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PCS Special:	25 October 2025
1.	China announces new holiday to mark 'Taiwan's restoration' चीन ने 'ताइवान की पुनर्स्थापना' को चिह्नित करने के लिए नई छुट्टी की घोषणा की
2.	Children's fiction to get its first Booker Prize debut in 2027

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बाल साहित्य को 2027 में उसका पहला बुकर पुरस्कार मिलने जा रहा है

Children's fiction to get its first Booker Prize debut in 2027

PCS

Associated Press
LONDON

The Booker Prize Foundation announced Friday that it is setting up the Children's Booker Prize alongside its existing awards for English-language and translated fiction.

Like its sister prizes, the children's award comes with a 50,000-pound (\$67,000) purse.

The prize will open for submissions early next year, and the inaugural award will be handed out in 2027, with the winner picked by a jury of children and adults led by writer Frank Cottrell-Boyce, Britain's current children's laureate.

Mr. Cottrell-Boyce, whose books include the Carnegie Medal-winning "Millions," said he was "buzzing" about the prospect.

"It's going to be – as they say – absolute scenes in there. Let the yelling commence," he said.

Funded by the arts, environment, and education charity AKO Foundation, the new award will be open to fiction from any country aimed at children aged 8 to 12, either written in English or translated, and published in the U.K. or Ireland.

Booker Prize Foundation Chief Executive Gaby Wood said the prize aimed to inspire more young people to read and be "a seed from which we hope future generations of lifelong readers will grow." The original Booker Prize was founded in 1969 and has established a reputation for transforming writers' careers. Its winners have included Salman Rushdie, Margaret Atwood, Ian McEwan, Arundhati Roy, and Hilary Mantel.

The International Booker Prize was established in 2005 as a lifetime achievement award. Since 2016, it has gone to a single work of translated fiction, with the prize money split between author and translator. Past winners include Nobel literature laureates Olga Tokarczuk of Poland and Han Kang of South Korea.

Republic of China in 1949.

इसके बाद कम्युनिस्टों ने 1949 में चीन जनवादी गणराज्य की स्थापना की।

- The Kuomintang Party ruled over Taiwan after the civil war, and remains one of two major parties today.

कुओमिन्तांग पार्टी ने गृहयुद्ध के बाद ताइवान पर शासन किया, और आज भी यह दो प्रमुख पार्टियों में से एक है।

China announces new holiday to mark 'Taiwan's restoration'

चीन ने 'ताइवान की पुनर्स्थापना' को चिह्नित करने के लिए नई छुट्टी की घोषणा की

- China has announced a new holiday called the **Commemoration Day of Taiwan's Restoration**, as part of its claims over the self-ruled island.

चीन ने स्व-शासित द्वीप पर अपने दावों के हिस्से के रूप में "ताइवान की पुनर्स्थापना का स्मरण दिवस" नामक एक नई छुट्टी की घोषणा की है।

- The **standing committee** of its rubber-stamp legislature, the **National People's Congress**, said the new holiday will mark **October 25**, the day in **1945** when Taiwan, then a Japanese colony, was handed over to an official of the **then-Republic of China**.

उसकी रबर-स्टैम्प विधायिका, राष्ट्रीय जन कांग्रेस की स्थायी समिति ने कहा कि यह नई छुट्टी 25 अक्टूबर को मनाई जाएगी, वह दिन जब 1945 में जापानी उपनिवेश रहे ताइवान को उस समय के चीन गणराज्य के एक अधिकारी को सौंपा गया था।

- "Establishing **Taiwan Restoration Day** and holding commemorative activities at the national level will help highlight the **indisputable historical fact** that Taiwan is an **inalienable part of China**," said **Shen Chunyao**, director of the **Legislative Affairs Commission** of the **NPC Standing Committee**.

"ताइवान पुनर्स्थापना दिवस स्थापित करना और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्मरणीय गतिविधियाँ आयोजित करना इस अखंड ऐतिहासिक तथ्य को उजागर करने में मदद करेगा कि ताइवान चीन का अभिन्न अंग है," ऐसा कहा शेन चुंयाओ ने, जो राष्ट्रीय जन कांग्रेस की स्थायी समिति की विधायी मामलों की आयोग के निदेशक हैं।

- The **Republic of China** was ruled by the **Kuomintang Party**, which later fled to the island of Taiwan from China in **1949** after losing in a **civil war** to the **Communist Party**.

चीन गणराज्य पर कुओमिन्तांग पार्टी का शासन था, जो 1949 में गृहयुद्ध में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से हारने के बाद चीन से भागकर ताइवान द्वीप में चली गई थी।

- The **Communists** then established the **People's**





- **October 25** is already marked in **Taiwan** as a **national holiday**, under the name of **Taiwan's Retrocession Day**.
25 अक्टूबर पहले से ही ताइवान में राष्ट्रीय अवकाश के रूप में "ताइवान पुनरागमन दिवस" के नाम से मनाया जाता है।
- **Retrocession** refers to **giving a territory back** to a country or government.
पुनरागमन का अर्थ होता है किसी क्षेत्र को किसी देश या सरकार को वापस देना।
- **China** routinely states that **Taiwan independence** is a "dead end" and that **annexation by Beijing** is a **historical inevitability**.
चीन नियमित रूप से यह कहता है कि ताइवान की स्वतंत्रता एक "मृत अंत" है और बीजिंग द्वारा अधिग्रहण एक ऐतिहासिक अनिवार्यता है।

China announces new holiday to mark 'Taiwan's restoration'

PCS

Associated Press
BANGKOK

China has announced a new holiday called the Commemoration Day of Taiwan's Restoration, as part of its claims over the self-ruled island.

The standing committee of its rubber-stamp legislature, the National People's Congress, said the new holiday will mark October 25, the day in 1945 when Taiwan, then a Japanese colony, was handed over to an official of the then-Republic of China.

"Establishing Taiwan Restoration Day and holding commemorative activities at the national level will help highlight the indisputable historical fact that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China," said Shen Chunyao, director of the Legislative Affairs Com-

mission of the NPC Standing Committee.

The Republic of China was ruled by the Kuomintang Party, which later fled to the island of Taiwan from China in 1949 after losing in a civil war to the Communist Party. The Communists then established the People's Republic of China in 1949. The Kuomintang Party ruled over Taiwan after the civil war, and remains one of two major parties today.

October 25 is already marked in Taiwan as a national holiday, under the name of Taiwan's Retrocession Day. Retrocession refers to giving a territory back to a country or government.

China routinely states that Taiwan independence is a "dead end" and that annexation by Beijing is a historical inevitability.

Children's fiction to get its first Booker Prize debut in 2027

बाल साहित्य को 2027 में उसका पहला बुकर पुरस्कार मिलने जा रहा है

• The **Booker Prize Foundation** announced **Friday** that it is setting up the **Children's Booker Prize** alongside its existing awards for **English-language and translated fiction**.



शुक्रवार को बुकर पुरस्कार फाउंडेशन ने घोषणा की कि वह अंग्रेजी भाषा और अनुवादित कथा साहित्य के मौजूदा पुरस्कारों के साथ बाल बुकर पुरस्कार स्थापित कर रहा है।

• Like its **sister prizes**, the children's award comes with a **50,000-pound (\$67,000)** purse.

अपने अन्य संबद्ध पुरस्कारों की तरह, बाल पुरस्कार में भी **50,000 पाउंड (67,000 डॉलर)** की राशि होगी।

• The prize will **open for submissions early next year**, and the **inaugural award** will be handed out in **2027**, with the **winner picked by a jury of children and adults** led by writer **Frank Cottrell-Boyce**, **Britain's current children's laureate**.

यह पुरस्कार अगले वर्ष की शुरुआत में प्रविष्टियों के लिए खुलेगा, और इसका पहला पुरस्कार 2027 में दिया जाएगा, जिसमें विजेता का चयन लेखक फ्रैंक कॉट्रेल-बॉयस (जो ब्रिटेन के वर्तमान बाल साहित्य पुरस्कार विजेता हैं) के नेतृत्व में बच्चों और वयस्कों की जूरी द्वारा किया जाएगा।

• Mr. **Cottrell-Boyce**, whose books include the **Carnegie Medal-winning "Millions,"** said he was "buzzing" about the prospect.

श्री कॉट्रेल-बॉयस, जिनकी पुस्तकों में कार्नेगी पदक

विजेता "Millions" शामिल है, ने कहा कि वह इस संभावना को लेकर "उत्साहित" हैं।

- "It's going to be — as they say — absolute scenes in there. Let the yelling commence," he said.
उन्होंने कहा, "यह — जैसा कि वे कहते हैं — बिल्कुल अद्भुत दृश्य होगा। चलिए शोरगुल शुरू होने दें।"



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- Funded by the arts, environment, and education charity **AKO Foundation**, the new award will be open to fiction from any country aimed at children aged 8 to 12, either written in English or translated, and published in the U.K. or Ireland.
कला, पर्यावरण और शिक्षा चैरिटी एकेओ फाउंडेशन द्वारा वित्तपोषित यह नया पुरस्कार 8 से 12 वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए लिखे गए किसी भी देश के कथा साहित्य के लिए खुला रहेगा, जो या तो अंग्रेज़ी में लिखा गया हो या अनूदित हो, और यू.के. या आयरलैंड में प्रकाशित हुआ हो।
- Booker Prize Foundation Chief Executive Gaby Wood** said the prize aimed to inspire more young people to read and be “a seed from which we hope future generations of lifelong readers will grow.”
बुकर पुरस्कार फाउंडेशन की मुख्य कार्यकारी गैबी वुड ने कहा कि इस पुरस्कार का उद्देश्य अधिक युवा लोगों को पढ़ने के लिए प्रेरित करना है और यह “एक ऐसा बीज बनेगा जिससे हम आशा करते हैं कि आजीवन पाठकों की भावी पीढ़ियाँ विकसित होंगी।”
- The **original Booker Prize** was founded in **1969** and has established a reputation for **transforming writers’ careers**.
मूल बुकर पुरस्कार की स्थापना 1969 में हुई थी और इसने लेखकों के करियर को बदलने की प्रतिष्ठा स्थापित की है।
- Its winners have included **Salman Rushdie, Margaret Atwood, Ian McEwan, Arundhati Roy, and Hilary Mantel**.
इसके विजेताओं में **सलमान रुश्दी, मार्गरेट एटवुड, इयान मैकइवान, अरुंधति रॉय और हिलेरी मैटल** शामिल हैं।
- The **International Booker Prize** was established in **2005** as a **lifetime achievement award**.
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बुकर पुरस्कार की स्थापना 2005 में एक **आजीवन उपलब्धि पुरस्कार** के रूप में की गई थी।
- Since **2016**, it has gone to a **single work of translated fiction**, with the **prize money split between author and translator**.
2016 से, यह पुरस्कार एक **एकल अनूदित कथा साहित्य** को दिया जाता है, जिसमें **पुरस्कार राशि लेखक और अनुवादक के बीच बाँटी जाती है**।
- Past winners include **Nobel literature laureates Olga Tokarczuk of Poland and Han Kang of South Korea**.
पूर्व विजेताओं में **पोलैंड की नोबेल साहित्य पुरस्कार विजेता ओल्गा टोकार्चुक और दक्षिण कोरिया की हान कांग** शामिल हैं।

GS Paper 1: History, Society and Geography	
TOPICS COVERED	25 October 2025
1.	Prime Minister will lead parade on 150th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel प्रधानमंत्री सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल की 150वीं जयंती पर परेड का नेतृत्व करेंगे
2.	Respect the health rights of India’s children भारत के बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का सम्मान करें
3.	Gyan Bharatam Mission to ink pact with institutes



ज्ञान भारतम मिशन संस्थानों के साथ समझौता करेगा

Prime Minister will lead parade on 150th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

SSJ History

Vijalita Singh
NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi will lead the Rashtriya Ekta Diwas parade near Kevadia in Gujarat on October 31 to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of the country.

Built around the theme of 'Unity in Diversity', the event will be held at Ekta Nagar, nestled between the Satpura and Vindhyachal mountain ranges in Gujarat where Sardar Patel's Statue of Unity was inaugurated in 2018, Border Security Force Director-General Daljit Singh Chaudhary said on Friday.

Unlike previous years when the parade was stat-



CRPF personnel showing their skills during the Rashtriya Ekta Diwas parade in Kevadia, Gujarat in 2023. PTI

ic, this year it will be a moving parade and will include tableaux from different States. The D-G added that the guard of honour would be given by women police personnel.

A government official said that the Chief Ministers of all States have been

invited for the programme, while the public can attend by registering online.

Showcasing unity

The D-G said that the annual celebrations of the Rashtriya Ekta Diwas on October 31 reminds the country of the pivotal role

that Sardar Patel played in the formation of an independent India and uniting 562 princely states. October 31 is also the death anniversary of former Prime Minister Indra Gandhi.

"This year, the parade will feature five Shaurya Chakra awardees from the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and 16 Gallantry Medal winners from the Border Security Force (BSF). The CRPF personnel participated in anti-Naxal operations in Jharkhand and counter-terror operations in Jammu & Kashmir and the BSF personnel who will be part of the parade were part of Operation Sindoor on the western border," Mr. Chaudhary said.

Alongside the parade, a cultural programme organ-

ised by the Union Ministry of Culture will showcase 900 artists performing India's classical dances. "The parade will showcase the theme of how our country, despite having so many languages and different cultures, stands united," the D-G said.

"This year's parade will also feature a marching contingent comprising exclusively Indian breed dogs of the BSF. Indigenous dog breeds – Rampur hounds and Mudhol hounds – will demonstrate their skills. These breeds have made significant contributions as force multipliers during BSF operations and around 150 dogs are currently deployed for patrolling along the Pakistan and Bangladesh borders," the D-G said.

Prime Minister will lead parade on 150th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

प्रधानमंत्री सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल की 150वीं जयंती पर परेड का नेतृत्व करेंगे

Prime Minister Narendra Modi will lead the Rashtriya Ekta Diwas parade near Kevadia in Gujarat on October 31 to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of the country.

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी गुजरात के केवडिया के पास 31 अक्टूबर को सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल की 150वीं जयंती मनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस परेड का नेतृत्व करेंगे, जो देश के पहले उप प्रधानमंत्री और गृह मंत्री थे।

- Built around the theme of 'Unity in Diversity', the event will be held at Ekta Nagar, nestled between the Satpura and Vindhyachal mountain ranges in Gujarat where Sardar Patel's Statue of Unity was inaugurated in 2018, Border Security Force Director-General Daljit Singh Chaudhary said on Friday.

'विविधता में एकता' की थीम पर आधारित यह कार्यक्रम गुजरात के एकता नगर में आयोजित किया जाएगा, जो सतपुड़ा और विंध्याचल पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं के बीच स्थित है, जहां 2018 में सरदार पटेल की स्टेच्यू ऑफ





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यूनिटी का उद्घाटन किया गया था, यह जानकारी सीमा सुरक्षा बल के महानिदेशक दलजीत सिंह चौधरी ने शुक्रवार को दी।

- Unlike previous years when the parade was static, this year it will be a **moving parade** and will include **tableaux from different States**. The D-G added that the **guard of honour** would be given by **women police personnel**.
पिछले वर्षों के विपरीत जब परेड स्थिर रहती थी, इस वर्ष यह एक गतिशील परेड होगी और इसमें विभिन्न राज्यों की झांकियां शामिल होंगी। डी-जी ने जोड़ा कि गार्ड ऑफ ऑनर महिला पुलिसकर्मियों द्वारा दिया जाएगा।
- A government official said that the **Chief Ministers of all States** have been invited for the programme, while the **public can attend by registering online**.
एक सरकारी अधिकारी ने बताया कि कार्यक्रम के लिए सभी राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों को आमंत्रित किया गया है, जबकि जनता ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण करके शामिल हो सकती है।

Showcasing unity एकता का प्रदर्शन

- The D-G said that the **annual celebrations of the Rashtriya Ekta Diwas on October 31** reminds the country of the **pivotal role that Sardar Patel played** in the formation of an **independent India** and **uniting 562 princely states**. **October 31** is also the **death anniversary of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi**.
डी-जी ने कहा कि 31 अक्टूबर को राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस के वार्षिक उत्सव देश को याद दिलाते हैं कि सरदार पटेल ने स्वतंत्र भारत के गठन और 562 रियासतों को एकजुट करने में कितनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। 31 अक्टूबर पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री इंदिरा गांधी की पुण्यतिथि भी है।
- "This year, the parade will feature **five Shaurya Chakra awardees** from the **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)** and **16 Gallantry Medal winners** from the **Border Security Force (BSF)**. The **CRPF personnel** participated in **anti-Naxal operations in Jharkhand** and **counter-terror operations in Jammu & Kashmir** and the **BSF personnel** who will be part of the parade were part of **Operation Sindoor** on the **western border**," Mr. Chaudhary said.
"इस वर्ष परेड में केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल (सीआरपीएफ) के पांच शौर्य चक्र पुरस्कार विजेता और सीमा सुरक्षा बल (बीएसएफ) के 16 वीरता पदक विजेता शामिल होंगे। सीआरपीएफ के जवानों ने झारखंड में नक्सल विरोधी अभियानों और जम्मू-कश्मीर में आतंकवाद विरोधी अभियानों में भाग लिया था और बीएसएफ के जवान, जो परेड का हिस्सा होंगे, पश्चिमी सीमा पर ऑपरेशन सिंदूर में शामिल थे," श्री चौधरी ने कहा।
- Alongside the parade, a **cultural programme organised by the Union Ministry of Culture** will showcase **900 artists performing India's classical dances**. "The parade will showcase the theme of how our country, despite having so many **languages and different cultures**, stands **united**," the D-G said.
परेड के साथ-साथ, केंद्रीय संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा आयोजित एक सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम में 900 कलाकार भारत के शास्त्रीय नृत्य प्रस्तुत करेंगे। "परेड यह दर्शाएगी कि हमारा देश, इतनी भाषाओं और विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के बावजूद, कैसे एकजुट खड़ा है," डी-जी ने कहा।
- "This year's parade will also feature a **marching contingent comprising exclusively Indian breed dogs of the BSF**. **Indigenous dog breeds — Rampur hounds and Mudhol hounds** — will demonstrate their skills. These breeds have made **significant contributions** as **force multipliers** during **BSF operations** and around **150 dogs** are currently **deployed for patrolling** along the **Pakistan and Bangladesh borders**," the D-G said.
"इस वर्ष की परेड में बीएसएफ की भारतीय नस्ल के कुत्तों की एक मार्चिंग टुकड़ी भी शामिल होगी। स्वदेशी कुत्तों की नस्लें — रामपुर हाउंड और मुदोल हाउंड — अपनी क्षमताओं का प्रदर्शन करेंगी। इन नस्लों ने बीएसएफ अभियानों के दौरान फोर्स मल्टीप्लायर के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है और वर्तमान में लगभग 150 कुत्ते पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश की सीमाओं पर गश्त के लिए तैनात हैं," डी-जी ने कहा।



Gyan Bharatam Mission to ink pact with institutes

It is a flagship initiative of Culture Ministry for identifying, digitising, preserving, and promoting India's manuscripts; the institutes will be categorised as cluster centres and independent centres

GSI, A&C

Sreeparna Chakrabarty
NEW DELHI

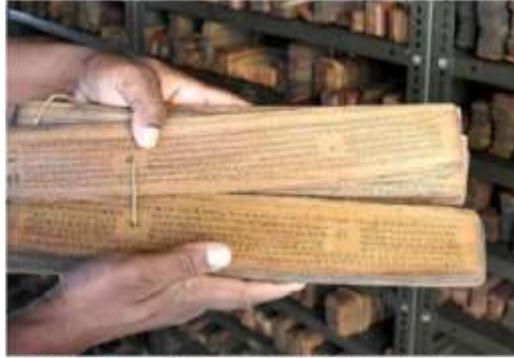
The Gyan Bharatam Mission on manuscripts, under the Union Culture Ministry, will on Saturday sign Memorandums of Understanding with around 20 institutes across the country for conservation, upkeep, and digitisation of manuscripts.

While the 20 institutes will sign the MoUs on Saturday, 30 more will do so over the next few days, a senior official of the Union Culture Ministry told *The Hindu*. Some of these institutes are Asiatic Society Kolkata, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayagraj, and Government Oriental Manuscript Library, Chennai.

Gyan Bharatam is a flagship initiative of the Ministry of Culture for identifying, documenting, conserving, digitising, preserving, and promoting India's vast manuscript heritage.

It was announced during the Union Budget this year.

The mission's mandate



Preserving history: The mission is an initiative to identify, document and digitise India's vast manuscript heritage. FILE PHOTO

is to preserve and establish a dedicated digital platform – known as the National Digital Repository (NDR) – to share India's manuscript heritage worldwide.

The institutions set to sign MoUs have been categorised into cluster centres and independent centres.

In the case of a cluster centre, the institution shall be responsible for executing all manuscript-related activities of its own centre, as well as those of its designated cluster partner centres, which shall not exceed 20. In the case of the independent centres, the institution shall be respon-

sible for executing all manuscript-related activities pertaining solely to its own collection.

Gyan Bharatam shall provide the overarching framework, guidance, monitoring, and support for the execution of activities under this partnership. In addition, it shall also provide funding, necessary equipment, and budgetary allocations to the designated Centres, subject to approval of work plans, milestones, and quality verification.

The various activities to be provided by the institutes with GB's support have been categorised into

survey and cataloguing, conservation and capacity building, technology and digitisation, linguistics and translation, research, publication, and outreach.

The centres have also been asked to constitute a dedicated Gyan Bharatam Cell experienced in each vertical, in the spirit of voluntary service, to represent the Centre with sincerity, while also serving as a vital channel of communication to foster collaboration and ensure smooth coordination.

Funds in instalments

As far as finances are concerned, funds shall be released in phased instalments in accordance with the implementation schedule and milestones outlined in the approved work plan.

The first instalment (70%) shall be disbursed upon the annual budget, the second (30%) instalment shall be released only upon submission of progress reports, detailed financial report, submission of utilisation certificates (UCs) and other important documents.

Gyan Bharatam Mission to ink pact with institutes ज्ञान भारतम मिशन संस्थानों के साथ समझौता करेगा

- It is a **flagship initiative** of the Culture Ministry for **identifying, digitising, preserving, and promoting India's manuscripts**; the institutes will be categorised as **cluster centres and independent centres**.

यह संस्कृति मंत्रालय की प्रमुख पहल है जो भारत के पांडुलिपियों की पहचान, डिजिटलीकरण, संरक्षण और प्रचार के लिए है; संस्थानों को क्लस्टर केंद्रों और स्वतंत्र केंद्रों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा।

- The **Gyan Bharatam Mission** on manuscripts, under the **Union Culture Ministry**, will on **Saturday** sign **Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs)** with around **20 institutes** across





the country for **conservation, upkeep, and digitisation of manuscripts.**

संघ संस्कृति मंत्रालय के तहत ज्ञान भारतम मिशन शनिवार को देश भर के लगभग 20 संस्थानों के साथ पांडुलिपियों के संरक्षण, रखरखाव और डिजिटलीकरण के लिए समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) पर हस्ताक्षर करेगा।

- While the **20 institutes** will sign the MoUs on Saturday, **30 more** will do so over the next few days, a **senior official of the Union Culture Ministry** told *The Hindu*. Some of these institutes are **Asiatic Society Kolkata, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayagraj, and Government Oriental Manuscript Library, Chennai.**
जहां 20 संस्थान शनिवार को एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर करेंगे, वहीं अगले कुछ दिनों में 30 और संस्थान ऐसा करेंगे, यह जानकारी संघ संस्कृति मंत्रालय के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने द हिंदू को दी। इन संस्थानों में एशियाटिक सोसाइटी, कोलकाता, कश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर, हिंदी साहित्य सम्मेलन, प्रयागराज, और सरकारी ओरिएंटल मैनुस्क्रिप्ट लाइब्रेरी, चेन्नई शामिल हैं।
- **Gyan Bharatam** is a **flagship initiative** of the **Ministry of Culture** for **identifying, documenting, conserving, digitising, preserving, and promoting India's vast manuscript heritage.**
ज्ञान भारतम संस्कृति मंत्रालय की प्रमुख पहल है जो भारत की विशाल पांडुलिपि धरोहर की पहचान, दस्तावेजीकरण, संरक्षण, डिजिटलीकरण, संरक्षण और प्रचार के लिए है।
- It was **announced during the Union Budget this year.**
इसे इस वर्ष के केंद्रीय बजट के दौरान घोषित किया गया था।
- The mission's mandate is to **preserve and establish a dedicated digital platform — known as the National Digital Repository (NDR) — to share India's manuscript heritage worldwide.**
मिशन का उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल रिपॉजिटरी (एनडीआर) नामक एक समर्पित डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म की स्थापना और संरक्षण करना है ताकि भारत की पांडुलिपि धरोहर को विश्वभर में साझा किया जा सके।
- The institutions set to sign MoUs have been categorised into **cluster centres and independent centres.**
एमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले संस्थानों को क्लस्टर केंद्रों और स्वतंत्र केंद्रों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।
- In the case of a **cluster centre**, the institution shall be responsible for executing all **manuscript-related activities** of its own centre, as well as those of its designated **cluster partner centres**, which shall not exceed **20**. In the case of the **independent centres**, the institution shall be responsible for executing all **manuscript-related activities pertaining solely to its own collection.**
क्लस्टर केंद्र के मामले में, संस्थान अपने केंद्र की पांडुलिपि-संबंधी सभी गतिविधियों के साथ-साथ अपने निर्धारित क्लस्टर भागीदार केंद्रों (जो 20 से अधिक नहीं होंगे) की गतिविधियों के निष्पादन के लिए जिम्मेदार होगा। स्वतंत्र केंद्रों के मामले में, संस्थान अपनी स्वयं की संग्रह से संबंधित सभी पांडुलिपि-संबंधी गतिविधियों के निष्पादन के लिए जिम्मेदार होगा।
- **Gyan Bharatam** shall provide the **overarching framework, guidance, monitoring, and support** for the execution of activities under this partnership. In addition, it shall also provide **funding, necessary equipment, and budgetary allocations** to the designated Centres, subject to **approval of work plans, milestones, and quality verification.**
ज्ञान भारतम इस साझेदारी के तहत गतिविधियों के निष्पादन के लिए संपूर्ण ढांचा, मार्गदर्शन, निगरानी और समर्थन प्रदान करेगा। इसके अलावा, यह कार्य योजना, मील के पत्थर और गुणवत्ता सत्यापन की स्वीकृति के अधीन नामित केंद्रों को वित्तीय सहायता, आवश्यक उपकरण और बजटीय आवंटन भी प्रदान करेगा।
- The various activities to be provided by the institutes with GB's support have been categorised into **survey and cataloguing, conservation and capacity building, technology and digitisation, linguistics and translation, research, publication, and outreach.**
ज्ञान भारतम के समर्थन से संस्थानों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली विभिन्न गतिविधियों को सर्वेक्षण और सूचीकरण, संरक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण, प्रौद्योगिकी और डिजिटलीकरण, भाषाविज्ञान और अनुवाद, अनुसंधान, प्रकाशन और जनसंपर्क में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।
- The centres have also been asked to **constitute a dedicated Gyan Bharatam Cell** experienced in each vertical, in the **spirit of voluntary service**, to represent the Centre with sincerity, while also serving as a **vital channel of communication** to foster collaboration and ensure smooth coordination.
केंद्रों से यह भी कहा गया है कि वे प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में अनुभवी एक समर्पित ज्ञान भारतम सेल का गठन करें, जो



स्वैच्छिक सेवा की भावना में केंद्र का ईमानदारी से प्रतिनिधित्व करे, साथ ही सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने और सुचारू समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण संचार चैनल के रूप में कार्य करे।

Funds in instalments किस्तों में धनराशि

- As far as finances are concerned, **funds shall be released in phased instalments** in accordance with the **implementation schedule and milestones** outlined in the approved **work plan**.
वित्त के संबंध में, धनराशि को स्वीकृत कार्य योजना में उल्लिखित कार्यान्वयन कार्यक्रम और मील के पथरों के अनुसार चरणबद्ध किस्तों में जारी किया जाएगा।
- The **first instalment (70%)** shall be disbursed upon the **annual budget**, the **second (30%) instalment** shall be released only upon **submission of progress reports, detailed financial report, submission of utilisation certificates (UCs)** and other important documents.
पहली किस्त (70%) वार्षिक बजट के तहत जारी की जाएगी, जबकि **दूसरी किस्त (30%) केवल प्रगति रिपोर्ट, विस्तृत वित्तीय रिपोर्ट, उपयोग प्रमाणपत्र (यूसी) और अन्य आवश्यक दस्तावेजों के प्रस्तुतीकरण के बाद जारी की जाएगी।**

Respect the health rights of India's children

The deaths of 25 children linked to contaminated cough syrup has shocked the conscience of the nation. In a news cycle that often highlights 'man bites dog' sensationalism, the general public is largely aware of two things: that 25 children died, and that a paediatrician in Madhya Pradesh who defiantly prescribed the syrup to the children is said to have received a paltry commission of ₹2.54 a bottle; thus the cost of each of those young lives was ₹2.54.

That all this happened despite the Union Health Ministry having banned certain cough syrup formulations for children under the age of four years – as recently as April 2025 – citing the risk of contamination, is shocking. There has also been much discussion on responsibility – which agency failed in its duty to monitor and prevent the distribution of the syrup. The regulatory agencies in India responsible include the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation under the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India which handles large manufacturers of drugs and export approvals, and State drug control officers who handle the regulation, care, manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs by small- and medium-scale manufacturers.

Where the focus needs to be

Rather than apportion blame, it would be wise to allow the law to take its course. The focus must be on the regulatory framework behind the distribution of paediatric medicines in India, and the challenges India faces in ensuring the protection it has guaranteed to its children in Article 39(F) of the Constitution, which is also listed as an important Directive Principle of State Policy.

Children (the age group under 18 years) make up 39% of India's population. There are a catena of laws and policies in India – approximately 13 – that are specifically designed to protect children, from the seminal National Policy for Children 1974 to the India Newborn Action Plan 2014. There are also about 10 pieces of legislation with special provisions for children such as the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act to The Aardhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act.

Significantly, while these are critical interventions, they focus heavily on protecting children in the workforce (labour laws), and preventing and punishing the sexual exploitation of children. There are important initiatives for children in health and education, but the specific



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area of pharmacovigilance in the dissemination of paediatric drugs requires far more oversight and also the development of robust infrastructure.

In a similar context, Dr. Harry Shirkey called children "therapeutic orphans". Children are not small adults. The pharmacodynamic responses of children and adults are vastly different due to a spectrum of different physiologies. Further, clinical trials of drugs are usually conducted on adults and for ethical and other reasons almost never on children, resulting in an alarming lack of paediatric guidelines of dosage and administration. All too often, the dosage and administration of drugs for children are extrapolated from guidelines for adults, leaving children in much danger of overdosage and more serious consequences. Special development strategies of drugs for children are a cornerstone of their health-care needs, particularly public health care.

Overseas, the regulatory framework for children-related pharmaceuticals is an eye-opener. In the European Union, it is under the Paediatric Use Marketing Authorisation and in the United States, under the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act (BCPA). *Inter alia*, such legislation also provides incentives for research into paediatric drugs. India does not have a specific policy or legislation and operates on general guidelines. Since children are totally dependent on their parents or guardians for their health needs, it is necessary that the government frames clear guidelines.

Health-care-related financial burdens often cause many impoverished families to fall into deeper poverty, making it even more vital that the pharmaceutical needs of children are made affordable.

The essential medicine concept

Therefore, the introduction of the essential medicine concept in the health-care sector contributes significantly to the greater availability and affordability of life-saving medicines. Essential medicines are those which satisfy the priority health-care needs of the population, are intended to be available in all health-care systems and are of quality and affordable. Several years ago, the World Health Organization (WHO) introduced an essential Medicine list for children (EMLC). This is used by policy makers to update the EMLC lists in their own countries. Although EML for adults are periodically revised, the EMLC for children is not addressed regularly. This requires immediate attention of policymakers.

Other basic safe practices in the distribution of children's pharmaceuticals include constant

education for care-givers and pharmacists, and making it mandatory to read the label, dispense the correct dosage and watch for side-effects particularly when buying over-the-counter medication.

Regulation of over-the-counter medication for children especially for cough, cold and fever is an important dimension of public health care. The use of OTC medication varies in rural and urban areas, but is more common in an urban setting.

Public health-care outlets are another area of focus where clear guidelines need to be enforced in dispensing pharmaceuticals to children. A zero tolerance policy must be adopted against substitute or substandard medication. In the case of teenagers, attention must be paid to prevent the misuse of drugs.

Over the last three years, WHO has issued several warnings on contaminated cough syrup. Some of these are related to cough syrup made in various places in India. Children have also died in the Gambia, Uzbekistan, Indonesia and Cameroon as a result of these contaminated syrups. India has emerged as the pharmacy to the Global South with huge exports of cough syrups, but this carries with it a responsibility to ensure the absolute safety of the medicines exported.

Need for India data

India's health policy with regard to paediatric medicines cannot be framed only on the basis of data on children available from other countries. Our genetics are unique to us and our research needs to be based on wholly Indian data. Nor should data on paediatric medicines be extrapolated from data that is related to adults.

We owe a fiduciary duty to our children to take care in framing a health policy for them. We expect responsible policymakers to take into account diverse factors including awareness of environmental pitfalls such as how toxicity of a cough syrup may be exacerbated by malnutrition in children.

Thus, adult medicines modified during administration to children can only be considered as off label and unlicensed. They should not be used at all since they are contraindicated in terms of formulation, age and indicators.

Clearly, monitoring safe medicine use in children is of utmost importance. The use of medicines not proven to be safe for children is a violation of the rights of voiceless children. India urgently needs a robust and holistic infrastructure to monitor and promote awareness of safety protocols with regard to medicines given to children.

There needs to be a holistic framework to monitor medicine use for children



Respect the health rights of India's children भारत के बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का सम्मान करें

Deaths of 25 Children Linked to Contaminated Cough Syrup दूषित खांसी की दवा से जुड़े 25 बच्चों की मौत

- The deaths of 25 children linked to contaminated cough syrup has shocked the conscience of the nation.
दूषित खांसी की दवा से जुड़ी 25 बच्चों की मौत ने पूरे देश के विवेक को झकझोर दिया है।
- In a news cycle that often highlights 'man bites dog' sensationalism, the general public is largely aware of two things: that 25 children died, and that a paediatrician in Madhya Pradesh who defiantly prescribed the syrup to the children is said to have received a commission of ₹2.54 per bottle; thus, the cost of each of those young lives was ₹2.54.
समाचारों में 'मनुष्य कुत्ते को काटता है' जैसी सनसनीखेज खबरों के बीच, आम जनता को दो बातें पता हैं — कि 25 बच्चों की मौत हुई, और मध्य प्रदेश के एक बाल रोग विशेषज्ञ ने जो यह दवा बच्चों को लिखी थी, उसे प्रति बोतल ₹2.54 कमीशन मिला; यानी हर बच्चे की जान की कीमत ₹2.54 थी।
- That all this happened despite the Union Health Ministry having banned certain cough syrup formulations for children under the age of four years — as recently as April 2025 — citing the risk of contamination, is shocking.
यह सब तब हुआ जब केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने चार वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों के लिए कुछ खांसी की दवाओं पर अप्रैल 2025 में प्रतिबंध लगाया था, यह कहते हुए कि उनमें दूषित होने का खतरा है — यह अत्यंत चौंकाने वाला है।
- There has also been much discussion on responsibility — which agency failed in its duty to monitor and prevent the distribution of the syrup.
इस पर भी काफी चर्चा हुई है कि जिम्मेदारी किसकी थी — कौन सी एजेंसी निगरानी और रोकथाम में असफल रही।
- The regulatory agencies in India responsible include the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) under the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, which handles large manufacturers of drugs and export approvals, and State drug control officers who handle small- and medium-scale manufacturers, including sale and distribution of drugs.
भारत में जिम्मेदार नियामक एजेंसियों में केंद्रीय औषधि मानक नियंत्रण संगठन (CDSCO) शामिल है, जो स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय के अधीन कार्य करता है और बड़ी दवा कंपनियों और निर्यात स्वीकृतियों की निगरानी करता है, जबकि राज्य औषधि नियंत्रण अधिकारी छोटे और मध्यम स्तर के निर्माताओं, दवाओं की बिक्री और वितरण को नियंत्रित करते हैं।

Where the Focus Needs to Be ध्यान केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता कहाँ है

- Rather than apportion blame, it would be wise to allow the law to take its course.
दोषारोपण करने के बजाय, कानून को अपना कार्य करने देना ही उचित होगा।
- The focus must be on the regulatory framework behind the distribution of paediatric medicines in India, and the challenges India faces in ensuring the protection guaranteed to children under Article 39(f) of the Constitution, which is also a Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP).
ध्यान भारत में बाल चिकित्सा दवाओं के वितरण के नियामक ढांचे और संविधान के अनुच्छेद 39(फ) में बच्चों को दिए गए संरक्षण की गारंटी को सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर होना चाहिए, जो एक राज्य नीति के निदेशक सिद्धांत (DPSP) भी है।
- Children under 18 years make up 39% of India's population.
18 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चे भारत की जनसंख्या का 39% हैं।
- There are about 13 laws and policies specifically designed to protect children, from the National Policy for Children 1974 to the India Newborn Action Plan 2014.



बच्चों की सुरक्षा के लिए विशेष रूप से बनाए गए लगभग 13 कानून और नीतियाँ हैं, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय बाल नीति 1974 से लेकर इंडिया न्यूबॉर्न एक्शन प्लान 2014 शामिल हैं।

- There are also about **10 legislations** with special provisions for children, such as the **Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PCPNDT)** and the **Aadhaar Act (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services)**. इसके अतिरिक्त, बच्चों के लिए विशेष प्रावधानों वाले लगभग **10 अन्य कानून** हैं, जैसे कि **पूर्व-गर्भाधान और प्रसवपूर्व निदान तकनीक अधिनियम (PCPNDT)** तथा **आधार अधिनियम**।
- While these are critical interventions, they focus more on **child labour laws** and **sexual exploitation prevention**, but **pharmacovigilance** — i.e., the **monitoring of paediatric drugs** — lacks sufficient oversight and infrastructure. ये सभी महत्वपूर्ण हस्तक्षेप हैं, परंतु ये मुख्य रूप से **बाल श्रम कानूनों** और **यौन शोषण की रोकथाम** पर केंद्रित हैं, जबकि **बाल चिकित्सा दवाओं की निगरानी (Pharmacovigilance)** के क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त निगरानी और ढांचा का अभाव है।

Therapeutic Orphans and Drug Safety for Children थेरेप्यूटिक अनाथ और बच्चों की दवा सुरक्षा

- In a similar context, **Dr. Harry Shirkey** called children “**therapeutic orphans**”. इसी संदर्भ में, **डॉ. हैरी शिर्की** ने बच्चों को “**थेरेप्यूटिक अनाथ (Therapeutic Orphans)**” कहा।
- **Children are not small adults.** Their **pharmacodynamic responses** differ vastly from adults due to **different physiologies**. **बच्चे छोटे वयस्क नहीं होते।** उनकी **दवा पर प्रतिक्रिया (pharmacodynamic response)** वयस्कों से बहुत अलग होती है, क्योंकि उनकी **शारीरिक संरचनाएँ भिन्न** होती हैं।
- **Clinical trials** are mostly conducted on **adults**, and **rarely on children**, causing a **lack of paediatric dosage guidelines**. **क्लिनिकल परीक्षण** अधिकतर **वयस्कों** पर किए जाते हैं, और **बच्चों पर शायद ही कभी**, जिसके कारण **बाल खुराक दिशानिर्देशों की भारी कमी** है।
- Often, **dosage and administration** for children are **extrapolated from adults**, leading to **overdosage** and serious **side effects**. अक्सर **बच्चों की दवा की मात्रा और सेवन विधि** को **वयस्कों के दिशानिर्देशों से निकाला जाता है**, जिससे **अधिक मात्रा (ओवरडोज़)** और **गंभीर दुष्प्रभावों** का खतरा बढ़ जाता है।
- Thus, **special development strategies** for **paediatric drugs** are crucial for **public health care**. इसलिए, **बाल चिकित्सा दवाओं के लिए विशेष विकास रणनीतियाँ सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सेवा के लिए** अत्यंत आवश्यक हैं।

Global Frameworks and India's Gap वैश्विक ढाँचे और भारत की कमी

- Overseas, **EU** regulates paediatric drugs under the **Paediatric Use Marketing Authorisation (PUMA)**, and the **U.S.** under the **Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act (BPCA)**. विदेशों में, **यूरोपीय संघ (EU)** में यह **Paediatric Use Marketing Authorisation (PUMA)** के अंतर्गत और **संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (U.S.)** में **Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act (BPCA)** के तहत नियंत्रित होता है।
- Such legislations also **incentivise research** into **paediatric medicines**. ऐसे कानून **बाल चिकित्सा दवाओं पर अनुसंधान को प्रोत्साहन** भी देते हैं।
- **India**, however, lacks a **specific law or policy** and functions only on **general guidelines**. लेकिन **भारत** में इसके लिए कोई **विशिष्ट कानून या नीति** नहीं है और यह केवल **सामान्य दिशानिर्देशों** पर आधारित है।
- Since children depend entirely on **parents or guardians** for their **health needs**, the **government must frame clear guidelines**. क्योंकि बच्चे अपनी **स्वास्थ्य आवश्यकताओं** के लिए पूरी तरह **माता-पिता या अभिभावकों** पर निर्भर होते हैं, इसलिए **सरकार को स्पष्ट दिशानिर्देश तैयार करने चाहिए**।



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Need for Affordable Health Care सुलभ स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की आवश्यकता

- **Health-related financial burdens push impoverished families deeper into poverty, making it essential that children's pharmaceutical needs remain affordable.**
स्वास्थ्य संबंधी आर्थिक बोझ गरीब परिवारों को और अधिक गरीबी में धकेल देता है, इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि बच्चों की दवा संबंधी आवश्यकताएँ सस्ती और सुलभ हों।

The Essential Medicine Concept आवश्यक दवा की अवधारणा

- Therefore, the introduction of the **essential medicine concept** in the **health-care sector** contributes significantly to the greater **availability and affordability** of **life-saving medicines**.
इसलिए, स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में आवश्यक दवा की अवधारणा की शुरुआत ने जीवन रक्षक दवाओं की उपलब्धता और सुलभता को काफी हद तक बढ़ाया है।
- **Essential medicines** are those which satisfy the **priority health-care needs** of the population, are intended to be available in **all health-care systems**, and are of **quality and affordable**.
आवश्यक दवाएँ वे हैं जो जनसंख्या की प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती हैं, जिन्हें सभी स्वास्थ्य प्रणालियों में उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए और जो गुणवत्ता युक्त व सस्ती होती हैं।
- Several years ago, the **World Health Organization (WHO)** introduced an **Essential Medicine List for Children (EMLc)**.
कई वर्ष पहले, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) ने बच्चों के लिए आवश्यक दवाओं की सूची (EMLc) पेश की थी।
- This list is used by **policy makers** to update their own national **EMLc lists**.
इस सूची का उपयोग नीतिनिर्माताओं द्वारा अपने देशों की EMLc सूची को अद्यतन करने के लिए किया जाता है।
- Although **Essential Medicine Lists (EML)** for **adults** are revised periodically, the **EMLc for children is not updated regularly**, which requires **immediate attention** of policymakers.
हालांकि वयस्कों के लिए आवश्यक दवाओं की सूची (EML) समय-समय पर संशोधित की जाती है, परंतु बच्चों की EMLc सूची को नियमित रूप से अद्यतन नहीं किया जाता, जो नीतिनिर्माताओं का तत्काल ध्यान मांगती है।

Safe Practices in Distribution of Children's Pharmaceuticals बच्चों की दवाओं के वितरण में सुरक्षित प्रथाएँ

- Other **basic safe practices** in the distribution of children's pharmaceuticals include **constant education** for **care-givers and pharmacists**, and making it **mandatory to read labels, dispense correct dosage, and watch for side-effects**, especially for **over-the-counter (OTC) medication**.
बच्चों की दवाओं के वितरण में अन्य मूलभूत सुरक्षित प्रथाओं में देखभाल करने वालों और फार्मासिस्टों को निरंतर शिक्षित करना, लेबल पढ़ना अनिवार्य बनाना, सही मात्रा देना, और दुष्प्रभावों पर नज़र रखना शामिल हैं, विशेषकर ओवर-द-काउंटर (OTC) दवाओं के लिए।
- **Regulation of OTC medication** for children, especially for **cough, cold, and fever**, is an **important public health concern**.
बच्चों के लिए खांसी, जुकाम और बुखार की ओवर-द-काउंटर दवाओं का नियमन एक महत्वपूर्ण सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य चिंता है।
- The **use of OTC medicines** varies in **rural and urban areas**, but is **more common in urban settings**.
OTC दवाओं का उपयोग ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में भिन्न होता है, लेकिन शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह अधिक सामान्य है।
- **Public health-care outlets** must have **clear guidelines** for **dispensing medicines to children**, and a **zero tolerance policy** must be adopted against **substitute or substandard**



medicines.

सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों में बच्चों को दवा देने के लिए स्पष्ट दिशानिर्देश होने चाहिए, और विकल्प या घटिया दवाओं के खिलाफ शून्य सहनशीलता नीति अपनाई जानी चाहिए।

- In the case of **teenagers**, attention must also be given to **prevent the misuse of drugs**. किशोरों के मामले में, दवाओं के दुरुपयोग को रोकने पर भी ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

WHO Warnings and India's Responsibility

डब्ल्यूएचओ की चेतावनियाँ और भारत की जिम्मेदारी

- Over the last **three years**, WHO has issued **several warnings** regarding **contaminated cough syrup**. पिछले तीन वर्षों में डब्ल्यूएचओ ने दूषित खांसी की दवाओं के संबंध में कई चेतावनियाँ जारी की हैं।
- Some of these warnings were related to **cough syrups manufactured in India**. इनमें से कुछ चेतावनियाँ भारत में बनी खांसी की दवाओं से संबंधित थीं।
- **Children have died** in countries like **The Gambia, Uzbekistan, Indonesia, and Cameroon** due to such **contaminated syrups**. गाम्बिया, उज़्बेकिस्तान, इंडोनेशिया और कैमरून जैसे देशों में दूषित दवाओं के कारण बच्चों की मौतें हुई हैं।
- India has emerged as the **pharmacy to the Global South**, exporting a **large volume of cough syrups**, but this comes with a **responsibility to ensure the safety** of exported medicines. भारत वैश्विक दक्षिण के लिए फार्मसी के रूप में उभरा है, जहाँ से खांसी की बड़ी मात्रा में दवाएँ निर्यात की जाती हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ दवाओं की पूर्ण सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी भी आती है।

Need for India-Specific Data and Research

भारत-विशिष्ट आँकड़ों और अनुसंधान की आवश्यकता

- India's **health policy on paediatric medicines** should not rely only on **foreign data**. भारत की बाल चिकित्सा दवाओं से संबंधित स्वास्थ्य नीति को केवल विदेशी आँकड़ों पर आधारित नहीं होना चाहिए।
- India's **genetic profile** is unique, and hence **research must be based on Indian data**. भारत की आनुवंशिक संरचना (genetic profile) अद्वितीय है, इसलिए अनुसंधान पूरी तरह भारतीय आँकड़ों पर आधारित होना चाहिए।
- **Data on children's medicines** must not be **extrapolated from adult data**, as this can lead to **unsafe dosage and adverse effects**. बच्चों की दवाओं से संबंधित आँकड़ों को वयस्कों के आँकड़ों से नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इससे असुरक्षित खुराक और दुष्प्रभावों का खतरा रहता है।
- India owes a **fiduciary duty** to protect children by framing an **evidence-based health policy**. भारत पर यह नैतिक दायित्व (fiduciary duty) है कि वह साक्ष्य-आधारित स्वास्थ्य नीति बनाकर बच्चों की रक्षा करे।
- Policymakers must consider **environmental factors** such as how **malnutrition can exacerbate cough syrup toxicity** in children. नीतिनिर्माताओं को पर्यावरणीय कारकों पर भी विचार करना चाहिए, जैसे कि कैसे कुपोषण बच्चों में खांसी की दवा की विषाक्तता को बढ़ा सकता है।

Off-label and Unlicensed Medicines

ऑफ-लेबल और अनधिकृत दवाएँ

- **Adult medicines** modified for use in children are considered **off-label and unlicensed**, and should **not be used at all** as they are **contraindicated by formulation, age, and indicators**. वयस्कों की दवाओं को बच्चों में उपयोग के लिए संशोधित करना ऑफ-लेबल और अनधिकृत माना जाता है, और इन्हें कदापि उपयोग नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि ये संरचना, आयु और संकेतों के अनुसार निषिद्ध (contraindicated) हैं।



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Urgent Need for Monitoring and Awareness निगरानी और जागरूकता की तत्काल आवश्यकता

- Monitoring **safe medicine use in children** is of **utmost importance**.
बच्चों में दवाओं के सुरक्षित उपयोग की निगरानी अत्यंत आवश्यक है।
- The use of medicines **not proven safe for children** violates the **rights of voiceless children**.
बच्चों के लिए असुरक्षित दवाओं का उपयोग उनके अधिकारों का उल्लंघन है।
- **India urgently needs a robust and holistic infrastructure to monitor and promote awareness about medicine safety for children.**
भारत को तत्काल एक मजबूत और समग्र ढाँचे की आवश्यकता है, ताकि बच्चों की दवा सुरक्षा की निगरानी और जागरूकता को बढ़ाया जा सके।

GS Paper II: Polity, Governance, And International Relations	
TOPICS COVERED	25 October 2025
1.	Japan's new PM commits to higher defence spend, ties with India, Quad जापान की नई प्रधानमंत्री ने अधिक रक्षा खर्च, भारत और क्वाड के साथ संबंधों के लिए प्रतिबद्धता जताई



Japan's new PM commits to higher defence spend, ties with India, Quad

Takaichi said she 'looks forward' to promoting the Japan-India Strategic and Global Partnership; 'in order to promote the main pillar of Tokyo's diplomacy, a Free and Open Indo-Pacific, India is a crucial partner,' says an Assistant Minister

ISS II: India-Japan

Subhasini Haidar
TOKYO

In a dramatic announcement three days after she was sworn in, Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi said her government will ensure that Japan's defence spending would increase to 2% of its GDP by March 2026, two years ahead of schedule, even as she pledged support for "security partnerships" like the Quad, which includes India. Ms. Takaichi, who said the government's first priority is to tackle inflation and boost fiscal spending, was addressing the Japanese Parliament, or Diet, in an inaugural speech about her agenda in office.

Ms. Takaichi, the country's first woman Prime Minister, also responded on Friday to Prime Minister Narendra Modi's congratulatory message on her appointment, saying she "looks forward" to promoting the Japan-India Special Strategic and Global Partnership.

"The free, open, and stable international order



Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi attends the House of Representatives plenary session to deliver her policy speech in Tokyo on Friday. AFP

with which we have become familiar is being significantly shaken by historical shifts in the balance of power and intensifying geopolitical competition," Ms. Takaichi said, citing Russia, China and North Korea as "serious concerns" and promising to deepen Japan's "multilateral security consultations" involving the U.S., South Korea, the Philippines, Australia, and the Quad.

In an interview to *The Hindu*, Assistant Minister and Spokesperson at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Toshihiro Kitamura said India was a "unique" country

for its leadership of the Global South, and that Ms. Takaichi was committed to following former PM Shinzo Abe's lead on the Indo-Pacific.

Crucial partner

"In order to promote the main pillar of the Japanese diplomacy, a Free and Open Indo-Pacific, India is a crucial partner. Prime Minister Takaichi is fully committed to promote further cooperation with India," Mr. Kitamura said.

In the parliament speech, Ms. Takaichi also ordered a review of Japan's National Security, Strategic

and Defence plans that included the commitment on raising defence expenditure.

Japan's GDP last year was about \$4 trillion (591 trillion Yen), and according to the National Security Strategy documents issued in 2022, defence spending was due to reach 11 trillion Yen, or 2%, only by the end of the financial year in 2027. The announcement on defence spending and the Indo-Pacific is significant as it comes a day before Ms. Takaichi leaves for Malaysia where she will meet with counterparts from ASEAN countries on October 26, and then will return to prepare for U.S. President Donald Trump's three-day visit to Japan beginning October 27.

Ms. Takaichi promised to elevate the Japan-U.S. relationship to "even greater heights". It remains to be seen whether Ms. Takaichi will also raise the Quad and scheduling the Summit due to be held in India later this year, which has been stalled due to India-U.S. tensions on trade issues.

Ms. Takaichi called Ja-

pan's population decline its "biggest problem", and struck a sharp note on immigration, suggesting controls on foreign nationals working in the country, including restrictions on land acquisition by them.

Ms. Takaichi gave the parliament address after appointing her Cabinet, which includes several faces familiar to New Delhi. Foreign Minister Toshimitsu Motegi was a minister in the Shinzo Abe cabinet (2017-19), while Internal Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi was the Foreign Minister (2021-23), under former PM Fumio Kishida, and travelled to Delhi for the G20 and Quad Foreign Minister's meeting. Meanwhile, 44-year-old Defence Minister Shinjiro Koizumi is the son of former Japanese PM Junichiro Koizumi, who travelled to India in 2005 to reset ties, set off strategic talks and launched the practice of annual summits with PM Manmohan Singh.

(The correspondent is in Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry)

Japan's new PM commits to higher defence spend, ties with India, Quad
जापान की नई प्रधानमंत्री ने अधिक रक्षा खर्च, भारत और क्वाड के साथ संबंधों के लिए प्रतिबद्धता जताई

Takaichi said she 'looks forward' to promoting the Japan-India Strategic and Global Partnership; 'in order to promote the main pillar of Tokyo's diplomacy, a Free and Open Indo-Pacific, India is a crucial partner,' says an Assistant Minister

ताकाइची ने कहा कि वह जापान-भारत रणनीतिक और वैश्विक साझेदारी को बढ़ावा देने की 'प्रतीक्षा कर रही है'; 'टोक्यो की कूटनीति के मुख्य स्तंभ, एक स्वतंत्र और खुले इंडो-पैसिफिक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत एक महत्वपूर्ण भागीदार है,' एक सहायक मंत्री ने कहा।

- In a dramatic announcement three days after she was sworn in, Japanese Prime Minister **Sanae Takaichi** said her government will ensure that Japan's **defence spending** would increase to **2% of its GDP by March 2026**, two years ahead of schedule, even as she pledged support for "security partnerships" like the **Quad**, which includes India. शपथ ग्रहण के तीन दिन बाद एक नाटकीय घोषणा में, जापान की प्रधानमंत्री **साने ताकाइची** ने कहा कि उनकी सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि जापान का **रक्षा खर्च मार्च 2026 तक उसके जीडीपी का 2% तक बढ़**



जाएगा, जो निर्धारित समय से दो साल पहले है, साथ ही उन्होंने भारत सहित **क्वाड** जैसी सुरक्षा साझेदारियों के लिए समर्थन का वादा किया।

- Ms. **Takaichi**, who said the government's first priority is to **tackle inflation and boost fiscal spending**, was addressing the **Japanese Parliament (Diet)** in an inaugural speech about her agenda in office.
सुश्री **ताकाइची**, जिन्होंने कहा कि सरकार की पहली प्राथमिकता **मुद्रास्फीति से निपटना और राजकोषीय खर्च बढ़ाना** है, अपने कार्यकाल के एजेंडा पर **जापानी संसद (डायट)** में उद्घाटन भाषण दे रही थीं।
- Ms. **Takaichi**, the country's **first woman Prime Minister**, also responded on Friday to **Prime Minister Narendra Modi's** congratulatory message on her appointment, saying she "**looks forward**" to promoting the **Japan-India Special Strategic and Global Partnership**.
सुश्री **ताकाइची**, जो देश की **पहली महिला प्रधानमंत्री** हैं, ने शुक्रवार को अपनी नियुक्ति पर **प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी** के बधाई संदेश का जवाब देते हुए कहा कि वह **जापान-भारत विशेष रणनीतिक और वैश्विक साझेदारी** को बढ़ावा देने की "**प्रतीक्षा कर रही हैं।**"
- "The **free, open, and stable international order** with which we have become familiar is being significantly shaken by historical shifts in the balance of power and intensifying geopolitical competition," Ms. **Takaichi** said, citing **Russia, China, and North Korea** as "serious concerns" and promising to deepen Japan's "**multilateral security consultations**" involving the **U.S., South Korea, the Philippines, Australia, and the Quad**.
"वह **मुक्त, खुला और स्थिर अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था** जिससे हम परिचित हैं, शक्ति संतुलन में ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तनों और बढ़ती भू-राजनीतिक प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण गंभीर रूप से हिल गई है," सुश्री **ताकाइची** ने कहा, **रूस, चीन और उत्तर कोरिया** को "गंभीर चिंताओं" के रूप में उद्धृत करते हुए और **अमेरिका, दक्षिण कोरिया, फिलीपींस, ऑस्ट्रेलिया और क्वाड** को शामिल करते हुए जापान की "**बहुपक्षीय सुरक्षा परामर्शों**" को गहरा करने का वादा किया।
- In an interview to **The Hindu**, **Assistant Minister Toshihiro Kitamura** said **India** was a "unique" country for its **leadership of the Global South**, and that Ms. **Takaichi** was committed to following former PM **Shinzo Abe's** lead on the **Indo-Pacific**.
द हिंदू को दिए एक साक्षात्कार में, **सहायक मंत्री तोशिहरो किटामुरा** ने कहा कि **भारत** अपनी **वैश्विक दक्षिण में नेतृत्व भूमिका** के लिए एक "अद्वितीय" देश है, और सुश्री **ताकाइची** पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री **शिंजो आबे** के **इंडो-पैसिफिक** दृष्टिकोण का पालन करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं।

Crucial partner महत्वपूर्ण भागीदार

- "In order to promote the main pillar of Japanese diplomacy, a **Free and Open Indo-Pacific**, **India is a crucial partner**. **Prime Minister Takaichi** is fully committed to promote further cooperation with India," Mr. **Kitamura** said.
"जापानी कूटनीति के मुख्य स्तंभ, एक स्वतंत्र और खुला **इंडो-पैसिफिक** को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, **भारत एक महत्वपूर्ण भागीदार** है। प्रधानमंत्री **ताकाइची** भारत के साथ आगे सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पूरी तरह प्रतिबद्ध हैं," श्री **किटामुरा** ने कहा।
- In the **parliament speech**, Ms. **Takaichi** also ordered a **review of Japan's National Security, Strategic and Defence plans** that included the commitment on raising defence expenditure.
संसद के भाषण में, सुश्री **ताकाइची** ने **जापान की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, रणनीतिक और रक्षा योजनाओं की समीक्षा का आदेश** दिया, जिसमें रक्षा व्यय बढ़ाने की प्रतिबद्धता शामिल थी।
- Japan's **GDP** last year was about **\$4 trillion (591 trillion Yen)**, and according to the **National Security Strategy (2022)**, defence spending was due to reach **11 trillion Yen (2%)** only by the end of **FY 2027**.
पिछले वर्ष जापान का **जीडीपी लगभग \$4 ट्रिलियन (591 ट्रिलियन येन)** था, और **राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति (2022)** के अनुसार, रक्षा खर्च केवल **वित्तीय वर्ष 2027** के अंत तक **11 ट्रिलियन येन (2%)** तक पहुंचने वाला था।
- The announcement on **defence spending** and the **Indo-Pacific** is significant as it comes a day before Ms. **Takaichi** leaves for **Malaysia** where she will meet **ASEAN counterparts on October 26**, and then will return to prepare for **U.S. President Donald Trump's visit** to Japan beginning **October 27**.
रक्षा खर्च और इंडो-पैसिफिक पर यह घोषणा महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह सुश्री **ताकाइची** के **मलेशिया** रवाना



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



होने से एक दिन पहले आई, जहाँ वह 26 अक्टूबर को आसियान देशों के समकक्षों से मिलेंगी, और फिर 27 अक्टूबर से अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप की जापान यात्रा की तैयारी के लिए लौटेंगी।

- Ms. Takaichi promised to elevate the Japan-U.S. relationship to “even greater heights”. सुश्री ताकाइची ने जापान-अमेरिका संबंधों को और ऊंचाइयों पर ले जाने का वादा किया।
- It remains to be seen whether Ms. Takaichi will also raise the Quad and scheduling the Summit due to be held in India later this year, which has been stalled due to India-U.S. trade tensions.

यह देखना बाकी है कि क्या सुश्री ताकाइची क्वाड और इस वर्ष के अंत में भारत में आयोजित होने वाले शिखर सम्मेलन को पुनः निर्धारित करेंगी, जो भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार तनावों के कारण रुका हुआ है।

- Ms. Takaichi called Japan’s population decline its “biggest problem”, and struck a sharp note on immigration, suggesting controls on foreign nationals working in the country, including restrictions on land acquisition by them.

सुश्री ताकाइची ने जापान की जनसंख्या में गिरावट को इसका “सबसे बड़ा समस्या” कहा, और आव्रजन पर सख्त रुख अपनाते हुए देश में काम करने वाले विदेशी नागरिकों पर नियंत्रण और उनके द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण पर प्रतिबंधों का सुझाव दिया।

- Ms. Takaichi gave the parliament address after appointing her Cabinet, which includes several faces familiar to New Delhi.

सुश्री ताकाइची ने अपना कैबिनेट नियुक्त करने के बाद संसद को संबोधित किया, जिसमें नई दिल्ली से परिचित कई चेहरे शामिल हैं।

- Foreign Minister Toshimitsu Motegi was a minister in the Shinzo Abe cabinet (2017–19), while Internal Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi was the Foreign Minister (2021–23) under former PM Fumio Kishida, and travelled to Delhi for the G20 and Quad Foreign Minister’s meeting.

विदेश मंत्री तोशिमित्सु मोतेगी शिंजो आबे कैबिनेट (2017–19) में मंत्री थे, जबकि आंतरिक मंत्री योशिमासा हायाशी पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री फुमियो किशिदा के अधीन विदेश मंत्री (2021–23) थे, और G20 तथा क्वाड विदेश मंत्रियों की बैठक के लिए दिल्ली गए थे।

- Meanwhile, 44-year-old Defence Minister Shinjiro Koizumi is the son of former Japanese PM Junichiro Koizumi, who travelled to India in 2005 to reset ties, set off strategic talks, and launched the practice of annual summits with PM Manmohan Singh.

इसी बीच, 44 वर्षीय रक्षा मंत्री शिंजिरो कोइजुमी पूर्व जापानी प्रधानमंत्री जुनिचिरो कोइजुमी के पुत्र हैं, जिन्होंने 2005 में भारत की यात्रा की थी ताकि संबंधों को पुनः स्थापित किया जा सके, रणनीतिक वार्ताओं की शुरुआत की जा सके, और प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह के साथ वार्षिक शिखर सम्मेलनों की परंपरा शुरू की जा सके।

GS Paper III: Economy, S&T, Environment, DM, &IS	
TOPICS COVERED	25_10_2025
1.	Trouble in ‘soy State’ ‘सोय स्टेट’ में परेशानी
2.	Beyond Hyderabad: Smaller cities step into the IT spotlight हैदराबाद से परे: छोटे शहर आईटी के केंद्र में कदम रख रहे हैं
3.	RBI may limit banks’ market exposure आरबीआई बैंकों के बाजार जोखिम को सीमित कर सकता है



4.

**'Future of enterprise will be transformed and led by AI'
'उद्यमों का भविष्य एआई द्वारा परिवर्तित और संचालित होगा'**



Madhya Pradesh is India's largest soybean producer, but young farmers are losing interest in farming, facing losses such as improper implementation of minimum support price, seed quality, input cost and the possibility of the import of soybean and soybean meal from the United States. A.M. Jharesh reports on a breeding crisis.

Trouble in soy state

Arvind Singh Baharee was born in 1985, which was the year before his grand father, Chhoti Prasad Baharee, bought 100 acres of land in Madhya Pradesh. The oldest son quite soon to farmers in this area area through others in the state had been working in his back in the late 1970s and early 1980s. A vivid grew up helping his family earn a living growing soybean, but about 10 years ago, he has been managing soybean on 20 acres of land, with the help of his father, but something has changed. The young farmer, also a district leader of the Rashtriya Kisan Sangh, now wants to leave agriculture and look for another job in another sector. The reasons are many.

From the harvesting of soybean was going on, he found time to talk about some of the reasons. He said youngsters like him were no longer interested in farming due to multiple issues that ranged from flawed change in the import-export policies of the United Government. "The yield is very low this time," he said. "We get two quintals to 2.5 quintals per acre now. There was a time when we used to get more than four quintals. This is less than half of what my grandfather and father used to get. The price is also about a 1,000 less than what we used to get 10 years ago. We do not have any other alternative crop here as maize, a popular alternative crop, is what the village grows. It is an average species which farmers consider to be a main source as it doesn't crop, Arvind pointed out.

Arvind has also been reaching out to his farmer friends on the impact that the possible import of soybean from the United States could have. "The government is already importing soybean oil and other edible oils. But if soybean is imported from the U.S., our crisis will deepen. The government should act on its import export policy right," he says.

This is a very dangerous story being put forth by some vested interests, the people who want to import soybean to India, but there is no business. If that happens, the industry will be closed.

EX-PARTIS
Arvind Singh Baharee, a farmer from the United States of India, is a member of the Rashtriya Kisan Sangh, a farmer organization in Madhya Pradesh.

reason for the decrease in cultivation. Their losses need to be taken care of, credits, interest and other facilities. The government should be looking to ensure that farmers have to be able to get the inputs they need. The government should be looking to ensure that farmers have to be able to get the inputs they need. The government should be looking to ensure that farmers have to be able to get the inputs they need.

Upper with the change in farmers, Dhill read the state to soybean. "Now the prices of pulses and pulses have increased and the price of soybean has come down. We should have some subsidy on soybean," he said. In 2014, he used to get between 14,200 and 16,500 for a quintal of soybean. "This season, I sold soybean for 15,300 and 12,500 a quintal. It is a very good quality, but it will get 14,000, but because of the MSP rate," he said.

Both Arvind and Dhill said the Bharatiya Kisan Sangh (BKSU) price difference payment scheme announced by the government was not solution.

"The one acre, I have to spend 60,000 to 70,000 on input cost. The harvest machine cost over 12,500 to 15,000 to run per acre. The Bharatiya Kisan Sangh is a real thing placed on farmers as the model price and average price are different. The government says something and does something else. This is duplicitous," Arvind lamented.

The threat of imports
After Singh Thakur, another farmer, said the government should stop any plan to import soybean. "The officials should promote value addition and help the farmer. They should think about the farmer. Every farmer is facing losses. The government is importing edible oil. But farmers here are unable to sell their soybean at a decent price. We have to take a loan for input cost and 70% of the farmers depend on loans," he said.

The Executive Director of the Soybean Processors Association of India (DOPAI), D.N. Pathak, has seen both the growth and the crisis in the soybean sector. He believes that any change in cultivation will have a direct impact on the overall availability of soybean in India in not an oil seed crop. Pathak said, "Only 90% or 10% of the soybean is used to make oil. It is basically a protein crop." He said BOPAI has been requesting the government to ensure that farmers get the correct price. "Productivity is low. It has been low for the last 30 to 40 years. It has not improved. A lot needs to be done to improve productivity. The industry should also think about the farmers. The government should certainly make efforts," he said.

Pathak said that talk about the import of soybean was being pushed by an import lobby with vested interests. "They are asking who do we grow soybean? This is a very dangerous story being put forth by some vested interests... the people who want to import soybean in India, and the people who want to import soybean to India, but there is no business. If that happens, the industry will be closed. And the farmer will also be closed."

He said, "The government has to understand this. We have about 800 plants for extracting soybean oil and for making soybean meal. All of them will have to be closed down. We have about 50 billion to 70 billion worth of investment. All this will go away. Basics will write off the loans. I don't know what farmers will do. Whenever they grow in this area instead of soybean... the price of that product will crash as soybean is cultivated in a huge area. It is a bad story."

A farmer professional in Bhopal, Pathak joined BOPAI in 1994, so he had a deep interest in

From only 30,000 hectares during the 1970s, the country has now more than 12 million hectares under soybean cultivation. You will not see any other crop being expanded in such a way.

WORLD AND HIGHLIGHTS
Director of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Director of Soybean Research

India. The BOPAI had demanded that the Centre stop all trade negotiations that will impact the lives of farmers. BOPAI had also sent a letter to the Centre highlighting the point that the country has sufficient stocks of soybean to meet domestic demand and that allowing imports will have "detrimental consequences" for India's agriculture sector.

Arin Chandra, leader of the All India Kisan Sabha, a constituent of BKSU, said that the decrease in production would be about 25% when compared to last year. "There is huge concern among farmers about U.S. imports. This has resulted in decreased cultivation. Farmers fear that their soybean will not be valued if they soybean is imported from the U.S. is changed in Indian markets. Even otherwise, this loss, farmers are likely to face losses worth 5000 crore in the state, a bulk of this will be from soybean. We have urged the government to intervene. The BKSU recently met all District Collectors in an attempt to demand compensation for farmers. Arvin said, "We will hold a protest in Bhopal on October 27 raising the issues of farmers who are cultivating soybean and other crops."

Another farmer, Sushil Pathak, has been a trader for 35 years at the Chhannoli grain market, Lal Pahal, he has also seen the ups and downs of soybean. He purchases soybean from farmers for processors such as the Patanjali group. He said, "Cultivation is down and profit is low. Traders are also worried about the future of soybean. The Bharatiya Kisan Sangh is not helping farmers. Unless soybean trade is stopped, it will be difficult to survive. If U.S. soybean comes here, it will be a double blow," he said. Pathak said some farmers are keeping soybean for about 10-15 years expecting that the price will improve as export prices go up. According to BOPAI, on an average, India exports about two million tonnes of soybean meal. In this season, it could go down by 1.8 million tonnes. BOPAI says that the reason for lack of demand for Indian soybean is its higher price.

"The Chhannoli market is one of the biggest soybean markets in India. During the season, traders handle about 2,000 tonnes to 2,500 tonnes of soybean a month. Sushil Pathak, "Traders of this market brought yellow soybean and produced it in farmers for substitution after the 1990s. The best time was between 1995 to 2005 when we used to get 6,000 tonnes per month."

Varun, a former secretary of the market, needed an agreement. According to him, traders in the market deal with buyers from across the country. "We have a membership of about 1,800 traders. There are a lot of women too in this market. The fluctuation in the soybean market has impacted traders. They are losing revenue. Such fluctuations are basically from the policies of the government. The import policy of the government is a problem. If the government allows imports of soybean, it will be a major disaster. An average trader in the market states about 20,000 per month. "Import will act against both the trader and the farmer. It is against Ambedkar's," he said.

Manoj Kulkarni, president of the market, has a clear demand. "The government has to ensure MSP to farmers and that the decided price of soybean should be protected by the government."

agribusiness. It comes as an surprise in light that the number of farmers in Uttar Pradesh. "We need about 7 million tonnes to 8 million tonnes of soybean meal," he says. "This means that we need about 100 lakh tonnes of soybean, which is our production loss. If we grow more, we export. But we cannot compete because our MSP is as high as, if somebody were to bring soybean from the U.S., what will happen to the soybean which our farmers grow? Or is there a suggestion that we should not grow soybean? U.S. soybean is rough by 1200 a tonne. Our soybean is 9000 per tonne. It should be bring U.S. soybean at 1200."

He raises more questions. "What will happen to the local soybean? What will the farmer do? The whole import talk is absolutely ridiculous," says a trader in the market. "I don't know why it should even happen. Our government is mainly into oil extraction and making soybean meal. They cannot compete with U.S. government. Arvind Singh Thakur is a member of the Bharatiya Kisan Sangh (BKSU) and president of the Congress party's farmers cell in Madhya Pradesh. According to him, the state's economy is dependent on soybean. "The production has been coming down of late. Substantial needs is one of the main reasons. This year, it is particularly low. Some have been down across approximately 50 lakh hectares to 55 lakh hectares. 500 production will be very low in a year 20 lakh hectares. Farmers are likely to get up to 2 quintals to 2.5 quintals an acre," he said, adding that total production from the state will be at least 30 lakh tons, from about 12 lakh MT to 14 MT, which was the average production rate. He said the market price at present is 10% to 40% less than MSP. "Soybean is the lifeline of the farmers of Madhya Pradesh. If the price is not fixed and the proper price is given, it will help farmers. Farmers do not have any work for price mitigation. Industries are in crisis and this crisis is percolating to farmers. All other countries provide heavy subsidies to farmers and industry. But here, both the sectors do not enjoy any subsidies," he claimed.

The advent of soybean in the state
In the 1960s, Madhya Pradesh first tried black soybean. The private sector, which is soybean, reached farms by the first decade of 2000. Earlier, cooperative societies used to produce soybean oil the road of the 1960s and production was good. Pathak said, "The 1960s was based on their legs with soybean farming. The losses only began in the last 30 to 15 years. The biggest issue was the seeds. Low quality seeds resulted in a decrease in production and competition began to queue up offering fertilizers and pesticides to enhance production. The idea did not work. Rather than it being from the land, the seeds are coming from market to land," he said.

When asked about the Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, he said, "It is a 'top-down exercise' of the price loss farmers. One of their major objectives is against the possibility of the import of soybean and soybean meal from the U.S. The BKSU tried a lack of transparency in the way of the selection of governments to state that agriculture and agri markets are not part of any such negotiations. They also point towards recent agreements between India and the United Kingdom and the EU, an integrated agricultural agreement



The MSP issue
There is another issue that he and other farmer leaders are engaged with, which is proper implementation of the minimum support price (MSP) and government to the government in local markets. In the ongoing kharif season, the government had announced 15,328 as the MSP for a quintal of soybean. But in the Chhannoli grain market of India, farmers have been selling their produce for as low as 12,500 per quintal. According to Arvind, "The government had promised MSP, but we are not getting even half the MSP after the harvest. Soybean cultivation gets in huge losses. Both the Centre and state governments claim that they have doubled the income of farmers. The reality on the ground is quite the opposite. Farmers are leaving agriculture. They are compelled to do it to protect their land."

The Union Government, in a statement on October 5, 2023, had said that the country's overall sowing area, during the 2023 kharif season, had decreased by 16.62 lakh hectares compared to the previous year. The decrease in sowing area was 81 lakh hectares. Madhya Pradesh is India's largest soybean producer - over 10% - harvesting about 12 lakh tonnes (MT) from about 50 lakh hectares.

Dhill Singh is another farmer in the neighbourhood who has been cultivating soybean since 1980. He too agreed with Arvind that farmers are not recovering even the input cost which is the

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Trouble in 'soy State' 'सोय स्टेट' में परेशानी

Arvind Singh Rathore and Soybean Farming Challenges अर्विंद सिंह राठौर और सोयाबीन खेती की चुनौतियाँ



- **Arvind Singh Rathore** was born in **1989**, the year before grandfather, (late) **Thakur Datar Singh Rathore**, and father, **Thakur Santosh Singh Rathore**, began cultivating **soybean** on their ancestral farmland in **Muradpura**, a village on the outskirts of **Indore, Madhya Pradesh**.
अर्विंद सिंह राठौर का जन्म **1989** में हुआ था, एक साल पहले उनके दादा (स्व. ठाकुर दातार सिंह राठौर) और पिता **ठाकुर संतोष सिंह राठौर** ने अपने पैतृक खेतों में **सोयाबीन** की खेती शुरू की, जो **इंदौर, मध्य प्रदेश** के बाहरी इलाके के **मुरादपुरा** गाँव में है।
- The **oilseed** was quite new to farmers in this area, even though others in the State had been sowing it since the late **1970s** and early **1980s**.
इस **तेलबीज** की खेती इस क्षेत्र के किसानों के लिए नई थी, जबकि राज्य के अन्य हिस्सों में इसे **1970 के दशक के अंत** और **1980 के दशक की शुरुआत** से बोया जा रहा था।
- Arvind grew up helping his family earn a living growing **soybeans**.
अर्विंद अपने परिवार को **सोयाबीन** की खेती से जीविका कमाने में मदद करते हुए बड़े हुए।
- For about **15 years**, he has been managing **25 acres** of soybean land with the help of his father.
लगभग **15 वर्षों** से वह अपने पिता की मदद से **25 एकड़** सोयाबीन की खेती का प्रबंधन कर रहे हैं।
- The young farmer, also a district leader of the **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh-supported Bharatiya Kisan Sangh**, now wants to leave **agriculture** for another **job** in a different sector.
यह युवा किसान, जो **राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ समर्थित भारतीय किसान संघ** के जिला नेता भी हैं, अब **कृषि** छोड़कर किसी अन्य **क्षेत्र** में नौकरी करना चाहते हैं।
- He cites reasons including **climate change** and the **Union Government's import-export policies**.
इसके कारणों में **जलवायु परिवर्तन** और **केंद्र सरकार की आयात-निर्यात नीतियाँ** शामिल हैं।
- This season, **soybean yield** is very low: **2 to 2.5 quintals per acre**, compared to **over 4 quintals** in his grandfather's and father's time.
इस मौसम में **सोयाबीन उत्पादन** बहुत कम है: प्रति एकड़ **2 से 2.5 क्विंटल**, जबकि उनके दादा और पिता के समय यह **4 क्विंटल से अधिक** था।
- Price is almost **₹1,000 lower** than 15 years ago, and there are no **alternative crops** since **maize** is eaten by **nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelus)**.
कीमत **15 वर्षों पहले** की तुलना में लगभग **₹1,000 कम** है, और कोई **विकल्पी फसल** नहीं है क्योंकि **मक्का** को **नीलगाय (Boselaphus tragocamelus)** पसंद करती है।
- Arvind is concerned about the **import of soybean from the U.S.**, as it could worsen the crisis.
अर्विंद **अमेरिका से सोयाबीन के आयात** को लेकर चिंतित हैं, क्योंकि इससे संकट और बढ़ सकता है।

MSP Issue

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) का मुद्दा

- Farmers face issues with proper implementation of **MSP** and government **procurement** in local markets.
किसानों को स्थानीय बाजारों में **MSP** और सरकारी **खरीदारी** के सही कार्यान्वयन में समस्याएँ हैं।
- For the **kharif season**, the government announced **₹5,328 per quintal** as MSP for soybean.
इस **खरीफ मौसम** के लिए सरकार ने सोयाबीन का **MSP ₹5,328 प्रति क्विंटल** घोषित किया।
- In **Chhawani grain market, Indore**, farmers are selling at **₹3,000 per quintal**, well below MSP.
छावनी अनाज बाजार, इंदौर में किसान इसे **MSP से कम, ₹3,000 प्रति क्विंटल** में बेच रहे हैं।



- Arvind says **soybean cultivation gives huge losses**, and reality contradicts government claims of **doubling farmer income**.
अर्विंद कहते हैं कि **सोयाबीन की खेती में भारी नुकसान होता है**, और वास्तविकता सरकार के **किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने** के दावे के विपरीत है।
- **Union Government**, on **October 6, 2025**, stated overall **oilseed sowing area** decreased by **10.62 lakh hectares**, with **soybean** down by **9.1 lakh hectares**.
केंद्र सरकार ने 6 अक्टूबर 2025 को कहा कि कुल तेलबीज बोनो का क्षेत्रफल 10.62 लाख हेक्टेयर घट गया, जिसमें **सोयाबीन 9.1 लाख हेक्टेयर** कम हुआ।
- **Madhya Pradesh** produces over **40% of India's soybean**, harvesting about **52 LMT** from **53 lakh hectares**.
मध्य प्रदेश भारत का **40% से अधिक सोयाबीन उत्पादक** है, और लगभग **53 लाख हेक्टेयर** से **52 लाख मीट्रिक टन (LMT)** की फसल प्राप्त करता है।
- **Dilip Singh**, cultivating soybean since **1997**, says farmers do not recover **input costs**, explaining decline in cultivation.
दिलीप सिंह, जो **1997** से सोयाबीन की खेती कर रहे हैं, कहते हैं कि किसान **इनपुट लागत** भी नहीं निकाल पाते, यही खेती में गिरावट का कारण है।
- Farmers previously cultivated **coarse cereals, millets, pulses**, but switched to soybean to ensure **self-reliance in edible oil** and meet **protein needs**.
पहले किसान **अनाज, बाजरा, दालें** उगाते थे, लेकिन **स्वदेशी खाद्य तेल** और **प्रोटीन आवश्यकताओं** की पूर्ति के लिए सोयाबीन की ओर मुड़े।
- Dilip regrets the shift: earlier, **₹4,200–4,500 per quintal**; now **₹3,300–3,500**, even good quality at **₹4,000**.
दिलीप को बदलाव पर खेद है: पहले, **₹4,200–4,500 प्रति क्विंटल**; अब **₹3,300–3,500**, अच्छी गुणवत्ता पर भी **₹4,000**।
- Both Arvind and Dilip consider **Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana** ineffective.
अर्विंद और दिलीप दोनों **भावंतर भुगतान योजना** को प्रभावी नहीं मानते।
- Input cost per acre: **₹8,000–₹10,000**; harvest machine: **₹2,500–₹3,000 per acre**.
प्रति एकड़ इनपुट लागत: **₹8,000–₹10,000**; हार्वेस्ट मशीन: **₹2,500–₹3,000 प्रति एकड़**।
- Arvind calls the scheme a **fraud**, as **model price** and **average price** differ; the government says one thing but does another.
अर्विंद इसे **धोखाधड़ी** कहते हैं, क्योंकि **मॉडल मूल्य** और **औसत मूल्य** अलग हैं; सरकार कुछ कहती है और कुछ करती है।

The Threat of Soybean Imports सोयाबीन आयात का खतरा

- **Sher Singh Thakur**, a farmer, said the government should stop any plan to **import soybean**.
किसान **शेर सिंह ठाकुर** ने कहा कि सरकार को **सोयाबीन आयात** की किसी भी योजना को रोकना चाहिए।
- Officials should promote **value addition** and help farmers first; every farmer is facing **losses**.
अधिकारियों को **वैल्यू एडिशन** को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए और पहले किसानों की मदद करनी चाहिए; हर किसान **नुकसान** झेल रहा है।
- Farmers depend on **loans** for input costs; **70%** of them rely on loans.
किसानों को इनपुट लागत के लिए **ऋण** लेना पड़ता है; **70%** किसान ऋण पर निर्भर हैं।
- **D.N. Pathak**, Executive Director of **Soybean Processors Association of India (SOPA)**, has seen both growth and crisis in the soybean sector.
D.N. पाठक, **सोयाबीन प्रोसेसरस एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (SOPA)** के कार्यकारी निदेशक, ने सोयाबीन क्षेत्र में विकास और संकट दोनों देखे हैं।
- Soybean in India is primarily a **protein crop**, not an oilseed; only **18–19%** is used for oil.
भारत में सोयाबीन मुख्यतः **प्रोटीन फसल** है, तेलबीज नहीं; केवल **18–19%** तेल बनाने में उपयोग होता है।
- **Productivity** is low, unchanged for **30–40 years**; industry and government need to work to improve it.
उत्पादकता कम है, पिछले **30–40 वर्षों** से नहीं बढ़ी; इसे सुधारने के लिए उद्योग और सरकार को काम करना चाहिए।
- Talks of **soybean imports** are driven by an **import lobby** with vested interests.
सोयाबीन आयात की बातें **हितधारक आयात लॉबी** द्वारा चल रही हैं।



- Importing U.S. soybean would **destroy industry** and **harm farmers**; 180 plants for oil extraction and meal production could **close down**.
अमेरिका से सोयाबीन आयात करने से **उद्योग तबाह** होगा और **किसानों को नुकसान** होगा; **तेल निकालने और मीट उत्पादन** के 180 प्लांट **बंद** हो सकते हैं।
- Total investment in the sector: **₹6–7 billion**; banks would have to **write off loans**.
इस क्षेत्र में कुल निवेश: **₹6–7 अरब**; बैंकों को **ऋण माफ़** करना पड़ेगा।
- U.S. soybean price: **\$380/tonne**, Indian soybean: **\$620/tonne**; local farmers cannot **compete**.
अमेरिका की सोयाबीन की कीमत: **\$380/टन**, भारत की सोयाबीन: **\$620/टन**; स्थानीय किसान **प्रतिस्पर्धा नहीं कर सकते**।
- **Kedar Sirohi**, member of **Samyukt Kisan Morcha (SKM)** and president of **Congress farmer cell, Madhya Pradesh**, says the State's economy depends on soybean.
केदार सिरौही, **संयुक्त किसान मोर्चा (SKM)** के सदस्य और **कांग्रेस किसान सेल, मध्य प्रदेश** के अध्यक्ष, कहते हैं कि राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था **सोयाबीन** पर निर्भर है।
- Production is decreasing due to **substandard seeds**; this year sowing was done on **52–53 lakh hectares**, but **low yield** expected on at least **30 lakh hectares**.
उत्पादन घट रहा है, कारण **निम्न गुणवत्ता वाले बीज**; इस वर्ष **52–53 लाख हेक्टेयर** में बुवाई हुई, लेकिन कम से कम **30 लाख हेक्टेयर** में **कम पैदावार** की उम्मीद है।
- Farmers likely to get **2 -- 2.5 quintals per acre**; total State production **20 LMT less**, from **52–55 LMT** average.
किसानों को प्रति एकड़ **2–2.5 क्विंटल** की पैदावार मिलने की संभावना; राज्य का कुल उत्पादन **20 LMT कम**, औसत **52–55 LMT** से।
- Current market prices **35–40% less than MSP**; soybean is the **lifeline** for Madhya Pradesh farmers.
वर्तमान बाजार कीमतें **MSP से 35–40% कम**; सोयाबीन मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों के लिए **जीवनरेखा** है।
- Yield improvement and proper price support would help farmers; currently, they lack **tools for price mitigation**.
पैदावार में सुधार और उचित मूल्य समर्थन किसानों की मदद करेगा; वर्तमान में उनके पास **मूल्य संरक्षण के साधन** नहीं हैं।
- Industries are in **crisis**, which is affecting farmers; other countries provide **heavy subsidies**, but here both sectors receive **none**.
उद्योग **संकट** में हैं, जिसका प्रभाव किसानों पर पड़ रहा है; अन्य देश **भारी सब्सिडी** देते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ दोनों क्षेत्रों को **कोई सब्सिडी नहीं** मिलती।

The Advent of Soybean in the State राज्य में सोयाबीन का आगमन

- In the **1980s**, Madhya Pradesh first tried **black soybean**.
1980 के दशक में, मध्य प्रदेश ने पहली बार **काली सोयाबीन** का प्रयास किया।
- The present variety, **yellow soybean**, reached farms by the **first decade of 2000**.
वर्तमान किस्म, **पीली सोयाबीन**, **2000 के पहले दशक** तक खेतों तक पहुंची।
- Earlier, **cooperative societies** used to procure soybean till the **end of 1990s**; production was good.
पहले, **सहकारी समितियाँ** सोयाबीन की खरीद करती थीं, **1990 के अंत तक**; उत्पादन भी अच्छा था।
- **Kedar** said, "M.P. 's farmers stood on their legs with soybean farming. Losses began in the last **10–15 years**. The biggest issue was **seeds**; low quality seeds decreased production. Companies offered **fertilizers and pesticides** to enhance production, but it did not work."
केदार ने कहा, "मध्य प्रदेश के किसान सोयाबीन खेती से खड़े हुए। नुकसान केवल पिछले **10–15 वर्षों** में शुरू हुए। सबसे बड़ी समस्या **बीज** थी; निम्न गुणवत्ता वाले बीज से उत्पादन घटा। कंपनियों ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए **उर्वरक और कीटनाशक** पेश किए, लेकिन यह काम नहीं आया।"
- Seeds are coming **from market to land**, not **lab to land**.
बीज **लैब से भूमि तक** नहीं, बल्कि **बाजार से भूमि तक** आ रहे हैं।
- On the **Bhavantar scheme**, he said, "It is a **copy-paste exercise** of the **U.S. Department of Agriculture's price loss coverage**; no transparency in fixing **model price**."



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भावान्तर योजना पर उन्होंने कहा, “यह अमेरिकी कृषि विभाग की मूल्य हानि कवरेज की कॉपी-पेस्ट योजना है; मॉडल मूल्य तय करने में कोई पारदर्शिता नहीं है।”

- The **Samyukt Kisan Morcha (SKM)**, an umbrella organisation of many farmer outfits, opposes **State and Union Government policies**, particularly in the soybean sector. कई किसान संगठनों का छत्र संगठन **संयुक्त किसान मोर्चा (SKM)**, राज्य और केंद्र सरकार की नीतियों का विरोध करता है, विशेषकर **सोयाबीन क्षेत्र** में।
- SKM has backing of farmers like **Arvind**, linked to **BJP**, raising issues like **suicides by soybean farmers**. SKM के पास **अरविंद** जैसे किसानों का समर्थन है, जो **BJP** से जुड़े हैं, और जो मुद्दे उठाते हैं उनमें **सोयाबीन किसानों की आत्महत्या** शामिल हैं।
- One major campaign is against **possible import of soybean and soybean meal from the U.S.** उनका एक बड़ा अभियान **संभावित अमेरिका से सोयाबीन और सोयाबीन मील आयात** के खिलाफ है।
- SKM cites **lack of transparency** in discussions and reluctance of governments to declare **agriculture and agri markets** are not part of negotiations. SKM ने **बातचीत में पारदर्शिता की कमी** और सरकारों की **कृषि और कृषि बाजारों** को किसी भी वार्ता से बाहर बताने में **हिचकिचाहट** की ओर इशारा किया।
- Points to **agreements between India-UK and I2U2 on integrated agricultural facilities** across India. उन्होंने भारत और **यूके** तथा **I2U2** के बीच **एकीकृत कृषि सुविधाओं** पर समझौतों की ओर इशारा किया।
- SKM demanded the Centre **scrap all trade negotiations** impacting farmers; SOPA sent a letter highlighting that **domestic soybean meal stocks are sufficient** and imports would have **devastating consequences**. SKM ने केंद्र से कहा कि किसानों पर प्रभाव डालने वाली सभी **व्यापार वार्ताओं को रद्द** किया जाए; SOPA ने पत्र भेजकर कहा कि **घरेलू सोयाबीन मील के भंडार पर्याप्त हैं** और आयात करने से **कृषि क्षेत्र पर विनाशकारी परिणाम** होंगे।
- **Arun Chauhan**, leader of **All India Kisan Sabha**, said production would decrease by **25%** compared to last year; **U.S. imports** causing huge concern. **अरुण चौहान**, **ऑल इंडिया किसान सभा** के नेता, ने कहा कि उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में **25%** कम होगा; **अमेरिका से आयात** से बड़ी चिंता पैदा हो रही है।
- Farmers fear local soybean will not be valued if **cheap U.S. soybean** is dumped; losses of **₹300 crore** expected, bulk from soybean. किसान डरते हैं कि अगर **सस्ता अमेरिकी सोयाबीन** बाजार में डाला गया तो स्थानीय सोयाबीन की कीमत नहीं मिलेगी; **₹300 करोड़** का नुकसान संभव, ज्यादातर सोयाबीन से।
- SKM met **District Collectors** demanding compensation; a protest in **Bhopal on October 27** planned. SKM ने **जिला कलेक्टरों** से किसानों के मुआवजे की मांग की; **भोपाल में 27 अक्टूबर** को विरोध प्रदर्शन की योजना।
- **Kailash Parthani**, 35-year trader at **Chhawani grain market**, buys soybean for processors like **Patanjali**; cultivation and yield **down**; Bhavantar scheme not helping. **कैलाश पारथानी**, **छावनी अनाज बाजार** में 35 साल के व्यापारी, **पतनजली** जैसे प्रोसेसर के लिए सोयाबीन खरीदते हैं; खेती और पैदावार **कम**; भावान्तर योजना मदद नहीं कर रही।
- Some farmers store soybean for **3-4 years**, expecting price improvement via **exports**; India exports **~2 million tonnes**, could go down by **1.8 million tonnes** this season. कुछ किसान सोयाबीन **3-4 साल** तक रखते हैं, कीमत सुधार की उम्मीद में **निर्यात** के जरिए; भारत औसतन **~2 मिलियन टन** निर्यात करता है, इस मौसम में यह **1.8 मिलियन टन** तक कम हो सकता है।
- **Chhawani market** handles **2,000-2,500 tonnes** per month; best period **1995-2015**, with **6,000 tonnes/month**. **छावनी बाजार** हर महीने **2,000-2,500 टन** संभालता है; सबसे अच्छा समय **1995-2015**, जिसमें **6,000 टन/महीना** मिलता था।
- **Varun**, former secretary, noted **market fluctuations** impacted traders; caused by **government policies**, especially **import policy**. **वरुण**, पूर्व सचिव, ने कहा कि **बाजार में उतार-चढ़ाव** ने व्यापारियों को प्रभावित किया; इसका कारण **सरकारी नीतियाँ**, विशेषकर **आयात नीति** हैं।



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

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

CONTACT: 9971932488



- Average trader earns ~₹70,000/month; imports act against **traders, farmers**, against **Atmanirbharta**.
औसत व्यापारी ~₹70,000/माह कमाता है; आयात **व्यापारी और किसानों** के खिलाफ काम करता है, **आत्मनिर्भरता** के खिलाफ।
- **Manoj Kala**, market president, demands that the government ensure **MSP** and procure a de-oiled **cake** of soybean.
मनोज कला, बाजार अध्यक्ष, ने मांग की कि सरकार **MSP सुनिश्चित करे** और सोयाबीन का **डी-ऑयल्ड केक** खरीदे।
- **ICAR – Indian Institute of Soybean Research**, Director **Kunwar Harendra Singh**, said the soybean area grew from **30,000 hectares in the 1970s** to **12 million hectares** now.
ICAR – भारतीय सोयाबीन अनुसंधान संस्थान, निदेशक **कुंवर हरेंद्र सिंह**, ने कहा कि सोयाबीन क्षेत्र **1970 के दशक में 30,000 हेक्टेयर** से बढ़कर अब **12 मिलियन हेक्टेयर** हो गया है।
- Decrease in sowing area mainly due to **price decline**; government increasing **MSP**, but market rates declining; other options like **maize** in demand.
बुवाई क्षेत्र में कमी मुख्यतः **कीमतों में गिरावट** के कारण; सरकार **MSP बढ़ा रही है**, लेकिन बाजार दरें घट रही हैं; अन्य विकल्प जैसे **मक्का** की मांग।
- Soybean is the only plant-based crop with **40% protein**; it requires government and industry **awareness** and **research** for human consumption.
सोयाबीन ही एक पौध-आधारित फसल है जिसमें **40% प्रोटीन** है; इसके मानव उपभोग के लिए सरकार और उद्योग द्वारा **जागरूकता** और **अनुसंधान** की आवश्यकता।
- **Mahavir Prasad Sharma**, colleague, said the institute has an incubation **centre** for start-ups to develop **soybean-based food products** targeting youngsters.
महावीर प्रसाद शर्मा, सहयोगी, ने कहा कि संस्थान में **स्टार्ट-अप इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर** है जो **सोयाबीन-आधारित खाद्य उत्पादों** को विकसित करता है, खासकर युवाओं के लिए।
- Soybean originally from **China**; in India previously grown in few States like **Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, NE States**; over **90% used for cattle feed**.
सोयाबीन मूलतः **चीन** की है; भारत में पहले कुछ राज्यों जैसे **हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, पूर्वोत्तर राज्य** में उगाई जाती थी; **90% से अधिक पशु आहार** के लिए इस्तेमाल होती है।
- No **value-added products** currently; potential for **nutritional powders** if industry participates.
वर्तमान में कोई **वैल्यू-एडेड उत्पाद** नहीं; यदि उद्योग भाग ले, तो **पोषक पाउडर** बनाने की संभावना।
- Farmers like **Arvind** are in **touch** with scientists to understand latest developments in **soybean cultivation and processing**; ICAR needs to provide **good seeds** to reduce dependence on private suppliers.
किसान जैसे **अरविंद** वैज्ञानिकों से संपर्क में हैं ताकि **सोयाबीन खेती और प्रसंस्करण** में नवीनतम विकास को समझ सकें; ICAR को **अच्छे बीज** उपलब्ध कराने चाहिए ताकि निजी आपूर्तिकर्ताओं पर निर्भरता कम हो।



The Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation IT Park at Madhokonda near Warangal. (ANI/ANI)

Beyond Hyderabad: Smaller cities step into the IT spotlight

As Telangana's tech sector expands beyond Hyderabad, Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities are emerging as new hubs. With government-backed IT towers, incubation centres, targeted incentives and infrastructure support, cities like Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam and Nizamabad are attracting companies and tapping into the local talent pool. **P. Laxma Reddy** and **P. Srihar** explore how these cities are becoming viable alternatives to the capital

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Every morning, G. Deepa gets through Warangal's quiet lanes on her scooter – a 10-km ride from her home in TNZON's Colony to the Madhokonda IT SEZ. Fifteen minutes later, she is at her desk, having cruised through roads blissfully free of gridlock and honking, miles away from Hyderabad's chaos yet firmly within Telangana's growing tech map.

For the 22-year-old B.Tech graduate, working in her hometown isn't just convenience, it is necessity. "My parents are not comfortable sending me to Hyderabad or any other city since they are concerned about my safety. So I decided to look for job opportunities in Warangal itself," says Deepa, who earns ₹5,000 a month. Her father works as a driver-cum-office attendant in a chit fund firm and her mother is a homemaker.

It is a modest start to her career, but one that tells a larger story of how Warangal, Telangana's second-largest city, is quietly becoming the face of the State's Tier-2 IT revolution.

The transformation began at the Madhokonda IT SEZ, a 45-acre hub – 35 acres SEZ and 10 acres non-SEZ – on the outskirts of Karpet, a suburb of Warangal and 135 kilometres from State capital Hyderabad. Conceived in 2008, it saw its first 15,000 sq ft incubation centre rise in 2015, followed by another of equal size in 2017. Today, the campus houses firms like Cyient, Quadrant Research, Veritas Software Solutions, Geoprac and Kalatya IT Solutions, together employing nearly 1,000 professionals. Quadrant Research, with a 50,000-sq-ft facility, is the second-largest company at Madhokonda after Cyient.

Hyderabad-based multinational tech company Cyient established its offices at the government's IT incubation centre here in 2016 and inaugurated its state-of-the-art development centre in January 2020. Spread over 60,000 sq ft, it can accommodate up to 600 engineers.

"We currently have over 200 associates working at our Warangal Development Centre, and there is ample scope for further expansion," says P.S.S.V. Narasimhan, president and head of Corporate Functions at Cyient. "The growth here has been steady, in line with our Tier-2 city strategy. We plan to continue recruiting from the local talent pool," he adds.

Government officials see this movement as part of a deliberate shift. "The State is encouraging both startups and larger firms to expand into Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities," explains Ajayeeva Iyengar, zonal manager of Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, who is also overseeing the second-phase IT Tower construction in Khammam. Across Telangana, eight IT towers – in Warangal (phases I and II), Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Khammam and Siddipet – are already operational, hosting 82 companies and over 2,000 professionals.

Together, these hubs are central to Telangana government's plan to spread employment beyond Hyderabad. The firms operating from



While compensation package is lower compared to Hyderabad, employer retention is higher due to shorter commutes, lower living costs and better work-life balance. This combination of sustainability and stability makes Tier-2 centres appealing for long-term operations.

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them are increasingly hiring across disciplines, from B.Tech graduates to other qualified youth with relevant technical skills.

The growth, however, comes with its own constraints. Shyam Ramak, a resident of Hanamkonda in Warangal, says he had to send his daughter to Hyderabad, where she earns almost double of what Warangal can offer. Yet for others, like Pankaj, a mid-level executive who recently moved back to his hometown, the trade-off is worth it. "I chose to come back for a better work-life balance," he says.

A recent study by NASSCOM, the apex body for technology industry in India, supports the trend: over 25% of India's new engineering graduates now come from Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, and more are choosing to stay back when stable jobs are available locally.

Seeing this shift, Minister for IT and Industries D. Srihar Babu says several firms are keen to invest in smaller cities, citing HC Robotics' ₹500-crore plan that promises 2,500 jobs over the next three years.

Policy framework and incentives

The Telangana government's proactive policies have been key to attracting IT and ITES firms to regional hubs. Its incentive structure leans little on cash – companies operating from government-built IT Towers enjoy rent-free facilities for the first three years, while land is allotted at concessional rates. Firms also benefit from industrial power tariffs and 100% reimbursement of stamp duty and registration charges.

For those expanding into Tier-II cities, the bouquet of incentives widens further, from municipal tax exemptions and recruitment subsidies to dedicated infrastructure support. Startups, women entrepreneurs and those from Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities receive tailor-made packages and track-clearances through a single-window system. Connectivity and digital readiness form the backbone of this strategy. Projects such as TFFIS, which deliver high-speed broadband across the State, have digitally empowered smaller cities, equipping them to meet the demands of modern, tech-driven enterprises.

"Telangana's measures have created a busi-



IT and Industries Minister D. Srihar Babu along with representatives of IT Service Alliance at the MoU-signing in Hyderabad last December. (ANI/ANI)



Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation zonal manager Ajayeeva Iyengar.

ness-friendly ecosystem that encourages investment and sustains employment creation across regions," says Sivakam Laksh, Chief Strategy Officer of the Department of Information Technology, Electronics and Communications.

The State is now steering a decisive shift from a Hyderabad-centric model to a more distributed IT landscape. IT and Industries Minister D. Srihar Babu is driving a vision of technology-led growth that takes opportunities to the grassroots through IT Towers, incubation centres and innovation hubs. "Telangana aims to ensure that growth and opportunities reach every corner of the State, not just Hyderabad. We are strengthening support for industries to invest and thrive in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities by improving infrastructure, inviting innovative and building local talent pool."



We have over 200 associates working at our Warangal Development Centre, and there is ample scope for further expansion. We plan to continue recruiting from the local talent pool.

POJAY NARASIMHAN, President, Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, Cyient

laxed growth across the State," says Srihar Babu. This is a marked departure from Telangana's early IT trajectory, when growth was confined almost entirely to Hyderabad.

The flagship of decentralised IT

Once known primarily as an educational hub, Warangal has recently evolved into a flagship of Telangana's decentralised IT growth. "Warangal city has been recognised as an emerging hub for Global Capability Centres (GCCs), supported by a skilled talent pool, proximity to Hyderabad and affordable real estate," an official points out. Educational institutions such as the National Institute of Technology (NIT)-Warangal have been instrumental in this transformation, supplying trained manpower, driving research collaborations and nurturing innovation. The city's ecosystem now attracts a diverse mix of startups and established technology players, signalling its arrival as a credible alternative to Hyderabad.

"The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology is implementing GENESIS GENNEXT Support for Innovative Startups scheme, which funds innovative startups with grants of up to ₹10 lakh a year. The aim is to boost the startup ecosystem in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities," explains NIT-Warangal director Baidyanath Subrahdi.

Recognising that skilled manpower is the backbone of IT expansion, Telangana launched the Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASAK) to bridge the gap between academia and industry. TASAK partners with over 300 engineer-

ing and degree colleges, offering specialised training in artificial intelligence, data analytics, cloud computing and cybersecurity alongside workforce readiness and soft skills. To date, it has trained over 0.8 lakh students and 36,650 faculty members, facilitating more than 15,000 job placements through partnerships with 90 industries.

"Salaries for fresh graduates in Telangana's Tier-2 cities typically range from ₹13,000 to ₹20,000 per month. While compensation package is lower compared to Hyderabad, employee retention is higher due to shorter commutes, lower living costs and better work-life balance. This combination of sustainability and stability makes Tier-2 centres appealing for companies aiming for long-term operations," says an official. However, challenges persist. In Karimnagar, where the IT Tower was inaugurated in July 2020, nearly half of the 80,000 sq ft, built up area remains unoccupied. Of the 150 available seats, only 230 are currently in use. Sources point to a mix of post-pandemic slowdown and operational factors, including maintenance issues and staff attrition, as reasons for the underutilisation.

Even so, local employees see the initiative as transformative. "The IT Tower is an asset to Karimnagar," says Lakshmi, 25, a senior executive at one of the firms. "It allows us to pursue our careers while staying close to our families."

Others emphasise the lifestyle advantages. "Short commutes and peaceful environment improve productivity," notes Saranya, 28, a digital marketing analyst.

In Khammam, the first phase of the IT Hub inaugurated in December 2020 reached full occupancy within months. The second phase, totalling 58,000 sq ft of built-up space, is now under construction. "The second phase should be expedited to create the ecosystem necessary for startups and employment," says Government of India Federation of India district president Ch. Ramani.

Preparing for AI era

The next phase of Telangana's IT expansion will be shaped by artificial intelligence (AI) and automation, and these technologies are poised to reshape service delivery and operational efficiency across sectors.

To prepare for this shift, the State has rolled out a range of future-oriented initiatives. The Young India Skills University, established under public-private partnership, offers industry-aligned training to rural and semi-urban youth. Complementing this, the government is setting up an AI University to equip professionals with advanced expertise in artificial intelligence and emerging technologies.

Officials say the State is also fostering "AI readiness" within government departments, by training officers in data analytics. At fundamental and skills proper development. Collaborations with global institutions, including Australia's Deakin University, aim to strengthen research, innovation and entrepreneurship in these cutting-edge fields. "Skilling is a top priority for Telangana and for good reason," initiatives such as YISU, Young India Skills University and the upcoming AI University are equipping youth in smaller cities with the capabilities to participate in emerging industries. This not only opens better opportunities for local talent but also lays the foundation for long-term growth and sustained investments beyond Hyderabad," says Laksh.

Utilisation of IT infrastructure, however, remains uneven despite steady progress. Several towers continue to operate below capacity, highlighting the need for stronger post-construction strategies, including better maintenance, faster approvals and improved integration with local educational institutions.

Telangana's decentralised IT model is clearly aligned with the national push for technology-driven growth. A mix of targeted incentives, regional infrastructure and focused skilling programmes is creating a self-sustaining IT network across smaller cities. While challenges such as underutilisation and workforce migration persist, confidence in the capacities of Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities is steadily rising.

Each IT Tower, developed at costs ranging from ₹25 crore to ₹45 crore, accommodates between 500 and 1,000 employees, in a further push to expand IT reach into remote regions, a G+4 IT tower is coming up at Pattansang village in Adilabad district in northern part of the State. Spread over three acres with a built-up area of 60,000 sq ft, and costing ₹38 crore, it is expected to be completed in three months, bringing the promise of high-quality jobs and digital infrastructure to one of Telangana's more distant towns.

Wider strategy and national context

Telangana's efforts mirror a broader national trend of IT decentralisation. A joint report by Nasscom and Deloitte India notes that the technology sector in India has expanded from seven major hubs – Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune – to 26 smaller cities, including Warangal.

But Telangana is aiming higher than the conventional Tier-2 model. The government plans to extend IT infrastructure into towns such as Adilabad, Hanamgundan and Wanaparthy.

The Nasscom-Deloitte report, which studied 20 companies, highlighted the main hurdles in Tier-2 locations, limited exposure and unsatisfactory English communication skills among candidates. Invested across in diverse skill sets, better opportunities for career growth leading to employee migration, and a shortage of talent in mid-level and senior-level leadership.

To address these gaps, Telangana government signed memorandums of understanding with IT Service Alliance, a US-based IT industry association, in December last year. The partnership aims to generate 30,000 IT jobs across Tier-II and Tier-III cities, while promoting the establishment of IT and related industries in towns such as Mahabubnagar, Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam and Nizamabad among other emerging urban centres. (Some names have been changed on request)



Beyond Hyderabad: Smaller cities step into the IT spotlight हैदराबाद से परे: छोटे शहर आईटी के केंद्र में कदम रख रहे हैं

Warangal's Tier-2 IT Growth वारंगल का टियर-2 आईटी विकास



- Every morning, **G. Deepa** zips through Warangal's quiet lanes on her scooter — a **10-km ride** from her home in TNGO's Colony to the Madikonda IT SEZ.
हर सुबह, **जी. दीपा** वारंगल की शांत गलियों से अपने स्कूटर पर निकलती हैं — TNGO कॉलोनी से Madikonda IT SEZ तक **10 किमी की दूरी** तय करती हैं।
- Fifteen minutes later, she is at her desk, having cruised through roads blissfully free of **gridlock and honking**, miles away from Hyderabad's chaos yet firmly within Telangana's growing tech map.
पंद्रह मिनट बाद, वह अपने डेस्क पर पहुँच जाती हैं, ऐसे रास्तों से होकर जो **ट्रैफिक जाम और हॉर्न से मुक्त** हैं, हैदराबाद के अराजकता से दूर लेकिन तेलंगाना के बढ़ते तकनीकी नक्शे में मजबूती से स्थित।
- For the **22-year-old B.Tech graduate**, working in her hometown isn't just convenience, it is **necessity**.
22 वर्षीय **बी.टेक ग्रेजुएट** के लिए, अपने शहर में काम करना केवल सुविधा नहीं बल्कि **आवश्यकता** है।
- "My parents are not comfortable sending me to Hyderabad or any other city since they are concerned about my safety. So I decided to look for job opportunities in Warangal itself," says Deepa, who earns **₹15,000 a month**.
"मेरे माता-पिता मुझे हैदराबाद या किसी अन्य शहर भेजने में सहज नहीं हैं क्योंकि उन्हें मेरी सुरक्षा की चिंता है। इसलिए मैंने वारंगल में ही नौकरी के अवसर तलाशने का निर्णय लिया," दीपा कहती हैं, जो **₹15,000 प्रति माह** कमाती हैं।
- Her father works as a **driver-cum-office attendant** in a chit fund firm and her mother is a homemaker.
उनके पिता एक चिट फंड कंपनी में **ड्राइवर-कम-ऑफिस अटेंडेंट** के रूप में काम करते हैं और उनकी मां गृहिणी हैं।
- The modest start to her career tells a larger story: Warangal, Telangana's **second-largest city**, is quietly becoming the face of the State's **Tier-2 IT revolution**.
उनके करियर की यह साधारण शुरुआत एक बड़ी कहानी बताती है: वारंगल, तेलंगाना का **दूसरा सबसे बड़ा शहर**, धीरे-धीरे राज्य के **टियर-2 आईटी क्रांति** का चेहरा बन रहा है।
- The transformation began at the **Madikonda IT SEZ**, a **45-acre hub** — 35 acres SEZ and 10 acres non-SEZ — on the outskirts of Kazipet, a suburb of Warangal and **135 kilometres from Hyderabad**.
यह परिवर्तन **Madikonda IT SEZ** से शुरू हुआ, जो एक **45-एकड़ हब** है — 35 एकड़ SEZ और 10 एकड़ non-SEZ — वारंगल के उपनगर काज़ीपेट के आसपास और हैदराबाद से **135 किलोमीटर** दूर।
- Conceived in 2008, it saw its first **15,000 sq.ft. incubation centre** rise in 2015, followed by another of equal size in 2017.
2008 में इसकी रूपरेखा बनाई गई, और इसका पहला **15,000 स्क्वायर फीट इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर** 2015 में स्थापित हुआ, इसके बाद 2017 में समान आकार का दूसरा सेंटर बना।
- Today, the campus houses firms like **Cyient, Quadrant Resource, Ventois Software Solutions, Genpact, and Kakatiya IT Solutions**, employing nearly **1,000 professionals**.
आज, इस परिसर में **Cyient, Quadrant Resource, Ventois Software Solutions, Genpact, और Kakatiya IT Solutions** जैसी कंपनियां हैं, जो लगभग **1,000 पेशेवरों** को रोजगार देती हैं।
- **Quadrant Resource**, with a **50,000-sq.ft. facility**, is the second-largest company at Madikonda after Cyient.



Quadrant Resource, जिसका आकार **50,000 स्क्वायर फीट** है, Madikonda में Cyient के बाद दूसरी सबसे बड़ी कंपनी है।

- **Hyderabad-based multinational tech company Cyient** established offices at the government's IT incubation centre in 2016 and inaugurated its **state-of-the-art development centre in January 2020**, spread over **60,000 sq.ft.** and accommodating up to **600 engineers**.

हैदराबाद स्थित बहुराष्ट्रीय तकनीकी कंपनी Cyient ने 2016 में सरकारी IT इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर में ऑफिस स्थापित किया और **जनवरी 2020 में अत्याधुनिक विकास केंद्र** का उद्घाटन किया, जो **60,000 स्क्वायर फीट** में फैला है और इसमें **600 इंजीनियर्स** तक कार्य कर सकते हैं।

- "We currently have over **200 associates** working at our Warangal Development Centre, and there is ample scope for further expansion," says **P.N.S.V. Narasimham**, president and head of Corporate Functions at Cyient.

"वर्तमान में हमारे वारंगल डेवलपमेंट सेंटर में **200 से अधिक सहयोगी** काम कर रहे हैं, और आगे विस्तार की पर्याप्त संभावना है," **P.N.S.V. नरसिंहम**, Cyient के कॉर्पोरेट फंक्शंस के प्रमुख, कहते हैं।

- Government officials say this momentum is part of a **deliberate shift**, encouraging startups and larger firms to expand into **Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities**.

सरकारी अधिकारियों के अनुसार यह गति एक **जानबूझकर बदलाव** का हिस्सा है, जो स्टार्टअप और बड़ी कंपनियों को **टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों** में विस्तार करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है।

- **Ajmeera Swamy**, zonal manager of Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, is overseeing **second-phase IT Tower construction in Khammam**.

अजमेरा स्वामी, तेलंगाना स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कॉर्पोरेशन के जोनल मैनेजर, **खम्मम में दूसरे चरण के IT टॉवर निर्माण** की देखरेख कर रहे हैं।

- Across Telangana, **eight IT towers** — in Warangal (phases I and II), Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, and Siddipet — are operational, hosting **85 companies and over 3,000 professionals**.

तेलंगाना में, **आठ IT टॉवर** — वारंगल (फेज I और II), नलगोंडा, महबूबनगर, निजामाबाद, करीमनगर, खम्मम और सिद्धिपेट — संचालन में हैं, जिनमें **85 कंपनियां और 3,000 से अधिक पेशेवर** काम कर रहे हैं।

- These hubs are central to Telangana government's plan to spread **employment beyond Hyderabad**, hiring **B.Tech graduates and other qualified youth** with relevant technical skills.

ये हब तेलंगाना सरकार की योजना में केंद्रीय हैं, जो **हैदराबाद से बाहर रोजगार फैलाने** के लिए हैं, और **B.Tech ग्रेजुएट और अन्य योग्य युवाओं** को प्रासंगिक तकनीकी कौशल के साथ नौकरी दे रहे हैं।

- Growth comes with contrasts: some residents send children to Hyderabad for **higher pay**, while others prefer returning for **better work-life balance**.

विकास में विरोधाभास भी हैं: कुछ निवासी अपने बच्चों को **उच्च वेतन** के लिए हैदराबाद भेजते हैं, जबकि अन्य **बेहतर कार्य-जीवन संतुलन** के लिए अपने शहर लौटना पसंद करते हैं।

- **NASSCOM study**: over **35% of India's new engineering graduates** now come from **Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities**, with more choosing to stay when local jobs are available.

NASSCOM अध्ययन: भारत के **35% से अधिक नए इंजीनियरिंग ग्रेजुएट्स** अब **टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों** से आते हैं, और जब स्थानीय नौकरियां उपलब्ध होती हैं तो अधिक लोग वहीं रुकना चुनते हैं।

- **Minister for IT and Industries D. Sridhar Babu**: several firms are keen to invest in **smaller cities**, citing **HC Robotics' ₹500-crore plan** promising **2,500 jobs over the next three years**.

आईटी और उद्योग मंत्री डी. श्रीधर बाबू: कई कंपनियां **छोटे शहरों में निवेश** करने के लिए उत्सुक हैं, उन्होंने **HC Robotics की ₹500 करोड़ की योजना** का हवाला दिया, जो **अगले तीन वर्षों में 2,500 नौकरियां** प्रदान करने का वादा करती है।

Policy Framework and Incentives नीति ढांचा और प्रोत्साहन

- The **Telangana government's proactive policies** have been key to attracting IT and ITeS firms to regional hubs.

तेलंगाना सरकार की सक्रिय नीतियाँ क्षेत्रीय हब में IT और ITeS कंपनियों को आकर्षित करने में महत्वपूर्ण रही हैं।



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- Companies operating from **government-built IT Towers** enjoy **rent-free facilities for the first three years**, while land is allotted at **concessional rates**.
सरकारी-निर्मित IT टावर्स से कार्यरत कंपनियों को पहले तीन वर्षों के लिए रेंट-फ्री सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, और भूमि छूट दरों पर आवंटित की जाती है।
- Firms also benefit from **industrial power tariffs** and **100% reimbursement of stamp duty and registration charges**.
कंपनियां औद्योगिक बिजली दरों और स्टाम्प ड्यूटी व पंजीकरण शुल्क की 100% प्रतिपूर्ति से भी लाभान्वित होती हैं।
- For those expanding into **Tier-II cities**, incentives include **municipal tax exemptions, recruitment subsidies, and dedicated infrastructure support**.
जो कंपनियां टियर-2 शहरों में विस्तार कर रही हैं, उनके लिए प्रोत्साहनों में नगर पालिका कर छूट, भर्ती सब्सिडी, और समर्पित अवसंरचना समर्थन शामिल हैं।
- **Startups, women entrepreneurs, and SC/ST communities** receive tailor-made packages and **fast-track clearances** through a **single-window system**.
स्टार्टअप्स, महिला उद्यमी और SC/ST समुदाय को विशेष पैकेज और सिंगल-विंडो सिस्टम के माध्यम से तेजी से मंजूरी मिलती है।
- **Connectivity and digital readiness** form the backbone of this strategy, with projects such as **T-Fiber** delivering high-speed broadband access across the State.
कनेक्टिविटी और डिजिटल तत्परता इस रणनीति की रीढ़ हैं, जिसमें T-Fiber जैसे परियोजनाएं पूरे राज्य में उच्च गति ब्रॉडबैंड प्रदान करती हैं।
- "Telangana's measures have created a **business-friendly ecosystem** that encourages investment and sustains employment creation across regions," says **Sreekant Lanka**, Chief Strategy Officer of the Department of IT, Electronics and Communications.
"तेलंगाना की नीतियों ने एक व्यवसाय-अनुकूल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाया है, जो निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करता है और पूरे क्षेत्र में रोजगार सृजन को बनाए रखता है," कहते हैं श्रीकांत लंका, IT, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और संचार विभाग के चीफ स्ट्रेटेजी ऑफिसर।
- The State is steering a shift from a **Hyderabad-centric model** to a **more distributed IT landscape**, with IT Towers, incubation centres, and innovation hubs.
राज्य हैदराबाद-केंद्रित मॉडल से वितरित IT परिदृश्य की ओर बढ़ रहा है, जिसमें IT टावर्स, इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर और इनोवेशन हब शामिल हैं।
- **Minister D. Sridhar Babu** emphasizes growth and opportunities reaching every corner of the State, strengthening support for industries in **Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities**.
मंत्री डी. श्रीधर बाबू ने कहा कि विकास और अवसर राज्य के हर कोने तक पहुँचें, और टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों में उद्योगों के समर्थन को मजबूत किया जाए।

The Flagship of Decentralised IT विकेन्द्रीकृत IT का प्रमुख केंद्र

- Once primarily an educational hub, **Warangal** has evolved into a **flagship of Telangana's decentralised IT growth**.
पहले मुख्यतः शैक्षिक हब, वारंगल अब तेलंगाना के विकेन्द्रीकृत IT विकास का प्रमुख केंद्र बन गया है।
- Recognized as an emerging hub for **Global Capability Centres (GCCs)**, supported by **skilled talent, proximity to Hyderabad, and affordable real estate**.
ग्लोबल कैपेबिलिटी सेंटर्स (GCCs) के लिए उभरते हब के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त, जिसमें कुशल प्रतिभा, हैदराबाद के पास होना और किफायती रियल एस्टेट शामिल हैं।
- Educational institutions like **NIT-Warangal** supply trained manpower, drive research collaborations, and nurture innovation.
NIT-वारंगल जैसी शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं प्रशिक्षित मानव शक्ति प्रदान करती हैं, अनुसंधान सहयोग को आगे बढ़ाती हैं, और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देती हैं।
- The Ministry of Electronics and IT is implementing the **GENESIS (GENNEXT Support for Innovative Startups)** scheme, funding startups with grants up to **₹10 lakh per year**.
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और IT मंत्रालय GENESIS (GENNEXT Support for Innovative Startups) योजना लागू कर रहा है, जो स्टार्टअप्स को प्रति वर्ष ₹10 लाख तक अनुदान देती है।
- **Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK)** bridges the gap between academia and industry, partnering with over **760 engineering and degree colleges**.

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Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) अकादमिक और उद्योग के बीच अंतर को पाटता है, 760 से अधिक इंजीनियरिंग और डिग्री कॉलेजों के साथ साझेदारी करता है।

- TASK offers specialised training in AI, data analytics, cloud computing, cybersecurity, workplace readiness, and soft skills; trained over 9.8 lakh students and 18,650 faculty, facilitating 35,000+ job placements.

TASK AI, डेटा एनालिटिक्स, क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग, साइबरसुरक्षा, कार्यस्थल तत्परता और सॉफ्ट स्किल्स में विशेष प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है; 9.8 लाख छात्रों और 18,650 फैकल्टी को प्रशिक्षित किया, और 35,000+ नौकरियों की सुविधा प्रदान की।

- Salaries for fresh graduates in Tier-2 cities: ₹13,000 to ₹20,000 per month; lower than Hyderabad but higher retention due to shorter commutes, lower living costs, and better work-life balance.

टियर-2 शहरों में नए ग्रेजुएट्स के वेतन: ₹13,000 से ₹20,000 प्रति माह; हैदराबाद से कम लेकिन अधिक प्रतिधारण है क्योंकि यात्रा कम, जीवन यापन की लागत कम और बेहतर कार्य-जीवन संतुलन है।

- Challenges persist: In Karimnagar, IT Tower inaugurated in July 2020, nearly half of 81,000 sq.ft. remains unoccupied; only 220 of 550 seats in use.

चुनौतियां बनी हुई हैं: करीमनगर में, IT टॉवर जुलाई 2020 में उद्घाटित हुआ, लगभग आधा 81,000 स्क्वायर फीट खाली है; 550 में से केवल 220 सीटें उपयोग में हैं।

- Reasons for underutilisation: post-pandemic slowdown, operational factors, maintenance issues, staff attrition.

अल्पउपयोग के कारण: महामारी के बाद मंदी, संचालन संबंधी कारक, रखरखाव मुद्दे, स्टाफ का कम होना।

- Local employees view IT Towers as transformative; allowing careers while staying close to families.

स्थानीय कर्मचारी IT टावर्स को परिवर्तनकारी मानते हैं; यह परिवारों के पास रहते हुए करियर बनाने की अनुमति देता है।

- Lifestyle advantages include short commute and peaceful environment, improving productivity.

जीवनशैली के लाभ में छोटी यात्रा और शांत वातावरण शामिल हैं, जो उत्पादकता बढ़ाता है।

- In Khammam, first phase of IT Hub inaugurated December 2020 reached full occupancy; second phase 55,000 sq.ft. under construction.

खम्मम में, पहला चरण IT हब का उद्घाटन दिसंबर 2020 में हुआ, और पूर्ण अधिभोग प्राप्त किया; दूसरा चरण 55,000 स्क्वायर फीट निर्माणाधीन है।

- The second phase should be expedited to create an ecosystem for startups and employment, says Ch. Ramesh, Democratic Youth Federation of India district president.

दूसरे चरण को तेजी से पूरा किया जाना चाहिए ताकि स्टार्टअप्स और रोजगार के लिए पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र बनाया जा सके, कहते हैं Ch. Ramesh, डेमोक्रेटिक यूथ फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया जिला अध्यक्ष।

Preparing for AI Era एआई युग की तैयारी

- The next phase of Telangana's IT expansion will be shaped by artificial intelligence (AI) and automation, poised to reshape service delivery and operational efficiency across sectors.

तेलंगाना के IT विस्तार का अगला चरण कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) और ऑटोमेशन से आकार लेगा, जो सभी क्षेत्रों में सेवा वितरण और परिचालन दक्षता को बदलने वाला है।

- To prepare for this shift, the State has rolled out a range of future-oriented initiatives. इस बदलाव की तैयारी के लिए, राज्य ने भविष्य-केंद्रित पहलों की एक श्रृंखला शुरू की है।

- Young India Skills University, established under public-private partnership, offers industry-aligned training to rural and semi-urban youth.

यंग इंडिया स्किल्स यूनिवर्सिटी, सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी के तहत स्थापित, ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी युवाओं को उद्योग-समन्वित प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती है।

- The government is setting up an AI University to equip professionals with advanced expertise in AI and emerging technologies.

सरकार एक AI यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित कर रही है, जो पेशवरों को AI और उभरती तकनीकों में उन्नत विशेषज्ञता से लैस करेगी।



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- The State is fostering 'AI readiness' within government departments, training officers in **data analytics, AI fundamentals, and agile project development**.
राज्य सरकारी विभागों में 'AI तत्परता' को बढ़ावा दे रहा है, अधिकारियों को डेटा एनालिटिक्स, AI मूल बातें, और एजाइल प्रोजेक्ट डेवलपमेंट में प्रशिक्षित कर रहा है।
- Collaborations with global institutions, including **Australia's Deakin University**, aim to strengthen **research, innovation, and entrepreneurship** in cutting-edge fields.
वैश्विक संस्थानों के साथ सहयोग, जैसे ऑस्ट्रेलिया की Deakin University, का उद्देश्य अनुसंधान, नवाचार और उद्यमिता को सशक्त करना है।
- **Sreekant Lanka** emphasizes skilling as a **top priority**, noting that initiatives such as **TASK, Young India Skills University, and the upcoming AI University** equip youth in smaller cities to participate in emerging industries.
श्रीकांत लंका ने कौशल विकास को शीर्ष प्राथमिकता बताया, और कहा कि TASK, यंग इंडिया स्किल्स यूनिवर्सिटी और आगामी AI यूनिवर्सिटी जैसी पहल छोटे शहरों के युवाओं को उभरते उद्योगों में भाग लेने के लिए तैयार करती हैं।
- Utilisation of **IT infrastructure** remains uneven despite steady progress; several towers operate below capacity, highlighting need for **stronger post-inauguration strategies**.
IT अवसंरचना का उपयोग लगातार प्रगति के बावजूद असमान है; कई टावर अपनी क्षमता से कम चल रहे हैं, जिससे उद्घाटन के बाद मजबूत रणनीतियों की आवश्यकता उजागर होती है।
- Telangana's **decentralised IT model** aligns with the **national push for technology-driven growth**, creating a **self-sustaining IT network** across smaller cities.
तेलंगाना का विकेंद्रीकृत IT मॉडल राष्ट्रीय तकनीक-चालित विकास के साथ मेल खाता है, जो छोटे शहरों में स्वयं-संरक्षणशील IT नेटवर्क बना रहा है।
- Challenges such as **underutilisation and workforce migration** persist, but confidence in **Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities** is rising.
अल्पउपयोग और कार्यबल प्रवास जैसी चुनौतियां बनी हुई हैं, लेकिन टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों में विश्वास बढ़ रहा है।
- Each IT Tower, developed at costs ranging from **₹25 crore to ₹45 crore**, accommodates **500 to 1,000 employees**.
प्रत्येक IT टावर, जिसकी लागत ₹25 करोड़ से ₹45 करोड़ के बीच है, में 500 से 1,000 कर्मचारी रहते हैं।
- A **G+4 IT tower** is coming up at **Battisavargon village, Adilabad district**, spread over **three acres** with a built-up area of **68,000 sq.ft.**, costing **₹58 crore**, expected to be completed in **three months**.
G+4 IT टावर बत्तीसावरगांव गांव, आदिलाबाद जिले में बन रहा है, तीन एकड़ क्षेत्र में फैला है, 68,000 स्क्वायर फीट निर्माण क्षेत्र और ₹58 करोड़ लागत के साथ, जिसकी तीन महीने में पूरी होने की उम्मीद है।
- This tower will bring **high-quality jobs and digital infrastructure** to one of Telangana's more distant towns.
यह टावर तेलंगाना के एक दूरस्थ शहर में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली नौकरियां और डिजिटल अवसंरचना लाएगा।

Wider Strategy and National Context

व्यापक रणनीति और राष्ट्रीय संदर्भ

- Telangana's efforts mirror a broader national trend of **IT decentralisation**.
तेलंगाना के प्रयास IT विकेंद्रीकरण के व्यापक राष्ट्रीय रुझान को दर्शाते हैं।
- A joint report by **Nasscom and Deloitte India** notes the tech sector has expanded from **seven major hubs** — Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune — to **26 smaller cities**, including Warangal.
Nasscom और Deloitte India की संयुक्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, तकनीकी क्षेत्र सात प्रमुख हब — दिल्ली, बेंगलुरु, चेन्नई, हैदराबाद, कोलकाता, मुंबई, पुणे — से बढ़कर 26 छोटे शहरों में फैल गया है, जिसमें वारंगल शामिल है।
- Telangana aims higher than the conventional Tier-2 model, planning to extend IT infrastructure into towns such as **Adilabad, Ramagundam, and Wanaparthy**.
तेलंगाना पारंपरिक टियर-2 मॉडल से आगे देख रहा है, और IT अवसंरचना को आदिलाबाद, रामागुंडम और वानापार्थी जैसे शहरों तक विस्तारित करने की योजना बना रहा है।



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

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

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- Nasscom-Deloitte report studying **19 companies** highlights main hurdles in Tier-2 locations:
19 कंपनियों का अध्ययन करने वाली Nasscom-Deloitte रिपोर्ट ने टियर-2 स्थानों में मुख्य बाधाओं को उजागर किया:
 - Limited exposure and unsatisfactory **English communication skills** among candidates.
उम्मीदवारों में सीमित अनुभव और **अंग्रेज़ी संचार कौशल** असंतोषजनक।
 - Limited access to **diverse skill sets**.
विविध कौशल सेट तक सीमित पहुँच।
 - Fewer opportunities for **career growth**, leading to employee migration.
कैरियर विकास के कम अवसर, जिससे कर्मचारी पलायन होता है।
 - Shortage of **talent in mid-level and senior-level leadership**.
मध्य और वरिष्ठ स्तर के नेतृत्व में प्रतिभा की कमी।
- To address these gaps, Telangana government signed an **MoU with ITServe Alliance**, a US-based IT industry association, in **December last year**.
इन अंतरालों को दूर करने के लिए, तेलंगाना सरकार ने **ITServe Alliance** (यूएस स्थित IT उद्योग संघ) के साथ **मेमोरेण्डम ऑफ अंडरस्टैंडिंग (MoU)** पिछले साल दिसंबर में साइन किया।
- The partnership aims to generate **30,000 IT jobs** across Tier-II and Tier-III cities, while promoting IT and related industries in towns like **Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Karimnagar, Khammam, and Nizamabad**.
इस साझेदारी का उद्देश्य **टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों** में **30,000 IT नौकरियां** उत्पन्न करना है, और **महबूबनगर, वारंगल, करीमनगर, खम्मम और निज़ामाबाद** जैसे शहरों में IT और संबंधित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना है।

PATRIOTIC IAS



RBI may limit banks' market exposure

The regulator has proposed that the total direct exposure to capital markets and acquisition financing be capped at 20% of their tier-1 capital

GS III: Banking System

Reuters

BENGALURU

India's central bank on Friday proposed limits to banks' lending against stocks, bonds in capital markets, and for corporate acquisitions to ensure that lenders keep such businesses in check.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued a draft circular proposing that banks' total direct exposure to capital markets and acquisition financing be capped at 20% of their tier-1 capital, weeks after it said it would ease restrictions on funding mergers and acquisitions.

Earlier this month, the regulator allowed banks to fund acquisitions and raised the cap on loans for buying shares at initial public offerings, as part of a raft of measures to boost bank lending in the world's fifth-largest economy.

It had also permitted unfettered bank lending against listed debt securities, and raised the limit for



The RBI said that banks may finance a maximum of 70% of the deal value. REUTERS

lending against equity shares from ₹2 million to ₹20 million.

The RBI on Friday proposed that banks' aggregate capital market exposure, including direct as well as indirect exposure through funds and guarantees, among others, should not exceed 40% of their tier 1 capital, and the exposure towards acquisition finance shall not exceed 10%. Tier 1 capital, the highest-quality capital of a bank, includes equity, retained earnings, and certain instruments that can

absorb losses.

The changes allow domestic banks to lend for acquisitions by Indian corporates, a segment so far cornered by foreign lenders and credit funds.

In its proposed rules for acquisition finance, the RBI said that banks may finance a maximum of 70% of the deal value, with at least 30% to be funded by the acquiring company.

It said that commercial banks can offer acquisition finance only to listed entities that have a satisfactory net worth and been profitable for the last three years, adding that the loan should be fully secured by the shares of the target company.

NBFCs' risk-weight

Separately, it proposed revised risk-weight guidelines for non-banking financial companies' infrastructure loans, a move that could lower capital requirements for lenders financing established projects.

P



RBI may limit banks' market exposure आरबीआई बैंकों के बाजार जोखिम को सीमित कर सकता है



- The regulator has proposed that the **total direct exposure to capital markets and acquisition financing** be capped at 20% of their tier-1 capital.
नियामक ने प्रस्ताव किया है कि पूंजी बाजार और अधिग्रहण वित्तपोषण के कुल प्रत्यक्ष जोखिम को उनके टियर-1 पूंजी के 20% पर सीमित किया जाए।
- India's central bank on Friday proposed limits to banks' **lending against stocks, bonds in capital markets, and for corporate acquisitions** to ensure that lenders keep such businesses in check.
भारत के केंद्रीय बैंक ने शुक्रवार को बैंकों के पूंजी बाजार में शेयरों, बांडों के विरुद्ध और कॉर्पोरेट अधिग्रहण के लिए ऋण देने पर सीमाएं प्रस्तावित कीं, ताकि उधारदाताओं द्वारा ऐसे व्यवसायों को नियंत्रण में रखा जा सके।
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued a **draft circular** proposing that banks' **total direct exposure to capital markets and acquisition financing** be capped at 20% of their tier-1 capital, weeks after it said it would ease restrictions on **funding mergers and acquisitions**.
भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने एक मसौदा परिपत्र जारी किया जिसमें प्रस्ताव दिया गया कि बैंकों का पूंजी बाजार और अधिग्रहण वित्तपोषण में कुल प्रत्यक्ष जोखिम उनके टियर-1 पूंजी के 20% तक सीमित हो, कुछ सप्ताह बाद जब आरबीआई ने कहा था कि वह विलय और अधिग्रहण वित्तपोषण पर प्रतिबंधों में ढील देगा।
- Earlier this month, the regulator allowed banks to **fund acquisitions** and **raised the cap on loans for buying shares at initial public offerings (IPOs)**, as part of a raft of measures to **boost bank lending** in the world's fifth-largest economy.
इस महीने की शुरुआत में, नियामक ने बैंकों को अधिग्रहणों के वित्तपोषण की अनुमति दी और प्रारंभिक सार्वजनिक निर्गम (आईपीओ) में शेयर खरीदने के लिए ऋण की सीमा बढ़ाई, जो दुनिया की पांचवीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था में बैंक ऋण बढ़ाने के उपायों का हिस्सा था।
- It had also permitted **unfettered bank lending against listed debt securities**, and **raised the limit for lending against equity shares from ₹2 million to ₹20 million**.
इसने सूचीबद्ध ऋण प्रतिभूतियों के विरुद्ध असीमित बैंक ऋण देने की भी अनुमति दी थी और इक्विटी शेयरों के विरुद्ध ऋण की सीमा ₹2 मिलियन से बढ़ाकर ₹20 मिलियन कर दी थी।
- The RBI on Friday proposed that banks' **aggregate capital market exposure**, including **direct as well as indirect exposure through funds and guarantees**, among others, should **not exceed 40% of their tier-1 capital**, and the **exposure towards acquisition finance** shall not exceed 10%.
आरबीआई ने शुक्रवार को प्रस्ताव दिया कि बैंकों का कुल पूंजी बाजार जोखिम, जिसमें प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष जोखिम (फंड और गारंटी के माध्यम से) शामिल हैं, उनके टियर-1 पूंजी के 40% से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए, और अधिग्रहण वित्त के प्रति जोखिम 10% से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- **Tier-1 capital**, the highest-quality capital of a bank, includes **equity, retained earnings, and certain instruments that can absorb losses**.
टियर-1 पूंजी, जो बैंक की सर्वोच्च गुणवत्ता वाली पूंजी होती है, में इक्विटी, अवशिष्ट आय और कुछ ऐसे साधन शामिल होते हैं जो नुकसान को वहन कर सकते हैं।
- The changes allow **domestic banks to lend for acquisitions by Indian corporates**, a segment so far **cornered by foreign lenders and credit funds**.
ये परिवर्तन भारतीय बैंकों को भारतीय कंपनियों द्वारा अधिग्रहणों के लिए ऋण देने की अनुमति देते हैं, जो अब तक विदेशी उधारदाताओं और क्रेडिट फंडों द्वारा नियंत्रित क्षेत्र था।
- In its proposed rules for **acquisition finance**, the RBI said that banks may **finance a maximum of 70% of the deal value**, with at least **30% to be funded by the acquiring company**.
अधिग्रहण वित्तपोषण के लिए अपने प्रस्तावित नियमों में, आरबीआई ने कहा कि बैंक सौदे के मूल्य का अधिकतम 70% तक वित्तपोषित कर सकते हैं, जिसमें कम से कम 30% अधिग्रहण करने वाली कंपनी द्वारा वहन किया जाना चाहिए।
- It said that **commercial banks** can offer **acquisition finance only to listed entities** that have a **satisfactory net worth** and have been **profitable for the last three years**, adding that the **loan should be fully secured by the shares of the target company**.



इसने कहा कि वाणिज्यिक बैंक केवल उन सूचीबद्ध संस्थाओं को अधिग्रहण वित्तपोषण प्रदान कर सकते हैं जिनकी नेट वर्थ संतोषजनक हो और जो पिछले तीन वर्षों से लाभदायक रही हों, साथ ही यह भी कहा कि ऋण पूरी तरह लक्ष्य कंपनी के शेयरों से सुरक्षित होना चाहिए।

NBFCs' risk-weight

गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियों (NBFCs) का जोखिम भार

- Separately, it proposed revised risk-weight guidelines for non-banking financial companies' infrastructure loans, a move that could lower capital requirements for lenders financing established projects.

इसके अतिरिक्त, इसने गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियों (एनबीएफसी) के बुनियादी ढांचा ऋणों के लिए संशोधित जोखिम भार दिशानिर्देश प्रस्तावित किए, जो स्थापित परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करने वाले उधारदाताओं के लिए पूंजी आवश्यकताओं को कम कर सकते हैं।

'Future of enterprise will be transformed and led by AI'

OS H. SAT

Ramya Kannan
LAS VEGAS

AI will transform workflow and enterprise at workplaces over the coming years, as there are huge customer benefits embedded in AI systems, particularly via single entry AI interfaces to all solutions, senior leaders of SAP said.

Thomas Pfister, Head of Global Customer Engagement & Services, SAP, told *The Hindu*, on the sidelines of the SAP Connect conference in Las Vegas earlier this month: "What we need to look at is in terms of customer benefits where AI-driven suites become the competitive differentiators that increase efficiency and productivity."

He added that globally, SAP's customers have



H in AI: The human definitely needs to stay in the centre of everything, says Ted Way, THIRINDU

shown a sense of urgency to embark on new technology, and have realised the need for transformation. In India, for example, he explained, the Tatas and Reliance group are changing business models, either due to internal or external factors such as consumer de-

mand, sustainability, or cost pressures, and they need IT systems that support this transformation.

Breaking barriers

Since it is based on natural language, the benefit is that it breaks down the barriers between end us-

ers and numerous applications with a single entry point. Mohammed Alam, member of the Executive Board of SAP SE, explained it with an analogy during one of the keynote sessions during SAP Connect:

"Look at the modern phone; what were disparate things [camera, torch, gps, step calculator] are now all connected seamlessly into one experience, creating unmatched value. The world of business applications is no different."

Learning curve

There will indeed be a learning curve for any organisation, but the goal is to make the curve as small as possible.

In future, Ted Way, VP and Chief Product Officer, SAP Business AI Product

Engineering, added: "I think there's definitely an opportunity to be able to ground the AI in the specifics of, say, your history, of your preferences, for example, and customise it in that sense."

Mr. Way said, at SAP, using AI has been more of a continuum, and is a constant back and forth between customers and the tech team.

"As the central business AI unit, my team listens to our stakeholders, our lines of business, and internal stakeholders, who then listen to their customers, and transmit the requirements back to us... We're going to work with our customers to continue to help bring end users along so that they can get the best out of the AI that we have."

As far as data security goes, Mr. Pfister says SAP ensures that all required global standards are being followed. Mr. Way chimed in: "There is a minimum requirement for data privacy, then some businesses might have more custom safety models built in."

Teams for safety

"We have entire teams dedicated to compliance and privacy and safety, and that plus AI ethics, and responsible AI. It's not like sprinkles on a cake, it's a core ingredient to everything that we build." Mr. Pfister pointed out the way data is being accessed changed, essentially reducing classic security issues.

(The writer was at Las Vegas at the invitation of SAP)

'Future of enterprise will be transformed and led by AI'

'उद्यमों का भविष्य एआई द्वारा परिवर्तित और संचालित होगा'

- AI will transform work and enterprise at workplaces over the coming years, as there are huge customer benefits embedded in AI systems, particularly via single entry AI interfaces to all solutions, senior leaders of SAP said.

आने वाले वर्षों में एआई कार्यप्रवाह और उद्यमों को कार्यस्थलों पर परिवर्तित करेगा, क्योंकि एआई प्रणालियों में ग्राहकों के लिए बड़े लाभ निहित हैं, विशेष रूप से सभी समाधानों के लिए एकल प्रवेश एआई इंटरफ़ेस के माध्यम से, ऐसा एसएपी के वरिष्ठ नेताओं ने कहा।

- Thomas P. ester, Head of Global Customer Engagement & Services, SAP, told *The Hindu*, on the sidelines of the SAP Connect conference in Las Vegas earlier this month: "What we need to look at is in terms of customer benefits where AI-driven suites become the competitive differentiators that increase efficiency and productivity."





थॉमस फेस्टर, एसएपी के ग्लोबल कस्टमर एंगेजमेंट एंड सर्विसेज प्रमुख, ने इस महीने की शुरुआत में लास वेगास में एसएपी कनेक्ट सम्मेलन के दौरान द हिंदू से कहा: “हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि ग्राहक लाभ के संदर्भ में एआई-संचालित सूट कैसे प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक अंतर बन जाते हैं जो दक्षता और उत्पादकता बढ़ाते हैं।”

- He added that globally, SAP's customers have shown a sense of urgency to embark on new technology, and have realised the need for transformation.
उन्होंने यह भी जोड़ा कि वैश्विक स्तर पर, एसएपी के ग्राहक नई तकनीक अपनाने के लिए तात्कालिकता की भावना दिखा रहे हैं और उन्होंने परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता को महसूस किया है।
- In India, for example, he explained, the Tatas and Reliance group are changing business models, either due to internal or external factors such as consumer demand, sustainability, or cost pressures, and they need IT systems that support this transformation.
उन्होंने बताया कि भारत में, उदाहरण के तौर पर, टाटा और रिलायंस समूह अपने व्यवसाय मॉडल को बदल रहे हैं, या तो आंतरिक या बाहरी कारकों जैसे उपभोक्ता मांग, सततता, या लागत दबावों के कारण, और उन्हें ऐसे आईटी सिस्टम की आवश्यकता है जो इस परिवर्तन का समर्थन करें।

Breaking barriers

बाधाओं को तोड़ना

- Since it is based on natural language, the benefit is that it breaks down the barriers between end users and numerous applications with a single entry point.
क्योंकि यह प्राकृतिक भाषा पर आधारित है, इसका लाभ यह है कि यह अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं और अनेक अनुप्रयोगों के बीच की बाधाओं को एकल प्रवेश बिंदु के माध्यम से तोड़ देता है।
- Mohammed Alam, member of the Executive Board of SAP SE, explained it with an analogy during one of the keynote sessions during SAP Connect:
मोहम्मद आलम, एसएपी एसई के कार्यकारी बोर्ड के सदस्य, ने एसएपी कनेक्ट के एक मुख्य सत्र के दौरान इसे एक उदाहरण से समझाया:
- “Look at the modern phone; what were disparate things [camera, torch, gps, step calculator] are now all connected seamlessly into one experience, creating unmatched value. The world of business applications is no different.”
“आधुनिक फोन को देखें; जो चीजें पहले अलग-अलग थीं [कैमरा, टॉर्च, जीपीएस, स्टेप कैलकुलेटर], अब सभी एक ही अनुभव में सहज रूप से जुड़ गई हैं, जिससे अद्वितीय मूल्य उत्पन्न हुआ है। व्यावसायिक अनुप्रयोगों की दुनिया भी इससे अलग नहीं है।”

Learning curve

सीखने की प्रक्रिया

- There will indeed be a learning curve for any organisation, but the goal is to make the curve as small as possible.
किसी भी संगठन के लिए वास्तव में एक सीखने की प्रक्रिया होगी, लेकिन उद्देश्य इसे यथासंभव छोटा बनाना है।
- In future, Ted Way, VP and Chief Product Officer, SAP Business AI Product Engineering, added: “I think there's definitely an opportunity to be able to ground the AI in the specifics of, say, your history, of your preferences, for example, and customise it in that sense.”
भविष्य में, टेड वे, वीपी और मुख्य उत्पाद अधिकारी, एसएपी बिजनेस एआई प्रोडक्ट इंजीनियरिंग, ने कहा: “मुझे लगता है कि निश्चित रूप से एक अवसर है कि एआई को आपकी विशिष्टताओं जैसे इतिहास, पसंद आदि के आधार पर कस्टमाइज़ किया जा सके।”
- Mr. Way said, at SAP, using AI has been more of a continuum, and is a constant back and forth between customers and the tech team.
मि. वे ने कहा कि एसएपी में, एआई का उपयोग एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया रहा है और यह ग्राहकों और तकनीकी टीम के बीच लगातार संवाद है।
- “As the central business AI unit, my team listens to our stakeholders, our lines of business, and internal stakeholders, who then listen to their customers, and transmit the requirements back to us... We're going to work with our customers to continue to help bring end users along so that they can get the best out of the AI that we have.”
“केंद्रीय व्यावसायिक एआई इकाई के रूप में, मेरी टीम हितधारकों, व्यापार इकाइयों और आंतरिक हितधारकों को सुनती है, जो अपने ग्राहकों को सुनते हैं और आवश्यकताओं को हमें वापस भेजते हैं... हम



अपने ग्राहकों के साथ काम जारी रखेंगे ताकि अंतिम उपयोगकर्ता हमारे एआई का सर्वश्रेष्ठ उपयोग कर सकें।”

- As far as data security goes, Mr. P• ester says SAP ensures that all required global standards are being followed.

डेटा सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में, मि. फेस्टर ने कहा कि एसएपी सुनिश्चित करता है कि सभी आवश्यक वैश्विक मानकों का पालन किया जा रहा है।

- Mr. Way chimed in: “There is a minimum requirement for data privacy, then some businesses might have more custom safety models built in.”

मि. वे ने जोड़ा: “डेटा गोपनीयता के लिए एक न्यूनतम आवश्यकता होती है, फिर कुछ व्यवसायों में अधिक कस्टम सुरक्षा मॉडल भी बनाए जा सकते हैं।”

- **Teams for safety**
सुरक्षा के लिए टीमें

- “We have entire teams dedicated to compliance and privacy and safety, and that plus AI ethics, and responsible AI. It’s not like sprinkles on a cake, it’s a core ingredient to everything that we build.”

“हमारे पास अनुपालन, गोपनीयता और सुरक्षा के लिए पूरी टीमें समर्पित हैं, और साथ ही एआई नैतिकता और जिम्मेदार एआई भी है। यह किसी केक पर सजावट की तरह नहीं है, बल्कि यह हमारे द्वारा बनाए गए हर उत्पाद का मुख्य घटक है।”

- Mr. P• ester pointed out the way data is being accessed changed, essentially reducing classic security issues.

मि. फेस्टर ने बताया कि डेटा एक्सेस करने के तरीके बदल गए हैं, जिससे पारंपरिक सुरक्षा समस्याओं में कमी आई है।

- (The writer was at Las Vegas at the invitation of SAP)
(लेखक एसएपी के निमंत्रण पर लास वेगास में थे)

- As far as data security goes, Mr. P• ester says SAP ensures that all required global standards are being followed.

जहाँ तक डेटा सुरक्षा का संबंध है, श्री फेस्टर ने कहा कि एसएपी यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि सभी आवश्यक वैश्विक मानकों का पालन किया जा रहा है।

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श्री फेस्टर ने बताया कि डेटा तक पहुँचने के तरीकों में बदलाव आया है, जिससे पारंपरिक सुरक्षा समस्याओं में कमी आई है।