में चाय की **मजबूती** का संकेत भी दे।
- Agni Tea was a runaway success when it was launched, and it continues to be a strong brand across the country until today.
अग्नि चाय लॉन्च होने पर अत्यधिक सफल रही, और आज भी यह पूरे देश में एक **मजबूत ब्रांड** बनी हुई है।
- To me, these three instances reveal the great power of **colour in building brands** – whether it be a lovely book, a digital experience company or a pack of strong tea.
मेरे लिए, ये तीन उदाहरण यह दर्शाते हैं कि **ब्रांड बनाने में रंग की शक्ति** कितनी महान है – चाहे वह एक सुंदर किताब हो, डिजिटल एक्सपीरियंस कंपनी हो या मजबूत चाय का पैक।



- This requires colour to be used imaginatively and appropriately.
इसके लिए रंग का रचनात्मक और उपयुक्त उपयोग आवश्यक है।
- For instance, before Ms. Arundhati Roy's "Mother Mary", rarely has an unusual colour been used so powerfully on the covers of books.
उदाहरण के लिए, अरुंधति रॉय की "Mother Mary" से पहले, किताबों के कवर पर इतनी प्रभावशाली असामान्य रंग का उपयोग शायद ही कभी हुआ है।

Sameness to colour रंग की समानता

- In contrast, when I look around me, I see the same...
इसके विपरीत, जब मैं अपने चारों ओर देखता हूँ, तो मैं वही देखता हूँ...
- boring shades of red, green, blue, yellow and white being used by most brands.
अधिकांश ब्रांड्स द्वारा लाल, हरा, नीला, पीला और सफेद के उबाऊ शेड्स का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।
- There is a sameness to the colour palette that surrounds us in shopping malls and brand-lined streets, with very few exceptions.
शॉपिंग मॉल्स और ब्रांड-लाइन वाली सड़कों में हमारे चारों ओर रंगों का एक समान पैलेट है, कुछ ही अपवादों के साथ।
- To me, this represents lazy thinking by marketers.
मेरे लिए, यह मार्केटर्स की सुस्त सोच को दर्शाता है।
- We are squandering the opportunity to use one of the best gifts that nature and science have combined to give us – glorious colour.
हम उस अवसर को बर्बाद कर रहे हैं जो प्रकृति और विज्ञान ने हमें दिया है – शानदार रंग।
- Let us talk about the colour red, for a bit more.
आइए कुछ और लाल रंग के बारे में बात करें।
- There are over 400 named shades of red, and an infinite number of unnamed shades.
लाल के 400 से अधिक नामित शेड्स हैं, और अनगिनत अनाम शेड्स हैं।
- Crimson, maroon, salmon, vermilion, burgundy, scarlet, cinnabar, ruby, amaranth, coral, madder, garnet, zarqa, ponceau... the list goes on and on and on.
क्रिमसन, मैरून, सैल्मन, वर्मिलियन, बर्गंडी, स्कारलेट, सिनाबर, रूबी, अमरंथ, कोरल, मैडर, गार्नेट, जरका, पॉसो... सूची लगातार बढ़ती रहती है।

Subliminal appeal अवचेतन आकर्षण

- In addition, so many of these shades have specific subliminal appeals to the human mind.
इसके अलावा, इनमें से कई शेड्स का मानव मस्तिष्क पर विशिष्ट अवचेतन प्रभाव होता है।
- For instance, crimson red conveys love and passion, whereas salmon red conveys health and high quality.
उदाहरण के लिए, क्रिमसन लाल प्यार और जुनून दर्शाता है, जबकि सैल्मन लाल स्वास्थ्य और उच्च गुणवत्ता दर्शाता है।
- On the other hand, maroon conveys sophistication and a sense of authority.
दूसरी ओर, मैरून परिष्कार और अधिकार की भावना दर्शाता है।
- Please note that all these three shades are variants of red, and yet they convey such different deep meanings to us.
कृपया ध्यान दें कि ये तीनों शेड्स लाल के वेरिएंट्स हैं, फिर भी ये हमें इतनी अलग गहरी भावनाएं देते हैं।
- That is why the choice of an exact shade of colour becomes so important, while designing a product, its packaging or advertising.
यही कारण है कि किसी उत्पाद, उसके पैकेजिंग या विज्ञापन को डिजाइन करते समय सटीक रंग चयन इतना महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है।
- Marketers should become aware of this science, which they can leverage before making decisions regarding colour.
मार्केटर्स को इस रंग विज्ञान से अवगत होना चाहिए, जिसे वे रंग से जुड़े निर्णय लेने से पहले उपयोग कर सकते हैं।



- They can raise the game significantly by using unusual combinations of colours which make the brand stand out by a mile, and yet convey something about the product as well.
वे असामान्य रंग संयोजन का उपयोग करके खेल को काफी बढ़ा सकते हैं, जो ब्रांड को अलग दिखाए और उत्पाद के बारे में भी संदेश दे।
- Marketers should therefore always ask themselves a few key questions when it comes to decisions that involve colour.
इसलिए, मार्केटर्स को हमेशा अपने आप से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछने चाहिए जब निर्णय रंग से जुड़े हों।
- What shades of colour can convey the emotions of my brand?
कौन से रंग शेड्स मेरे ब्रांड की भावनाओं को व्यक्त कर सकते हैं?
- What shades of colour can make my brand stand out against competition?
कौन से रंग शेड्स मेरे ब्रांड को प्रतिस्पर्धा में अलग दिखा सकते हैं?
- What shades of colour can my brand own in the long-term?
कौन से रंग शेड्स लंबे समय तक मेरे ब्रांड के लिए विशिष्ट रह सकते हैं?
- Give colour its due, and it is likely to work magic for you.
रंग को इसका उचित महत्व दें, और यह आपके लिए जादू जैसा परिणाम ला सकता है।

GS Paper II: Polity, Governance, And International Relations

TOPICS COVERED

22 September 2025

1. **One-time H-1B fee for new applicants: U.S.**
नए आवेदकों के लिए एकमुश्त H-1B शुल्क: अमेरिका
2. **Palestinian state recognised by U.K., Australia and Canada, marks a seismic shift for West**
यू.के., ऑस्ट्रेलिया और कनाडा द्वारा फिलिस्तीनी राज्य की मान्यता, पश्चिम के लिए एक बड़ा बदलाव
3. **No compromise in Almatti case: Telangana**
अलमट्टी मामले में कोई समझौता नहीं: तेलंगाना
4. **We fear big industries; outsiders will occupy our land**
हम बड़े उद्योगों से डरते हैं; बाहरी लोग हमारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेंगे
5. **H-1B, maybe**
H-1B, शायद
6. **The age of India's leaders has steadily risen**
भारत के नेताओं की उम्र लगातार बढ़ी है
7. **Can timelines be fixed for Governors?**
क्या राज्यपालों के लिए समयसीमा तय की जा सकती है?



Palestinian state recognised by U.K., Australia and Canada, marks a seismic shift for West

GS II: West Asia

Agence France-Presse
LONDON

Britain, Australia and Canada on Sunday recognised a Palestinian state in a seismic shift in decades of western foreign policy, triggering swift Israeli anger.

Portugal was also to recognise Palestinian statehood later on Sunday, as Israel came under huge international pressure over the war in Gaza triggered almost two years ago by the October 7, 2023 Hamas attack. "Today, to revive the hope of peace for the Palestinians and Israelis, and a two-state solution, the United Kingdom formally recognises the State of Palestine," U.K. Prime Minister Keir Starmer said in a message on X.

Britain and Canada became the first G-7 countries to take the step, with France and other nations

expected to follow at the annual UN General Assembly which opens on Monday in New York.

"Canada recognises the State of Palestine and offers our partnership in building the promise of a peaceful future for both the State of Palestine and the State of Israel," Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney wrote on X.

It is a watershed moment for Palestinians and their decades-long ambitions for statehood.

But the move puts those countries at odds with the U.S. and Israel, with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu reacting angrily and vowing to oppose it at the UN talks.

Calls for a Palestinian state "would endanger our existence and serve as absurd reward for terrorism," Mr. Netanyahu said on Sunday.

Deputy Prime Minister



Make-shift lives: A displaced girl rides south on a vehicle carrying wooden doors and other items in central Gaza on Sunday. REUTERS

of the U.K. David Lammy acknowledged at the UN in July that "Britain bears a special burden of responsibility to support the two-state solution".

Over a century ago, the U.K. was pivotal in laying the groundwork for the creation of the state of Israel through the 1917 Balfour Declaration.

Three-quarters of UN members already recog-

nise Palestinian statehood, with over 140 of the 193 having taken the step.

Mr. Starmer said in July that his Labour government intended to recognise a Palestinian state unless Israel took "substantive" steps including reaching a ceasefire in Gaza, getting more aid into the territory and confirming it would not annex the West Bank.

Mr. Starmer has also repeatedly called on Hamas to release the remaining hostages they captured in the 2023 attack, and is expected to set out new sanctions on the Palestinian militants.

Mr. Lammy told the BBC on Sunday that the Palestinian Authority – the civilian body that governs in areas of the West Bank – had been calling for the move for some time.

"Will this feed children? No it won't, that's down to humanitarian aid. Will this free hostages? That must be down to a ceasefire."

But he said it was an attempt to "hold out for" a two-state solution.

Palestinian foreign minister Varsen Aghabekian Shahin said last week: "Recognition is not symbolic. It sends a very clear message to the Israelis on their illusions on continuing their occupation forever."

Palestinian state recognised by U.K., Australia and Canada, marks a seismic shift for West

यू.के., ऑस्ट्रेलिया और कनाडा द्वारा फिलिस्तीनी राज्य की मान्यता, पश्चिम के लिए एक बड़ा बदलाव

- **Britain, Australia and Canada** on Sunday recognised a **Palestinian state** in a seismic shift in decades of western foreign policy, triggering swift **Israeli anger**.
ब्रिटेन, ऑस्ट्रेलिया और कनाडा ने रविवार को पश्चिमी विदेश नीति में दशकों बाद बड़े बदलाव के तहत फिलिस्तीनी राज्य को मान्यता दी, जिससे इज़राइल का तीव्र गुस्सा भड़क उठा।
- **Portugal** was also to recognise **Palestinian statehood** later on Sunday, as **Israel** came under huge international pressure over the **war in Gaza** triggered almost two years ago by the **October 7, 2023 Hamas attack**.
रविवार को बाद में पुर्तगाल भी फिलिस्तीनी राज्य को मान्यता देने वाला था, क्योंकि गाजा में युद्ध, जो लगभग दो साल पहले 7 अक्टूबर 2023 के हमला हमले से शुरू हुआ था, को लेकर इज़राइल पर भारी अंतरराष्ट्रीय दबाव पड़ा।
- "Today, to revive the hope of **peace** for the **Palestinians and Israelis**, and a **two-state solution**, the **United Kingdom** formally recognises the **State of Palestine**," **U.K. Prime Minister Keir Starmer** said in a message on X.



“आज, फिलिस्तीनियों और इज़राइलियों के लिए शांति की आशा और दो-राज्य समाधान को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए, यूनाइटेड किंगडम आधिकारिक रूप से फिलिस्तीन राज्य को मान्यता देता है,” यू.के. प्रधानमंत्री कीर स्टार्मर ने X पर एक संदेश में कहा।

- **Britain and Canada** became the first **G-7 countries** to take the step, with **France and other nations** expected to follow at the annual **UN General Assembly** which opens on Monday in **New York**.
ब्रिटेन और कनाडा इस कदम को उठाने वाले पहले **G-7 देश** बने, जबकि उम्मीद है कि फ्रांस और अन्य देश सोमवार को न्यूयॉर्क में शुरू होने वाली वार्षिक संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में इसका अनुसरण करेंगे।
- “**Canada** recognises the **State of Palestine** and offers our partnership in building the promise of a peaceful future for both the **State of Palestine** and the **State of Israel**,” **Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney** wrote on X.
“कनाडा फिलिस्तीन राज्य को मान्यता देता है और फिलिस्तीन राज्य और इज़राइल राज्य दोनों के लिए शांतिपूर्ण भविष्य के निर्माण में हमारी साझेदारी की पेशकश करता है,” कनाडाई प्रधानमंत्री मार्क कार्नी ने X पर लिखा।
- It is a **watershed moment** for **Palestinians** and their decades-long ambitions for **statehood**. यह फिलिस्तीनियों और उनकी दशकों पुरानी राज्य बनने की महत्वाकांक्षाओं के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक क्षण है।
- But the move puts those countries at odds with the **U.S. and Israel**, with **Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu** reacting angrily and vowing to oppose it at the **UN talks**. लेकिन यह कदम उन देशों को अमेरिका और इज़राइल के खिलाफ खड़ा कर देता है, क्योंकि इज़राइली प्रधानमंत्री बेंजामिन नेतन्याहू ने नाराजगी जताई और संयुक्त राष्ट्र वार्ता में इसका विरोध करने का संकल्प लिया।
- Calls for a **Palestinian state** “would endanger our existence and serve as absurd reward for terrorism,” **Mr. Netanyahu** said on Sunday.
फिलिस्तीनी राज्य की मांगें “हमारे अस्तित्व को खतरे में डालेंगी और आतंकवाद के लिए एक बेतुका इनाम होंगी,” श्री नेतन्याहू ने रविवार को कहा।
- **Deputy Prime Minister of the U.K. David Lammy** acknowledged at the **UN** in July that “**Britain** bears a special burden of responsibility to support the **two-state solution**”.
यू.के. के उपप्रधानमंत्री डेविड लैमी ने जुलाई में संयुक्त राष्ट्र में स्वीकार किया कि “ब्रिटेन दो-राज्य समाधान का समर्थन करने की विशेष जिम्मेदारी वहन करता है।”
- Over a century ago, the **U.K.** was pivotal in laying the groundwork for the creation of the **state of Israel** through the **1917 Balfour Declaration**.
एक सदी से अधिक पहले, यू.के. ने 1917 बैलफोर घोषणा के माध्यम से इज़राइल राज्य के निर्माण की नींव रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी।
- Three-quarters of **UN members** already recognise **Palestinian statehood**, with over **140 of the 193** having taken the step.
संयुक्त राष्ट्र के तीन-चौथाई सदस्य पहले ही फिलिस्तीन राज्य को मान्यता दे चुके हैं, जिनमें से 193 में से 140 से अधिक ने यह कदम उठाया है।
- **Mr. Starmer** said in July that his **Labour government** intended to recognise a **Palestinian state** unless **Israel** took “substantive” steps including reaching a **ceasefire** in **Gaza**, getting more **aid** into the territory and confirming it would not **annex the West Bank**.
श्री स्टार्मर ने जुलाई में कहा था कि उनकी लेबर सरकार फिलिस्तीन राज्य को मान्यता देने का इरादा रखती है, जब तक कि इज़राइल “ठोस” कदम नहीं उठाता, जिनमें गाजा में युद्धविराम करना, क्षेत्र में अधिक सहायता भेजना और यह पुष्टि करना शामिल है कि वह वेस्ट बैंक का विलय नहीं करेगा।
- **Mr. Starmer** has also repeatedly called on **Hamas** to release the remaining **hostages** they captured in the **2023 attack**, and is expected to set out new **sanctions** on the **Palestinian militants**.
श्री स्टार्मर ने बार-बार हमास से आग्रह किया है कि वे 2023 के हमले में पकड़े गए शेष बंधकों को रिहा करें, और उनसे उम्मीद है कि वह फिलिस्तीनी उग्रवादियों पर नए प्रतिबंध लगाएंगे।
- **Mr. Lammy** told the **BBC** on Sunday that the **Palestinian Authority** — the civilian body that governs in areas of the **West Bank** — had been calling for the move for some time.
श्री लैमी ने रविवार को बीबीसी को बताया कि फिलिस्तीनी प्राधिकरण — जो वेस्ट बैंक के क्षेत्रों का प्रशासन करता है — कुछ समय से इस कदम की मांग कर रहा था।
- “Will this feed children? No it won't, that's down to **humanitarian aid**. Will this free **hostages**? That must be down to a **ceasefire**.”



“क्या इससे बच्चों को भोजन मिलेगा? नहीं, यह तो मानवीय सहायता पर निर्भर करता है। क्या इससे बंधकों को आज़ादी मिलेगी? यह तो युद्धविराम पर निर्भर करता है।”

- But he said it was an attempt to “hold out for” a **two-state solution**. लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि यह **दो-राज्य समाधान** के लिए “प्रयास” है।
- **Palestinian foreign minister Varsen Aghabekian Shahin** said last week: “**Recognition** is not symbolic. It sends a very clear message to the **Israelis** on their illusions on continuing their **occupation** forever.”
फिलिस्तीनी विदेश मंत्री वार्सेन अघाबेकियन शाहिन ने पिछले सप्ताह कहा: “**मान्यता** प्रतीकात्मक नहीं है। यह **इज़राइलियों** को उनके **कब्जे** को हमेशा जारी रखने के भ्रम पर एक बहुत स्पष्ट संदेश भेजता है।”

No compromise in Almatti case: Telangana

GS II: Article 262

The Hindu Bureau
HYDERABAD

Telangana Irrigation Minister N. Uttam Kumar Reddy on Sunday said the government would present its case on Karnataka’s proposal to increase the height of Almatti Dam.

The Minister said in Suryapet district that the Supreme Court was dealing with the case and he would travel to Delhi on Monday

to present Telangana’s case.

“**State’s share in Krishna and Godavari waters** would not be compromised at any cost,” he said.

Mr. Reddy said the Almatti case had been pending in the Supreme Court since 2017. He said that Telangana’s legal team, including senior advocates, would present strong arguments to block the dam’s height increase.

He accused the former BRS government of conceding unfair allocation of Krishna water when out of the 811 tmcft of Krishna river water, 512 tmcft was allocated to Andhra Pradesh and only 299 tmcft to Telangana. The Congress government is contesting this allocation before the **Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal**.

Earlier, the Minister reviewed the progress of the

Jawahar Janpahad Lift Irrigation Scheme, which is scheduled for completion by December 31 and is expected to irrigate 10,000 acres.

He also inspected the works on the Mahatma Gandhi Muktyala Branch Canal, which will irrigate 53,000 acres at the tail-end of the Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canal, and the Rajiv Gandhi Lift Irrigation Scheme at Dondapadu.

No compromise in Almatti case: Telangana अलमट्टी मामले में कोई समझौता नहीं: तेलंगाना

- **Telangana Irrigation Minister N. Uttam Kumar Reddy** on Sunday said the government would present its case on **Karnataka’s proposal** to increase the **height of Almatti Dam**.
तेलंगाना सिंचाई मंत्री एन. उत्तम कुमार रेड्डी ने रविवार को कहा कि सरकार **कर्नाटक के प्रस्ताव** पर अपना पक्ष रखेगी जिसमें **अलमट्टी बांध की ऊंचाई बढ़ाने** की बात कही गई है।
- The Minister said in **Suryapet district** that the **Supreme Court** was dealing with the case and he would travel to **Delhi on Monday** to present **Telangana’s case**.
मंत्री ने **सूर्यापेट जिले** में कहा कि यह मामला **सुप्रीम कोर्ट** में चल रहा है और वह **सोमवार को दिल्ली** जाएंगे ताकि **तेलंगाना का पक्ष** रख सकें।
- “**State’s share in Krishna and Godavari waters** would not be compromised at any cost,” he said.
उन्होंने कहा, “**कृष्णा और गोदावरी के जल में राज्य के हिस्से** पर किसी भी कीमत पर समझौता नहीं किया जाएगा।”
- Mr. Reddy said the **Almatti case** had been pending in the **Supreme Court since 2017**.
श्री रेड्डी ने कहा कि **अलमट्टी मामला 2017 से सुप्रीम कोर्ट** में लंबित है।
- He said that **Telangana’s legal team**, including **senior advocates**, would present strong arguments to block the dam’s height increase.
उन्होंने कहा कि **तेलंगाना की कानूनी टीम**, जिसमें **वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता** शामिल हैं, बांध की ऊंचाई बढ़ाने को रोकने के लिए मजबूत दलीलें पेश करेगी।



- He accused the **former BRS government** of conceding unfair allocation of **Krishna water** when out of the **811 tmcft** of Krishna river water, **512 tmcft** was allocated to **Andhra Pradesh** and only **299 tmcft** to **Telangana**.
उन्होंने पूर्ववर्ती बीआरएस सरकार पर कृष्णा नदी के जल के अनुचित आवंटन को स्वीकार करने का आरोप लगाया, जब 811 टीएमसीएफटी कृष्णा नदी के जल में से 512 टीएमसीएफटी आंध्र प्रदेश को और केवल 299 टीएमसीएफटी तेलंगाना को आवंटित किया गया।
- The **Congress government** is contesting this allocation before the **Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal**.
कांग्रेस सरकार इस आवंटन को कृष्णा जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के समक्ष चुनौती दे रही है।
- Earlier, the Minister reviewed the progress of the **Jawahar Janpahad Lift Irrigation Scheme**, which is scheduled for completion by **December 31** and is expected to irrigate **10,000 acres**.
इससे पहले, मंत्री ने जवाहर जनपहाड़ लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना की प्रगति की समीक्षा की, जिसे 31 दिसंबर तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है और जिससे 10,000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होने की उम्मीद है।
- He also inspected the works on the **Mahatma Gandhi Muktyala Branch Canal**, which will irrigate **53,000 acres** at the tail-end of the **Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canal**, and the **Rajiv Gandhi Lift Irrigation Scheme** at **Dondapadu**.
उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी मुक्त्याला ब्रांच नहर के कार्यों का भी निरीक्षण किया, जो नागार्जुन सागर लेफ्ट नहर के अंतिम छोर पर 53,000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई करेगी, और डोंडापाडु में राजीव गांधी लिफ्ट सिंचाई योजना का निरीक्षण किया।

'We fear big industries; outsiders will occupy our land'

The ongoing protest in Ladakh is for Statehood, Sixth Schedule safeguards, Lok Sabha seats for Leh, Kargil, filling of job vacancies, says president of Ladakh Buddhist Association and co-convenor of Leh Apex Body; he says their primary complaint is that talks are not taking place on a regular basis

GS II: Ladakh

INTERVIEW

Cherring Dorjay Lakruk

Vijaita Singh
NEW DELHI

Climate activist Sonam Wangchuk and other residents of Ladakh are on a hunger strike to demand constitutional safeguards for the region bordering China that was converted into a Union Territory in 2019. A high-powered committee (HPC) led by Minister of State for Home Nityanand Rai was constituted in January 2023 to address the concerns of people in Ladakh. The committee was reconstituted in November 2023, but the talks broke down in March 2024. The

discussions resumed on December 3, 2024, and the last round was held on May 27. Cherring Dorjay Lakruk, the president of the powerful Ladakh Buddhist Association and co-convenor of the Leh Apex Body, which is part of the HPC, speaks about their protest.

Why are you protesting again?

This is essentially for our four demands [inclusion in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution (tribal status), Statehood, separate Lok Sabha seats for Leh and Kargil districts, and filling of existing government vacancies]. The Home Ministry has suspended the talks, and it is being done to resume the process.

How long will it go on?



Mr. Wangchuk has declared that the protest and the hunger strike will go on for 35 days. However, this could be extended.

How many meetings did you have with the Home Ministry so far?

For the past four or five years, we have had many rounds of talks, but those have been irregular. Last year, Sonam Wangchuk had to march from Leh to Delhi and sit on a hunger strike, only then the talks

resumed. Our primary complaint is that the talks are not taking place on a regular basis.

In May, President Droupadi Murmu notified four regulations for Ladakh, defining new policies on reservation, languages, domiciles, and composition of hill councils. Didn't these incorporate your demands?

No, talks have taken place pertaining to our two major demands - Statehood and Sixth Schedule.

When Ladakh became a Union Territory, there were celebrations in Leh by the BJP. You have been associated with it.

I was in BJP then, but did

not celebrate. Our main demand then was U.T. with legislature.

Has the Home Ministry ever assured Statehood in the talks so far?

They said they will discuss, but the provision for Statehood is there in the Constitution.

What are the changes you expect if Statehood is granted?

Our main concern is land. This is a lot of barren land here. Safeguarding land is our priority. Jobs and culture can be protected by the Sixth Schedule.

What is the fear around land?

We fear big industries and hotels will come here and

outsiders will occupy our land. Here, hotels are run by family businesses; we do not have 400-500 room hotels here. Outsiders will take away our businesses.

What kind of protection you had when you were part of J&K?

Our land was 100% protected then. No outsiders could apply for jobs. Because of Article 370, outsiders could not buy land. Now they can.

What will be your next move?

The Ministry has sent us feelers for talks. It wants us to end the fast, but we cannot call off the strike. If the talks go in the right direction, we can consider. We won't suspend the hunger strike.

We fear big industries; outsiders will occupy our land

हम बड़े उद्योगों से डरते हैं; बाहरी लोग हमारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेंगे

The ongoing protest in Ladakh is for Statehood, Sixth Schedule safeguards, Lok Sabha seats for Leh, Kargil, filling of job vacancies, says president of Ladakh Buddhist Association and co-convenor of Leh Apex Body; he says their primary complaint is that talks are not taking place on a regular basis

लद्दाख में चल रहा विरोध राज्य का दर्जा, छठी अनुसूची की सुरक्षा, लेह, कारगिल के लिए लोकसभा सीटें, नौकरी



की रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए है, लद्दाख बौद्ध संघ के अध्यक्ष और लेह एपेक्स बॉडी के सह-संयोजक ने कहा; उन्होंने कहा कि उनकी मुख्य शिकायत यह है कि वार्ता नियमित रूप से नहीं हो रही है

- Climate activist **Sonam Wangchuk** and other residents of **Ladakh** are on a hunger strike to demand constitutional safeguards for the region bordering **China** that was converted into a **Union Territory in 2019**.
जलवायु कार्यकर्ता **सोनम वांगचुक** और लद्दाख के अन्य निवासी चीन से लगते क्षेत्र के लिए संवैधानिक सुरक्षा की मांग को लेकर भूख हड़ताल पर हैं, जिसे 2019 में केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में बदला गया था।
- A **high-powered committee (HPC)** led by **Minister of State for Home Nityanand Rai** was constituted in **January 2023** to address the concerns of people in Ladakh.
लद्दाख के लोगों की चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए गृह राज्य मंत्री नित्यानंद राय की अध्यक्षता में उच्चस्तरीय समिति (एचपीसी) का गठन जनवरी 2023 में किया गया था।
- The committee was reconstituted in **November 2023**, but the talks broke down in **March 2024**.
समिति को पुनर्गठित नवंबर 2023 में किया गया, लेकिन मार्च 2024 में वार्ता टूट गई।
- The discussions resumed on **December 3, 2024**, and the last round was held on **May 27**.
चर्चाएं 3 दिसंबर 2024 को फिर से शुरू हुईं, और अंतिम दौर 27 मई को हुआ।
- Cherring Dorjay Lakruk**, the president of the powerful **Ladakh Buddhist Association** and co-convenor of the **Leh Apex Body**, which is part of the **HPC**, speaks about their protest.
एचपीसी का हिस्सा लद्दाख बौद्ध संघ के अध्यक्ष और लेह एपेक्स बॉडी के सह-संयोजक चेरिंग डोरजे लकुक ने अपने विरोध के बारे में बात की।

Why are you protesting again?

आप फिर से विरोध क्यों कर रहे हैं?

- This is essentially for our four demands [inclusion in the **Sixth Schedule of the Constitution** (tribal status), **Statehood**, separate **Lok Sabha seats for Leh and Kargil districts**, and filling of existing government vacancies].
***यह मूल रूप से हमारी चार मांगों के लिए है [संविधान की छठी अनुसूची (जनजातीय दर्जा) में शामिल करना, राज्य का दर्जा, लेह और कारगिल जिलों के लिए अलग लोकसभा सीटें, और मौजूदा सरकारी रिक्तियों को भरना]।
- The **Home Ministry** has suspended the talks, and it is being done to resume the process.
गृह मंत्रालय ने वार्ता निलंबित कर दी है, और इसे प्रक्रिया को फिर से शुरू करने के लिए किया जा रहा है।

How long will it go on?

यह कितने समय तक चलेगा?

- Mr. Wangchuk** has declared that the protest and the hunger strike will go on for **35 days**.
श्री वांगचुक ने घोषणा की है कि विरोध और भूख हड़ताल 35 दिनों तक चलेगी।
- However, this could be extended.
हालांकि, इसे बढ़ाया भी जा सकता है।

How many meetings did you have with the Home Ministry so far?

अब तक गृह मंत्रालय के साथ कितनी बैठकें हुईं?

- For the past four or five years, we have had many rounds of talks, but those have been irregular.
पिछले चार या पाँच वर्षों से कई दौर की वार्ताएं हुईं, लेकिन वे अनियमित रही हैं।
- Last year, **Sonam Wangchuk** had to march from **Leh to Delhi** and sit on a hunger strike, only then the talks resumed.
पिछले साल **सोनम वांगचुक** को लेह से दिल्ली तक पैदल मार्च करना पड़ा और भूख हड़ताल करनी पड़ी, तभी वार्ता फिर से शुरू हुई।
- Our primary complaint is that the talks are not taking place on a regular basis.
हमारी मुख्य शिकायत यह है कि वार्ता नियमित रूप से नहीं हो रही है।
- In **May**, **President Droupadi Murmu** notified four regulations for **Ladakh**, defining new policies on reservation, languages, domiciles, and composition of hill councils.



मई में, राष्ट्रपति द्रौपदी मुर्मू ने लद्दाख के लिए चार विनियम अधिसूचित किए, जिनमें आरक्षण, भाषाओं, डोमिसाइल और हिल काउंसिल की संरचना पर नई नीतियां परिभाषित की गईं।

Didn't these incorporate your demands?

क्या इनमें आपकी मांगें शामिल नहीं थीं?

- No, talks have taken place pertaining to our two major demands – **Statehood** and **Sixth Schedule**.
नहीं, वार्ता हमारी दो प्रमुख मांगों – **राज्य का दर्जा** और **छठी अनुसूची** – से संबंधित हुई है।
- When **Ladakh** became a **Union Territory**, there were celebrations in **Leh by the BJP**.
जब **लद्दाख केंद्र शासित प्रदेश** बना, तब **लेह में बीजेपी** द्वारा जश्न मनाया गया।

You have been associated with it.

आप इससे जुड़े रहे हैं।

- I was in **BJP** then, but did not celebrate.
मैं तब **बीजेपी** में था, लेकिन मैंने जश्न नहीं मनाया।
- Our main demand then was **U.T. with the legislature**.
हमारी मुख्य मांग तब **विधानमंडल सहित केंद्र शासित प्रदेश** की थी।

Has the Home Ministry ever assured Statehood in the talks so far?

क्या गृह मंत्रालय ने अब तक की वार्ता में राज्य का दर्जा देने का आश्वासन दिया है?

- They said they will discuss, but the provision for **Statehood** is there in the Constitution.
उन्होंने कहा कि वे इस पर चर्चा करेंगे, लेकिन **राज्य के दर्जे** का प्रावधान संविधान में मौजूद है।

What are the changes you expect if Statehood is granted?

यदि राज्य का दर्जा दिया गया तो आप किन बदलावों की अपेक्षा करते हैं?

- Our main concern is land.
हमारी मुख्य चिंता जमीन है।
- This is a lot of barren land here.
यहां बहुत सी बंजर भूमि है।
- Safeguarding land is our priority.
भूमि की सुरक्षा हमारी प्राथमिकता है।
- Jobs and culture can be protected by the **Sixth Schedule**.
नौकरियां और संस्कृति को **छठी अनुसूची** द्वारा संरक्षित किया जा सकता है।

What is the fear around land?

भूमि को लेकर डर क्या है?

- We fear big industries and hotels will come here and outsiders will occupy our land.
हमें डर है कि बड़े उद्योग और होटल यहां आएंगे और बाहरी लोग हमारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेंगे।
- Here, hotels are run by family businesses; we do not have **400-500 room hotels** here.
यहां होटल पारिवारिक व्यवसायों द्वारा चलाए जाते हैं; हमारे पास यहां **400-500 कमरों वाले होटल** नहीं हैं।
- Outsiders will take away our businesses.
बाहरी लोग हमारे व्यवसाय छीन लेंगे।

What kind of protection did you have when you were part of J&K?

जब आप जम्मू-कश्मीर का हिस्सा थे, तब आपको किस तरह की सुरक्षा प्राप्त थी?

- Our land was **100% protected** then.
हमारी जमीन उस समय **100% सुरक्षित** थी।
- No outsiders could apply for jobs.
कोई बाहरी व्यक्ति नौकरियों के लिए आवेदन नहीं कर सकता था।



- Because of **Article 370**, outsiders could not buy land.
अनुच्छेद 370 के कारण बाहरी लोग जमीन नहीं खरीद सकते थे।
- Now they can.
अब वे खरीद सकते हैं।

What will be your next move? आपका अगला कदम क्या होगा?

- The **Ministry** has sent us feelers for talks.
मंत्रालय ने हमें वार्ता के संकेत भेजे हैं।
- It wants us to end the fast, but we cannot call off the strike.
यह चाहता है कि हम उपवास समाप्त करें, लेकिन हम हड़ताल समाप्त नहीं कर सकते।
- If the talks go in the right direction, we can consider.
अगर वार्ता सही दिशा में जाती है, तो हम विचार कर सकते हैं।
- We won't suspend the hunger strike.
हम भूख हड़ताल निलंबित नहीं करेंगे।

Outsiders will occupy our land बाहरी लोग हमारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेंगे

- Outsiders will occupy our land.
बाहरी लोग हमारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेंगे।
- Here, hotels are run by family businesses; we do not have **400-500 room hotels** here.
यहां होटल पारिवारिक व्यवसायों द्वारा चलाए जाते हैं; हमारे पास यहां **400-500 कमरों वाले होटल** नहीं हैं।
- Outsiders will take away our businesses.
बाहरी लोग हमारे व्यवसाय छीन लेंगे।

What kind of protection did you have when you were part of J&K? जब आप जम्मू-कश्मीर का हिस्सा थे, तब आपको किस तरह की सुरक्षा प्राप्त थी?

- Our land was **100% protected** then.
हमारी जमीन उस समय **100% सुरक्षित** थी।
- No outsiders could apply for jobs.
कोई बाहरी व्यक्ति नौकरियों के लिए आवेदन नहीं कर सकता था।
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अब वे खरीद सकते हैं।

What will be your next move? आपका अगला कदम क्या होगा?

- The **Ministry** has sent us feelers for talks.
मंत्रालय ने हमें वार्ता के संकेत भेजे हैं।
- It wants us to end the fast, but we cannot call off the strike.
यह चाहता है कि हम उपवास समाप्त करें, लेकिन हम हड़ताल समाप्त नहीं कर सकते।
- If the talks go in the right direction, we can consider.
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- We won't suspend the hunger strike.
हम भूख हड़ताल निलंबित नहीं करेंगे।



GS II: India-US

H-1B, maybe

India's tech workers must reduce their reliance on U.S. jobs

President Donald Trump's decision to charge new applicants for the H-1B highly skilled non-immigrant visa \$100,000, nearly six times the current fee, has caused widespread consternation that not only might the lives of tens of thousands of potential visa applicants in the tech space be impacted, leading to "humanitarian consequences" for families, as mentioned by India's Ministry of External Affairs, but there will also be widespread disruption among major tech companies in the U.S. that rely on hiring skilled workers under this visa. While the number of visas issued in this category has been capped at 85,000 per year since 2004, and allocations are decided through a lottery, reports based on U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services data suggest that applications for the upcoming fiscal year have dropped to a four-year low of nearly 3,59,000. Indian nationals typically account for 71% of these visas, yet data also suggest that close to 60% of these visa recipients earn less than \$100,000, which, over the longer term, implies that their employers may find it harder to justify hiring such specialised workers from abroad. The External Affairs Ministry's response to the White House action included a reiteration of the fact that "Skilled talent mobility and exchanges have contributed enormously to technology development, innovation, economic growth, competitiveness and wealth creation in the U.S. and India", yet there is limited scope for South Block to apply pressure, diplomatic or political, to get the policy reversed.

However, the fallout for Indian citizens can be contained if there is a proactive approach by the Government to bolster India's infrastructure and undertake necessary reforms to improve the prospects for the Indian tech industry to make even greater strides than it has done so far. This might be achieved by capitalising on opportunities to develop new capabilities in the Artificial Intelligence space and exploring new markets across Asia, including China and Russia, and in parts of Europe, where the transatlantic contagion of nativist protectionism has not yet found willing takers. While the Trump order is set to expire within a year, there is no guarantee that it would not be extended, making it all the more pertinent for policymakers in India to evolve a long-term plan to reduce reliance of Indian tech workers on the shrinking pool of job opportunities in the U.S. economy. As India and other countries adjust to this new reality of the hostility of the Trump White House to welcoming future innovators, job-creators, and tax-payers to their shores, it is the U.S. rather than other nations that will suffer a shortage of scientific and engineering prowess to fuel economic progress.

H-1B, maybe

H-1B, शायद

H-1B Visa Fee Hike and Its Implications

H-1B वीजा शुल्क वृद्धि और इसके प्रभाव

- President Donald Trump's decision to charge new applicants for the H-1B highly skilled non-immigrant visa \$100,000, nearly six times the current fee, has caused widespread consternation.

राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप के नए आवेदकों से H-1B उच्च-कुशल गैर-आप्रवासी वीजा के लिए \$100,000 लेने के फैसले, जो वर्तमान शुल्क का लगभग छह गुना है, ने व्यापक चिंता पैदा कर दी है।

- This move might impact the lives of tens of thousands of potential visa applicants in the tech sector, leading to "humanitarian consequences" for families, as mentioned by India's Ministry of External Affairs.

इस कदम से तकनीकी क्षेत्र में संभावित वीजा आवेदकों के दसियों हजारों लोगों का जीवन प्रभावित हो सकता है, जिससे परिवारों पर "मानवीय परिणाम" पड़ सकते हैं, जैसा कि भारत के विदेश मंत्रालय ने उल्लेख किया।

- There will also be widespread disruption among major tech companies in the U.S. that rely on hiring skilled workers under this visa.

इसके अलावा अमेरिका की बड़ी तकनीकी कंपनियों में व्यापक व्यवधान होगा, जो इस वीजा के तहत कुशल कर्मचारियों की भर्ती पर निर्भर करती हैं।

- The number of visas issued in this category has been capped at 85,000 per year since 2004, and allocations are decided through a lottery.

इस श्रेणी में जारी वीजा की संख्या 2004 से प्रति वर्ष 85,000 तक सीमित है, और आवंटन लॉटरी के माध्यम से तय किया जाता है।

- Reports based on U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services data suggest that applications for the upcoming fiscal year have dropped to a four-year low of nearly 3,59,000.

यू.एस. नागरिकता और आव्रजन सेवा के आंकड़ों के आधार पर रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि आने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए आवेदन लगभग 3,59,000 पर पहुंचकर चार साल के निचले स्तर पर आ गए हैं।

- Indian nationals typically account for 71% of these visas, yet data also suggest that close to 60% of these visa recipients earn less than \$100,000.

इन वीजाओं में भारतीय नागरिक आमतौर पर 71% का हिस्सा रखते हैं, फिर भी डेटा यह भी दर्शाते हैं कि इन वीजा धारकों में लगभग 60% की आय \$100,000 से कम है।

- Over the longer term, this implies that employers may find it harder to justify hiring such specialized workers from abroad.

लंबे समय में, इसका मतलब है कि नियोजकों के लिए ऐसे विशेषज्ञ कर्मचारियों को विदेश से भर्ती करना न्यायसंगत ठहराना कठिन हो सकता है।

- The External Affairs Ministry emphasized that "Skilled talent mobility and exchanges have contributed enormously to technology development, innovation, economic growth, competitiveness, and wealth creation in the U.S. and India".

विदेश मंत्रालय ने जोर देकर कहा कि "कुशल प्रतिभा की गतिशीलता और आदान-प्रदान ने अमेरिका और भारत में प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, नवाचार, आर्थिक विकास, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता और संपत्ति निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है।"



- However, there is limited scope for **South Block** to apply pressure, diplomatic or political, to get the policy reversed.
हालांकि, नीति को पलटने के लिए **साउथ ब्लॉक** के पास कूटनीतिक या राजनीतिक दबाव डालने की सीमित क्षमता है।
- The fallout for **Indian citizens** can be contained if the **Government of India** takes a proactive approach to bolster **India's infrastructure** and undertake necessary **reforms** to improve prospects for the **Indian tech industry**.
यदि **भारत सरकार** **भारत के बुनियादी ढांचे** को मजबूत करने और **भारतीय तकनीकी उद्योग** की संभावनाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक **सुधार** करने में सक्रिय दृष्टिकोण अपनाती है, तो **भारतीय नागरिकों** पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव को नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है।
- This might be achieved by developing new capabilities in **Artificial Intelligence** and exploring new markets across **Asia**, including **China** and **Russia**, and in parts of **Europe**, where **nativist protectionism** has not yet found willing takers.
इसे **कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता** में नई क्षमताएँ विकसित करके और **एशिया** के नए बाजारों, जिनमें **चीन** और **रूस** शामिल हैं, और **यूरोप** के उन हिस्सों में अवसर तलाशकर हासिल किया जा सकता है, जहाँ **देशवादी संरक्षणवाद** ने अभी तक इच्छुक पक्ष नहीं पाया है।
- While the **Trump order** is set to expire within a year, there is no guarantee it would not be extended.
जबकि **ट्रम्प आदेश** एक वर्ष के भीतर समाप्त होने वाला है, इसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं कि इसे बढ़ाया नहीं जाएगा।
- It is pertinent for **policymakers in India** to evolve a long-term plan to reduce reliance of **Indian tech workers** on the shrinking pool of **job opportunities** in the **U.S. economy**.
यह आवश्यक है कि **भारत के नीति निर्माता** एक दीर्घकालिक योजना विकसित करें ताकि **भारतीय तकनीकी कर्मचारियों** की **अमेरिकी अर्थव्यवस्था** में घटते हुए **नौकरी के अवसरों** पर निर्भरता कम हो सके।
- As **India and other countries** adjust to this new reality of the hostility of the **Trump White House** to welcoming future **innovators, job-creators, and taxpayers**, it is the **U.S.** rather than other nations that will suffer a shortage of **scientific and engineering prowess** to fuel **economic progress**.
जैसे ही **भारत और अन्य देश** इस नई वास्तविकता के अनुसार समायोजित होते हैं कि **ट्रम्प व्हाइट हाउस** भविष्य के **नवप्रवर्तकों, नौकरी-निर्माताओं और करदाताओं** का स्वागत नहीं कर रहा है, **अमेरिका** ही अन्य देशों की तुलना में **वैज्ञानिक और इंजीनियरिंग कौशल** की कमी का सामना करेगा, जो **आर्थिक प्रगति** को बढ़ावा देने में मदद करता है।

The age of India's leaders has steadily risen

The age profile of the Lok Sabha has shifted markedly over the decades, with the 18th Lok Sabha being the "oldest" yet

GS II: Form of Government

DATA POINT

Sarthak Bagchi
Arja Kakkad

When Jagdeep Dhankhar stepped down as Vice-President, citing age-related health issues, discussions on ageing in politics sharpened in India. The suggestion of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) chief Mohan Bhagwat two months ago that leaders should step aside at the age of 75 had also triggered a debate. Narendra Modi continues as Prime Minister despite crossing the age of 75 and so do several other leaders, underscoring the lack of a clear retirement norm. The BJP's unofficial age limit of 75 years – symbolised by the creation of the Margadarshak Mandal, often seen as a euphemism for the party's retirement cell – has kept the spotlight on the question of when politicians should call it a day.

At the State level too, Chief Minister Nitish Kumar's age and health have emerged as key talking points ahead of the Bihar elections. Several instances of incoherence at public events have raised doubts about his ability to take crucial policy decisions and effectively discharge his duties. This is in sharp contrast to the image of 'sushasan babu (boss of good governance)' that he cultivated during his early years.

In fact, gerontocracy – commonly defined as rule by a group of old men or a council of elders – has become an important theme in the global discourse on democracy. In the 2024 U.S. presidential elections, age dominated the campaign conversation: Joseph Biden, the oldest President in American history, left office at 82, while his successor Donald J. Trump took office at 78 years and 220 days, setting a record as the oldest to be inaugurated. That year, celebrated worldwide as the 'year of democracy' for its many pivotal elections, saw the rise of several geriatric

leaders to power, including Brazil's President Lula da Silva, 79; Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, 75; and Narendra Modi, 74.

The persistence of gerontocracy is evident even among unelected leaders and dictators. From long-ruling strongmen in parts of Africa to supreme leaders in oil-rich Asian republics, many continue to hold on to office well into old age. Authoritarian leaders such as Turkey's Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, 72, and Russia's Vladimir Putin, also 72, have extended their grip on power for decades, underscoring how age is rarely a barrier to political dominance outside democratic systems.

This trend of elderly leaders dominating politics, whether through democratic elections or authoritarian rule, is hardly new. Gerontocracy was a defining feature of governance in the Greek city-states and the Roman Senate, where advancing age was closely associated with wisdom and experience, creating a form of traditional authority that legitimised the rule of the old.

An analysis of the ages of India's Prime Ministers shows a steady upward trend. At independence in 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister at 58, serving with a median age of 66 during his tenure. By 2014, Narendra Modi entered office at 63, and the median age of Prime Ministers had climbed to 76. The range has been wide: Rajiv Gandhi was the youngest to assume office at 40, while Morarji Desai was the oldest, taking charge at 81. Tellingly, Nehru demitted office at 74 in 1966, whereas Manmohan Singh, the last Prime Minister before Modi, stepped down in 2014 at 81. Across India's history, the median age of Prime Ministers has hovered around 67.

In comparison, the median age of Chief Ministers increased only modestly, from 57 in the 1950s to 59.5 in the 2020s, with the peak decade being 2010-2020 when it touched 62.25. A breakdown by

party – regional versus national, and within national parties between the Congress and the BJP – shows negligible variation, with the average age of Chief Ministers across the board hovering around 58 years. The presence of younger leaders such as Nayab Singh Saini, Mohan Yadav, and Yogi Adityanath might suggest that the BJP promotes younger talent, especially when contrasted with the Congress's image as India's 'Grand Old Party'. However, our analysis shows minimal difference in average age between the two.

In general, the younger appointments across parties are balanced out by veterans such as the late Prakash Singh Badal in Punjab, the late V.S. Achuthanandan in Kerala, and the late M. Karunanidhi in Tamil Nadu, all of whom served well into their late 80s and 90s.

The age profile of the Lok Sabha has shifted markedly over the decades (Chart 1), with the 18th Lok Sabha, which began its term last year, being the "oldest" yet. The average age of parliamentarians rose from 46.5 years in 1952 to 56 years by 2014. Meanwhile, the share of younger members (25-40 years) declined sharply from about 25-30% in the early years to under 10%. In contrast, the share of members aged 56-70 grew from less than 25% to nearly 40% by 2019. The data makes clear that India's Parliament is ageing, with fewer young politicians making it into the House over time.

If we were to pick out a random Indian, there is a 50% probability that they are less than 30 years old. However, this probability is 0.007% if we were to do the same for a member of the Lok Sabha. Chart 2 shows the number of MPs in Lok Sabha under the age of 35, over the years. Chart 3 shows the age-profile of MPs in the Lok Sabha over the years.

Sarthak Bagchi teaches at Ahmedabad University and Arja Kakkad, studies in Ashoka University

Old guard

The data for the charts were sourced from a book titled "House of the People: Parliament and the Making of Indian Democracy," by Ronojoy Sen



Chart 1: Average age of members of the Lok Sabha

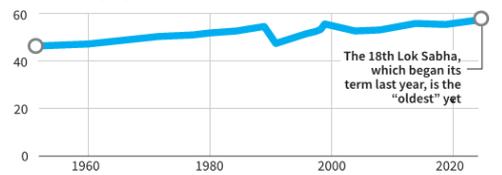


Chart 2: Number of MPs in the Lok Sabha under the age of 35, over the year

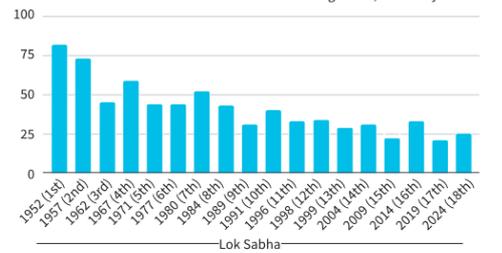
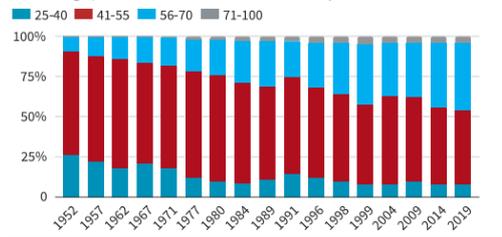


Chart 3: Age-profile of MPs in the Lok Sabha over the years



The age of India's leaders has steadily risen

भारत के नेताओं की उम्र लगातार बढ़ी है

- Over the decades, the **age profile of the Lok Sabha** has shifted significantly, reflecting longer political careers and delayed entry of younger members. दशकों के दौरान, **लोक सभा की आयु प्रोफाइल** में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव आया है, जो लंबी राजनीतिक करियर और युवा सदस्यों के देर से प्रवेश को दर्शाता है।

Age and Gerontocracy in Politics

राजनीति में उम्र और वृद्धाशासकत्व

- When **Jagdeep Dhankhar** stepped down as **Vice-President**, citing **age-related health issues**, discussions on **ageing in politics** sharpened in India. जब **जगदीप धनखड़** ने **उप-राष्ट्रपति** पद से इस्तीफा दिया, **उम्र से संबंधित स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं** का हवाला देते हुए, तो भारत में **राजनीति में उम्र** पर चर्चा तेज़ हो गई।



- The suggestion of **RSS chief Mohan Bhagwat** two months ago that leaders should step aside at the age of **75** had also triggered a debate.
दो महीने पहले **RSS प्रमुख मोहन भागवत** का सुझाव कि नेताओं को **75 वर्ष की आयु** में पद छोड़ देना चाहिए, ने भी बहस छेड़ दी थी।
- **Narendra Modi** continues as **Prime Minister** despite crossing the age of **75**, and so do several other leaders, underscoring the lack of a clear **retirement norm**.
नरेंद्र मोदी प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में बने हुए हैं, जबकि उनकी उम्र **75 वर्ष** से अधिक हो चुकी है, और कई अन्य नेता भी ऐसा कर रहे हैं, जिससे स्पष्ट **सेवानिवृत्ति मानक** की कमी उजागर होती है।
- **The BJP's unofficial age limit of 75 years**, symbolised by the creation of the **Margadarshak Mandal**, often seen as a euphemism for the party's **retirement cell**, has kept the spotlight on the question of when politicians should **call it a day**.
बीजेपी की अनौपचारिक **उम्र सीमा 75 वर्ष**, जिसे **मार्गदर्शक मंडल** के निर्माण द्वारा दर्शाया गया है, जो अक्सर पार्टी की **सेवानिवृत्ति इकाई** के रूपक के रूप में देखा जाता है, ने यह सवाल बनाए रखा कि नेताओं को कब **पद छोड़ना चाहिए**।
- At the State level, **Chief Minister Nitish Kumar's** age and health have emerged as key talking points ahead of the **Bihar elections**.
राज्य स्तर पर, **मुख्यमंत्री नीतीश कुमार** की उम्र और स्वास्थ्य **बिहार चुनावों** से पहले प्रमुख चर्चा का विषय बन गए हैं।
- **Several instances of incoherence at public events have raised doubts about his ability to take crucial policy decisions and effectively discharge his duties**.
सार्वजनिक आयोजनों में **असंगति** के कई उदाहरणों ने उनके **महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत निर्णय लेने** और अपनी **जिम्मेदारियों का प्रभावी निर्वहन** करने की क्षमता पर संदेह उत्पन्न किया है।
- This is in sharp contrast to the image of **'sushasan babu' (boss of good governance)** that he cultivated during his early years.
यह उनके शुरुआती वर्षों में बनाए गए **'सुशासन बाबू' (अच्छे शासन के प्रमुख)** की छवि के विपरीत है।
- **Gerontocracy — commonly defined as rule by a group of old men or a council of elders** — has become an important theme in the **global discourse on democracy**.
वृद्धाशासकत्व (Gerontocracy) — जिसे आमतौर पर **पुराने लोगों के समूह या बुजुर्गों की परिषद द्वारा शासन** के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है — **लोकतंत्र पर वैश्विक संवाद** में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय बन गया है।
- In the **2024 U.S. presidential elections**, **age dominated the campaign conversation**:
2024 के अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति चुनावों में, **उम्र ने अभियान चर्चा पर प्रभुत्व** स्थापित किया:
 - **Joseph Biden, the oldest President in American history, left office at 82**.
जोसेफ बिडेन, अमेरिकी इतिहास के सबसे पुराने राष्ट्रपति, ने **82 वर्ष की आयु** में पद छोड़ा।
 - His successor **Donald J. Trump** took office at **78 years and 220 days**, setting a record as the **oldest to be inaugurated**.
उनके उत्तराधिकारी **डोनाल्ड जे. ट्रम्प** ने **78 वर्ष और 220 दिन** की आयु में पद संभाला, और उद्घाटन लेने वाले सबसे पुराने व्यक्ति का रिकॉर्ड बनाया।
- That year, celebrated worldwide as the **'year of democracy'** for its many pivotal elections, saw the rise of several **geriatric leaders** to power, including:
उस वर्ष, जो कई महत्वपूर्ण चुनावों के कारण विश्वभर में **'लोकतंत्र का वर्ष'** के रूप में मनाया गया, में कई **वृद्ध नेताओं** का सत्ता में आगमन देखा गया, जिनमें शामिल हैं:
 - **Brazil's President Lula da Silva, 79**
ब्राज़ील के राष्ट्रपति लूला दा सिल्वा, 79
 - **Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, 75**
इज़राइल के प्रधानमंत्री बेंजामिन नेतन्याहू, 75
 - **Narendra Modi, 74**
नरेंद्र मोदी, 74
- The persistence of **gerontocracy** is evident even among **unelected leaders and dictators**.
वृद्धाशासकत्व की निरंतरता **अचयनित नेताओं और तानाशाहों** में भी स्पष्ट है।
- From long-ruling strongmen in parts of **Africa** to supreme leaders in **oil-rich Asian republics**, many continue to hold on to office well into old age.
अफ्रीका के कुछ हिस्सों में लंबे समय तक शासन करने वाले मजबूत नेताओं से लेकर **तेल-समृद्ध एशियाई गणराज्यों** के सर्वोच्च नेताओं तक, कई लोग **वृद्धावस्था तक पद पर बने रहते हैं**।
- **Authoritarian leaders** such as **Turkey's Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, 72**, and **Russia's Vladimir Putin, also 72**, have extended their grip on power for decades, underscoring how



age is rarely a barrier to political dominance outside democratic systems.

तानाशाह नेता, जैसे तुर्की के रेसेप तैय्यप एर्दोगान, 72, और रूस के व्लादिमीर पुतिन, 72, ने दशकों तक सत्ता पर नियंत्रण बनाए रखा, यह दर्शाता है कि लोकतांत्रिक प्रणालियों के बाहर उम्र राजनीतिक प्रभुत्व में बाधा नहीं बनती।

- This trend of **elderly leaders dominating politics**, whether through **democratic elections** or **authoritarian rule**, is hardly new.

यह प्रवृत्ति कि वृद्ध नेता राजनीति में प्रभुत्व रखते हैं, चाहे लोकतांत्रिक चुनावों के माध्यम से हो या तानाशाही शासन के माध्यम से, नई नहीं है।

- **Gerontocracy** was a defining feature of governance in the **Greek city-states** and the **Roman Senate**, where advancing age was closely associated with **wisdom and experience**, creating a form of **traditional authority** that legitimised the **rule of the old**.

वृद्धाशासकत्व (Gerontocracy) ग्रीक नगर-राज्यों और रोमन सीनेट में शासन की एक प्रमुख विशेषता थी, जहाँ बढ़ती उम्र का गहरा संबंध बुद्धिमत्ता और अनुभव से था, जिससे पारंपरिक अधिकार का एक रूप बनता था, जो बुजुर्गों के शासन को वैधता देता था।

Age Profile of India's Political Leadership भारत के राजनीतिक नेतृत्व की आयु प्रोफ़ाइल

- An analysis of the **ages of India's Prime Ministers** shows a **steady upward trend**.
भारत के प्रधानमंत्रियों की आयु का विश्लेषण दर्शाता है कि इसमें लगातार वृद्धि हुई है।
- At **independence in 1947**, **Jawaharlal Nehru** became the first Prime Minister at **58**, serving with a **median age of 66** during his tenure.
1947 में स्वतंत्रता के समय, **जवाहरलाल नेहरू** पहले प्रधानमंत्री बने, जिनकी आयु **58 वर्ष** थी, और उनके कार्यकाल के दौरान **मध्यम आयु 66 वर्ष** रही।
- By **2014**, **Narendra Modi** entered office at **63**, and the median age of Prime Ministers had climbed to **76**.
2014 तक, **नरेंद्र मोदी** पद ग्रहण करने के समय **63 वर्ष** के थे, और प्रधानमंत्रियों की मध्यम आयु **76 वर्ष** तक बढ़ गई थी।
- The range has been wide: **Rajiv Gandhi** was the youngest to assume office at **40**, while **Morarji Desai** was the oldest, taking charge at **81**.
आयु का अंतर व्यापक रहा है: **राजीव गांधी** सबसे कम उम्र में **40 वर्ष** की आयु में पद संभालने वाले थे, जबकि **मोरारजी देसाई** सबसे उम्रदराज़ थे, जिन्होंने **81 वर्ष** की आयु में जिम्मेदारी संभाली।
- **Nehru** demitted office at **74** in **1966**, whereas **Manmohan Singh**, the last Prime Minister before Modi, stepped down in **2014** at **81**.
नेहरू ने **1966** में **74 वर्ष** की आयु में पद छोड़ा, जबकि **मनमोहन सिंह**, मोदी से पहले के अंतिम प्रधानमंत्री, ने **2014** में **81 वर्ष** की आयु में पद छोड़ा।
- Across India's history, the median age of Prime Ministers has hovered around **67**.
भारत के इतिहास में, प्रधानमंत्रियों की मध्यम आयु लगभग **67 वर्ष** रही है।
- In comparison, the median age of **Chief Ministers** increased only modestly, from **57** in the 1950s to **59.5** in the 2020s, with the peak decade being **2010–2020** when it touched **62.25**.
तुलना में, **मुख्यमंत्रियों** की मध्यम आयु केवल मामूली बढ़ी, **1950 के दशक में 57** से लेकर **2020 के दशक में 59.5**, जिसमें चरम दशक **2010–2020** था, जब यह **62.25** तक पहुंच गई।
- A breakdown by **party — regional versus national, and within national parties between the Congress and the BJP** shows negligible variation, with the average age of Chief Ministers hovering around **58 years**.
पार्टी के अनुसार विश्लेषण — क्षेत्रीय बनाम राष्ट्रीय, और राष्ट्रीय पार्टियों के भीतर कांग्रेस और बीजेपी के बीच न्यूनतम अंतर दिखाता है, जिसमें मुख्यमंत्रियों की औसत आयु लगभग **58 वर्ष** रही।
- The presence of younger leaders such as **Nayab Singh Saini, Mohan Yadav, and Yogi Adityanath** might suggest that the **BJP promotes younger talent**, especially when contrasted with the Congress's image as India's '**Grand Old Party**'.
नयाब सिंह सैनी, मोहन यादव और योगी आदित्यनाथ जैसे युवा नेताओं की मौजूदगी यह संकेत दे सकती है कि **बीजेपी युवा प्रतिभा को बढ़ावा देती है**, विशेषकर कांग्रेस को भारत की '**ग्रैंड ओल्ड पार्टी**' की छवि के मुकाबले।
- However, analysis shows minimal difference in **average age** between the two parties.
हालांकि, विश्लेषण दिखाता है कि दोनों पार्टियों के बीच **औसत आयु** में न्यूनतम अंतर है।



- In general, the younger appointments across parties are balanced out by veterans such as the **late Prakash Singh Badal** in Punjab, the **late V.S. Achuthanandan** in Kerala, and the **late M. Karunanidhi** in Tamil Nadu, all of whom served well into their **late 80s and 90s**.
सामान्यतः, पार्टियों में युवा नियुक्तियों को पंजाब में **पूर्व प्रकाश सिंह बादल**, केरल में **पूर्व वी.एस. अच्युतानंदन**, और तमिलनाडु में **पूर्व एम. करुणानिधि** जैसे वरिष्ठ नेताओं द्वारा संतुलित किया जाता है, जिन्होंने सभी ने अपनी **80 और 90 की उम्र तक** सेवा की।
- The **age profile of the Lok Sabha** has shifted markedly over the decades, with the **18th Lok Sabha**, which began its term last year, being the **“oldest” yet**.
लोकसभा की आयु प्रोफाइल दशकों में स्पष्ट रूप से बदल गई है, और **18वीं लोकसभा**, जिसने पिछले वर्ष अपना कार्यकाल शुरू किया, अब तक की **“सबसे उम्रदराज़”** है।
- The average age of parliamentarians rose from **46.5 years** in 1952 to **56 years** by 2014.
सांसदों की औसत आयु **1952 में 46.5 वर्ष** से बढ़कर **2014 तक 56 वर्ष** हो गई।
- The share of younger members (25–40 years) declined sharply from about **25-30%** in the early years to under **10%**.
युवा सदस्यों (25–40 वर्ष) का हिस्सा शुरुआती वर्षों में लगभग **25-30%** से गिरकर **10% से कम** हो गया।
- In contrast, the share of members aged **56-70** grew from less than **25%** to nearly **40%** by **2019**.
इसके विपरीत, **56-70 वर्ष** आयु वर्ग के सदस्यों का हिस्सा **25% से कम** से बढ़कर **2019 तक लगभग 40%** हो गया।
- The data makes clear that India's Parliament is **ageing**, with fewer young politicians making it into the House over time.
आंकड़े स्पष्ट करते हैं कि भारत की संसद **बढ़ती उम्र** की है, जिसमें समय के साथ कम युवा नेता संसद में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं।
- If we were to pick out a random Indian, there is a **50% probability** that they are less than **30 years old**.
यदि हम किसी यादृच्छिक भारतीय को चुनें, तो यह संभावना है कि उनकी उम्र **30 वर्ष से कम** हो, यह **50%** है।
- However, this probability is **0.007%** if we were to do the same for a member of the **Lok Sabha**.
हालांकि, यदि हम **लोकसभा के किसी सदस्य** के लिए ऐसा करें, तो यह संभावना केवल **0.007%** है।
- **Chart 2** shows the number of MPs in **Lok Sabha under the age of 35** over the years.
चार्ट 2 वर्षों में **35 वर्ष से कम उम्र के लोकसभा सांसदों** की संख्या दिखाता है।
- **Chart 3** shows the **age profile of MPs in the Lok Sabha** over the years.
चार्ट 3 वर्षों में **लोकसभा सांसदों की आयु प्रोफाइल** दिखाता है।



Can timelines be fixed for Governors?

Can the Governor withhold assent to a Bill passed by the State legislature based on his own discretion? Why has the Centre said that courts cannot prescribe a timeline for Governors/President to decide on a Bill? What have Opposition-rule States said on the matter?

GS II: Governor and Legislature
EXPLAINER

Rangarajan R.

The story so far:

The Supreme Court is currently hearing a Presidential reference made in May 2025 that has sought the opinion of the Court on 14 questions, primarily surrounding the interpretation of Articles 200 and 201 of the Constitution.

What is the current reference?

The current reference is a result of a Supreme Court judgment in April 2025 (*The State of Tamil Nadu versus the Governor of Tamil Nadu & Anr*) that had specified timelines for Governors and the President to act on Bills passed by State legislatures. It had held that if the Governor was to withhold assent or reserve the Bill for consideration of the President, contrary to the advice of the State Council of Ministers, he/she should do so within a period of three months. It further held that if a Bill for which assent has been withheld is again passed by the State legislature, the Governor shall assent to such Bill. It had prescribed a timeline of three months for the President to decide on State Bills reserved for his/her consideration. The court had also held that decisions by Governors and the President on such Bills, including delays beyond the prescribed timelines, will be subject to judicial review.

The government has raised questions regarding the authority of the Court to prescribe timelines when they are not specified in the Constitution.

What does the Constitution say?

Article 200 of the Constitution lays down that when a Bill, passed by a State Legislature, is presented to the Governor for his/her assent, he/she has four alternatives: (a) may give assent to the Bill (b) may withhold assent to the Bill, that is, reject the Bill in which case the Bill fails to become law; (c) may return the Bill for reconsideration of the State Legislature; or (d) may reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President.

As held by the Supreme Court in various cases including the *Shamsher Singh* case (1974), the Governor does not exercise his/her discretionary powers while withholding assent for a Bill. He/she is required to act as per the advice of the Council of Ministers. The return of any Bill to the State Legislature for reconsideration is also to be done based on ministerial advice. As explained in the *Constituent Assembly* by T.T. Krishnamachari, this may be done if the Government feels that the Bill needs modifications. The Governor shall assent to such a Bill if it is passed again by the State Legislature.

As far as reserving any Bill for consideration of the President, the Governor must reserve certain Bills like those which reduce the powers of the High Court. He/she may reserve certain Bills based on the advice of the Council of Ministers like those that relate to a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, to ensure operation of its provisions despite repugnancy to a Union Law. It is only under rare circumstances that the Governor may exercise his/her discretion and reserve a Bill where he/she feels that the provisions of the Bill contravene any of the provisions of the Constitution and therefore, reserve it for the consideration of the President.

The Constitution does not lay down any time limit within which the Governor is required to make a decision with



New rules: Tamil Nadu Governor R.N. Ravi welcomed by Chief Minister M.K. Stalin during the Republic Day celebrations in Chennai, on January 26, 2025.

respect to any Bill presented for his/her assent. The main part of Article 200 states that once a Bill is presented to the Governor, he/she 'shall' declare that he/she assents to the Bill or withholds assent or reserves the Bill for consideration of the President. The proviso to the article adds that the Governor may 'as soon as possible' return the Bill for reconsideration of the State legislature.

What are the recommendations?

The Sarkaria Commission (1987) had stated that only the reservation of Bills for consideration of the President, that too under rare cases of patent unconstitutionality, can be implied as a discretionary power of the Governor. Apart from such exceptional cases, the Governor must discharge his functions under Article 200 as per the advice of Ministers. It further recommended that the President (Central Government) should dispose of such Bills within a maximum period of six months. The Punchhi Commission (2010) had recommended that the Governor should take a decision with respect to a Bill presented for his/her assent within a period of six months.

What are the arguments?

Article 163(1) of the Constitution requires the Governor to act as per the advice of the Council of Ministers except in so far as he/she is required by or under the Constitution to act as per his/her discretion. Article 163(2) further provides that if any question arises on whether the matter is a matter which the Governor is required to act as per his/her discretion,

the decision of the Governor in such cases shall be final and shall not be called into question.

The Centre has argued that the Governor enjoys discretion as per the above Article which cannot be inquired into by the courts and consequently no timelines can be fixed. It also raised objections to the three-month timeframe that has been stipulated for the President to decide on Bills which have been reserved. Article 201 that deals with this matter does not stipulate any timeline. The Centre has maintained that any issues between the elected government in a State, the Governor and the President need to be resolved politically within the framework of the Constitution and that the courts cannot be an adjudicator for every such impasse.

However, Opposition-ruled States have argued that the Governors in such States have been selectively delaying assent or reserving Bills, against the advice of the Council of Ministers, for the consideration of the President. They have argued that such deliberate delays cannot be termed as discretion and that it disrespects the popular mandate of the people of the State.

What should be the way forward?

All the issues stated above are in the nature of symptoms. The underlying disease that has plagued our federal set up has been the politicisation of the gubernatorial post. Many political leaders starting from C.N. Annadurai to Nitish Kumar have called for the abolition of the Governor's post in the past. However, as per our Constitutional scheme, there is a need for a nominal head of the State

executive just like the President for the Union executive.

Nevertheless, federalism is also a basic feature of our Constitution and the Governor's office should not undermine the powers of popularly elected governments at the States.

The Court usually exercises restraint while stipulating timelines for action by constitutional authorities where none is provided in the Constitution. However, when there are unreasonable delays, the Court has stipulated timelines in the past like in *K. M. Singh* case (2020) where it laid down a three-month timeframe for Speakers to decide on the Tenth Schedule disqualification.

The Supreme Court has purposively interpreted the words in Article 200 in its judgment in April 2025. It has interpreted that the main part of Article 200 uses the words 'Governor shall' and hence it is not a discretionary power. It relied on its own past judgments including the *Nabam Rebia* case (2006), the recommendations of various commissions as well as the Office Memorandum of the Home Ministry in 2016 to prescribe the timeline of three months for actions by Governors and the President.

The Centre and the Governors should follow the timeline prescribed by the April 2025 judgment to uphold democratic and federal principles. Hopefully, the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Presidential reference would also reiterate this position.

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

Article 200 of the Constitution lays down that when a Bill, passed by a State Legislature, is presented to the Governor for his/her assent, he/she has four alternatives: (a) may give assent to the Bill (b) may withhold assent to the Bill, that is, reject the Bill in which case the Bill fails to become law; (c) may return the Bill for reconsideration of the State Legislature; or (d) may reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President.

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Opposition-ruled States have argued that the Governors in such States have been selectively delaying assent or reserving Bills, against the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Can timelines be fixed for Governors?
क्या राज्यपालों के लिए समयसीमा तय की जा सकती है?

Presidential Reference on Articles 200 and 201
राष्ट्रपति संदर्भ अनुच्छेद 200 और 201 पर



- The **Supreme Court** is currently hearing a **Presidential reference** made in **May 2025** that has sought the opinion of the Court on **14 questions**, primarily surrounding the interpretation of **Articles 200 and 201** of the Constitution.
सुप्रीम कोर्ट वर्तमान में **मई 2025** में किए गए **राष्ट्रपति संदर्भ** पर सुनवाई कर रही है, जिसमें **14 सवालों** पर कोर्ट की राय मांगी गई है, जो मुख्य रूप से संविधान के **अनुच्छेद 200 और 201** की व्याख्या से संबंधित हैं।
- The current reference is a result of a **Supreme Court judgment in April 2025 (The State of Tamil Nadu versus the Governor of Tamil Nadu & Anr)** that had specified **timelines for Governors and the President** to act on Bills passed by State legislatures.
वर्तमान संदर्भ का परिणाम **अप्रैल 2025** के **सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले (राज्य तमिलनाडु बनाम तमिलनाडु के राज्यपाल एवं अन्य)** के रूप में है, जिसमें राज्य विधानसभाओं द्वारा पारित विधेयकों पर **राज्यपाल और राष्ट्रपति** द्वारा कार्रवाई के लिए **समयसीमा** निर्धारित की गई थी।
- It held that if the **Governor** was to withhold assent or reserve the Bill for consideration of the **President**, contrary to the advice of the **State Council of Ministers**, he/she should do so within a period of **three months**.
इसमें कहा गया कि यदि **राज्यपाल** किसी विधेयक को **स्वीकृति देने से रोकना** या इसे **राष्ट्रपति के विचारार्थ सुरक्षित करना** चाहता है, जो कि **राज्य मंत्री परिषद** की सलाह के विपरीत हो, तो इसे **तीन महीने** के भीतर करना चाहिए।
- It further held that if a Bill for which assent has been withheld is again passed by the **State legislature**, the **Governor shall assent** to such Bill.
इसमें आगे कहा गया कि यदि किसी विधेयक की स्वीकृति रोक दी गई थी और इसे **फिर से राज्य विधान सभा** द्वारा पारित किया जाता है, तो **राज्यपाल को उस विधेयक को स्वीकृति देनी चाहिए**।
- It had prescribed a **timeline of three months** for the **President** to decide on State Bills reserved for his/her consideration.
इसमें राष्ट्रपति के लिए **तीन महीने की समयसीमा** निर्धारित की गई थी, ताकि वह अपने विचारार्थ सुरक्षित राज्य विधेयकों पर निर्णय कर सकें।
- The court had also held that decisions by **Governors and the President** on such Bills, including delays beyond the prescribed timelines, will be subject to **judicial review**.
कोर्ट ने यह भी कहा कि ऐसे विधेयकों पर **राज्यपाल और राष्ट्रपति** द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय, जिसमें निर्धारित समयसीमा से अधिक विलंब शामिल है, **न्यायिक समीक्षा** के अधीन होंगे।
- The government has raised questions regarding the **authority of the Court** to prescribe timelines when they are not specified in the Constitution.
सरकार ने यह सवाल उठाया है कि जब संविधान में **समयसीमा** निर्दिष्ट नहीं है, तो कोर्ट के पास इसे निर्धारित करने का **अधिकार** है या नहीं।

What does the Constitution say?

संविधान क्या कहता है?

- **Article 200** of the Constitution lays down that when a Bill, passed by a **State Legislature**, is presented to the **Governor** for his/her assent, he/she has **four alternatives**:
संविधान का **अनुच्छेद 200** यह निर्धारित करता है कि जब किसी **राज्य विधान सभा** द्वारा पारित विधेयक को **राज्यपाल** के समक्ष स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, तो उनके पास **चार विकल्प** होते हैं:
 - (a) May **give assent** to the Bill
(a) विधेयक को **स्वीकृति देना**
 - (b) May **withhold assent** to the Bill, that is, reject the Bill in which case the Bill fails to become law
(b) विधेयक की **स्वीकृति रोकना**, यानी विधेयक को खारिज करना, जिससे वह कानून नहीं बन पाता
 - (c) May **return the Bill** for reconsideration of the State Legislature
(c) विधेयक को **फिर से विचारार्थ राज्य विधान सभा** को वापस भेजना
 - (d) May **reserve the Bill** for the consideration of the President
(d) विधेयक को **राष्ट्रपति के विचारार्थ सुरक्षित करना**
- As held by the Supreme Court in various cases including the **Shamsher Singh case (1974)**, the **Governor does not exercise discretionary powers** while withholding assent for a Bill. He/she is required to act as per the advice of the **Council of Ministers**.
सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने विभिन्न मामलों में, जिसमें **शमशेर सिंह मामला (1974)** शामिल है, कहा कि **राज्यपाल अपनी**



विवेकाधिकार शक्ति का उपयोग विधेयक की स्वीकृति रोकते समय नहीं करते। उन्हें **मंत्री परिषद की सलाह** के अनुसार कार्य करना आवश्यक है।

- The return of any Bill to the **State Legislature** for reconsideration is also to be done based on **ministerial advice**.
किसी भी विधेयक को पुनर्विचार के लिए **राज्य विधान सभा** को वापस भेजना भी **मंत्री परिषद की सलाह** के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए।
- As explained in the Constituent Assembly by **T.T. Krishnamachari**, this may be done if the Government feels that the Bill needs **modifications**.
जैसा कि संविधान सभा में **टी.टी. कृष्णमाचारी** द्वारा समझाया गया, यह तब किया जा सकता है जब सरकार को लगे कि विधेयक में **संशोधन** की आवश्यकता है।
- The **Governor shall assent** to such a Bill if it is passed again by the **State Legislature**.
यदि ऐसा विधेयक **राज्य विधान सभा** द्वारा पुनः पारित किया जाता है, तो **राज्यपाल को उसे स्वीकृति देनी चाहिए**।
- As far as reserving any Bill for consideration of the **President**, the **Governor must reserve certain Bills** like those which **reduce the powers of the High Court**.
किसी भी विधेयक को **राष्ट्रपति के विचारार्थ सुरक्षित** करने के संबंध में, **राज्यपाल को कुछ विधेयकों को सुरक्षित करना अनिवार्य है**, जैसे कि वे जो **उच्च न्यायालय के अधिकारों को कम करते हैं**।
- He/she may reserve certain Bills based on the advice of the **Council of Ministers** like those that relate to a subject enumerated in the **Concurrent List**, to ensure operation of its provisions despite repugnancy to a Union Law.
वे कुछ विधेयकों को **मंत्री परिषद की सलाह** के आधार पर सुरक्षित कर सकते हैं, जैसे कि वे जो **संघ सूची** में उल्लिखित विषयों से संबंधित हैं, ताकि उनका प्रावधान **केंद्र के कानून के विरोध के बावजूद लागू** हो सके।
- It is only under rare circumstances that the **Governor may exercise discretion** and reserve a Bill where he/she feels that the provisions of the Bill **contravene any of the provisions of the Constitution** and therefore, reserve it for the consideration of the **President**.
केवल दुर्लभ परिस्थितियों में **राज्यपाल विवेकाधिकार** का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं और ऐसा विधेयक सुरक्षित कर सकते हैं, जहाँ उन्हें लगे कि विधेयक के प्रावधान **संविधान के किसी भी प्रावधान का उल्लंघन** करते हैं, और इसलिए इसे **राष्ट्रपति के विचारार्थ सुरक्षित** किया जाता है।
- The Constitution does not lay down any **time limit** within which the **Governor** is required to make a decision with respect to any Bill presented for his/her assent.
संविधान किसी भी **समयसीमा** को निर्दिष्ट नहीं करता है, जिसके भीतर **राज्यपाल** को किसी विधेयक पर निर्णय लेना आवश्यक है।
- The main part of **Article 200** states that once a Bill is presented to the Governor, he/she **'shall' declare** that he/she assents to the Bill or withholds assent or reserves the Bill for consideration of the **President**.
अनुच्छेद 200 का मुख्य भाग कहता है कि जब किसी विधेयक को राज्यपाल के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, तो उन्हें **'घोषित करना चाहिए'** कि वे विधेयक को स्वीकृति देते हैं, स्वीकृति रोकते हैं, या विधेयक को **राष्ट्रपति के विचारार्थ सुरक्षित** करते हैं।
- The proviso to the article adds that the Governor may **'as soon as possible' return the Bill** for reconsideration of the **State legislature**.
अनुच्छेद का प्रावधान जोड़ता है कि राज्यपाल **'यथासंभव शीघ्र'** विधेयक को पुनर्विचार के लिए **राज्य विधान सभा** को वापस भेज सकते हैं।

Recommendations and Arguments

सिफारिशें और तर्क

- The **Sarkaria Commission (1987)** had stated that only the **reservation of Bills for consideration of the President**, that too under **rare cases of patent unconstitutionality**, can be implied as a **discretionary power** of the Governor.
सरकारिया आयोग (1987) ने कहा कि केवल **राष्ट्रपति के विचारार्थ विधेयकों को सुरक्षित करना**, वह भी केवल **सुपर स्पष्ट असंवैधानिक मामलों में**, को राज्यपाल की विवेकाधिकार शक्ति माना जा सकता है।
- Apart from such **exceptional cases**, the **Governor must discharge his functions under Article 200** as per the advice of **Ministers**.
ऐसे **विशेष मामलों** के अलावा, राज्यपाल को **अनुच्छेद 200** के तहत अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन **मंत्रियों की सलाह** के अनुसार करना चाहिए।



- It further recommended that the **President (Central Government)** should dispose of such Bills within a **maximum period of six months**.
आयोग ने आगे सिफ़ारिश की कि **राष्ट्रपति (केंद्र सरकार)** को ऐसे विधेयकों का निपटारा **अधिकतम छह महीने** के भीतर करना चाहिए।
- The **Punchhi Commission (2010)** had recommended that the **Governor should take a decision** with respect to a Bill presented for his/her assent within a period of **six months**.
पुंची आयोग (2010) ने सिफ़ारिश की थी कि **राज्यपाल को किसी विधेयक पर निर्णय** लेने के लिए, जो उनके स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया है, **छह महीने** के भीतर निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

Arguments

तर्क

- **Article 163(1)** of the Constitution requires the **Governor to act as per the advice of the Council of Ministers** except in so far as he/she is required by or under the Constitution to act as per his/her **discretion**.
संविधान का **अनुच्छेद 163(1)** राज्यपाल को **मंत्री परिषद की सलाह** के अनुसार कार्य करने की आवश्यकता बताता है, सिवाय इसके कि संविधान के तहत उन्हें **विवेकाधिकार** के अनुसार कार्य करना आवश्यक हो।
- **Article 163(2)** further provides that if any question arises on whether the matter is a matter which the Governor is required to act as per his/her **discretion**, the **decision of the Governor** in such cases shall be **final** and shall not be called into question.
अनुच्छेद 163(2) आगे कहता है कि यदि यह प्रश्न उठता है कि मामला राज्यपाल के **विवेकाधिकार** के अनुसार कार्य करने का है, तो ऐसे मामलों में **राज्यपाल का निर्णय अंतिम** होगा और उस पर सवाल नहीं उठाया जा सकेगा।
- The **Centre** has argued that the **Governor enjoys discretion** as per the above Article which **cannot be inquired into by the courts** and consequently no **timelines** can be fixed.
केंद्र सरकार ने तर्क दिया कि उपरोक्त अनुच्छेद के अनुसार **राज्यपाल विवेकाधिकार का आनंद** लेते हैं, जिसे **कोर्ट द्वारा जांचा नहीं जा सकता**, और इसलिए कोई **समयसीमा** तय नहीं की जा सकती।
- It also raised objections to the **three-month timeframe** that has been stipulated for the **President** to decide on Bills which have been reserved.
केंद्र ने **तीन महीने की समयसीमा** पर भी आपत्ति जताई, जो **राष्ट्रपति** को सुरक्षित किए गए विधेयकों पर निर्णय लेने के लिए दी गई है।
- **Article 201** that deals with this matter does not stipulate any **timeline**.
इस मामले से संबंधित **अनुच्छेद 201** कोई **समयसीमा** निर्धारित नहीं करता।
- The Centre has maintained that any issues between the **elected government in a State, the Governor, and the President** need to be resolved **politically** within the framework of the **Constitution** and that the **courts cannot be an adjudicator** for every such impasse.
केंद्र ने यह कहा कि किसी भी राज्य में **चुनी हुई सरकार, राज्यपाल और राष्ट्रपति** के बीच उत्पन्न मुद्दों को संविधान के ढांचे के भीतर **राजनीतिक रूप से** सुलझाया जाना चाहिए और **कोर्ट हर संकट का निपटारा नहीं कर सकते**।
- However, **Opposition-ruled States** have argued that the **Governors** in such States have been selectively **delaying assent** or **reserving Bills**, against the advice of the **Council of Ministers**, for the consideration of the **President**.
हालांकि, **विपक्ष शासित राज्यों** ने तर्क दिया कि ऐसे राज्यों में **राज्यपाल ने स्वीकृति में जानबूझकर देरी** की है या **विधेयकों को सुरक्षित** किया है, जो कि **मंत्री परिषद की सलाह के विपरीत** है, **राष्ट्रपति के विचारार्थ**।
- They have argued that such deliberate delays cannot be termed as **discretion** and that it **disrespects the popular mandate** of the people of the State.
उनका तर्क है कि ऐसी जानबूझकर की गई देरी को **विवेकाधिकार** नहीं कहा जा सकता और यह राज्य के लोगों के **लोकप्रिय जनादेश का सम्मान नहीं करता**।

Way Forward

आगे की दिशा

- All the issues stated above are in the nature of **symptoms**. The underlying **disease** that has plagued our **federal set up** has been the **politicisation of the gubernatorial post**.



ऊपर बताए गए सभी मुद्दे लक्षणों के स्वरूप के हैं। हमारे संघीय ढांचे में मुख्य समस्या राज्यपाल पद का राजनीति में बदल जाना रही है।

- Many political leaders starting from **C.N. Annadurai** to **Nitish Kumar** have called for the **abolition of the Governor's post** in the past.
कई राजनीतिक नेताओं ने, **C.N. अन्नादुरई** से लेकर **नीतीश कुमार** तक, अतीत में राज्यपाल पद को समाप्त करने की मांग की है।
- However, as per our **Constitutional scheme**, there is a need for a **nominal head** of the **State executive** just like the **President** for the **Union executive**.
हालांकि, हमारे **संवैधानिक ढांचे** के अनुसार, **राज्य कार्यपालिका** के लिए एक **नाममात्र प्रमुख** की आवश्यकता है, जैसे कि **केंद्र कार्यपालिका** के लिए **राष्ट्रपति**।
- Nevertheless, **federalism** is also a **basic feature** of our Constitution and the **Governor's office** should not undermine the powers of **popularly elected governments** at the States.
इसके बावजूद, **संघवाद** हमारे संविधान की एक **मूलभूत विशेषता** है और **राज्यपाल कार्यालय** को राज्यों में **लोकतांत्रिक रूप से चुनी गई सरकारों** के अधिकारों को कमजोर नहीं करना चाहिए।
- The Court usually exercises **restraint** while stipulating **timelines** for action by **constitutional authorities** where none is provided in the Constitution.
जब संविधान में **कोई समयसीमा** नहीं दी गई हो, तो अदालत आमतौर पर **संयम** का पालन करती है।
- However, when there are **unreasonable delays**, the Court has stipulated **timelines** in the past like in **K. M. Singh case (2020)** where it laid down a **three-month timeframe for Speakers to decide on the Tenth Schedule disqualification**.
हालांकि, जब **अकारण देरी** होती है, तो अदालत ने पहले भी **समयसीमा** निर्धारित की है, जैसे कि **K. M. सिंह मामला (2020)** में, जहां **स्पीकरों** को **दसवीं अनुसूची अयोग्यता** पर निर्णय लेने के लिए **तीन महीने** का समय दिया गया।
- The **Supreme Court** has purposely interpreted the words in **Article 200** in its **judgment in April 2025**.
सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने **अनुच्छेद 200** के शब्दों की **अप्रैल 2025 के निर्णय** में जानबूझकर व्याख्या की है।
- It has interpreted that the main part of **Article 200** uses the words '**Governor shall**' and hence it is **not a discretionary power**.
अदालत ने व्याख्या की कि **अनुच्छेद 200** के मुख्य भाग में शब्द '**राज्यपाल करेगा**' का प्रयोग है और इसलिए यह **विवेकाधिकार शक्ति नहीं** है।
- It relied on its own past judgments including the **Nabam Rebia case (2006)**, the **recommendations of various commissions**, as well as the **Office Memorandum of the Home Ministry in 2016** to prescribe the **timeline of three months** for actions by **Governors and the President**.
इसने अपने पुराने निर्णयों जैसे **Nabam Rebia मामला (2006)**, विभिन्न **आयोगों की सिफारिशों**, और **गृह मंत्रालय का कार्यालय ज्ञापन 2016** का सहारा लिया और **राज्यपालों और राष्ट्रपति** द्वारा कार्यों के लिए **तीन महीने की समयसीमा** निर्धारित की।
- The **Centre and the Governors** should follow the **timeline prescribed by the April 2025 judgment** to uphold **democratic and federal principles**.
केंद्र और राज्यपालों को **अप्रैल 2025 के निर्णय** द्वारा निर्धारित **समयसीमा** का पालन करना चाहिए ताकि **लोकतांत्रिक और संघीय सिद्धांतों** का संरक्षण हो सके।
- Hopefully, the opinion of the **Supreme Court** in the **Presidential reference** would also **reiterate this position**.
उम्मीद है कि **राष्ट्रपति संदर्भ** में **सुप्रीम कोर्ट** की राय भी इस स्थिति को दोहराएगी।



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

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

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

TOPICS COVERED 22_09_2025

1. Astronomers have spotted the biggest bangs since the Big Bang
खगोलविदों ने बिग बैंग के बाद से सबसे बड़े धमाके देखे हैं
2. German Tank Problem
जर्मन टैंक समस्या
3. Breaking the academic paywall
शैक्षणिक पेवाल को तोड़ना
4. HSN codes given to ministries to promote ease of doing business
वाणिज्य को सुगम बनाने के लिए मंत्रालयों को HSN कोड दिए गए
5. Number of dengue cases in Bangladesh so far this year
इस वर्ष अब तक बांग्लादेश में डेंगू के मामलों की संख्या
6. How different are supercomputers to normal computers?
सुपरकंप्यूटर सामान्य कंप्यूटरों से कितने अलग हैं?
7. Semiconductor designers chip in
सेमीकंडक्टर डिज़ाइनर योगदान देते हैं
8. Rayalaseema youth 'continue to chase the high' despite checks
रायलासिमा के युवा 'जाँचों के बावजूद नशे की तलाश जारी रखते हैं'



Astronomers have spotted the biggest bangs since the Big Bang

Black holes are one of nature's most inscrutable creations, and supermassive black holes that lurk near the centres of galaxies are the biggest of them all. As a star nears a black hole's event horizon, extreme forces stretch and compress the star into a long, thin stream, releasing enormous amounts of electromagnetic energy

GS III, S&T

Prakash Chandra

For all its apparent serenity, the universe is a very violent place, teeming with cataclysmic events: from colliding galaxies and supernovae (the explosive deaths of massive stars), to immensely powerful geysers of X-rays and black holes that gobble up stars.

In this deafening cosmic din, astronomers have always considered gamma-ray bursts (GRBs), produced during the formation of black holes, to be the most powerful flare-ups in the universe. Incredibly energetic GRBs traverse vast distances, making them the most luminous electromagnetic events since the Big Bang, the accepted cosmological model to explain the origin and evolution of the universe.

But recently, astronomers from the University of Hawaii's Institute for Astronomy (IfA) identified a new category of events that they found to be much more powerful than GRBs: extreme nuclear transients (ENTs). In astronomy, transients refer to celestial objects whose brightness changes significantly over a relatively short period.

Inscrutable creations

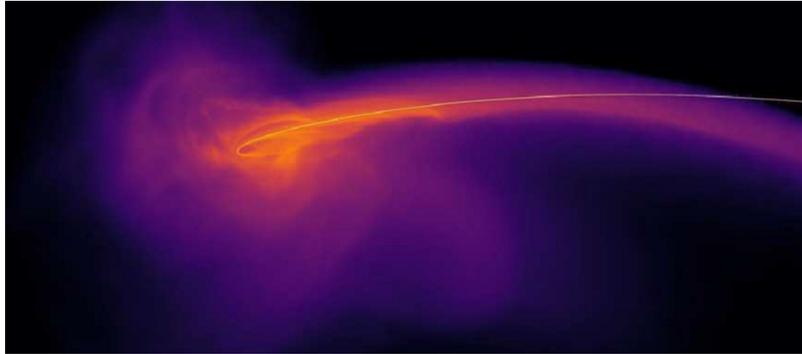
The IfA findings, published recently in *Science Advances*, described extraordinary phenomena that occurred when extremely big stars wandered too close to gargantuan black holes in galactic centres and literally got eaten up. Their fate was much like that of Icarus in Greek mythology, who flew too close to the sun on wings of wax and feathers only for the wings to melt, causing him to plummet to his death.

"ENTs are powered by accretion from the debris of a massive star at least three times heavier than our sun that has been ripped apart by a supermassive black hole," Jason Hinkle, the lead author of the IfA study, wrote to the author.

Black holes are one of nature's most inscrutable creations, and supermassive black holes that lurk near the centres of galaxies are the biggest of them all. There is one in the Milky Way galaxy, too: Sagittarius A*.

As a star nears a black hole's event horizon – its outer edge that marks the point of no return for even light – extreme tidal forces stretch and compress the star into a long, thin spaghetti-like shape, releasing enormous amounts of electromagnetic energy. This emission is the ENT.

These brilliant space streamers traverse immense distances and remain luminous in radio wavelengths for years, making it possible for astronomers to



A scene from a computer simulation of a tidal disruption of a one-solar-mass star by a one-million-solar-mass supermassive black hole. The snapshot shows the star being 'spaghettified' into a long thin stream. DANIEL JAMES PRICE (CC BY-SA)

study them. In fact, ENTs are so powerful that astronomers now believe they are the "biggest explosions" to have taken place since the Big Bang.

"ENTs are the most energetic class of transient events yet discovered," Dr. Hinkle said. "They emit up to ten-times more energy than the previous record holders."

Torn apart

Dr. Hinkle stumbled on to ENTs when sifting through data from the European Space Agency's Gaia spacecraft, which mapped the Milky Way for more than a decade.

"We were looking for smooth, high-amplitude, and long-lived events," he said. "In 2020, we began following two sources I had identified in 2016 and 2018 in the Gaia data with space-based UV/X-ray missions and ground-based spectroscopy to measure physical parameters, which gave the first indications that we were seeing something special."

When the Zwicky Transient Facility [which scans the entire Northern sky every two days using an extremely wide field of view camera at the Palomar observatory in California] published data on a third similar event in 2023, it gave additional confidence that we had found a rare, new class of transient phenomena," he added.

Astronomers have previously observed stars being torn apart in tidal disruption events (TDEs), which happens when a star is pulled apart by a black hole's tidal forces, releasing the energy equivalent of more than a hundred supernovae in the



ENTs are also much rarer than the TDEs we observe in the local universe. However, we think that ENTs are TDEs of massive stars that are just too rare to observe in the nearby universe

JASON HINKLE
LEAD AUTHOR OF THE IFA STUDY

process. In that sense, TDEs share many similarities with ENTs, including hot temperatures, brilliant emissions, and broad emission lines. But the two are actually quite different.

"The host galaxies of ENTs are much larger than that of a TDE and have a more massive central black hole," Dr. Hinkle explained. "ENTs are also much rarer than the TDEs we observe in the local universe. However, we think that ENTs are TDEs of massive stars that are just too rare to observe in the nearby universe."

ENTs also differ from the mysterious fast X-ray transients (FXTs), short-lived bursts of X-rays from distant galaxies that have puzzled astronomers since they were first found in the 1970s.

The origins of FXTs remained elusive largely because their signals are less energetic and more fleeting than traditional X-ray driven GRBs.

In extreme light

Despite an exhaustive search, which even included candidate sources such as TDEs

where a small black hole interacted with a white dwarf, astronomers couldn't determine where FXTs originated. The mystery was finally solved in June when researchers from Northwestern University in the US and the University of Leicester in England discovered FXTs actually arose from high energy particles trapped inside a supernova.

It turned out that when high-energy particle jets break through a star's outer layers, they produce GRBs. But if these jets are contained within the star, they release lower-energy X-ray signals that we observe as FXTs. In other words, unlike ENTs, FXTs are essentially an X-ray phenomenon that occurs on very short timescales.

Astronomers are excited about the prospect of observing the universe in the light of the extreme luminosity of ENTs.

As Dr. Hinkle said: "By building a sample of ENTs, we can study massive black holes in the early universe, especially the large majority of those that are not otherwise accreting, serving as an excellent complement to studies of accreting black holes in the early universe."

This will be made easier by a new generation of telescopes and instruments with AI-powered data analysis, such as the Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile and the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope, scheduled to be launched in 2027. They promise to revolutionise our understanding of the extreme physics behind a universe filled with cosmic destruction on such immense scales.

(Prakash Chandra is a science writer. prakashisat@gmail.com)

THE GIST

Astronomers have identified celestial events more powerful than gamma-ray bursts: extreme nuclear transients. Transients are objects whose brightness changes over a short period. ENTs are powered by accretion from the debris of a massive star that has been ripped apart by a supermassive black hole

ENTs traverse immense distances and remain luminous in radio wavelengths for years. Astronomers now believe ENTs are the biggest explosions since the Big Bang. Researchers stumbled upon ENTs when sifting through data from the Gaia spacecraft

By building a sample of ENTs, it will be possible to study massive black holes in the early universe, especially the large majority of those that are not otherwise accreting, serving as an excellent complement to studies of accreting black holes in the early universe

Astronomers have spotted the biggest bangs since the Big Bang खगोलविदों ने बिग बैंग के बाद से सबसे बड़े धमाके देखे हैं

- Astronomers have spotted the **biggest bangs** since the **Big Bang**. खगोलविदों ने बिग बैंग के बाद के सबसे बड़े धमाके देखे हैं।
- **Black holes** are one of nature's most **inscrutable creations**, and **supermassive black holes** that lurk near the centres of galaxies are the biggest of them all.



ब्लैक होल प्रकृति की सबसे अगम्य रचनाओं में से एक हैं, और आकाशगंगाओं के केंद्रों के पास छिपे हुए सुपरमैसिव ब्लैक होल उनमें सबसे बड़े होते हैं।

- As a star nears a **black hole's event horizon**, extreme forces stretch and compress the star into a long, thin stream, releasing enormous amounts of **electromagnetic energy**. जैसे ही एक तारा ब्लैक होल के इवेंट होराइजन के पास पहुंचता है, अत्यधिक बल तारे को खींचकर और दबाकर एक लंबी, पतली धारा में बदल देते हैं, जिससे बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में **विद्युतचुंबकीय ऊर्जा** निकलती है।

Violence in the Universe ब्रह्मांड में हिंसा

- For all its apparent serenity, the universe is a very violent place, teeming with cataclysmic events: from colliding galaxies and **supernovae (the explosive deaths of massive stars)**, to immensely powerful **geysers of X-rays and black holes that gobble up stars**. अपनी स्पष्ट शांति के बावजूद, ब्रह्मांड एक बहुत ही हिंसक स्थान है, जहाँ आकाशगंगाओं की टक्कर, सुपरनोवा (विशाल तारों की विस्फोटक मृत्यु), अत्यधिक शक्तिशाली एक्स-रे के गीजर और तारे निगल जाने वाले ब्लैक होल्स जैसी विनाशकारी घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं।
- In this deafening cosmic din, astronomers have always considered **gamma-ray bursts (GRBs)**, produced during the formation of black holes, to be the most powerful flare-ups in the universe. इस बधिर कर देने वाले कॉस्मिक शोर में, खगोलविद हमेशा गामा-रे बस्टर्स (GRBs) को, जो ब्लैक होल्स के निर्माण के दौरान उत्पन्न होते हैं, ब्रह्मांड की सबसे शक्तिशाली फ्लेयर-अप्स मानते रहे हैं।
- Incredibly energetic **GRBs** traverse vast distances, making them the most luminous electromagnetic events since the **Big Bang**, the accepted cosmological model to explain the origin and evolution of the universe. अविश्वसनीय रूप से ऊर्जावान GRBs विशाल दूरी तय करते हैं, जिससे वे बिग बैंग (जो ब्रह्मांड की उत्पत्ति और विकास को समझाने का स्वीकार्य ब्रह्मांडीय मॉडल है) के बाद से सबसे प्रकाशमान विद्युतचुंबकीय घटनाएँ बन जाते हैं।
- But recently, astronomers from the **University of Hawaii's Institute for Astronomy (IfA)** identified a new category of events that they found to be much more powerful than GRBs: **extreme nuclear transients (ENTs)**. लेकिन हाल ही में, हवाई विश्वविद्यालय के खगोल विज्ञान संस्थान (IfA) के खगोलविदों ने घटनाओं की एक नई श्रेणी की पहचान की, जो GRBs से कहीं अधिक शक्तिशाली पाई गई: एक्सट्रीम न्यूक्लियर ट्रांज़िएंट्स (ENTs)।
- In astronomy, **transients** refer to celestial objects whose brightness changes significantly over a relatively short period. खगोल विज्ञान में, ट्रांज़िएंट्स उन खगोलीय वस्तुओं को संदर्भित करते हैं जिनकी चमक अपेक्षाकृत कम समय में उल्लेखनीय रूप से बदल जाती है।

Inscrutable Creations अगम्य रचनाएँ

- The **IfA findings**, published recently in *Science Advances*, described extraordinary phenomena that occurred when extremely big stars wandered too close to gargantuan black holes in galactic centres and literally got eaten up. हाल ही में साइंस एडवेंसेज में प्रकाशित IfA निष्कर्षों ने असाधारण घटनाओं का वर्णन किया, जब अत्यंत विशाल तारे आकाशगंगाओं के केंद्रों में विशालकाय ब्लैक होल्स के बहुत करीब चले गए और वास्तव में निगल लिए गए।
- Their fate was much like that of **Icarus in Greek mythology**, who flew too close to the sun on wings of wax and feathers only for the wings to melt, causing him to plummet to his death. उनका भाग्य यूनानी पौराणिक कथाओं के इकारस जैसा ही था, जिसने मोम और पंखों के पंखों पर उड़कर सूरज के बहुत करीब जाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन पंख पिघल गए और वह गिरकर मर गया।
- "**ENTs** are powered by accretion from the debris of a massive star at least three times heavier than our sun that has been ripped apart by a **supermassive black hole**," Jason Hinkle, the lead author of the IfA study, wrote. "ENTs को शक्ति मिलती है उन विशाल तारों के मलबे से, जो हमारे सूर्य से कम से कम तीन गुना भारी होते



हैं और जिन्हें **सुपरमैसिव ब्लैक होल** ने टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर दिया है," IfA अध्ययन के मुख्य लेखक **जेसन हिन्कल** ने लिखा।

- **Black holes** are one of nature's most inscrutable creations, and **supermassive black holes** that lurk near the centres of galaxies are the biggest of them all. There is one in the **Milky Way galaxy** too: **Sagittarius A***.

ब्लैक होल्स प्रकृति की सबसे अगम्य रचनाओं में से हैं, और **सुपरमैसिव ब्लैक होल्स** जो आकाशगंगाओं के केंद्रों के पास छिपे रहते हैं, उन सबमें सबसे बड़े हैं। **मिल्की वे आकाशगंगा** में भी एक है: **सैजिटेरियस A***।

- As a star nears a black hole's **event horizon** — its outer edge that marks the point of no return for even light — extreme **tidal forces** stretch and compress the star into a long, thin spaghetti-like shape, releasing enormous amounts of **electromagnetic energy**. This emission is the **ENT**.

जैसे ही कोई तारा ब्लैक होल के **इवेंट होराइजन** — उसकी बाहरी सीमा जो यहाँ तक कि **प्रकाश के भी लौटने की सीमा** है — के करीब पहुँचता है, अत्यधिक **ज्वारीय बल** तारे को लंबी, पतली **स्पेगेटी जैसी आकृति** में खींचते और दबाते हैं, जिससे अत्यधिक मात्रा में **विद्युतचुंबकीय ऊर्जा** निकलती है। यही उत्सर्जन **ENT** कहलाता है।

- These brilliant **space streamers** traverse immense distances and remain **luminous** in **radio wavelengths** for years, making it possible for astronomers to study them.

ये चमकदार **अंतरिक्ष धाराएँ** विशाल दूरी तय करती हैं और **रेडियो तरंग दैर्ध्य** में वर्षों तक **प्रकाशमान** रहती हैं, जिससे खगोलविदों को उनका अध्ययन करना संभव हो जाता है।

- In fact, **ENTs** are so powerful that astronomers now believe they are the "**biggest explosions**" to have taken place since the **Big Bang**.

वास्तव में, **ENTs** इतने शक्तिशाली हैं कि अब खगोलविद मानते हैं कि वे **बिग बैंग** के बाद हुई सबसे बड़ी **"विस्फोटक घटनाएँ"** हैं।

- "**ENTs** are the most energetic class of **transient events** yet discovered," Dr. Hinkle said. "They emit up to **ten-times more energy** than the previous record holders."

डॉ. हिन्कल ने कहा, "**ENTs** अब तक खोजे गए **ट्रांज़िएंट इवेंट्स** की सबसे ऊर्जावान श्रेणी हैं। ये पिछले रिकॉर्ड धारकों से **दस गुना अधिक ऊर्जा** उत्सर्जित करते हैं।"

Torn apart टुकड़े-टुकड़े होना

- Dr. Hinkle stumbled on to **ENTs** when sifting through data from the **European Space Agency's Gaia spacecraft**, which mapped the **Milky Way** for more than a decade.

डॉ. हिंकल को **ENTs** तब मिले जब वे **यूरोपीय अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी के गाइया स्पेसक्राफ्ट** के डेटा का अध्ययन कर रहे थे, जिसने **मिल्की वे** का एक दशक से अधिक समय तक मानचित्रण किया।

- "We were looking for smooth, high-amplitude, and long-lived events," he said. "In **2020**, we began following two sources I had identified in **2016** and **2018** in the Gaia data with space-based UV/X-ray missions and ground-based spectroscopy to measure physical parameters, which gave the first indications that we were seeing something special."

"हम **smooth, high-amplitude और long-lived events** खोज रहे थे," उन्होंने कहा। "**2020** में, हमने दो स्रोतों का अनुसरण करना शुरू किया जिन्हें मैंने गाइया डेटा में **2016** और **2018** में पहचाना था, स्पेस-बेस्ड UV/X-ray मिशन और ग्राउंड-बेस्ड स्पेक्ट्रोस्कोपी के माध्यम से भौतिक पैरामीटर मापने के लिए, जिसने हमें यह पहला संकेत दिया कि हम कुछ खास देख रहे थे।"

- When the **Zwicky Transient Facility** [which scans the entire Northern sky every two days using an extremely wide field of view camera at the **Palomar observatory** in California] published data on a third similar event in **2023**, it gave additional confidence that we had found a rare, new class of transient phenomena," he added.

जब **ज्विकी ट्रांज़िएंट फैसिलिटी** [जो कैलिफोर्निया के **पलोमार ऑब्ज़र्वेटरी** में एक बेहद वाइड फ़ील्ड कैमरा का उपयोग करके हर दो दिन में पूरे उत्तरी आकाश को स्कैन करती है] ने **2023** में तीसरे समान घटना का डेटा प्रकाशित किया, तो इससे और विश्वास मिला कि हमने एक दुर्लभ, नई श्रेणी की क्षणिक घटनाओं की खोज की है," उन्होंने जोड़ा।

- Astronomers have previously observed **stars being torn apart in tidal disruption events (TDEs)**, which happens when a star is pulled apart by a **black hole's tidal forces**, releasing the energy equivalent of more than a **hundred supernovae** in the process.

खगोलविद पहले देख चुके हैं कि तारे **tidal disruption events (TDEs)** में **टुकड़े-टुकड़े** हो जाते हैं, जब



एक तारा ब्लैक होल की ज्वारीय शक्तियों द्वारा तोड़ा जाता है, और इस प्रक्रिया में सौ से अधिक सुपरनोवा के बराबर ऊर्जा निकलती है।

- In that sense, **TDEs** share many similarities with **ENTs**, including hot temperatures, brilliant emissions, and broad emission lines. But the two are actually quite different.
इस दृष्टि से, **TDEs** में **ENTs** के साथ कई समानताएँ होती हैं, जैसे उच्च तापमान, चमकीले उत्सर्जन, और चौड़ी उत्सर्जन रेखाएँ। लेकिन वास्तव में दोनों काफी अलग हैं।
- “The **host galaxies** of ENTs are much larger than that of a TDE and have a more massive central **black hole**,” Dr. Hinkle explained. “ENTs are also much rarer than the TDEs we observe in the local universe. However, we think that ENTs are TDEs of massive stars that are just too rare to observe in the nearby universe.”
“ENTs की **होस्ट आकाशगंगाएँ** TDEs से कहीं अधिक बड़ी होती हैं और उनमें एक और भी विशाल केंद्रीय **ब्लैक होल** होता है,” डॉ. हिकल ने समझाया। “ENTs भी स्थानीय ब्रह्मांड में देखे जाने वाले TDEs की तुलना में कहीं अधिक दुर्लभ हैं। हालांकि, हम सोचते हैं कि ENTs विशाल तारों के TDEs हैं, जो पास के ब्रह्मांड में देखने के लिए बहुत दुर्लभ हैं।”
- **ENTs** also differ from the mysterious **fast X-ray transients (FXTs)**, short-lived bursts of X-rays from distant galaxies that have puzzled astronomers since they were first found in the **1970s**.
ENTs रहस्यमय **fast X-ray transients (FXTs)** से भी अलग हैं, जो दूरस्थ आकाशगंगाओं से आने वाले अल्पकालिक X-ray विस्फोट होते हैं और जो **1970s** से खगोलविदों को उलझाए हुए हैं।
- The origins of **FXTs** remained elusive largely because their signals are less energetic and more fleeting than traditional **X-ray driven GRBs**.
FXTs की उत्पत्ति अब तक समझ से बाहर रही है, मुख्यतः क्योंकि उनके संकेत पारंपरिक **X-ray संचालित GRBs** की तुलना में कम ऊर्जावान और अधिक क्षणिक होते हैं।

In Extreme Light अत्यधिक प्रकाश में

- Despite an **exhaustive search**, which even included candidate sources such as **TDEs** where a small black hole interacted with a white dwarf, astronomers couldn't determine where **FXTs** originated.
एक **व्यापक खोज** के बावजूद, जिसमें संभावित स्रोत जैसे **TDEs** (जहाँ एक छोटा ब्लैक होल एक व्हाइट ड्वार्फ से संपर्क करता है) शामिल थे, खगोलविद यह निर्धारित नहीं कर सके कि **FXTs** कहाँ से उत्पन्न हुए।
- The mystery was finally solved in **June** when researchers from **Northwestern University (US)** and the **University of Leicester (England)** discovered FXTs actually arose from **high-energy particles** trapped inside a **supernova**.
यह रहस्य अंततः **जून** में सुलझा जब **नॉर्थवेस्टर्न यूनिवर्सिटी (अमेरिका)** और **यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ लीसेस्टर (इंग्लैंड)** के शोधकर्ताओं ने पता लगाया कि FXTs वास्तव में एक **सुपरनोवा** के भीतर फंसे **उच्च-ऊर्जा कणों** से उत्पन्न हुए।
- It turned out that when **high-energy particle jets** break through a star's **outer layers**, they produce **GRBs**. But if these jets are contained within the star, they release **lower-energy X-ray signals** that we observe as FXTs.
यह स्पष्ट हुआ कि जब **उच्च-ऊर्जा कण जेट्स** किसी तारे की **बाहरी परतों** को तोड़ते हैं, तो वे **GRBs** उत्पन्न करते हैं। लेकिन यदि ये जेट्स तारे के भीतर ही सीमित रहते हैं, तो वे **निम्न-ऊर्जा एक्स-रे संकेत** जारी करते हैं जिन्हें हम FXTs के रूप में देखते हैं।
- In other words, unlike **ENTs**, FXTs are essentially an **X-ray phenomenon** that occurs on **very short timescales**.
दूसरे शब्दों में, **ENTs** के विपरीत, FXTs मूल रूप से एक **एक्स-रे घटना** हैं, जो **बहुत ही छोटे समय पैमाने** पर घटित होती है।
- Astronomers are excited about the prospect of observing the universe in the light of the **extreme luminosity of ENTs**.
खगोलविद **ENTs की अत्यधिक चमक** के प्रकाश में ब्रह्मांड का अध्ययन करने की संभावना को लेकर उत्साहित हैं।
- As **Dr. Hinkle** said: “By building a sample of **ENTs**, we can study **massive black holes** in the **early universe**, especially the large majority of those that are not otherwise accreting, serving as an excellent complement to studies of accreting black holes in the early universe.”



जैसा कि डॉ. हिकल ने कहा: “ENTs का एक नमूना तैयार करके, हम प्रारंभिक ब्रह्मांड में विशालकाय ब्लैक होल्स का अध्ययन कर सकते हैं, विशेष रूप से उन अधिकांश का जो सामान्यतः पदार्थ आकर्षित नहीं कर रहे हैं, और यह प्रारंभिक ब्रह्मांड में पदार्थ आकर्षित करने वाले ब्लैक होल्स के अध्ययन के लिए एक उत्कृष्ट पूरक होगा।”

- This will be made easier by a **new generation of telescopes and instruments with AI-powered data analysis**, such as the **Vera C. Rubin Observatory (Chile)** and the **Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope**, scheduled to be launched in **2027**.

यह कार्य एआई-संचालित डेटा विश्लेषण वाले नई पीढ़ी के दूरबीनों और उपकरणों से आसान हो जाएगा, जैसे कि वीरा सी. रुबिन वेधशाला (चिली) और नैन्सी ग्रेस रोमन स्पेस टेलीस्कोप, जिसे 2027 में लॉन्च करने की योजना है।

- They promise to **revolutionise our understanding of the extreme physics** behind a universe filled with **cosmic destruction** on such immense scales.
वे इतनी विशाल पैमाने पर **कॉस्मिक विनाश** से भरे ब्रह्मांड के पीछे की **चरम भौतिकी** की हमारी समझ में **क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन** लाने का वादा करते हैं।

German tank problem

GS III: S&T

Vasudevan Mukunth

The German tank problem is a famous example of using statistics to solve a real-world problem.

During World War II, the Allied forces needed to know how many battle tanks Germany was producing.

Traditional methods like spying gave vague answers, so statisticians turned instead to mathematics.

They noticed that the German tanks that were captured or destroyed had serial numbers stamped on their parts. These numbers looked like they were assigned in sequence, like tickets in a queue.

The statisticians figured that if the Allies forces could collect a sample of tanks with their serial numbers, they could estimate the total number of tanks made using this formula: $N \approx k + (k/m) - 1$. Here, 'k' is the highest serial number and 'm' is the number of tanks.

So if you captured 20 tanks and the highest serial number was 200, N would be around 209.

These estimates turned out to be very close to Germany's real production figures, often far more accurate than intelligence-based guesses.

This problem is still taught today because it shows the power of statistical reasoning in uncertain situations. It is not just about tanks: the same logic could apply to



A German Panzer IV Ausf. J medium tank displayed in the Finnish Tank Museum, in Parola, 2006. BALCER-COMMONSWIKI (CC BY-SA)

estimating hidden populations, like how many species remain undiscovered in a given ecosystem or how many copies of a rare book might exist. Broadly, the German tank problem shows that data, when used carefully, can reveal hidden truths about the world even when incomplete.



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they were assigned in **sequence**, like tickets in a queue.

ये नंबर ऐसे प्रतीत होते थे मानो उन्हें **क्रमवार** दिया गया हो, जैसे कतार में टिकट।

German Tank Problem जर्मन टैंक समस्या

The German Tank Problem जर्मन टैंक समस्या

- The **German tank problem** is a famous example of using **statistics** to solve a **real-world problem**.

जर्मन टैंक समस्या एक प्रसिद्ध उदाहरण है जिसमें **सांख्यिकी** का उपयोग करके **वास्तविक जीवन की समस्या** को हल किया गया।

- During **World War II**, the **Allied forces** needed to know how many **battle tanks** Germany was producing.

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के दौरान, **मित्र राष्ट्रों** को यह जानना आवश्यक था कि जर्मनी कितने **युद्धक टैंक** बना रहा था।

- Traditional methods like **spying** gave vague answers, so statisticians turned instead to **mathematics**.

जासूसी जैसी पारंपरिक विधियों ने अस्पष्ट उत्तर दिए, इसलिए सांख्यिकीविदों ने **गणित** की ओर रुख किया।

- They noticed that the **German tanks** that were captured or destroyed had **serial numbers** stamped on their parts.

उन्होंने देखा कि जिन **जर्मन टैंकों** को कब्जा किया गया या नष्ट किया गया, उनके हिस्सों पर **क्रमांक (serial numbers)** मुद्रित थे।

- These numbers looked like



- The statisticians figured that if the **Allied forces** could collect a **sample of tanks with their serial numbers**, they could estimate the total number of tanks made using this formula:
सांख्यिकीविदों ने समझा कि यदि मित्र राष्ट्र क्रमांक वाले टैंकों का एक नमूना इकट्ठा कर सकें, तो वे इस सूत्र का उपयोग करके कुल टैंकों की संख्या का अनुमान लगा सकते हैं:
 - $N \approx k + (k/m) - 1$
 - where **k** = highest serial number
 - **m** = number of tanks in the sample
 - जहाँ **k** = सबसे बड़ा क्रमांक
 - **m** = नमूने में टैंकों की संख्या
- So if you captured **20 tanks** and the highest serial number was **200**, **N** would be around **209**.
यदि आपने **20 टैंक** पकड़े और सबसे बड़ा क्रमांक **200** था, तो **N** लगभग **209** होगा।
- These estimates turned out to be very close to **Germany's real production figures**, often far more accurate than **intelligence-based guesses**.
ये अनुमान **जर्मनी के वास्तविक उत्पादन आंकड़ों** के बहुत करीब निकले, और अक्सर **खुफिया-आधारित अनुमान** से कहीं अधिक सटीक थे।
- This problem is still taught today because it shows the **power of statistical reasoning in uncertain situations**.
यह समस्या आज भी पढ़ाई जाती है क्योंकि यह **अनिश्चित परिस्थितियों में सांख्यिकीय तर्क** की शक्ति को दर्शाती है।
- It is not just about tanks: the same logic could apply to **estimating hidden populations**, like how many **species remain undiscovered** in a given **ecosystem** or how many **copies of a rare book** might exist.
यह केवल टैंकों के बारे में नहीं है: यही तर्क **छिपी हुई आबादी का अनुमान** लगाने पर भी लागू हो सकता है, जैसे किसी **पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र** में कितनी **प्रजातियाँ अभी तक खोजी नहीं गई हैं**, या किसी **दुर्लभ पुस्तक** की कितनी प्रतियाँ मौजूद हो सकती हैं।
- Broadly, the **German tank problem** shows that **data**, when used carefully, can reveal **hidden truths** about the world even when incomplete.
व्यापक रूप से, **जर्मन टैंक समस्या** दर्शाती है कि जब **डेटा** का सावधानीपूर्वक उपयोग किया जाए, तो वह अथूरा होने पर भी दुनिया के **छिपे हुए सत्य** उजागर कर सकता है।



Breaking the academic paywall

GS III: S&T

India has the fourth highest number of PhD graduates globally, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. A number of these students come from regions where universities do not have the resources to subscribe to journals. A PhD student has to read hundreds of papers and books to complete research. How can students, who already suffer resource constraints, and get a stipend of ₹20,000-35,000, be asked to spend \$20-3,000 (₹17,000-2.64 lakh) to access a paper online? This cannot be the norm.

Blocking access to knowledge

In August, the Delhi High Court ordered the blocking of free access sites – SciHub and Libgen. This triggered a debate over the rights of students and the scientific community, particularly in the Global South, in accessing knowledge. The sites were blocked on grounds of copyright infringement, based on a plea filed by three of the biggest academic publishers in the world, which corner 40% of the market.

Academic publishing is a business where publishers do not create content or review its quality. Instead, they benefit from the free labour of the research community, which is paid for by taxpayers or student fees. In short, multi-billion dollar companies are able to block access to scientific knowledge to the vast majority of the world.

So, who is committing the real theft? A 2021 study published by the *Journal of Scientometric Research* found that India accounted for 8.7% of the total download requests on SciHub, amounting to over 13 million, in 2017. Of these, 19% were related to the medical and health sciences. Access to such information allows students and professionals to build on existing knowledge and customise it to their local needs in regions plagued by inaccessibility and deficit in resources.

MSF (Doctors Without Borders)



Parthesarathy Rajendran

Executive Director,
MSF South Asia



Devi Vijay

Professor, IIM
Calcutta

has witnessed the painful health realities of countries in the Global South. Overburdened systems are unable to meet the growing needs of communities that are often underserved in the face of systemic gaps, climate disasters, and violence. Medicine is not absolute; it evolves with the world around us. As our environment changes, our bodies adapt, and organisms evolve, the healthcare sector demands constant innovation, research, and deeper understanding of ground realities to deliver the best practices and treatment plans.

MSF teams, especially those treating patients with drug-resistant TB and antimicrobial-resistant HIV, have seen how disease patterns can evolve and shatter remote communities. For best results, health experts must work on complex treatment plans, customised to the patient's needs, which differ depending on cost, severity of infection, geography, malnourishment, age, and co-morbidities. The fact that two-thirds of TB cases are reported from eight countries, all in the Global South, where patients are struggling to access effective treatments that are at least a few decades old, means fighting these diseases is a matter of equity and justice.

Like medicine, knowledge should never be a luxury commodity. Currently, corporate forces overwhelmingly gatekeep scientific knowledge – whether it is in increasingly corporatised universities, or through corporate-funded research and journals. The primary motive is profits, and the resultant practices are ownership of human knowledge within patents and intellectual property rights. This exclusionary system has a narrow understanding of what knowledge is. Universities have started seeking out researchers who have already published papers in well-known journals instead of seeking research that benefits the most underserved.

In addition to advocating for open access, it is also important to recognise the knowledge gathered by grassroots communities. The Global South is otherwise often treated as an exotic field site for researchers from the Global North. There is gross under-representation of researchers from the Global South in authorship; they are typically reduced to field assistants, while the so called 'cerebral' work is relegated to those from the Global North. This is particularly concerning as issues in the Global South are conceptualised under Global North-centric language.

Collective efforts

The Global South is disproportionately impacted by increased protectionism, violence, climate disasters, displacement, inaccessibility, drug resistance, and more. These challenges demand collective efforts from governments, innovators, and health experts. During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, 193 member countries of UNESCO, including India, adopted the first international framework on open science, to make science transparent and accessible and enhance international scientific cooperation. However, just a few years later, multi-billion dollar publishers continue to hold knowledge at ransom.

We are producing an artificial scarcity of knowledge, which is otherwise an infinite resource, a commons. Science is already produced as a collective exercise; it must be recognised as such. Even research conducted in the Global South is inaccessible to the people who participate in these studies. As a society, we need to exert pressure on publishers and governments to open channels for easy access to scientific information. If we are to have a fighting chance at facing the health implications of war, climate crisis, drug resistance, and systemic inequities, we must dismantle paywalls and stake claims on knowledge as commons.

Science is already produced as a collective exercise; it must be recognised as such

Breaking the academic paywall
शैक्षणिक पेवाल को तोड़ना



- India has the **fourth highest number of PhD graduates globally**, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) के अनुसार, भारत में विश्व स्तर पर चौथे सबसे अधिक PhD स्नातक हैं।
- A number of these students come from regions where **universities do not have the resources to subscribe to journals**.
इनमें से कई छात्र ऐसे क्षेत्रों से आते हैं जहां विश्वविद्यालयों के पास जर्नल्स की सदस्यता लेने के संसाधन नहीं हैं।
- A PhD student has to read **hundreds of papers and books** to complete research.
एक PhD छात्र को अनुसंधान पूरा करने के लिए सैकड़ों पत्र और पुस्तकें पढ़नी पड़ती हैं।
- Students, who already suffer **resource constraints** and get a stipend of **₹20,000–35,000**, are asked to spend **\$20–3,000 (₹17,000–2.64 lakh)** to access a paper online.
ऐसे छात्र, जो पहले से ही संसाधन की कमी झेल रहे हैं और ₹20,000–35,000 का स्टाइपेंड पाते हैं, उन्हें ऑनलाइन पेपर तक पहुंचने के लिए \$20–3,000 (₹17,000–2.64 लाख) खर्च करने को कहा जाता है।
- This cannot be the norm.
यह सामान्य नहीं हो सकता।

Blocking Access to Knowledge

ज्ञान तक पहुंच को रोकना

- In August, the Delhi High Court ordered the blocking of free access sites — SciHub and Libgen.
अगस्त में, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने फ्री एक्सेस साइट्स — SciHub और Libgen को ब्लॉक करने का आदेश दिया।
- This triggered a debate over the rights of students and the scientific community, particularly in the Global South, in accessing knowledge.
इसने छात्रों और वैज्ञानिक समुदाय के अधिकारों पर बहस छेड़ दी, विशेषकर ग्लोबल साउथ में, ज्ञान तक पहुंच के संदर्भ में।
- The sites were blocked on grounds of **copyright infringement**, based on a plea filed by three of the **biggest academic publishers**, which corner **40% of the market**.
साइट्स को कॉपीराइट उल्लंघन के आधार पर ब्लॉक किया गया, तीन सबसे बड़े अकादमिक प्रकाशकों द्वारा दायर याचिका के आधार पर, जो बाजार का 40% नियंत्रित करते हैं।
- Academic publishing is a **business** where publishers do not create content or review its quality.
अकादमिक प्रकाशन एक व्यवसाय है जहां प्रकाशक सामग्री नहीं बनाते और उसकी गुणवत्ता की समीक्षा नहीं करते।
- Instead, they benefit from the **free labour** of the **research community**, which is paid for by **taxpayers or student fees**.
इसके बजाय, वे अनुसंधान समुदाय की मुफ्त मेहनत से लाभ उठाते हैं, जिसका भुगतान करदाताओं या छात्र शुल्क द्वारा किया जाता है।
- In short, **multi-billion dollar companies** are able to block access to **scientific knowledge** to the vast majority of the world.
संक्षेप में, **मल्टी-बिलियन डॉलर कंपनियां** दुनिया के अधिकांश हिस्से के लिए वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान तक पहुंच को ब्लॉक कर सकती हैं।
- Who is committing the real **theft**?
असली चोरी कौन कर रहा है?
- A **2021 study** published by the **Journal of Scientometric Research** found that India accounted for **8.7% of the total download requests on SciHub**, amounting to over **13 million** in 2017.
2021 के एक अध्ययन, जो **Journal of Scientometric Research** में प्रकाशित हुआ, में पाया गया कि भारत ने **SciHub पर कुल डाउनलोड अनुरोधों का 8.7%** किया, जो **2017 में 13 मिलियन** से अधिक था।
- Of these, **19% were related to the medical and health sciences**.
इनमें से, **19% चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान से संबंधित थे**।
- Access to such information allows students and professionals to **build on existing knowledge** and **customise it to local needs** in regions plagued by **inaccessibility and**



deficit in resources.

ऐसी जानकारी तक पहुँच छात्रों और पेशेवरों को मौजूदा ज्ञान पर निर्माण करने और इसे उन क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अनुकूलित करने की अनुमति देती है, जहाँ संसाधनों की कमी और पहुँच की समस्या है।

Health Challenges in the Global South ग्लोबल साउथ में स्वास्थ्य चुनौतियाँ

- MSF (Doctors Without Borders)** has witnessed the painful **health realities** of countries in the **Global South**.
MSF (Doctors Without Borders) ने ग्लोबल साउथ के देशों में दर्दनाक **स्वास्थ्य वास्तविकताओं** का अनुभव किया है।
- Overburdened systems are unable to meet the growing needs of communities that are often **underserved** due to **systemic gaps, climate disasters, and violence**.
अधिभारित सिस्टम उन समुदायों की बढ़ती जरूरतों को पूरा करने में सक्षम नहीं हैं जो अक्सर **असमान सेवा** का सामना करते हैं **सिस्टमिक गैप्स, जलवायु आपदाओं और हिंसा** के कारण।
- Medicine is not absolute; it evolves with the world, environment, bodies, and organisms**.
चिकित्सा स्थिर नहीं है; यह **दुनिया, पर्यावरण, शरीर और जीवों** के साथ विकसित होती है।
- Healthcare demands constant innovation, research, and deeper understanding of ground realities to deliver the best practices and treatment plans**.
स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में **नवाचार, अनुसंधान और जमीनी वास्तविकताओं की गहरी समझ** की आवश्यकता होती है ताकि **सर्वोत्तम प्रथाएँ और उपचार योजनाएं** प्रदान की जा सकें।
- MSF teams**, especially those treating patients with **drug-resistant TB and antimicrobial-resistant HIV**, have seen how **disease patterns evolve** and **shatter remote communities**.
MSF टीमों, विशेषकर जो **ड्रग-प्रतिरोधी TB और एंटीमाइक्रोबियल-प्रतिरोधी HIV** के मरीजों का इलाज करती हैं, ने देखा कि कैसे **बीमारी के पैटर्न विकसित होते हैं** और **दूरदराज के समुदायों को प्रभावित** करते हैं।
- For best results, health experts must work on **complex treatment plans**, customised to the patient's **needs, cost, severity of infection, geography, malnourishment, age, and comorbidities**.
सर्वोत्तम परिणामों के लिए, स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों को **जटिल उपचार योजनाओं** पर काम करना चाहिए, जो मरीज की **जरूरतों, लागत, संक्रमण की गंभीरता, भौगोलिक स्थिति, कुपोषण, उम्र और सह-रुग्णताओं** के अनुसार अनुकूलित हों।
- Two-thirds of TB cases** are reported from **eight countries**, all in the **Global South**, where patients struggle to access **effective treatments** that are at least a few **decades old**.
टीबी मामलों के दो-तिहाई रिपोर्ट आठ देशों से आते हैं, जो सभी **ग्लोबल साउथ** में हैं, जहाँ मरीज कम से कम कुछ **दशकों पुराने प्रभावी उपचार** तक पहुँचने के लिए संघर्ष करते हैं।
- Fighting these diseases is a matter of **equity and justice**.
इन बीमारियों से लड़ना **समानता और न्याय** का मामला है।

Knowledge as a Commons

ज्ञान को एक साझा संसाधन के रूप में

- Like **medicine**, knowledge should never be a **luxury commodity**.
चिकित्सा की तरह, ज्ञान कभी भी **लक्ज़री वस्तु** नहीं होना चाहिए।
- Currently, **corporate forces overwhelmingly gatekeep scientific knowledge** — whether in increasingly **corporatised universities**, or through **corporate-funded research and journals**.
वर्तमान में, **कॉर्पोरेट ताकतें वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान पर व्यापक नियंत्रण रखती हैं** — चाहे वह **कॉर्पोरेटाइज्ड विश्वविद्यालयों** में हो या **कॉर्पोरेट-फंडेड अनुसंधान और जर्नल्स** के माध्यम से।
- The primary motive is **profits**, and the resultant practices are **ownership of human knowledge within patents and intellectual property rights**.
मुख्य उद्देश्य **लाभ** है, और इसके परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली प्रथाएँ **मानव ज्ञान का मालिकाना हक** बनाती हैं, जो **पेटेंट और बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों** के भीतर है।



- This **exclusionary system** has a **narrow understanding** of what knowledge is.
यह **बहिष्कारात्मक प्रणाली** ज्ञान को समझने में एक **संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण** रखती है।
- Universities have started **seeking researchers who have already published papers in well-known journals** instead of seeking research that benefits the **most underserved**.
विश्वविद्यालय अब उन शोधकर्ताओं को ढूँढ रहे हैं जिन्होंने पहले ही **प्रसिद्ध जर्नल्स में पेपर प्रकाशित** किया है, बजाय इसके कि वे अनुसंधान की तलाश करें जो **सबसे वंचितों** के लिए लाभकारी हो।

Recognition of Grassroots Knowledge जमीनी स्तर के ज्ञान की मान्यता

- In addition to advocating for **open access**, it is important to recognise the **knowledge gathered by grassroots communities**.
ओपन एक्सेस की वकालत के अलावा, यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि **जमीनी समुदायों द्वारा एकत्र किया गया ज्ञान** मान्यता पाए।
- The **Global South** is often treated as an **exotic field site** for researchers from the **Global North**.
ग्लोबल साउथ को अक्सर **ग्लोबल नॉर्थ** के शोधकर्ताओं के लिए एक **अजीब क्षेत्रीय साइट** माना जाता है।
- There is **gross under-representation** of researchers from the **Global South** in **authorship**; they are typically reduced to **field assistants**, while the so-called '**cerebral**' work is relegated to those from the **Global North**.
ग्लोबल साउथ के शोधकर्ताओं का **लेखकत्व में भारी प्रतिनिधित्व की कमी** है; उन्हें आम तौर पर **फील्ड असिस्टेंट** के रूप में रखा जाता है, जबकि तथाकथित '**मस्तिष्कीय**' कार्य **ग्लोबल नॉर्थ** के लोगों को सौंपा जाता है।
- This is concerning as issues in the **Global South** are conceptualised under **Global North-centric language**.
यह चिंता का विषय है क्योंकि **ग्लोबल साउथ** के मुद्दों को **ग्लोबल नॉर्थ-केंद्रित भाषा** में रूपांतरित किया जाता है।

Collective Efforts for Knowledge Access ज्ञान तक पहुँच के लिए सामूहिक प्रयास

- The **Global South** is disproportionately impacted by **protectionism, violence, climate disasters, displacement, inaccessibility, drug resistance**, and more.
ग्लोबल साउथ पर असमान रूप से **सुरक्षात्मक नीति, हिंसा, जलवायु आपदाएँ, विस्थापन, पहुँच की कमी, दवा प्रतिरोध**, आदि का प्रभाव पड़ता है।
- These challenges demand **collective efforts** from **governments, innovators, and health experts**.
इन चुनौतियों के लिए **सरकारों, नवप्रवर्तकों, और स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों के सामूहिक प्रयास** की आवश्यकता है।
- During the **COVID-19 pandemic in 2021**, **193 member countries of UNESCO**, including **India**, adopted the first **international framework on open science** to make science transparent and accessible and enhance **international scientific cooperation**.
2021 में COVID-19 महामारी के दौरान, **UNESCO के 193 सदस्य देश**, जिनमें **भारत भी शामिल है**, ने विज्ञान को पारदर्शी और सुलभ बनाने और **अंतरराष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक सहयोग बढ़ाने** के लिए पहला **ओपन साइंस अंतरराष्ट्रीय ढांचा** अपनाया।
- However, just a few years later, **multi-billion dollar publishers continue to hold knowledge at ransom**.
हालांकि, कुछ ही साल बाद, **मल्टी-बिलियन डॉलर के प्रकाशक** अब भी ज्ञान को **बंधक बनाकर रखे हुए हैं**।
- We are producing an **artificial scarcity of knowledge**, which is otherwise an **infinite resource, a commons**.
हम ज्ञान की **कृत्रिम कमी** पैदा कर रहे हैं, जो अन्यथा एक **असीम संसाधन, साझा संसाधन** है।
- Science is already produced as a **collective exercise**; it must be **recognised as such**.
विज्ञान पहले से ही एक **सामूहिक प्रयास** के रूप में उत्पादित होता है; इसे **ऐसे ही मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए**।
- Even research conducted in the **Global South** is inaccessible to the **people who participate in these studies**.



यहां तक कि ग्लोबल साउथ में किए गए अनुसंधान भी उन लोगों के लिए सुलभ नहीं हैं जो इन अध्ययन में भाग लेते हैं।

- Society needs to exert pressure on **publishers and governments** to open channels for **easy access to scientific information**.
समाज को प्रकाशकों और सरकारों पर दबाव डालने की आवश्यकता है ताकि वैज्ञानिक जानकारी तक आसान पहुँच के लिए चैनल खोले जा सकें।
- To face **health implications of war, climate crisis, drug resistance, and systemic inequities**, we must **dismantle paywalls** and stake claims on knowledge as **commons**.
युद्ध, जलवायु संकट, दवा प्रतिरोध, और प्रणालीगत असमानताओं के स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों का सामना करने के लिए, हमें पेवॉल्स को हटाना और ज्ञान को साझा संसाधन के रूप में दावा करना चाहिए।

HSN codes given to ministries to promote ease of doing business

GS III: Economy

12,167 In trade parlance, every product

is categorised under an HSN (Harmonised System of Nomenclature) Code. The government has prepared a guidebook mapping more than 12,000 HSN codes to 31 ministries for ease of doing business. PTI

business.

सरकार ने वाणिज्य को सुगम बनाने के लिए 12,000 से अधिक HSN कोड्स को 31 मंत्रालयों के साथ मैप करने वाली एक गाइडबुक तैयार की है।

HSN codes given to ministries to promote ease of doing business

वाणिज्य को सुगम बनाने के लिए मंत्रालयों को HSN कोड दिए गए

12,167

12,167

- In trade parlance, every product is categorised under an **HSN (Harmonised System of Nomenclature) Code**.
व्यापार की भाषा में, हर उत्पाद को एक **HSN (हार्मोनाइज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ नोमेन्क्लेचर) कोड** के तहत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।
- The government has prepared a guidebook mapping more than **12,000 HSN codes to 31 ministries** for ease of doing

Number of dengue cases in Bangladesh so far this year

GS III: S&T

42 In thousand. Dengue infections are climbing rapidly across Bangladesh, with health officials reporting the biggest single-day rise in both deaths and hospital admissions this year. Twelve people have died in the past 24 hours and 740 new patients have been hospitalised. REUTERS

पिछले 24 घंटों में 12 लोगों की मौत हुई है और 740 नए मरीजों को अस्पताल में भर्ती किया गया है।

Number of dengue cases in Bangladesh so far this year

इस वर्ष अब तक बांग्लादेश में डेंगू के मामलों की संख्या

42

42

- In a thousand. Dengue infections are climbing rapidly across **Bangladesh**, with health officials reporting the biggest single-day rise in both deaths and hospital admissions this year.
हज़ार में। बांग्लादेश में डेंगू संक्रमण तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं, स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों ने इस वर्ष मौतों और अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के मामलों में सबसे बड़ी एक दिन की वृद्धि की सूचना दी है।
- Twelve people have died in the past **24 hours** and **740 new patients** have been hospitalised.



BUILDING BLOCKS



New frontiers: The supercomputer installed in IIT in Chennai in 2012. FILE PHOTO

How different are supercomputers to normal computers?

Modern supercomputers are not single machines in the everyday sense but a vast collection of components organised into layers. India's supercomputing effort began in the late 1980s when Western countries refused to export high-end machines

CS III, S&T

Vasudevan Mukunth

Supercomputers are the giants of the computing world. While a normal laptop might let you browse the web, type essays or play games, a supercomputer is designed to solve problems that are so large, complex, and calculation-heavy that they would take ordinary machines years to finish. Weather forecasting, simulating nuclear reactions, and modelling the early universe all depend on them.

How does a supercomputer work?

At the heart of a supercomputer is the idea that, instead of making one processor work extremely fast, it's often better to use thousands or even millions of processors working at the same time. This is called parallel computing.

Each processor, or core, tackles a small part of the problem. When their solutions are combined, they add up to a complete answer more quickly than one processor could manage on its own.

Modern supercomputers are not single machines in the everyday sense but a vast collection of components organised into layers:

(i) The processors are a supercomputer's workers. A Central Processing Unit (CPU) is good at handling general tasks while a Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) – originally designed for video games – is very good at handling repetitive mathematical operations, which are common in scientific simulations. Many supercomputers use both.

(ii) A node is a group of processors bundled together with memory – a package that resembles a small computer. A supercomputer might contain thousands of such nodes.

(iii) The nodes are connected to each other in a high-speed network in which data is transmitted much faster than through home internet connections.

(iv) Each node has its own memory for quick access to data. For larger amounts of information, supercomputers use storage systems that can hold petabytes (millions of gigabytes) and specialised file systems to ensure thousands of nodes can read and write information from/in

memory without chaos.

(v) All this activity produces enormous heat. Supercomputers often require bespoke cooling, including water pipes and refrigeration units; some units are even immersed within special liquids. Without cooling, these machines would quickly destroy themselves.

(vi) Finally, running a supercomputer can require as much electricity as a small town. Efficient power distribution and utilisation are thus required.

What software do supercomputers use?

The software of a supercomputer controls how its processors work together. The operating system must schedule tasks across thousands of processors, manage memory, and handle communication. So engineers have developed parallel programming languages like MPI (Message Passing Interface) or OpenMP that can tell each processor what to do and when to exchange information.

Load balancing is another key issue. Because of the need for speed as well as a supercomputer's immense power consumption, it's inefficient to have some processors finish their work early and idle while others struggle with heavier tasks. So the software must also include algorithms that distribute tasks in ways that minimise such waste.

Supercomputer performance is usually measured in flops, or floating-point operations per second. A laptop might perform billions of flops. Today's top supercomputers operate in the range of exaflops, performing quintillions (10¹⁸) of operations every second. In other words, a single exaflop machine can perform more calculations in one second than every human on the earth could perform on a calculator in their entire lifetime.

What does a supercomputer look like?

Interacting with a supercomputer is very different from using a personal computer. Because these machines are designed for large teams of researchers, they're typically housed in special facilities and accessed remotely.

For example, a scientist can log in from their laptop or workstation using a secure

network connection, often through a terminal window rather than a graphical interface. Once connected, the user won't directly 'operate' the machine with mouse clicks. Instead, they prepare job scripts, which are text files that describe what program to run, how much computing power it will need, and how long it should run.

These jobs are submitted to a scheduler, which is a computer programme that manages the queue of tasks from many users and assigns them to available nodes in a supercomputer.

The actual computation might take minutes or even days depending on the size of the problem. When a job finishes, the output – whether numbers, images, simulation data or something else – is stored in the supercomputer's file system. The user can download this data to their own computer for analysis and visualisation.

In this way, the supercomputer is less like a giant laptop and more like a telescope or a particle accelerator.

Does India have supercomputers?

India's supercomputing effort began in the late 1980s when Western countries refused to export high-end machines. This spurred the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), founded in 1988, to develop indigenous systems. The PARAM series, starting with PARAM 8000 in 1991, was among the first India-built supercomputers.

The Indian government launched the National Supercomputing Mission (NSM) in 2015 as a joint project of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and the Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY), implemented by C-DAC and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru. Its goal is to build a network of 70+ high-performance computing facilities across India, with capacities ranging from teraflops to petaflops, and to develop indigenous hardware and software.

Supercomputers have also been installed at many academic and research institutions. India's current fastest supercomputer is AIRAWAT-PSAI at C-DAC in Pune; it's ranked inside the top 100 in the canonical top 500 list worldwide.

Other PARAM-series systems are located at IITs, IISERs, IISc, and central laboratories across India. The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, also in Pune, hosts Pratyush, a supercomputer used for weather and climate modelling. The National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting in Noida has Mihir for the same purpose.

C-DAC remains India's principal designer and integrator of supercomputers. It collaborates with the Indian Institute of Science, IITs, and private sector vendors for hardware. Of late, there has been greater emphasis on indigenously developed processors, like the Rudra server and the AUM high-performance computing nodes under the NSM.

Aside from weather, especially monsoon, and climate modelling, researchers in India use supercomputers for long-term modelling of the Indian Ocean and the Himalayas, and for molecular dynamics, discovering drugs, nanotechnology, simulating black holes, gravitational waves, galactic structures, to train cutting-edge artificial intelligence models, and to simulate defence scenarios.

What does the future look like?

Future supercomputers may look different. Quantum computers, which use the principles of quantum mechanics, promise a new way of handling certain types of problems that could reduce the hardware and energy demand.

At the same time, exascale computing, which is already beginning to arrive, is pushing the limits of what classical machines can do. For example, on September 5, a machine called JUPITER in Germany became Europe's first exascale supercomputer. A statement from the European Commission said it's powered entirely by renewable energy.

There are also new designs inspired by the human brain, called neuromorphic computing, where processing and memory will be installed on a single chip, potentially yielding significant gains in energy efficiency and speed.

This said, all these supercomputers will use the same fundamental concept of parallel computing.



How different are supercomputers to normal computers? सुपरकंप्यूटर सामान्य कंप्यूटरों से कितने अलग हैं?

Supercomputers सुपरकंप्यूटर्स

- **Supercomputers** are the giants of the computing world. While a normal laptop might let you browse the web, type essays or play games, **a supercomputer is designed to solve problems that are so large, complex, and calculation-heavy that they would take ordinary machines years to finish.**
सुपरकंप्यूटर्स कंप्यूटिंग की दुनिया के दिग्गज हैं। जबकि एक सामान्य लैपटॉप आपको वेब ब्राउज़ करने, निबंध लिखने या गेम खेलने की सुविधा देता है, एक सुपरकंप्यूटर ऐसे समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है जो **बड़ी, जटिल और गणना-भारी** होती हैं, जिन्हें सामान्य मशीनों को पूरा करने में **सालों** लग सकते हैं।
- **Weather forecasting, simulating nuclear reactions, and modelling the early universe** all depend on them.
मौसम पूर्वानुमान, परमाणु प्रतिक्रियाओं का अनुकरण, और प्रारंभिक ब्रह्मांड का मॉडलिंग सभी इस पर निर्भर करते हैं।

How does a supercomputer work? सुपरकंप्यूटर कैसे काम करता है?

- At the heart of a supercomputer is the idea that, **instead of making one processor work extremely fast, it's often better to use thousands or even millions of processors working at the same time.** This is called **parallel computing.**
एक सुपरकंप्यूटर का मुख्य विचार यह है कि एक प्रोसेसर को अत्यधिक तेज़ी से काम कराने के बजाय, अक्सर **हजारों या लाखों प्रोसेसर** को एक साथ काम करने देना बेहतर होता है। इसे **पैरेलल कंप्यूटिंग** कहा जाता है।
- Each **processor**, or **core**, tackles a **small part** of the problem. When their solutions are combined, they add up to a **complete answer** more quickly than one processor could manage on its own.
प्रत्येक **प्रोसेसर** या **कोर** समस्या के एक **छोटे भाग** को हल करता है। जब उनके समाधान मिलाए जाते हैं, तो वे एक **पूर्ण उत्तर** जल्दी तैयार कर देते हैं, जितना कि एक प्रोसेसर अकेले कर सकता।
- Modern supercomputers are not single machines in the everyday sense but a **vast collection of components organised into layers.**
आधुनिक सुपरकंप्यूटर रोजमर्रा की मशीनों की तरह अकेली मशीन नहीं हैं, बल्कि **परतों में व्यवस्थित घटकों का विशाल संग्रह** हैं।
- The **processors are a supercomputer's workers.** A **CPU** is good at handling **general tasks** while a **GPU** — originally designed for **video games** — **is very good at handling repetitive mathematical operations, which are common in scientific simulations.** **Many supercomputers use both.**
प्रोसेसर सुपरकंप्यूटर के **कर्मचारी** हैं। **CPU** सामान्य कार्यों को संभालने में अच्छा है जबकि **GPU** — जो मूल रूप से **वीडियो गेम्स** के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया था — **पुनरावृत्ति गणितीय संचालन** को संभालने में बहुत अच्छा है, जो **वैज्ञानिक सिमुलेशन** में सामान्य हैं। कई सुपरकंप्यूटर दोनों का उपयोग करते हैं।
- A **node** is a group of processors bundled together with **memory** — a package that resembles a **small computer.** A supercomputer might contain **thousands of such nodes.**
एक **नोड** प्रोसेसर का समूह होता है जिसे **मेमोरी** के साथ जोड़ा गया होता है — एक पैकेज जो एक **छोटे कंप्यूटर** जैसा दिखता है। एक सुपरकंप्यूटर में **हजारों ऐसे नोड्स** हो सकते हैं।
- The nodes are connected to each other in a **high-speed network** in which data is transmitted **much faster than through home internet connections.**
नोड्स को एक दूसरे से **उच्च गति नेटवर्क** में जोड़ा जाता है, जिसमें डेटा **घर के इंटरनेट कनेक्शन** की तुलना में बहुत तेज़ी से भेजा जाता है।
- Each node has its own **memory** for quick access to data. For larger amounts of information, supercomputers use **storage systems** that can hold **petabytes** (millions of gigabytes) and **specialised file systems** to ensure thousands of nodes can read and write information from/in memory without chaos.



प्रत्येक नोड के पास डेटा तक तेजी से पहुँच के लिए अपनी **मेमोरी** होती है। बड़ी मात्रा में जानकारी के लिए, सुपरकंप्यूटर **स्टोरेज सिस्टम्स** का उपयोग करते हैं जो **पेटाबाइट्स** (लाखों गीगाबाइट्स) को संग्रहित कर सकते हैं और **विशेष फाइल सिस्टम्स** का उपयोग करते हैं ताकि हजारों नोड्स **मेमोरी में जानकारी पढ़ और लिख** सकें बिना किसी अव्यवस्था के।

- All this activity produces enormous **heat**. **Supercomputers often require bespoke cooling, including water pipes and refrigeration units**; some units are even **immersed within special liquids**. **Without cooling, these machines would quickly destroy themselves**.

इस सभी गतिविधि से बहुत अधिक **ताप** पैदा होता है। सुपरकंप्यूटर अक्सर **विशेष कूलिंग** की आवश्यकता होती है, जिसमें **पानी की पाइपलाइन** और **फ्रिज यूनिट्स** शामिल हैं; कुछ यूनिट्स को **विशेष तरल में डुबोया** जाता है। बिना **कूलिंग** के, ये मशीनें जल्दी ही खुद को नष्ट कर देंगी।

- Finally, running a supercomputer can require as much **electricity as a small town**. **Efficient power distribution and utilisation** are thus required.

अंत में, एक सुपरकंप्यूटर चलाने के लिए एक **छोटे शहर** जितनी **बिजली** की आवश्यकता हो सकती है। इसलिए **कुशल विद्युत वितरण और उपयोग** आवश्यक है।

Software Used by Supercomputers

सुपरकंप्यूटर द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले सॉफ्टवेयर

- The **software** of a supercomputer controls how its **processors** work together. The **operating system** must schedule **tasks** across **thousands of processors**, manage **memory**, and handle **communication**.

एक सुपरकंप्यूटर का **सॉफ्टवेयर** नियंत्रित करता है कि उसके **प्रोसेसर** कैसे एक साथ काम करते हैं। **ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम** को हजारों प्रोसेसर में **टास्क्स** शेड्यूल करने, **मेमोरी** प्रबंधित करने और **संचार** संभालने की आवश्यकता होती है।

- Engineers have developed **parallel programming languages like MPI (Message Passing Interface) or OpenMP** that can tell each processor what to do and when to exchange information.

इंजीनियरों ने **पैरेलल प्रोग्रामिंग भाषाएँ** विकसित की हैं जैसे **MPI (Message Passing Interface)** या **OpenMP**, जो प्रत्येक प्रोसेसर को बताती हैं कि क्या करना है और कब जानकारी का आदान-प्रदान करना है।

- Load balancing** is another key issue. Some processors finishing early and idling while others struggle with heavier tasks is **inefficient**.

लोड बैलेंसिंग एक और महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। कुछ प्रोसेसर जल्दी समाप्त होने और निष्क्रिय रहने जबकि अन्य भारी कार्यों से जूझ रहे हैं, यह **अप्रभावी** है।

- The software must include **algorithms** that distribute **tasks** in ways that **minimise waste**. सॉफ्टवेयर में ऐसे **एल्गोरिदम** शामिल होने चाहिए जो **टास्क्स** को इस तरह वितरित करें कि **व्यर्थता कम** हो।

- Supercomputer performance is usually measured in FLOPS (floating-point operations per second)**. A laptop might perform **billions of FLOPS**. Today's top supercomputers operate in the range of **exaFLOPS, performing quintillions (10¹⁸) of operations every second**.

सुपरकंप्यूटर का प्रदर्शन आमतौर पर **FLOPS (floating-point operations per second)** में मापा जाता है। एक **लैपटॉप** **अरबों FLOPS** कर सकता है। आज के शीर्ष सुपरकंप्यूटर **exaFLOPS** की सीमा में काम करते हैं, जो हर सेकंड में **क्रिटिलियंस (10¹⁸)** ऑपरेशन्स करते हैं।

- A single **exaFLOP machine** can perform more calculations in **one second** than every human on earth could perform on a calculator in their **entire lifetime**.

एक **exaFLOP मशीन** एक **सेकंड** में जितनी गणना कर सकती है, वह पृथ्वी पर हर मानव अपने **पूरा जीवन** में कैलकुलेटर पर नहीं कर सकता।

What does a supercomputer look like?

सुपरकंप्यूटर कैसी दिखती है?

- Interacting with a supercomputer is very different from using a **personal computer**. These machines are designed for **large teams of researchers** and are typically housed in **special facilities** and accessed **remotely**.

सुपरकंप्यूटर के साथ इंटरैक्शन करना एक **व्यक्तिगत कंप्यूटर** का उपयोग करने से बहुत अलग है। ये मशीनें **बड़ी शोध टीमों** के लिए डिज़ाइन की गई हैं और आमतौर पर **विशेष सुविधाओं** में रखी जाती हैं और **दूरस्थ रूप से** उपयोग की जाती हैं।



- A scientist can log in from their **laptop** or **workstation** using a **secure network connection**, often through a **terminal window** rather than a **graphical interface**.
एक वैज्ञानिक अपने लैपटॉप या वर्कस्टेशन से सुरक्षित नेटवर्क कनेक्शन का उपयोग करके लॉग इन कर सकता है, अक्सर ग्राफिकल इंटरफेस के बजाय टर्मिनल विंडो के माध्यम से।
- The user doesn't directly operate the machine with **mouse clicks**. Instead, they prepare **job scripts**, which are **text files** describing what **program** to run, how much **computing power** it will need, and how long it should run.
उपयोगकर्ता सीधे माउस क्लिक से मशीन का संचालन नहीं करता। इसके बजाय, वे जॉब स्क्रिप्ट्स तैयार करते हैं, जो टेक्स्ट फाइल्स होती हैं जो बताती हैं कि कौन सा प्रोग्राम चलाना है, कितनी कंप्यूटिंग पावर चाहिए और कितनी देर चलना चाहिए।
- Jobs are submitted to a **scheduler**, a **computer program** that manages the **queue of tasks** from many users and assigns them to available **nodes** in a supercomputer.
जॉब्स को शेड्यूलर में सबमिट किया जाता है, जो एक कंप्यूटर प्रोग्राम है जो कई उपयोगकर्ताओं की टास्क कतार का प्रबंधन करता है और उन्हें सुपरकंप्यूटर में उपलब्ध नोड्स को सौंपता है।
- Actual computation might take **minutes or days** depending on the **size of the problem**. When a job finishes, the **output** — numbers, images, simulation data or other — is stored in the supercomputer's **file system**.
वास्तविक गणना मिनटों या दिनों में हो सकती है, यह समस्या के आकार पर निर्भर करता है। जब एक जॉब समाप्त हो जाता है, तो आउटपुट — नंबर, चित्र, सिमुलेशन डेटा या अन्य — सुपरकंप्यूटर के फाइल सिस्टम में संग्रहीत होता है।
- The user can **download** this data to their own computer for **analysis** and **visualisation**.
उपयोगकर्ता इस डेटा को अपने कंप्यूटर पर डाउनलोड कर सकते हैं विश्लेषण और विजुअलाइजेशन के लिए।
- In this way, the supercomputer is less like a **giant laptop** and more like a **telescope** or a **particle accelerator**.
इस तरह, सुपरकंप्यूटर एक विशाल लैपटॉप जैसी नहीं बल्कि एक दूरबीन या पार्टिकल एक्सेलेरेटर जैसी है।

Does India have Supercomputers?

क्या भारत के पास सुपरकंप्यूटर हैं?

- India's **supercomputing effort** began in the late **1980s** when **Western countries** refused to export high-end machines.
भारत का सुपरकंप्यूटिंग प्रयास 1980 के अंत में शुरू हुआ जब पश्चिमी देशों ने उच्च-स्तरीय मशीनें निर्यात करने से इंकार कर दिया।
- This spurred the **Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)**, founded in **1988**, to develop **indigenous systems**.
इससे सेंटर फॉर डेवलपमेंट ऑफ एडवांस्ड कंप्यूटिंग (C-DAC), जिसकी स्थापना 1988 में हुई थी, को देशी सिस्टम विकसित करने के लिए प्रेरणा मिली।
- The **PARAM series**, starting with **PARAM 8000 in 1991**, was among the first **India-built supercomputers**.
PARAM सीरीज, जिसकी शुरुआत **PARAM 8000 in 1991** से हुई, भारत निर्मित पहले सुपरकंप्यूटरों में से एक थी।
- The Indian government launched the **National Supercomputing Mission (NSM) in 2015** as a joint project of the **Department of Science and Technology (DST)** and the **Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY)**, implemented by **C-DAC** and the **Indian Institute of Science (IISc)**, Bengaluru.
भारत सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन (NSM) को 2015 में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (DST) और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और आईटी मंत्रालय (MeitY) के संयुक्त प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में लॉन्च किया, जिसे C-DAC और भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान (IISc), बेंगलुरु द्वारा लागू किया गया।
- Its goal is to build a network of **70+ high-performance computing facilities** across India, with capacities ranging from **teraFLOPS to petaFLOPS**, and to develop **indigenous hardware and software**.
इसका लक्ष्य भारत में **70+ हाई-परफॉर्मेंस कंप्यूटिंग सुविधाओं** का नेटवर्क बनाना है, जिसकी क्षमता **teraFLOPS से petaFLOPS तक** हो, और देशी हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर विकसित करना है।



- Supercomputers have also been installed at many **academic and research institutions**. India's current fastest supercomputer is **AIRAWAT-PSAI** at **C-DAC Pune**; it's ranked inside the **top 100** in the canonical top 500 list worldwide.
सुपरकंप्यूटर कई **शैक्षणिक और अनुसंधान संस्थानों** में भी स्थापित किए गए हैं। भारत का वर्तमान सबसे तेज़ सुपरकंप्यूटर **AIRAWAT-PSAI** है, जो **C-DAC पुणे** में स्थित है; इसे दुनिया के **शीर्ष 100** सुपरकंप्यूटरों में शामिल किया गया है।
- Other **PARAM-series systems** are located at **IITs, IISERs, IISc, and central laboratories** across India.
अन्य **PARAM-सीरीज सिस्टम IITs, IISERs, IISc, और भारत के केंद्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं** में स्थित हैं।
- The **Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, hosts Pratyush, a supercomputer used for weather and climate modelling**.
भारतीय उष्णकटिबंधीय मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे, में Pratyush है, जो **मौसम और जलवायु मॉडलिंग** के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।
- The **National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, Noida, has Mihir** for the same purpose.
नेशनल सेंटर फॉर मीडियम रेंज वेदर फोरकास्टिंग, नोएडा, में उसी उद्देश्य के लिए Mihir है।
- **C-DAC remains India's principal designer and integrator of supercomputers, collaborating with IISc, IITs, and private sector vendors for hardware**.
C-DAC भारत का प्रमुख **सुपरकंप्यूटर डिज़ाइनर और इंटीग्रेटर** बना हुआ है, जो **IISc, IITs, और प्राइवेट सेक्टर वेंडर्स** के साथ हार्डवेयर के लिए सहयोग करता है।
- There is greater emphasis on **indigenously developed processors**, like the **Rudra server** and the **AUM high-performance computing nodes** under the NSM.
अब **देशी विकसित प्रोसेसरों** पर अधिक जोर दिया जा रहा है, जैसे **Rudra सर्वर** और **AUM हाई-परफॉर्मेंस कंप्यूटिंग नोड्स** NSM के तहत।
- Researchers in India use supercomputers for **monsoon and climate modelling, long-term modelling of the Indian Ocean and Himalayas, molecular dynamics, drug discovery, nanotechnology, simulating black holes, gravitational waves, galactic structures, training AI models, and simulating defence scenarios**.
भारत में शोधकर्ता सुपरकंप्यूटर का उपयोग **मानसून और जलवायु मॉडलिंग, भारतीय महासागर और हिमालय का दीर्घकालिक मॉडलिंग, आणविक गतिशीलता, दवा की खोज, नैनोप्रौद्योगिकी, ब्लैक होल का सिमुलेशन, गुरुत्वीय तरंगों, आकाशगंगीय संरचनाएँ, AI मॉडल प्रशिक्षण, और रक्षा परिदृश्यों के सिमुलेशन** के लिए करते हैं।

What does the future look like? भविष्य कैसी दिखती है?

- Future supercomputers may look different. **Quantum computers**, which use **quantum mechanics**, promise a new way of handling certain types of problems that could reduce **hardware and energy demand**.
भविष्य के सुपरकंप्यूटर अलग दिख सकते हैं। **क्वांटम कंप्यूटर**, जो **क्वांटम मैकेनिक्स** का उपयोग करते हैं, कुछ प्रकार की समस्याओं को हल करने का नया तरीका देते हैं, जिससे **हार्डवेयर और ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता** कम हो सकती है।
- **Exascale computing** is beginning to arrive, pushing the limits of what **classical machines** can do.
Exascale computing अब आना शुरू हो गया है, जो यह दिखाता है कि **क्लासिकल मशीनें** क्या कर सकती हैं।
- On **September 5**, a machine called **JUPITER** in **Germany** became **Europe's first exascale supercomputer**, powered entirely by **renewable energy**.
5 सितंबर को **जर्मनी** में **JUPITER** नामक मशीन **यूरोप का पहला exascale सुपरकंप्यूटर** बन गया, जो पूरी तरह से **नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा** से चलता है।
- **Neuromorphic computing**, inspired by the **human brain**, installs **processing and memory** on a single **chip**, potentially improving **energy efficiency and speed**.
न्यूरोमॉर्फिक कंप्यूटिंग, जो **मानव मस्तिष्क** से प्रेरित है, **प्रोसेसिंग और मेमोरी** को एक ही **चिप** पर स्थापित करता है, जिससे **ऊर्जा दक्षता और गति** में संभावित सुधार होता है।



- All these supercomputers will use the same fundamental concept of **parallel computing**.
इन सभी सुपरकंप्यूटरों में पैरेलल कंप्यूटिंग की वही मूल अवधारणा उपयोग की जाएगी।

Semiconductor designers chip in

India's ambitious industry-scale policy to build up semiconductor facilities with steep subsidies has kept keptic — but the design space for crafting chips before they're made is already booming, finds **Aroon Deep**

CS III, Industries

In 2002, Yuan Taur, a professor at the University of California, San Diego, who by then was already a doyen in electrical engineering circles, asked a master's degree student from India, Anuj Grover, to stay on and do a PhD under his supervision. It was a major opportunity — Grover would be working on device design. But he hesitated, knowing that there were few job prospects to pursue based on this work were he to come back to India — and he wanted to come back. He turned the offer down.

"Today, if I had to make that same decision, I would have jumped at the opportunity," Grover says from his office at the Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Delhi, where he teaches full time and heads the Centre for Intelligent Product Design (CIPD).

In contemporary technology-based goods and services economies, chips or semiconductors that control electricity flow within devices, are the bedrock of most functions: from everyday electronics like refrigerators and cars to satellites and defence systems.

One large part of the reason he would do so is the government support being pumped into electronics manufacturing, particularly semiconductors: under the India Semiconductor Mission, approved by the Cabinet in 2021, there is a ₹76,000 crore outline to establish India as "a global hub for electronics manufacturing and design". Over the past two years, 10 large facilities for the manufacturing and assembly of chips have been approved across 6 States, including Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh.

The world is at risk of running short of chips and semiconductor designers, with Deloitte estimating that there will be a gap of 1 million designers by 2030. India's hope is its significant talent pool. One-fifth of all the chip designers in the world live here as per industry estimates. They work for multinationals like NVIDIA and Intel, spread across large campuses. In 2021-22, there were 5.7 lakh enrolments in electronics engineering graduate degree courses. However, a few glitches have put India's chip-design industry on the back foot.

The chip design edge in India

Foundries and chip assembly facilities — where the silicon brains behind most modern electronics are fabricated — are receiving a subsidy up to half the set-up costs. Other production-linked incentive schemes, meanwhile, are subsidising phone, PC and other hardware assembly units by paying out a portion of every device's value.

The strategy has its critics — former Reserve Bank of India governor Raghuram Rajan, along with frequent collaborator Rohit Lamba, have warned that there is little keeping companies from retreating to markets where conditions are ripe for electronics manufacturing, were these subsidies to ever stop. Government officials have chafed at the warnings, asserting the geopolitical importance of having some control over global chip production.

While India has a booming IT sector due to a focus on services (the kind that Rajan advocates), the government has insisted that a hollowed out industrial base in electronics is not feasible, not af-



Universities should be proactive and chip up with the industry, so that whatever training they are doing is addressing some real problems in the industry, and also addresses what the industry is looking for in terms of employability

SRI CHINAMILI
CEO, Tessolve

ter the worldwide chip crunch during the COVID-19 pandemic brought supply chains to their knees. One area where Rajan and the government see eye to eye is the importance of intellectual property and design, where India already has a lead. This outgrowth did not need the kind of sops that the industrial projects are getting, say critics. Chip fabrication may be expensive and demanding in terms of resources like ultra-pure water, uninterrupted electricity supply, and heavy equipment imported from abroad, but design requires little more than a PC and some testing equipment.

Semiconducting as city planning

Individual chips — the kinds used in phones — barely cover the tip of a finger. Some printed circuit boards onto which multiple chips are soldered on, aren't that much larger either. Yet, Grover, the IIIT-Delhi professor, feels the need to compare it to something much larger to make sense of the chip-making world: a city.

"In a city, you need town planners, architects, masons, carpenters, plumbers," Grover says, mapping each of those roles to the equivalent in chip-making. Town planners are semiconductor architects, with a mix of management and technical expertise, giving a broad direction on what the general capabilities of a chip should be, and what the budget to achieve it is. Designers take those instructions and start simulating circuits on specialised software, known as electronics design automation (EDA) tools. Depending on how full-fledged such a "fabless" operation is, fabricated samples sent in from abroad are also tested by design firms, as they must withstand the wild variations of temperature, humidity, dust, and the overall pressures of the real world.

The city parallel is not an exaggeration. Chips are so sophisticated that a microscope can literally only scratch the surface: layers upon layers of circuits criss-cross any given chip, with billions of individual transistors packed into a single unit. There is a reason that few countries have a lead in fabricating chips: this is a technology that requires

precision equipment that is so sensitive that even slight impurities in water, or practically undetectable fluctuations in the electricity powering the equipment, can ruin the yield of a production run.

Easier access to software

The Union government, as part of the Indian Semiconductor Mission's Chips to Startups (C2S) programme, purchased licenses in bulk for software suites of the major EDA tool developers: Siemens based out of Germany, and Cadence and Synopsys in the United States. Dozens of colleges in India have access to those tools now, and a dashboard maintained by the government shows that cumulatively, students have logged millions of hours on those tools.

"We were paying ₹3-4 lakh a year in renewal fees before the C2S program," Nilima Warke, a professor at the privately-run VES Institute of Technology says. And that was just for tools from one provider. Now, students and faculty have access to four different toolsets for free. This time around, they're getting access to "professional bundles" used in the industry, not the more limited academic ones they were previously using.

Warke and one of her colleagues designed a 180 nanometer (nm) chip that is being "taped out" at the Semiconductor Lab in Mohali. While 180 nm chips are relatively large — so-called "legacy" nodes, compared to the "frontier" 3-7 nm chips on most advanced phones — Warke points out that before this, much of the training was academic in nature. In a few years, university students will be working on designs at the frontier level too.

Even without this kind of software hand-holding, though, semiconductor design firms have seen success already. Tessolve, a design firm headquartered in Bengaluru, has been operating since 2004, with offices in nine cities in India, and operations across 10 other countries. The Hero Group acquired a majority stake in the firm in 2016, and Tessolve announced that it raised \$130 million this year. "A lot of the cities we operate out of are Tier-2," Srin Chinamilli, Tessolve's CEO says, in an interview over Zoom from Singapore. "There are lots of people who are looking for opportunities in places where they have more emotional connect." In other words, closer to home.

That has worked out just fine, Chinamilli says, with workers logging in from large centres like Hyderabad and Bengaluru, but also from smaller cities like Visakhapatnam and Coimbatore.

Student-industry gap

"After COVID, the industry got more comfortable working remotely," he says. So far, so good. Government support has helped somewhat, and the design space is in a good position in India. But Indian chip expertise at the university level is not there it is in the U.S., which has pushed the frontier work. Why is that, and how can we get there?

"Universities should be proactive and tie up with the industry, so that whatever training they are doing is addressing some real problems in the industry, and also addresses what the industry is looking for in terms of employability," says Chinamilli. Grover couldn't agree more. But therein lies the rub: "In India, the industry invests only 0.4% of their profits or revenues into academic research and development," Grover points out. In the U.S. and South Korea, that number is 10-15 times higher. In the U.S., Grover says, academia working with industry wasn't just making graduates better prepared for industry. The benefits ran far deeper, even for the industry.

Grover invoked the example of another UC San Diego professor, Andrew Kahng, whom he called an "authority" on EDA tools. "And do you know why he was an authority worldwide in EDA tools? Because when I was working in his lab in 2002, Cadence engineers would visit us and say, 'See, we anticipate that three years down the line, so-and-so problem will arise. Can you start to work on some algorithmic solutions for it?'"

Graduate and Ph.D. students had a ringside view into the chip design's biggest problems, and would enter the industry with something to contribute immediately, far from needing training. Meanwhile, the EDA tool developers who supported these efforts, such as by paying Ph.D. students' stipends, would have visibility into preprints, giving them anywhere from a few months to a year's head start over their competitors, a critical lead to secure in an industry that iterates and improves as rapidly as the chips they produce.

Ph.D. stipends are far cheaper than hiring a full-time employee to work on cutting-edge theoretical problems, but Indian firms largely don't seem prepared to pay even that kind of cost to advance research and development. "They are perfectly willing to fly down an expert and pay lakhs, even with limited follow-up," Grover complains.

Another large IT company, he says, asking for it to not be named, balked even at a below-student rate for sponsoring a Ph.D. candidate working on issues that were directly relevant to the firm. And multinationals have no compelling reason to work with Indian academics beyond narrow areas already handled in the country: "Why would a French company sponsor Indian Ph.D.s," Grover asks.

There is a larger issue of the electronics ecosystem in India. Grover says, bemoaning the industrial base of even simple components being hollowed out. "There was a time when Indian companies were exporting supercomputers to countries like Germany and the U.S.," he says. "Now, even the controller inside a ceiling fan is being imported."

A bigger problem

All said and done, though, the chips themselves are not the most valuable part of the electronics ecosystem, Grover says. "What do you think an iPhone's bill of materials is," he asks, holding up his teal handset, referring to the price of all the components and their assembly. "It's just 31% of the price of the overall device."

The rest of the value, he says, is in design and intellectual property. The benefits of chip design are ultimately a portion of the chip value, which is itself a part of the bill of materials. To take full advantage of the ultimate value of these components, he says, India has to become a "product nation", and actually create things that the world wants to buy. And design is a key part of that. "Even the button placement on this phone is patented," he points out.

The good news is that as far as design and hardware testing are concerned, hiring hasn't let up. One BITS Pilani graduate noted on social media platform X that over 60 students were picked up in placements by NVIDIA ("BITS Pilani NVIDIA campus," he quipped). This is even as other parts of the tech industry reel from a slowdown.

"Now, it's only about the will," Grover says. "The ingredients are all around us." aroon.deep@thehindu.co.in



Semiconductor die inspection, in Tessolve in Bengaluru. MURALI KUMAR K.



Semiconductor designers chip in सेमीकंडक्टर डिज़ाइनर योगदान देते हैं

- India's ambitious industry-scale policy to build up **semiconductor facilities** with steep **subsidies** has its skeptics — but the **design space** for crafting chips before they're made is already booming, finds Aroon Deep.

भारत की महत्वाकांक्षी औद्योगिक नीति, जिसमें **सेमीकंडक्टर सुविधाओं** के निर्माण के लिए भारी **सब्सिडी** दी जा रही है, इसके आलोचक हैं — लेकिन चिप्स बनाने से पहले उन्हें डिज़ाइन करने का **डिज़ाइन क्षेत्र** पहले ही तेजी से बढ़ रहा है, यह Aroon Deep ने पाया।



- In 2002, Yuan Taur, a professor at the University of California, San Diego, who by then was already a doyen in electrical engineering circles, asked a master's degree student from India, **Anuj Grover**, to stay on and do a **PhD** under his supervision.

2002 में, **युआन टॉर**, कैलिफ़ोर्निया विश्वविद्यालय, सैन डिएगो के प्रोफ़ेसर, जो उस समय तक विद्युत इंजीनियरिंग में एक प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति थे, ने भारत के एक मास्टर्स छात्र **अनुज ग्रोवर** से कहा कि वे उनके मार्गदर्शन में **पीएचडी** करें।

- It was a major opportunity — Grover would be working on **device design**. But he hesitated, knowing that there were few **job prospects** to pursue based on this work were he to come back to India — and he wanted to come back. He turned the offer down.
- यह एक बड़ा अवसर था — ग्रोवर **डिवाइस डिज़ाइन** पर काम करने वाले थे। लेकिन उन्होंने हिचकिचाहट दिखाई, यह जानते हुए कि भारत लौटने पर इस काम के आधार पर कुछ **नौकरी के अवसर** ही होंगे — और वे लौटना चाहते थे। उन्होंने प्रस्ताव ठुकरा दिया।

- "Today, if I had to make that same decision, I would have jumped at the opportunity," Grover says from his office at the **Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Delhi**, where he teaches full time and heads the **Centre for Intelligent Product Design (CiPD)**. "आज, अगर मुझे वही निर्णय लेना होता, तो मैं इस अवसर को तुरंत स्वीकार करता," ग्रोवर ने कहा अपने कार्यालय से, **इंद्रप्रस्थ इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ़ इंफॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी (IIIT) दिल्ली** में, जहाँ वे पूर्णकालिक पढ़ाते हैं और **सेंटर फॉर इंटेलिजेंट प्रोडक्ट डिज़ाइन (CiPD)** के प्रमुख हैं।

- In contemporary technology-based goods and services economies, **chips or semiconductors** that control **electricity flow** within devices are the bedrock of most functions: from everyday electronics like **refrigerators and cars** to **satellites and defence systems**.

आधुनिक तकनीक-आधारित उत्पादों और सेवाओं की अर्थव्यवस्था में, **चिप्स या सेमीकंडक्टर**, जो उपकरणों में **बिजली के प्रवाह** को नियंत्रित करते हैं, अधिकांश कार्यों की नींव हैं: रोजमर्रा के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स जैसे **फ्रिज और कारों** से लेकर **सैटेलाइट और रक्षा प्रणाली** तक।

- One large part of the reason he would do so is the **government support** being pumped into electronics manufacturing, particularly semiconductors: under the **India Semiconductor Mission**, approved by the **Cabinet in 2021**, there is a ₹76,000 crore outlay to establish India as "a **global hub for electronics manufacturing and design**".

इसका एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स निर्माण, विशेष रूप से सेमीकंडक्टर में **सरकारी समर्थन** दिया जा रहा है: **भारत सेमीकंडक्टर मिशन** के तहत, जिसे **कैबिनेट ने 2021 में मंजूरी दी**, भारत को "इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स निर्माण और डिज़ाइन के लिए वैश्विक केंद्र" बनाने के लिए ₹76,000 करोड़ का बजट है।

- Over the past two years, 10 large facilities for the **manufacturing and assembly of chips** have been approved across 6 States, including **Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh**.

पिछले दो वर्षों में, 6 राज्यों में **चिप्स के निर्माण और असेंबली** के लिए 10 बड़ी सुविधाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिनमें **गुजरात, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, असम, ओडिशा और आंध्र प्रदेश** शामिल हैं।

- The world is at risk of running short of **chips and semiconductor designers**, with Deloitte estimating that there will be a gap of 1 million designers by 2030.



दुनिया में चिप्स और सेमीकंडक्टर डिज़ाइनरों की कमी का खतरा है, Deloitte का अनुमान है कि 2030 तक 1 मिलियन डिज़ाइनरों की कमी होगी।

- India's hope is its significant **talent pool**. One-fifth of all the **chip designers** in the world live here as per **industry estimates**.
भारत की उम्मीद इसकी महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिभा पूल है। उद्योग के अनुमानों के अनुसार, दुनिया के सभी चिप डिज़ाइनरों का पांचवां हिस्सा यहाँ रहता है।
- They work for multinationals like **NVIDIA and Intel**, spread across large campuses.
वे **NVIDIA और Intel** जैसी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के लिए काम करते हैं, बड़े कैंपस में फैले हुए।
- In 2021-22, there were 5.7 lakh enrolments in **electronics engineering graduate degree courses**.
2021-22 में, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंजीनियरिंग स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में 5.7 लाख नामांकन हुए।
- However, a few **glitches** have put India's **chip-design industry** on the back foot.
हालाँकि, कुछ समस्याओं ने भारत की चिप-डिज़ाइन उद्योग को पीछे धकेल दिया है।

The chip design edge in India

भारत में चिप डिज़ाइन का बढ़त

- Foundries and **chip assembly facilities** — where the **silicon brains** behind most modern electronics are fabricated — are receiving a **subsidy up to half the set-up costs**.
फाउंड्री और चिप असेंबली सुविधाएँ — जहाँ अधिकांश आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के सिलिकॉन मस्तिष्क तैयार होते हैं — सेट-अप लागत के आधे तक की सब्सिडी प्राप्त कर रही हैं।
- Other **production-linked incentive schemes**, meanwhile, are subsidising **phone, PC and other hardware assembly units** by paying out a portion of every device's value.
वहीं, अन्य उत्पादन-सम्बद्ध प्रोत्साहन योजनाएँ फोन, पीसी और अन्य हार्डवेयर असेंबली यूनिट्स को सब्सिडी दे रही हैं, प्रत्येक डिवाइस के मूल्य का एक हिस्सा भुगतान करके।
- The strategy has its **critics** — former **RBI governor Raghuram Rajan**, along with frequent collaborator **Rohit Lamba**, have warned that there is little keeping companies from retreating to markets where conditions are ripe for electronics manufacturing, were these **subsidies** to ever stop.
इस रणनीति के आलोचक हैं — पूर्व **RBI गवर्नर रघुराम राजन**, और उनके सहयोगी **रोहित लांबा**, ने चेतावनी दी है कि कंपनियों को उन बाजारों की ओर लौटने से रोकने के लिए बहुत कम है, जहाँ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स निर्माण के लिए परिस्थितियाँ अनुकूल हैं, यदि ये सब्सिडी कभी रुक जाएँ।
- Government officials have chafed at the warnings, asserting the **geopolitical importance** of having some control over global **chip production**.
सरकारी अधिकारियों ने चेतावनियों पर आपत्ति जताई है, और वैश्विक चिप उत्पादन पर कुछ नियंत्रण रखने के भू-राजनीतिक महत्व को रेखांकित किया है।
- While India has a booming **IT sector** due to a focus on **services** (the kind that Rajan advocates), the government has insisted that a hollowed-out **industrial base in electronics** is not feasible.
जबकि भारत में **आईटी क्षेत्र** तेजी से बढ़ रहा है, **सेवाओं** पर ध्यान देने के कारण (जिसका समर्थन राजन करते हैं), सरकार ने जोर दिया है कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स में एक खोखली **औद्योगिक आधार** संभव नहीं है।
- After the worldwide **chip crunch** during the COVID-19 pandemic brought **supply chains** to their knees.
COVID-19 महामारी के दौरान विश्वव्यापी चिप संकट ने सप्लाई चेन को गंभीर संकट में डाल दिया।
- One area where **Rajan** and the **government** see eye to eye is the importance of **intellectual property and design**, where India already has a lead.
एक क्षेत्र जहाँ **राजन** और **सरकार** सहमत हैं, वह है **बौद्धिक संपदा और डिज़ाइन** का महत्व, जिसमें भारत पहले से ही आगे है।
- This outgrowth did not need the kind of **sops** that the **industrial projects** are getting, say critics.
आलोचक कहते हैं कि इस विकास को उस तरह की सहायताओं की आवश्यकता नहीं थी जो **औद्योगिक परियोजनाएँ** प्राप्त कर रही हैं।
- **Chip fabrication** may be expensive and demanding in terms of resources like **ultra-pure water, uninterrupted electricity supply**, and **heavy equipment imported from abroad**, but **design** requires little more than a **PC** and some **testing equipment**.



चिप निर्माण महंगा और संसाधनों की दृष्टि से मांगपूर्ण हो सकता है, जैसे अत्यंत शुद्ध पानी, बिना रुकावट बिजली आपूर्ति, और विदेश से आयातित भारी उपकरण, लेकिन डिज़ाइन के लिए केवल एक पीसी और कुछ परीक्षण उपकरण की जरूरत होती है।

Semiconducting as city planning

सेमीकंडक्टिंग को शहर की योजना के रूप में देखना

- Individual **chips** — the kinds used in **phones** — barely cover the tip of a finger. व्यक्तिगत चिप्स — जो फोन में उपयोग होती हैं — लगभग एक उंगली की नोक को ढकती हैं।
- Some **printed circuit boards** onto which multiple chips are **soldered**, aren't that much larger either. कुछ प्रिंटेड सर्किट बोर्ड जिन पर कई चिप्स सोल्डर की जाती हैं, वे भी बहुत बड़े नहीं होते।
- Yet, **Grover**, the IIT-Delhi professor, feels the need to compare it to something much larger to make sense of the **chip-making world: a city**. फिर भी, ग्रोवर, IIT-Delhi के प्रोफेसर, महसूस करते हैं कि चिप निर्माण की दुनिया को समझने के लिए इसे किसी बड़े चीज़ से तुलना करने की जरूरत है: एक शहर।
- "In a city, you need **town planners, architects, masons, carpenters, plumbers**," Grover says, mapping each of those roles to the equivalent in **chip-making**. "एक शहर में आपको शहर नियोजक, आर्किटेक्ट, राजमिस्त्री, बढ़ई, प्लंबर की जरूरत होती है," ग्रोवर कहते हैं, और इन भूमिकाओं को चिप निर्माण में समान भूमिकाओं से जोड़ते हैं।
- Town planners** are **semiconductor architects**, with a mix of management and technical expertise, giving a broad direction on what the general capabilities of a **chip** should be, and what the **budget** to achieve it is. शहर नियोजक सेमीकंडक्टर आर्किटेक्ट होते हैं, जिनमें प्रबंधन और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता का मिश्रण होता है, यह बताने के लिए कि चिप की सामान्य क्षमताएँ क्या होनी चाहिए, और इसे हासिल करने का बजट क्या होना चाहिए।
- Designers** take those instructions and start **simulating circuits** on specialised software, known as **electronics design automation (EDA) tools**. डिज़ाइनर उन निर्देशों को लेते हैं और विशेष सॉफ्टवेयर पर सर्किट का सिमुलेशन शुरू करते हैं, जिसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स डिज़ाइन ऑटोमेशन (EDA) टूल्स कहा जाता है।
- Depending on how full-fledged such a "**fabless**" operation is, fabricated **samples** sent in from abroad are also tested by **design firms**, as they must withstand the wild variations of **temperature, humidity, dust**, and the overall pressures of the real world. इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि यह "फैब्लेस" ऑपरेशन कितना विकसित है, विदेश से भेजे गए तैयार नमूनों को भी डिज़ाइन फर्मों द्वारा परीक्षण किया जाता है, क्योंकि उन्हें तापमान, आर्द्रता, धूल और वास्तविक दुनिया के कुल दबावों में टिकना होता है।
- The **city parallel** is not an exaggeration. शहर की तुलना अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है।
- Chips** are so sophisticated that a **microscope** can literally only scratch the surface: layers upon layers of **circuits** criss-cross any given chip, with billions of individual **transistors** packed into a single unit. चिप्स इतनी जटिल हैं कि एक सूक्ष्मदर्शी केवल सतह को ही देख सकता है: किसी भी चिप में परत दर परत सर्किट्स जटिल तरीके से बिछे होते हैं, और अरबों व्यक्तिगत ट्रांजिस्टर एक इकाई में भरे होते हैं।
- There is a reason that few countries have a lead in **fabricating chips**: this is a technology that requires **precision equipment** that is so sensitive that even slight **impurities in water**, or practically undetectable **fluctuations in electricity**, can ruin the **yield** of a production run. इसका कारण यह है कि कुछ ही देशों के पास चिप निर्माण में बढ़त है: यह एक ऐसी तकनीक है जिसे सटीक उपकरण की जरूरत होती है, जो इतना संवेदनशील होता है कि पानी में मामूली अशुद्धियाँ, या बिजली में लगभग अज्ञात उतार-चढ़ाव भी उत्पादन के उपज को बर्बाद कर सकते हैं।

Easier access to software

सॉफ्टवेयर तक आसान पहुंच

- The **Union government**, as part of the **Indian Semiconductor Mission's Chips to Startups (C2S) programme**, purchased **licenses in bulk** for software suites of the major **EDA tool**



developers: Siemens based out of Germany, and Cadence and Synopsys in the United States.

केंद्र सरकार, भारतीय सेमीकंडक्टर मिशन के चिप्स टू स्टार्टअप्स (C2S) प्रोग्राम के तहत, प्रमुख EDA टूल डेवलपर्स के सॉफ्टवेयर सुइट्स के लिए थोक में लाइसेंस खरीदे: जर्मनी की Siemens, और अमेरिका की Cadence और Synopsys।

- Dozens of **colleges** in India have access to those tools now, and a **dashboard** maintained by the government shows that cumulatively, students have logged **millions of hours** on those tools.
भारत के दर्जनों कॉलेजों को अब उन टूल्स तक पहुंच है, और सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए **डैशबोर्ड** से पता चलता है कि छात्रों ने कुल मिलाकर उन टूल्स पर **मिलियन्स ऑफ ऑवर्स** लॉग किए हैं।
- “We were paying ₹3–4 lakh a year in **renewal fees** before the C2S program,” Nilima Warke, a **professor** at the privately-run **VES Institute of Technology** says.
“C2S प्रोग्राम से पहले हम ₹3–4 लाख सालाना **नवीनीकरण शुल्क** दे रहे थे,” निजी संचालित **VES इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ़ टेक्नोलॉजी** की प्रोफेसर **निलिमा वार्के** कहती हैं।
- And that was just for tools from one **provider**. Now, students and **faculty** have access to four different **toolsets** for free.
और वह केवल एक **प्रदाता** के टूल्स के लिए था। अब, छात्रों और **फैकल्टी** को चार अलग-अलग **टूलसेट्स** मुफ्त में उपलब्ध हैं।
- This time around, they’re getting access to “**professional bundles**” used in the **industry**, not the more limited **academic** ones they were previously using.
इस बार, उन्हें “**पेशेवर बंडल**” तक पहुंच मिल रही है जो **उद्योग** में उपयोग होते हैं, न कि पहले उपयोग किए गए सीमित **शैक्षणिक** संस्करण।
- Warke and one of her colleagues designed a **180 nanometer (nm) chip** that is being “**taped out**” at the **Semiconductor Lab in Mohali**.
वार्के और उनके एक सहयोगी ने **180 नैनोमीटर (nm) चिप** डिज़ाइन की है, जिसे **सेमीकंडक्टर लैब, मोहाली** में “**टेप आउट**” किया जा रहा है।
- While 180 nm chips are relatively large — so-called “**legacy**” **nodes**, compared to the “**frontier**” **3–7 nm chips** on most advanced phones — Warke points out that before this, much of the training was **academic** in nature.
जबकि 180 nm चिप्स अपेक्षाकृत बड़े हैं — तथाकथित “**लेगसी**” **नोड्स**, अधिकांश उन्नत फोन पर “**फ्रंटियर**” **3–7 nm चिप्स** की तुलना में — वार्के बताती हैं कि इससे पहले, प्रशिक्षण का अधिकांश हिस्सा **शैक्षणिक** था।
- In a few years, **university students** will be working on designs at the **frontier level** too.
कुछ वर्षों में, **विश्वविद्यालय छात्र** भी **फ्रंटियर स्तर** पर डिज़ाइनों पर काम करेंगे।
- Even without this kind of **software hand-holding**, though, **sem



Rayalaseema youth 'continue to chase the high' despite checks

Many youths between 17 and 30 are in the grip of addiction with latest measures by the authorities targeting ganja smuggling, sale, and consumption allegedly failing to control the wide-spread use of the narcotic substance by students and working class in the region, writes **K. Umashanker**

Local News

A 17-year-old boy from Tirupati skipped his first-year intermediate examination in December 2024 and silently left home. His widowed mother, a Central government employee, grew suspicious when her teenage son failed to return home, and realised that her 60 grams gold chain and 28,000 cash was missing from the almirah. She had her doubts about her son's addiction but failed to understand how severe it was.

The mother did not approach the police, instead launched a frantic search with the help of the boy's friends. After a week, the boy was traced to a coastal village at the extreme end of Andhra Pradesh bordering Odisha's Ganjam district. He was found with a bundle of dried ganja, an old weed-smoking pipe, and just 325 in cash, enjoying the sea breeze under the influence.

On his mother's questioning, the boy revealed that he sold the chain for 30,000 to buy one-kg packet of ganja. He told her that he was tagging along with four middlemen, and had taken care of their meals for a week.

They returned to Tirupati, and the mother warned the boy that if he ever touches 'ganja' or any other substances, she would end her life. Under his mother's continued care and attention, the boy successfully put an end to 'that dark chapter' and is now pursuing a B. Tech degree from a private college in Chennai.

However, not everyone is as fortunate as him. Many youths aged between 17 and 30 are trapped in the grip of addiction, struggling and battling a fight between survival and life.

The battle against drugs has been taken up rigorously by government agencies including EAGLE (Elite Anti-Narcotics Group for Law Enforcement), Government Railway Police, Railway Protection Force, and civil police with the support of several non-governmental organisations.

Several youth from the Rayalaseema districts in search for substance have reportedly been travelling to Andhra-Odisha border (AOB) region. Officials claim it is because the ganja cultivation in Andhra Pradesh went "zero" after the formation of EAGLE at the end of last year, forcing peddlers and consumers from across the Southern States to depend on the eastern side of AOB region, where an estimated 10,000-plus acres still thrive on contraband cultivation.

However, the latest measures by the authorities targeting ganja smuggling, sale, and consumption, have allegedly failed to control the wide-spread substance use in the Rayalaseema districts.

Before the NDPS Act came into force in 1985, ganja use was rampant with small packets available at railway stations, bus stands, and arterial junctions in every town across Rayalaseema. La-



The people involved in the supply chain are often disguised as devotees banking on pilgrim routes across Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Tirupati in A.P. usually serves as the prime logistics hub for distribution to Chennai, Bengaluru, and beyond

SENIOR INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

ter, although availability remained, consumption became more secretive.

The vulnerable targets

According to police officials, the modus operandi is always to target both the "rich" and the "working class". Students and daily wage workers often cannot afford high prices, so they buy adulterated stuff, which intensifies their craving, pushing them deeper into addiction. The affluent youth, however, get fine-quality portions offering a "supreme experience" that triggers hallucinations, but this too is followed by sub-standard or adulterated stuff.

Back in the day a 'joint' cost just 40, but today, three such 'joints' likely cost around 300 or more. A drug peddler operating between Visakhapatnam and Chennai, with half a dozen supply points, had once told the police that the challenge was not stopping the flow of ganja from AOB region, but preventing youths from Rayalaseema – and even neighbouring States – from falling prey to the vices.

Just before the COVID pandemic struck the nation, two people were caught with small quantities of ganja near an educational institution at Puttur in Chittoor district.

The investigation revealed that peddlers first approached students and then eventually made them chase the peddlers for supply.

In 2011, two engineering students were arrested in Tirupati with cocaine worth ₹1.2 crore, exposing the vulnerability of students to high-level intoxication.

In recent years, police have been cautious about revealing the involvement of students, either as consumers or peddlers. The entry of minors and women – in some cases mother and child – has baffled enforcement agencies. By August 2025, police recorded 176 offenders in the combined Chittoor and Tirupati districts, including 50 repeat offenders.

Kadapa-Chittoor highway has now turned into a sensitive corridor for ganja trafficking. While major hauls are rare, regular vehicle checks lead to small but frequent seizures.

Police maintain special focus on Mangampet and adjoining Mandals, as traffickers use lesser-known feeder roads.

Tirupati as transit hub

A senior Intelligence officer who has led multiple operations against red sanders and ganja smuggling explains why Rayalaseema – with Tirupati as its transit capital – continues to be a hub.

"Smugglers mostly move in small groups, often using women and children as couriers, forming EAGLE clubs, and displaying posters. Through Operation Flush-Out, we are strictly banning the sale of tobacco products near schools and colleges. Patrolling and checks have been intensified on trains and buses

V.N. MANIKANTA CHANDOLU
Former Chittoor Superintendent of Police

Police avoid extensive checking when women and children are involved. Four bags carrying 5kg each are usually camouflaged with undergarments and cosmetics, which discourages thorough checks. The people involved in the supply

chain are often disguised as 'Ayyappa, Govinda, or Shiva devotees', banking on pilgrim routes across Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka. Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh usually serves as the prime logistics hub for distribution to Chennai, Bengaluru, and beyond, he added.

Recalling an incident involving an 'Ayyappa devotee' an officer said, "a couple of years ago we caught a 55-year-old man with a woman and child – posing as his wife and son – near Nagari. When questioned, the man began cursing us in the Lord's name".

Due to heightened surveillance measures, the wholesale price of ganja has reportedly doubled from ₹5,000 per kg last year to ₹10,000 per kg. The police crackdown on trains coming from Odisha has forced peddlers to rely on road routes.

Former Chittoor Superintendent of Police V.N. Manikanta Chandolu said that controlling transit routes is tougher than eradicating cultivation. He admitted that minors and students are often trapped by peddlers, but assured that preventive measures are being stepped up.

"We are holding awareness campaigns in educational institutions, forming EAGLE clubs, and displaying posters. Through 'Operation Flush-Out', we are strictly banning the sale of tobacco products near schools and colleges. Patrolling and checks have been intensified on trains and buses. Interestingly, to evade sniffer dogs, peddlers use airtight packing for their consignments. Our goal is to keep Andhra Pradesh a ganja cultivation-free State, and enforcement along transit routes will remain tight," he said.

Former District Medical and Health Officer Dr P. Ravi Raju, president of the Andhra Pradesh Nursing Homes Association, warned against use of ganja. "Medical studies show that youth are highly vulnerable. Addicts lose appetite, suffer muscle loss, and become emaciated. They isolate themselves out of shame and, with impaired brain function, may commit crimes under hallucination. Long-term addiction often leads to multiple organ failure or even suicide," he cautioned.

By 2024-2025, cases rose to 92, with 283 accused cited, 245 arrested, and 290 kg seized – valued at 55 lakh. In Sri Sathya Sai district, 94 offenders were identified under the NDPS Act, with 19 cases registered in 2025 alone, 47 kg seized, and 64 arrested.



A file photo of 25,000 kg seized ganja stored at the Jawaharlal Nehru Pharmacy of Parawada in Anakapalli district.

Rayalaseema youth 'continue to chase the high' despite checks रायलासिमा के युवा 'जाँचों के बावजूद नशे की तलाश जारी रखते हैं'

- Many youths between **17 and 30** are in the grip of **addiction** with latest measures by the authorities targeting **ganja smuggling, sale, and consumption** allegedly failing to control the wide-spread use of the **narcotic substance** by students and working class in the region, writes **K. Umashanker**.

17 से 30 वर्ष की आयु के कई युवा नशे की पकड़ में हैं, और अधिकारियों द्वारा गांजा तस्करी, बिक्री और सेवन को लक्षित करने वाले नवीनतम उपाय कथित तौर पर क्षेत्र के छात्रों और कामकाजी वर्ग द्वारा नशीले पदार्थ के व्यापक उपयोग को नियंत्रित करने में विफल रहे हैं, लिखते हैं के. उमाशंकर।

- A **17-year-old boy** from Tirupati skipped his **first-year intermediate examination** in December 2024 and silently left home. तिरुपति का एक **17 वर्षीय लड़का** दिसंबर 2024 में अपनी पहली साल की इंटरमीडिएट परीक्षा छोड़कर चुपचाप घर से चला गया।





- His widowed mother, a **Central government employee**, grew suspicious when her teenage son failed to return home, and realised that her **60 grams gold chain** and **₹28,000 cash** was missing from the almirah.
उसकी विधवा माँ, एक **केंद्र सरकार की कर्मचारी**, को शक हुआ जब उसका किशोर पुत्र घर नहीं लौटा, और उसने महसूस किया कि उसकी **60 ग्राम सोने की चैन** और **₹28,000 नकद** अलमारी से गायब थी।
- She had her doubts about her son's **addiction** but failed to understand how severe it was.
उसने अपने बेटे की **लत** को लेकर संदेह किया लेकिन यह समझने में असमर्थ रही कि यह कितनी गंभीर थी।
- The mother did not approach the **police**, instead launched a frantic search with the help of the boy's **friends**.
माँ ने **पुलिस** का रुख नहीं किया, बल्कि लड़के के **दोस्तों** की मदद से घबराहट में खोज शुरू की।
- After a week, the boy was traced to a **coastal village** at the extreme end of **Andhra Pradesh** bordering **Odisha's Ganjam district**.
एक सप्ताह बाद, लड़के का पता **आंध्र प्रदेश** के सुदूर क्षेत्र में एक **सागर तटीय गाँव** में लगा, जो **ओडिशा के गांजम जिले** से सटा हुआ था।
- He was found with a bundle of **dried ganja**, an old **weed-smoking pipe**, and just **₹35 in cash**, enjoying the **sea breeze** under the influence.
उसे एक बंडल **सूखे गांजा**, एक पुरानी **वीड-स्मोकिंग पाइप**, और केवल **₹35 नकद** के साथ पाया गया, जो **समुद्री हवा** का आनंद लेते हुए नशे की स्थिति में था।
- On his mother's questioning, the boy revealed that he sold the chain for **₹30,000** to buy **one-kg packet of ganja**.
माँ के पूछताछ पर, लड़के ने खुलासा किया कि उसने **₹30,000** में चैन बेच दी थी ताकि **एक किलो गांजा** खरीदी जा सके।
- He told her that he was tagging along with **four middlemen**, and had taken care of their **meals** for a week.
उसने कहा कि वह **चार दलालों** के साथ जा रहा था, और एक सप्ताह तक उनके **भोजन** का ध्यान रखा।
- They returned to **Tirupati**, and the mother warned the boy that if he ever touches '**ganja**' or any other substances, she would **end her life**.
वे **तिरुपति** लौट आए, और माँ ने लड़के को चेतावनी दी कि अगर उसने कभी '**गांजा**' या कोई अन्य पदार्थ लिया तो वह अपनी **जान दे देगी**।
- Under his mother's continued care and attention, the boy successfully put an end to '**that dark chapter**' and is now pursuing a **B. Tech degree** from a **private college in Chennai**.
अपनी माँ की लगातार देखभाल और ध्यान के तहत, लड़के ने सफलतापूर्वक '**उस अंधकारमय अध्याय**' को समाप्त किया और अब **चेन्नई के एक निजी कॉलेज** से **बी. टेक डिग्री** कर रहा है।
- However, not everyone is as fortunate as him.
हालाँकि, हर कोई उसकी तरह भाग्यशाली नहीं है।
- Many youths aged between **17 and 30** are trapped in the grip of **addiction**, struggling and battling a fight between **survival and life**.
कई युवा **17 से 30 वर्ष** की आयु के बीच **नशे** की पकड़ में फंसे हुए हैं, और **जीवन और अस्तित्व** के बीच संघर्ष कर रहे हैं।
- The battle against **drugs** has been taken up rigorously by **government agencies** including **EAGLE (Elite Anti-Narcotics Group for Law Enforcement)**, **Government Railway Police**, **Railway Protection Force**, and **civil police** with the support of several **non-governmental organisations**.
ड्रग्स के खिलाफ लड़ाई को कड़ी मेहनत से **सरकारी एजेंसियों** द्वारा लिया गया है, जिनमें **EAGLE (एलिट एंटी-नारकोटिक्स ग्रुप फॉर लॉ एन्फोर्समेंट)**, **सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस**, **रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स**, और **सिविल पुलिस** शामिल हैं, कई **गैर-सरकारी संगठनों** के समर्थन के साथ।
- Several youth from the **Royalaseema districts** in search for **substance** have reportedly been travelling to **Andhra-Odisha border (AOB)** region.
रिपोर्ट्स के अनुसार, **रायलासिमा जिलों** के कई युवा **सामग्री** की तलाश में **आंध्र-ओडिशा सीमा (AOB)** क्षेत्र में यात्रा कर रहे हैं।
- Officials claim it is because the **ganja cultivation** in **Andhra Pradesh** went "**zero**" after the formation of **EAGLE** at the fag end of last year, forcing **peddlers** and **consumers** from across the **Southern States** to depend on the **eastern side of AOB region**, where an estimated **10,000-plus acres** still thrive on **contraband cultivation**.
अधिकारियों का कहना है कि यह इसलिए है क्योंकि पिछले साल के अंत में **EAGLE** के गठन के बाद **आंध्र**



प्रदेश में गांजा की खेती 'शून्य' हो गई, जिससे दुकानदारों और उपभोक्ताओं को दक्षिणी राज्यों से AOB क्षेत्र के पूर्वी भाग पर निर्भर होना पड़ा, जहाँ अनुमानित 10,000 से अधिक एकड़ अवैध खेती में अभी भी फल-फूल रहे हैं।

- However, the latest measures by the authorities targeting **ganja smuggling, sale, and consumption**, have allegedly failed to control the **wide-spread substance use** in the **Royalaseema districts**.

हालाँकि, अधिकारियों द्वारा गांजा तस्करी, बिक्री और सेवन को लक्षित करने वाले नवीनतम उपाय कथित तौर पर रायलासिमा जिलों में व्यापक पदार्थ उपयोग को नियंत्रित करने में विफल रहे हैं।

- Before the **NDPS Act** came into force in **1985**, **ganja use** was rampant with **small packets** available at **railway stations, bus stands, and arterial junctions** in every town across **Royalaseema**.

NDPS एक्ट के **1985** में लागू होने से पहले, गांजा का उपयोग व्यापक था और छोटे पैकेट रेलवे स्टेशन, बस स्टैंड, और मुख्य चौराहों पर हर रायलासिमा शहर में उपलब्ध थे।

Royalaseema youth 'continue to chase the high' despite checks रायलासिमा के युवा 'जाँचों के बावजूद नशे की तलाश जारी रखते हैं'

- er, although **availability** remained, **consumption** became more secretive.
हालाँकि उपलब्धता बनी रही, सेवन अधिक गुप्त हो गया।
- **The vulnerable targets**
संवेदनशील लक्ष्य
- According to **police officials**, the **modus operandi** is always to target both the "**rich**" and the "**working class**".
पुलिस अधिकारियों के अनुसार, काम करने की प्रक्रिया हमेशा "अमीर" और "कामकाजी वर्ग" दोनों को लक्षित करने की होती है।
- Students and **daily wage workers** often cannot afford **high prices**, so they buy **adulterated stuff**, which intensifies their craving, pushing them deeper into **addiction**.
छात्र और दैनिक मजदूर अक्सर उच्च कीमतों को वहन नहीं कर सकते, इसलिए वे मिश्रित पदार्थ खरीदते हैं, जो उनकी लालसा को बढ़ाता है और उन्हें नशे में और गहरा धकेलता है।
- The affluent youth, however, get **fine-quality portions** offering a "**supreme experience**" that triggers **hallucinations**, but this too is followed by **substandard or adulterated stuff**.
हालाँकि, संपन्न युवा उत्तम गुणवत्ता वाले हिस्से प्राप्त करते हैं जो "सर्वोच्च अनुभव" प्रदान करते हैं और भ्रम उत्पन्न करते हैं, लेकिन इसके बाद भी अध-गुणवत्ता या मिश्रित पदार्थ आता है।
- Back in the day a 'joint' cost just **₹10**, but today, three such 'joints' likely cost around **₹300 or more**.
पहले एक 'जॉइंट' की कीमत केवल ₹10 थी, लेकिन आज, तीन ऐसे 'जॉइंट्स' की कीमत लगभग ₹300 या अधिक होती है।
- A **drug peddler** operating between **Visakhapatnam and Chennai**, with half a dozen **supply points**, had once told the **police** that the challenge was not stopping the **flow of ganja** from **AOB region**, but preventing youths from **Royalaseema** — and even neighbouring **States** — from falling prey to the **vices**.
विजयवाड़ा और चेन्नई के बीच काम करने वाला एक ड्रग डीलर, जिसके पास आधा दर्जन सप्लाय पॉइंट्स थे, ने एक बार पुलिस को बताया कि चुनौती AOB क्षेत्र से गांजा के प्रवाह को रोकना नहीं है, बल्कि रायलासिमा और पड़ोसी राज्यों के युवाओं को बुराइयों का शिकार होने से रोकना है।
- Just before the **COVID pandemic** struck the nation, two people were caught with **small quantities of ganja** near an **educational institution** at **Puttur** in **Chittoor district**.
देश में COVID महामारी के आने से ठीक पहले, चित्तूर जिले के पुट्टूर में एक शैक्षणिक संस्था के पास दो लोग थोड़ी मात्रा में गांजा के साथ पकड़े गए।
- The investigation revealed that **peddlers** first approached **students** and then eventually made them chase the **peddlers for supply**.
जांच में पता चला कि डीलर पहले छात्रों के पास गए और फिर अंततः उन्हें सप्लाय के लिए डीलरों का पीछा करने के लिए मजबूर किया।
- In 2011, two **engineering students** were arrested in **Tirupati** with **cocaine worth ₹1.2 crore**, exposing the vulnerability of **students** to **high-level intoxication**.



2011 में, तिरुपति में दो इंजीनियरिंग छात्र ₹1.2 करोड़ मूल्य के कोकीन के साथ गिरफ्तार किए गए, जिससे छात्रों की उच्च-स्तरीय नशे की संवेदनशीलता उजागर हुई।

- In recent years, **police** have been cautious about revealing the involvement of **students**, either as **consumers** or **peddlers**.
हाल के वर्षों में, पुलिस छात्रों की भागीदारी को उजागर करने में सतर्क रही है, चाहे वे उपभोक्ता हों या डीलर।
- The entry of **minors** and **women** — in some cases **mother and child** — has baffled **enforcement agencies**.
अल्पवयस्कों और महिलाओं का प्रवेश — कुछ मामलों में माँ और बच्चा — निष्पादन एजेंसियों को चकरा दिया है।
- By **August 2025**, **police** recorded **176 offenders** in the combined **Chittoor and Tirupati districts**, including **50 repeat offenders**.
अगस्त 2025 तक, चित्तूर और तिरुपति जिलों में मिलाकर पुलिस ने 176 अपराधियों को दर्ज किया, जिनमें 50 दोहराए जाने वाले अपराधी शामिल थे।
- Kadapa–Chittoor highway** has now turned into a **sensitive corridor** for **ganja trafficking**.
कडापा–चित्तूर हाइवे अब गांजा तस्करी के लिए संवेदनशील मार्ग बन गया है।
- While major hauls are rare, regular **vehicle checks** lead to **small but frequent seizures**.
हालांकि बड़े कब्जे दुर्लभ हैं, नियमित वाहन जांच से छोटे लेकिन अक्सर कब्जे होते हैं।
- Police** maintain special focus on **Mangampet** and adjoining **Mandals**, as **traffickers** use **lesser-known feeder roads**.
पुलिस मंगमपेट और आस-पास के मंडलों पर विशेष ध्यान देती है, क्योंकि तस्कर कम ज्ञात फीडर सड़कें उपयोग करते हैं।

Tirupati as transit hub तिरुपति को ट्रांजिट हब के रूप में

- A senior **Intelligence officer** who has led multiple operations against **red sanders** and **ganja smuggling** explains why **Royalaseema** — with **Tirupati** as its **transit capital** — continues to be a hub.
एक वरिष्ठ इंटेलिजेंस अधिकारी, जिन्होंने रेड सैंडर्स और गांजा तस्करी के खिलाफ कई अभियान चलाए हैं, बताते हैं कि क्यों रायलासिमा — जिसमें तिरुपति इसकी ट्रांजिट राजधानी है — एक हब बनी रहती है।
- “**Smugglers** mostly move in **small groups**, often using **women and children** as **couriers**.
“तस्कर अधिकांशतः छोटे समूहों में चलते हैं, अक्सर महिलाओं और बच्चों को कोरियर के रूप में उपयोग करते हैं।
- Lured by offers far beyond their **daily wages**, **women** who earn just **₹400 a day** are offered **₹10,000** for a single trip between **Tirupati and Visakhapatnam**, sometimes in **luxury cars** and **decent clothes**.
अपनी दैनिक मजदूरी से कहीं अधिक ऑफ़र से लुभाई गई महिलाओं को, जो केवल ₹400 प्रतिदिन कमाती हैं, तिरुपति और विशाखापत्तनम के बीच एक यात्रा के लिए ₹10,000 की पेशकश की जाती है, कभी-कभी लग्जरी कारों और ठीक कपड़े में।
- Once successful, they make **multiple trips per month**.
एक बार सफल होने के बाद, वे प्रति माह कई यात्राएँ करती हैं।
- To avoid **police detection**, **gangs** frequently rotate **couriers**.
पुलिस की पकड़ से बचने के लिए, गैंग अक्सर कोरियर बदलते रहते हैं।
- Police** avoid extensive checking when **women and children** are involved.
जब महिलाएँ और बच्चे शामिल हों, तो पुलिस व्यापक जांच से बचती है।
- Four **bags** carrying **5kg each** are usually camouflaged with **undergarments and cosmetics**, which discourages thorough checks.
चार बैग, प्रत्येक में 5kg, आमतौर पर अंडरगारमेंट्स और कॉस्मेटिक्स से छिपाए जाते हैं, जो पूरी जांच को रोकते हैं।
- The people involved in the **supply chain** are often disguised as ‘**Ayyappa, Govinda, or Shiva devotees**’, banking on **pilgrim routes** across **Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka**.
सप्लाय चैन में शामिल लोग अक्सर ‘अय्यप्पा, गोविंद या शिव भक्त’ के रूप में छिपे होते हैं, और आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक में तीर्थयात्रा मार्गों पर निर्भर रहते हैं।



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- Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh usually serves as the **prime logistics hub** for distribution to Chennai, Bengaluru, and beyond.
आंध्र प्रदेश में तिरुपति आमतौर पर चेन्नई, बेंगलुरु और अन्य स्थानों में वितरण के लिए प्रधान लॉजिस्टिक्स हब के रूप में कार्य करता है।

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