To watch an in-depth discussion on the topic, click on the YouTube link below: https://www.youtube.com/@PatrioticIAS

For regular updates on UPSC and PCS preparation, join our Telegram Channel: https://t.me/patrioticIAS

15_11_2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

TOPICS COVERED

1. **AFSPA reimposed in six riot-hit areas of Manipur** (GS Paper-III: Internal Security)
2. **Exports rebound, but Oct. import bill hits new record** (GS Paper-III: External Sector)
3. **U.P. govt. rolls back decision on key job exams amid protests**
4. **Stricter anti-pollution curbs to come into force in Delhi today as air quality plummets** (GS Paper-III: Environment)
5. **Jungles drenched in red** (GS Paper-III: Internal Security)
6. **Leverage similarity, complementarity in Nigeria** (GS Paper-II: India-Africa)
7. **Should India continue to boycott cricket in Pakistan?** (GS Paper-II: India-Pakistan)
8. **The contrast between the U.S. and India on counting day** (GS Paper-II: Comparison of Electoral System)
9. **How will SDS visa move hit students?** (GS Paper-II: India-Canada)
10. **Cong. targets Piyush Goyal for suggestion about rate cut** (GS Paper-II: Economy)
11. **Insurgent group HNLC banned for 5 more years** (GS Paper-III: Internal Security)
12. **Congress is propagating ideas of Aurangzeb, says Modi at Maharashtra rally** (GS Paper-I: Medieval History)

13. **PM to launch stamp, coin on Munda's birth anniversary** (GS Paper-I: Munda Rebellion)
14. **No dual eco-clearance for 39 categories of industry** (GS Paper-III: Environment)
15. **The discovery of insulin and the 'Flame of Hope'** (PCS)

Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM)

- The Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) was established to tackle air pollution in the National Capital Region (NCR) and adjoining areas.
- The commission, set up by the Government of India, is tasked with a comprehensive approach to managing and controlling air quality issues in this region.
- Its creation underscores India's commitment to combating air pollution, especially in high-density areas prone to severe pollution episodes.

- वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (CAQM) को राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (NCR) और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में वायु प्रदूषण से निपटने के लिए स्थापित किया गया था।

- सरकार द्वारा स्थापित इस आयोग का उद्देश्य इस क्षेत्र में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन और नियंत्रण की एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाना है।

- इसका गठन विशेष रूप से उच्च घनत्व वाले क्षेत्रों में गंभीर प्रदूषण समस्याओं से निपटने के भारत के संकल्प को दर्शाता है।

- The **CAQM was formed in October 2020** through an ordinance that was later formalized as the "**Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas Act, 2021**."
- This act dissolved other bodies like the **Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (EPCA), giving CAQM the authority to address air pollution** in a comprehensive manner.
- **CAQM का गठन अक्टूबर 2020** में एक अध्यादेश के माध्यम से किया गया था, जिसे बाद में "**राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग अधिनियम, 2021**" के रूप में औपचारिक रूप से लागू किया गया।

- इस अधिनियम ने **पर्यावरण प्रदूषण (रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) प्राधिकरण (EPCA)** जैसी अन्य निकायों को भंग कर दिया, जिससे CAQM को वायु प्रदूषण से निपटने का व्यापक अधिकार मिला।

Mandate and Powers

- **Jurisdiction and Coverage**: CAQM oversees air quality issues across Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan.
- **Legal Authority**: The commission has the power to issue directions to state governments on pollution control measures. It **can levy fines and enforce penalties for non-compliance, granting it considerable regulatory powers**.
- **Coordination and Policy Implementation**: CAQM works with **state pollution control boards, central agencies, and local authorities** to implement policies, action plans, and pollution control technologies.
- **Public Engagement and Awareness**: CAQM engages with citizens and the media to raise awareness on air pollution, its sources, and its health impacts.

कार्यादेश और शक्तियां

- **अधिकार क्षेत्र और कवरेज**: CAQM दिल्ली, पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में वायु गुणवत्ता से संबंधित मामलों की निगरानी करता है।

- **कानूनी अधिकार**: आयोग के पास राज्य सरकारों को प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपायों पर दिशा-निर्देश देने का अधिकार है। यह अनुपालन न करने पर जुर्माना और दंड लगाने की शक्ति भी रखता है, जिससे इसे काफी व्यापक नियामक शक्तियां प्राप्त हैं।

- **समन्वय और नीति कार्यान्वयन**: CAQM राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों, केंद्रीय एजेंसियों और स्थानीय अधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर नीतियों, कार्य योजनाओं और प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्रौद्योगिकियों को लागू करने का कार्य करता है।

- **सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और जागरूकता**: CAQM नागरिकों और मीडिया के साथ जुड़ता है ताकि वायु प्रदूषण, इसके स्रोतों और स्वास्थ्य पर इसके प्रभावों के बारे में जागरूकता फैलाई जा सके।

Key Strategies and Initiatives

- **Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)**: Implemented in NCR to tackle high pollution levels with specific measures depending on pollution levels (e.g., banning construction or increasing public transport).
- **Promotion of Clean Energy**: CAQM advocates for clean energy sources and has urged industries to switch from fossil fuels to cleaner alternatives.
- **Stubble Burning Control**: Collaborates with agricultural bodies and state governments, especially during harvest seasons, to reduce stubble burning in Punjab and Haryana, which significantly affects Delhi's air quality.
- **Technology and Data Use**: Emphasizes the use of real-time data, satellite monitoring, and artificial intelligence for forecasting and monitoring pollution levels.

मुख्य रणनीतियाँ और पहल

1. **ग्रेडेड रिस्पांस एक्शन प्लान (GRAP)**: NCR में उच्च प्रदूषण स्तर से निपटने के लिए विशेष उपायों के साथ लागू किया गया है, जो प्रदूषण स्तर के आधार पर लागू होते हैं (जैसे निर्माण कार्य पर प्रतिबंध या सार्वजनिक परिवहन बढ़ाना)।

2. **स्वच्छ ऊर्जा का प्रचार**: CAQM स्वच्छ ऊर्जा स्रोतों के उपयोग का समर्थन करता है और उद्योगों को जीवाश्म ईंधन से स्वच्छ विकल्पों की ओर स्विच करने का आग्रह करता है।

3. **पराली जलाने का नियंत्रण**: कृषि निकायों और राज्य सरकारों के साथ सहयोग करता है, विशेष रूप से फसल के मौसम के दौरान, पंजाब और हरियाणा में पराली जलाने को कम करने के लिए, जो दिल्ली की वायु गुणवत्ता को प्रभावित करता है।

4. **प्रौद्योगिकी और डेटा का उपयोग**: प्रदूषण स्तर की निगरानी और पूर्वानुमान के लिए वास्तविक समय के डेटा, उपग्रह मॉनिटरिंग और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के उपयोग पर जोर देता है।

Recent Updates and Developments

- **New Action Plans**: CAQM has introduced action plans for 2024 to reduce industrial and vehicular emissions in NCR.
- **Increased Monitoring**: More monitoring stations and sensors are being installed across NCR for real-time air quality tracking.
- **Legal Actions**: Recently, CAQM has imposed fines on several construction companies and industries found violating air quality norms.

हालिया अपडेट और विकास

- **नए कार्य योजनाएँ**: CAQM ने NCR में औद्योगिक और वाहन उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए 2024 की कार्य योजनाओं को पेश किया है।
- **बढ़ी हुई निगरानी**: NCR में वास्तविक समय में वायु गुणवत्ता की निगरानी के लिए अधिक निगरानी स्टेशनों और सेंसर की स्थापना की जा रही है।
- **कानूनी कार्रवाइयाँ**: हाल ही में, CAQM ने वायु गुणवत्ता मानकों का उल्लंघन करने वाले कई निर्माण कंपनियों और उद्योगों पर जुर्माना लगाया है।

Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)

- The **Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)** was implemented in Delhi-NCR to control air pollution through a systematic, stage-based response to worsening air quality.

- This action plan, introduced in 2017 by the **Environment Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority (EPCA)** under directives from the **Supreme Court of India**, aims to mitigate air pollution by enacting specific measures at each defined level of air quality.
- GRAP is activated based on the **Air Quality Index (AQI)**, with particular steps corresponding to categories from 'Poor' to 'Severe+'.

Stages of GRAP

- **Stage I (AQI: Poor)** – Measures include ensuring mechanical sweeping of roads, prohibiting open burning of waste, and discouraging diesel generators in NCR, except for essential services.
- **Stage II (AQI: Very Poor)** – Additional measures are implemented, such as banning diesel generators except for essential and emergency services, increasing the frequency of water sprinkling, and regulating construction activities.
- **Stage III (AQI: Severe)** – Actions include a ban on construction activities (except for essential projects) and the restriction of truck entry into Delhi, excluding essential goods.
- **Stage IV (AQI: Severe+)** – This stage, often implemented in extreme cases, includes shutting down industries using non-clean fuels, closing brick kilns and hot mix plants, and banning entry of trucks and private vehicles.

Important Facts and Recent Updates

- GRAP is managed by the **Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM)** and uses a dynamic model incorporating **IMD** and **IITM** forecasts to assess upcoming AQI levels and adjust measures accordingly.
- The National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi is a key focus due to its high vehicular density, industrial emissions, and stubble burning in neighboring states, particularly during the winter months.
- **NCAP** (National Clean Air Programme) complements GRAP by targeting a **20-30% reduction** in PM levels by 2024 from a baseline of 2017.

Prakash Utsav of Guru Nanak Dev Ji

- The **Prakash Utsav of Guru Nanak Dev Ji**, also known as Guru Nanak Jayanti, is a significant Sikh festival that commemorates the birth of **Guru Nanak Dev Ji**, the founder of Sikhism and the first of the ten Sikh Gurus.
- This festival, celebrated with devotion by Sikhs worldwide, usually falls in **November**.

- The exact date varies each year as it is based on the **Kartik Purnima** (the full moon day of the Hindu lunar month of Kartik), marking Guru Nanak Dev Ji's birthday.

Key Aspects of Prakash Utsav

Historical Background and Significance
- Guru Nanak Dev Ji was born in **1469** in **Nankana Sahib** (present-day Pakistan). His teachings laid the foundation of Sikhism, promoting **equality, compassion, humility, and the unity of God**. He emphasized the importance of *Naam Japna* **(reciting God's name),** *Kirat Karni* **(earning an honest living), and** *Vand Chakna* **(sharing with others).**
- Guru Nanak Dev Ji's philosophy encouraged a **rejection of social inequalities** and promoted the idea of a **universal, formless God**. His teachings are encapsulated in the Guru Granth Sahib, the holy scripture of Sikhism.

Celebration and Rituals
- **Akhand Path:** The celebration usually begins with the *Akhand Path*, a continuous, **48-hour non-stop reading of the Guru Granth Sahib** held in Gurdwaras.
- **Prabhat Pheris:** Early morning processions known as *Prabhat Pheris* are a significant part of the celebration. Devotees sing hymns and go around neighborhoods spreading the teachings of Guru Nanak.
- **Nagar Kirtan:** This grand procession is led by the *Panj Pyare* (the five beloved ones) and includes singing of hymns and displays of Sikh martial arts known as *Gatka*. The procession carries a *Palki Sahib* (palanquin) with the Guru Granth Sahib.
- **Langar (Community Meal):** A key feature of the festival is the *langar*, or community kitchen, where free meals are served to everyone, symbolizing equality and community service.

Teachings of Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- Guru Nanak emphasized *Ek Onkar* (One God) and taught the importance of humility, selfless service, and social justice. His core principles, often remembered during Prakash Utsav, are:
  1. *Naam Japna* (remembering God),
  2. *Kirat Karni* (earning a living through honest means),
  3. *Vand Chakna* (sharing with the community).

Recent Updates and Official Recognition
- The Government of India, along with Punjab and other Sikh-majority regions, organizes various official events for Guru Nanak Jayanti.
- Additionally, **Nankana Sahib** in Pakistan becomes a pilgrimage destination during this time, with thousands of Sikhs visiting Guru Nanak's birthplace.
- For the **550th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev Ji** in 2019, special events and international celebrations took place, and the **Kartarpur Corridor** (a visa-free passage connecting India with the Gurdwara Darbar Sahib in Pakistan) was inaugurated, symbolizing peace and religious harmony.

AFSPA reimposed in six riot-hit areas of Manipur

Six police station limits in five districts declared 'disturbed areas'; Manipur govt. had withdrawn the Act in 2022 as the situation improved; this time around, Home Ministry issues notification

GS Paper III: Internal Security

Vijaita Singh

NEW DELHI

The Union Home Ministry on Thursday reimposed the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) in Manipur, declaring six police station limits in five districts "disturbed areas", in the wake of the ethnic violence in the State.

The Sekmai and Lamsang police station limits in Imphal West, Lamlai in Imphal East, the Jiribam station limits in Jiribam, Moirang in Bishnupur and Leimakhong in Kangpokpi districts have been declared disturbed areas to "carry out well-coordinated operations by the security forces" and contain activities of insurgent groups.

The AFSPA, which gives unbridled power to the

Violence mounts: A truck damaged after armed militants set it on fire in Jiribam district on Thursday. PTI

armed forces, was withdrawn from these areas in April 2022 by the Manipur government as the security situation improved instilling a "large sense of security among the general public". The fresh order will be effective till March 31, 2025.

A notification issued by the Home Ministry said that on September 26, the Manipur government extended AFSPA in all the 10 hill districts of Manipur, excluding the 19 police station limits in six districts, mostly in the valley.

The Ministry said that

Call for rescue of six abducted grows louder

GUWAHATI

The BJP in Manipur joined the Congress in mounting pressure on the State government for the safe return of six women and children missing since November 11. A day after the Congress's plea, State BJP president A. Sharda Devi appealed for their immediate release. **» PAGE 14**

after a review of the security situation in consultation with the stakeholders, it is noted that the "situation continues to remain volatile amidst ongoing ethnic violence..."

CONTINUED ON

पांच जिलों के छह पुलिस थाना क्षेत्रों को 'अशांत क्षेत्र' घोषित किया गया; मणिपुर सरकार ने स्थिति में सुधार होने पर 2022 में अधिनियम वापस ले लिया था; इस बार गृह मंत्रालय ने अधिसूचना जारी की

Reimposition of AFSPA in Manipur
मणिपुर में अफस्पा का पुनः लागू होना

- The **Union Home Ministry** on **Thursday** reimposed the **Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA)** in **Manipur**, declaring **six police station limits** in **five districts** as "disturbed areas" due to the **ethnic violence** in the state.
  केंद्रीय गृह मंत्रालय ने **गुरुवार** को **मणिपुर** में **सशस्त्र बल (विशेष शक्तियाँ) अधिनियम (AFSPA)** को पुनः लागू किया, और **पांच जिलों** के **छह पुलिस स्टेशन सीमाओं** को **"अशांत क्षेत्र"** घोषित किया, राज्य में **जातीय हिंसा** के कारण।

- The **Sekmai** and **Lamsang** police station limits in **Imphal West**, **Lamlai** in **Imphal East**, **Jiribam** station limits in **Jiribam**, **Moirang** in **Bishnupur**, and **Leimakhong** in **Kangpokpi** districts have been declared disturbed areas to enable **well-coordinated operations** by security forces and contain insurgent activities.
  इंफाल वेस्ट में **सेक्माई** और **लमसंग** पुलिस स्टेशन सीमाएं, **इंफाल ईस्ट** में **लमलाई**, **जिरीबाम** में **जिरीबाम** स्टेशन सीमा, **बिष्णुपुर** में **मोइरंग**, और **कांगपोकपी** जिले में **लेमाखोंग** को **अशांत क्षेत्र** घोषित किया गया है ताकि सुरक्षा बलों द्वारा **सुसंगठित अभियान** चलाए जा सकें और विद्रोही गतिविधियों को नियंत्रित किया जा सके।

- The **AFSPA**, which gives extensive powers to armed forces, was withdrawn from these areas in **April 2022** by the **Manipur government** after improvement in the security situation, fostering a sense of security among the public.
  AFSPA, जो सशस्त्र बलों को व्यापक शक्तियाँ प्रदान करता है, को **अप्रैल 2022** में **मणिपुर सरकार** द्वारा सुरक्षा स्थिति में सुधार के बाद इन क्षेत्रों से हटा लिया गया था, जिससे जनता में सुरक्षा की भावना बढ़ी।

- The new order will be effective till **March 31, 2025**.
  नया आदेश **31 मार्च 2025** तक प्रभावी रहेगा।

- A notification by the **Home Ministry** mentioned that on **September 26**, the **Manipur government** extended AFSPA in **all 10 hill districts** of Manipur, excluding **19 police station limits** in **six districts**, primarily in the **valley**.
  गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी एक अधिसूचना में उल्लेख किया गया कि **26 सितंबर** को, **मणिपुर सरकार** ने **मणिपुर के सभी 10 पहाड़ी जिलों** में **AFSPA** का विस्तार किया, जिसमें **छह जिलों** में **19 पुलिस स्टेशन सीमाओं** को छोड़कर मुख्यतः **घाटी** में।

- The Ministry stated that after reviewing the security situation in consultation with stakeholders, it was noted that the situation remains **volatile** amidst the ongoing **ethnic**

violence. मंत्रालय ने कहा कि हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श के बाद सुरक्षा स्थिति की समीक्षा के बाद यह पाया गया कि स्थिति अभी भी जारी **जातीय हिंसा** के बीच **अस्थिर** बनी हुई है।

Exports rebound, but Oct. import bill hits new record

India's goods exports, which had clocked an anaemic 1% uptick in the first half of 2024-25, began the second half on a strong note with October shipments jumping at a 28-month high pace of 17.25% to touch $39.2 billion, this year's second best-tally.
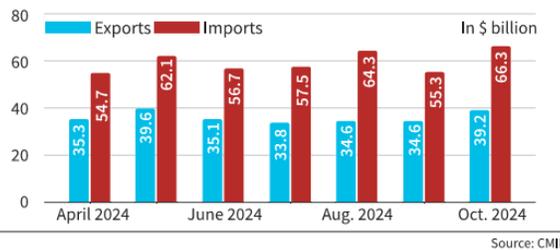
However, this was accompanied by a 3.9% rise in the country's merchandise import bill, lifting it to a fresh record high of $66.34 billion, eclipsing this August's $64.34 billion import figure that was the highest at the time.

The merchandise trade deficit has thus widened from a five-month low of $20.8 billion in September to $27.14 billion in October, the second highest so far this financial year and the third highest ever.

Economists attributed the spike in the import bill primarily to higher gold

Trade rebound

Exports in October jumped 17.25% year-on-year. Non-petroleum exports through April-October have been the highest ever

	Exports	Imports		In $ billion
April 2024	35.3	54.7		
June 2024	39.6	62.1		
	35.1	56.7		
	33.8	57.5		
Aug. 2024	34.6	64.3		
	34.6	55.3		
Oct. 2024	39.2	66.3		

Source: CMII

and oil imports. Although the precious yellow metal's imports dropped a marginal 1.4% from last October to $7.13 billion, this was 62% higher than September's figure.

Petroleum imports
Petroleum imports, on the other hand, rose 13.3% year-on-year to $18.3 billion, and were 46.4% over the previous month's $12.5 billion.

Centre plays down anxieties about Trump

NEW DELHI
The Commerce Ministry on Thursday played down anxieties about Donald Trump's re-election as the U.S. President in light of his remarks about India being a "tariff abuser" just a notch below China, noting that trade ties have grown since 2001 and both countries' value chains are well-integrated.

निर्यात में उछाल, लेकिन अक्टूबर का आयात बिल नए रिकॉर्ड पर पहुंचा

India's Goods Exports Rise in October
अक्टूबर में भारत का वस्त्र निर्यात बढ़ा

- **India's goods exports**, which had clocked an anemic **1% uptick** in the **first half of 2024-25**, began the **second half** on a strong note with **October shipments** jumping at a **28-month high pace** of **17.25%** to reach **$39.2 billion**, this year's **second-best tally**.

भारत का वस्त्र निर्यात, जो **2024-25 की पहली छमाही** में केवल **1% की मामूली वृद्धि** पर था, ने **दूसरी छमाही** की शुरुआत **अक्टूबर** में एक **28-महीने की उच्च दर** पर **17.25%** की बढ़त के साथ की और **$39.2 बिलियन** तक पहुंच गया, जो इस वर्ष की **दूसरी सबसे अच्छी उपलब्धि** है।

- However, this was accompanied by a **3.9% rise** in the country's **merchandise import bill**, lifting it to a new **record high of $66.34 billion**, surpassing the **$64.34 billion import** figure from **August**.

हालांकि, इसके साथ देश के **मर्चेंडाइज इंपोर्ट बिल** में **3.9% की वृद्धि** भी हुई, जो इसे **$66.34 बिलियन** के एक नए **रिकॉर्ड स्तर** पर ले गई, **अगस्त** के **$64.34 बिलियन आयात** आंकड़े को पार कर गई।

- The **merchandise trade deficit** has thus widened from a **five-month low** of **$20.8 billion** in **September** to **$27.14 billion** in **October**, marking the **second-highest** of this financial year and the **third-highest ever**.

इस प्रकार **मर्चेंडाइज ट्रेड डेफिसिट सितंबर** में **$20.8 बिलियन** के **पांच महीने के निम्नतम स्तर** से बढ़कर **अक्टूबर** में **$27.14 बिलियन** हो गया, जो इस वित्तीय वर्ष का **दूसरा सबसे बड़ा** और अब तक का **तीसरा सबसे बड़ा** है।

- **Economists** attributed the **spike in the import bill** primarily to **higher gold and oil imports**. Although **gold imports** dropped by a marginal **1.4%** from **last October** to **$7.13 billion**, this was **62% higher** than **September's figure**.

  अर्थशास्त्रियों ने **इंपोर्ट बिल में बढ़ोतरी** का मुख्य कारण **सोने और तेल के अधिक आयात** को बताया।

  हालांकि, **पिछले अक्टूबर** की तुलना में **सोने का आयात** मामूली **1.4%** घटकर **$7.13 बिलियन** रहा, लेकिन यह **सितंबर के आंकड़े** से **62% अधिक** था।

- **Petroleum imports**, on the other hand, rose **13.3% year-on-year** to **$18.3 billion**, and were **46.4%** above the previous month's **$12.5 billion**.

  दूसरी ओर, **पेट्रोलियम आयात वार्षिक आधार** पर **13.3%** बढ़कर **$18.3 बिलियन** हो गया और पिछले महीने के **$12.5 बिलियन** से **46.4% अधिक** था।

U.P. govt. rolls back decision on key job exams amid protests

Mayank Kumar
LUCKNOW

After four days of protest by aspirants, the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC) on Thursday agreed to conduct the prelims for the Provincial Civil Services (PCS) Examination in one day based on the old pattern. However, on a similar demand about the exams of Review Officers (RO) and Assistant Review Officers (ARO), the commission, while postponing the examination, decided to form a panel to look into the demands.

Earlier, the prelims for the PCS examination-2024 was scheduled to be conducted over two days on December 7 and 8, while the RO/ARO (preliminary) examination-2023 was announced in two shifts on December 22 and 23 this year. "On the directives of Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath, the UPPSC has decided to postpone the RO and ARO exams and hold the PCS preliminary exam on the old pattern," Public Service Commission Secretary Ashok Kumar said outside the UPPSC office in Prayagraj.

"Acknowledging concerns of students, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath directed the UPPSC to engage in dialogue with the students... The panel will study all aspects and submit its report soon," read a statement from the U.P. government.

The move has, however, failed to pacify the protesting students. Some of them have accused the UPPSC of trying to break up the agitation. They said they will continue to protest. "The government must also announce single shift for the RO/ARO exams," said Avinash Singh, an aspirant.

Political row

Amid the growing political row over the issue ahead of the upcoming Assembly bypolls in the State, Opposition parties lashed out at the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party. "As soon as the BJP government understood the electoral mathematics and saw its defeat in front of it, it backed off," Samajwadi Party chief Akhilesh Yadav said in a post on X.

Uttar Pradesh Congress general secretary Anil Yadav said, "It's a divide and rule tactic... Such tactics will not work in front of students' power. The youths are united for a total rollback on double shift and normalisation both in PCS (prelims) and RO/ARO exams."

U.P. govt. rolls back decision on key job exams amid protests

यूपी सरकार ने विरोध प्रदर्शनों के बीच प्रमुख नौकरी परीक्षाओं पर फैसला वापस लिया

UPPSC Agrees to Conduct PCS Prelims in One Day

UPPSC ने एक दिन में PCS प्री परीक्षा कराने पर सहमति जताई

- After **four days of protest** by aspirants, the **Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC)** on **Thursday** agreed to conduct the **prelims** for the **Provincial Civil Services (PCS)** Examination in **one day** based on the **old pattern**.

चार दिनों के विरोध के बाद, **उत्तर प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग (UPPSC)** ने **गुरुवार** को **पुराने पैटर्न** के आधार पर **एक दिन में प्रांतीय सिविल सेवा (PCS)** प्री परीक्षा कराने पर सहमति व्यक्त की।

- However, on a similar demand about the exams of **Review Officers (RO)** and **Assistant Review Officers (ARO)**, the commission, while **postponing the examination**, decided to **form a panel** to look into the demands.

हालांकि, **रिव्यू ऑफिसर (RO)** और **असिस्टेंट रिव्यू ऑफिसर (ARO)** की परीक्षाओं को लेकर इसी तरह की मांग पर आयोग ने **परीक्षा स्थगित** करते हुए **मांगों की जांच के लिए एक पैनल** बनाने का निर्णय लिया।

- Earlier, the **prelims for the PCS examination-2024** was scheduled to be conducted over **two days** on **December 7 and 8**, while the **RO/ARO (preliminary) examination-2023** was announced in **two shifts** on **December 22 and 23** this year.

पहले **PCS परीक्षा-2024 की प्रारंभिक परीक्षा 7 और 8 दिसंबर** को **दो दिन** आयोजित करने की योजना

थी, जबकि **RO/ARO (प्रारंभिक) परीक्षा-2023** की घोषणा **22 और 23 दिसंबर** को **दो पालियों** में की गई थी।

- "On the directives of **Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath**, the **UPPSC** has decided to **postpone the RO and ARO exams** and hold the **PCS preliminary exam on the old pattern**," Public Service Commission Secretary **Ashok Kumar** said outside the **UPPSC office in Prayagraj**.

  "**मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ** के निर्देशों पर, **UPPSC** ने **RO और ARO परीक्षाओं को स्थगित** करने और **PCS प्रारंभिक परीक्षा पुराने पैटर्न** पर कराने का निर्णय लिया है," लोक सेवा आयोग के सचिव **अशोक कुमार** ने **प्रयागराज** में **UPPSC कार्यालय** के बाहर कहा।

- "Acknowledging concerns of students, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath directed the **UPPSC** to **engage in dialogue** with the students... The **panel** will study all aspects and submit its report soon," read a statement from the **U.P. government**.

  "छात्रों की चिंताओं को स्वीकार करते हुए, मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने **UPPSC** को छात्रों के साथ **संवाद करने** का निर्देश दिया... **पैनल** सभी पहलुओं का अध्ययन करेगा और जल्द ही अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगा," **उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार** के बयान में कहा गया।

- The move has, however, **failed to pacify** the protesting students. Some of them have accused the **UPPSC** of trying to **break up the agitation**. They said they will continue to protest. "The **government** must also announce **single shift** for the **RO/ARO exams**," said **Avinash Singh**, an aspirant.

  हालांकि, यह कदम विरोध कर रहे छात्रों को **शांत करने में असफल** रहा। उनमें से कुछ ने **UPPSC** पर **आंदोलन को तोड़ने** का आरोप लगाया। उन्होंने कहा कि वे विरोध जारी रखेंगे। "**सरकार** को **RO/ARO परीक्षाओं** के लिए भी **एकल पाली** की घोषणा करनी चाहिए," एक उम्मीदवार **अविनाश सिंह** ने कहा।

Political Row
राजनीतिक विवाद

- Amid the growing **political row** over the issue ahead of the upcoming **Assembly bypolls** in the State, **Opposition parties** lashed out at the **ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)**.

  राज्य में आगामी **विधानसभा उपचुनाव** से पहले इस मुद्दे पर बढ़ते **राजनीतिक विवाद** के बीच **विपक्षी दलों** ने **सत्तारूढ़ भारतीय जनता पार्टी (BJP)** पर हमला बोला।

- "As soon as the **BJP government** understood the **electoral mathematics** and saw its **defeat** in front of it, it **backed off**," **Samajwadi Party** chief **Akhilesh Yadav** said in a post on **X**.

  "जैसे ही **BJP सरकार** ने **चुनावी गणित** को समझा और अपनी **हार** सामने देखी, उसने **पीछे हटने** का निर्णय लिया," **समाजवादी पार्टी** के प्रमुख **अखिलेश यादव** ने **X** पर एक पोस्ट में कहा।

- **Uttar Pradesh Congress** general secretary **Anil Yadav** said, "It's a **divide and rule tactic**... Such tactics will not work in front of students' power. The **youths** are **united** for a **total rollback** on **double shift** and **normalization** both in **PCS (prelims)** and **RO/ARO exams**."

उत्तर प्रदेश कांग्रेस के महासचिव **अनिल यादव** ने कहा, "यह **फूट डालो और राज करो की नीति** है... ऐसी नीतियां **छात्रों की ताकत** के सामने काम नहीं करेंगी। **युवक PCS (प्री)** और **RO/ARO** परीक्षाओं में **डबल शिफ्ट** और **सामान्यीकरण** पर **पूरी तरह से वापसी** के लिए **एकजुट** हैं।"

Stricter anti-pollution curbs to come into force in Delhi today as air quality plummets

GS Paper III: Environment

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) on Thursday imposed a complete ban on construction activities and prohibited the plying of BS-III petrol and BS-IV diesel four-wheelers in the Capital and adjoining districts falling in the National Capital Region (NCR).

The measures are part of the prohibitions clamped under Stage-III of the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP), a set of emergency steps taken to reduce air pollution.

The move came as Delhi's overall 24-hour average air quality index (AQI) reading stood at 424 (severe) at 4 p.m. on Thursday, slightly up from 418 reported a day earlier, according to the Central Pollution Control Board.

The curbs will come into force from 8 a.m. on Friday.

The Central agency also

An anti-smog gun spraying water near Vigyan Bhawan.
SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

asked the Delhi government not to permit the plying of BS-III vehicles registered outside the city, "except those carrying essential commodities or providing essential services".

The ban on the plying of polluting four-wheelers has been imposed in Delhi and in adjoining NCR districts of Gurugram, Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddh Nagar.

The buses coming from neighbouring States – other than electric, CNG and BS-VI diesel ones– will be prohibited from entering Delhi.

The CAQM said Delhi and other States may take a decision on discontinuing physical classes in schools for children up to Class V and shift to the online mode of teaching.

'Can't blame Delhiites'
Meanwhile, Environment Minister Gopal Rai said people of Delhi are not solely responsible for the pollution problem. The NCR States and those adjacent to it are equally accountable. "Therefore, if we want to reduce the pollution levels in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Central governments must work together," Mr. Rai added.

Reacting to it, Delhi BJP chief Virendra Sachdeva alleged that pollution levels in the city are worsening due to the AAP government's inaction and stubble burning in Punjab.

Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) Imposes Ban on Construction Activities and Polluting Vehicles
वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (CAQM) ने निर्माण गतिविधियों और प्रदूषणकारी वाहनों पर प्रतिबंध लगाया

- The **Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM)** on Thursday imposed a **complete ban on construction activities** and **prohibited the plying of BS-III petrol and BS-IV diesel four-wheelers** in the **Capital and adjoining districts** in the **National Capital Region (NCR)**.

वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (CAQM) ने **गुरुवार** को **निर्माण गतिविधियों पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध** लगा दिया और **राजधानी और NCR के आस-पास के जिलों** में **BS-III पेट्रोल और BS-IV डीजल चार पहिया वाहनों** के संचालन पर प्रतिबंध लगाया।

- The measures are part of the **prohibitions clamped under Stage-III of the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)**, a set of emergency steps taken to reduce air pollution.

ये कदम **ग्रेडेड रिस्पांस एक्शन प्लान (GRAP) के स्टेज-III** के तहत लगाए गए **प्रतिबंधों** का हिस्सा हैं, जो **वायु प्रदूषण को कम करने** के लिए उठाए गए आपातकालीन कदमों का समूह है।

- The move came as **Delhi's overall 24-hour average AQI reading stood at 424 (severe)** at **4 p.m. on Thursday**, slightly up from **418** reported a day earlier, according to the **Central Pollution Control Board**.

  गुरुवार शाम 4 बजे तक **दिल्ली का 24 घंटे का औसत AQI 424 (गंभीर)** था, जो **एक दिन पहले के 418** से थोड़ा बढ़ा हुआ था, **केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड** के अनुसार।

- The **curbs will come into force from 8 a.m. on Friday**.

  शुक्रवार सुबह 8 बजे से ये प्रतिबंध लागू हो जाएंगे।

- The **Central agency also asked the Delhi government** not to permit the plying of **BS-III vehicles registered outside the city, except those carrying essential commodities or providing essential services**.

  केंद्रीय एजेंसी ने **दिल्ली सरकार** से **शहर के बाहर पंजीकृत BS-III वाहनों** के संचालन की अनुमति नहीं देने को कहा, **सिवाय उन वाहनों के जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं या सेवाएं प्रदान** कर रहे हैं।

- The ban on the **plying of polluting four-wheelers** has been imposed in **Delhi** and in **adjoining NCR districts** of **Gurugram, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, and Gautam Buddh Nagar**.

  प्रदूषणकारी चार पहिया वाहनों के संचालन पर प्रतिबंध **दिल्ली** और **गुरुग्राम, फरीदाबाद, गाजियाबाद और गौतम बुद्ध नगर** के **आस-पास के NCR जिलों** में लगाया गया है।

- **Buses coming from neighbouring States** — other than **electric, CNG, and BS-VI diesel ones** — will be prohibited from entering **Delhi**.

  आस-पास के राज्यों से आने वाली बसों में से **इलेक्ट्रिक, CNG और BS-VI डीजल बसों** को छोड़कर **दिल्ली में प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं** होगी।

- The **CAQM** said **Delhi and other States may take a decision on discontinuing physical classes in schools for children up to Class V and shift to online mode of teaching**.

  CAQM ने कहा कि **दिल्ली और अन्य राज्य कक्षा V तक के बच्चों के लिए स्कूलों में शारीरिक कक्षाओं को बंद करने** और **ऑनलाइन शिक्षण मोड पर स्थानांतरित करने का निर्णय ले सकते हैं।**

'Can't Blame Delhiites'

'दिल्लीवासियों को दोष नहीं दे सकते'

- Meanwhile, **Environment Minister Gopal Rai** said **people of Delhi are not solely responsible for the pollution problem**. The **NCR States and those adjacent to it are equally accountable**.

  इस बीच, **पर्यावरण मंत्री गोपाल राय** ने कहा कि **दिल्ली के लोग प्रदूषण की समस्या के लिए पूरी तरह जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। NCR राज्य और आस-पास के राज्य भी समान रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं।**

- "Therefore, if we want to reduce the pollution levels in **Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Central governments** must work together," **Mr. Rai added**.

  "इसलिए, यदि हम **दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और केंद्र सरकार** में प्रदूषण का स्तर कम करना चाहते हैं, तो इन्हें मिलकर काम करना होगा," **श्री राय** ने कहा।

- Reacting to it, **Delhi BJP chief Virendra Sachdeva** alleged that **pollution levels in the city are worsening due to the AAP government's inaction and stubble burning in Punjab**.

  इस पर प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करते हुए, **दिल्ली भाजपा प्रमुख वीरेंद्र सचदेवा** ने आरोप लगाया कि **AAP सरकार की निष्क्रियता और पंजाब में पराली जलाने** के कारण **शहर में प्रदूषण का स्तर खराब हो रहा है।**

Security personnel with the bodies of **31 of the 38 alleged Maoists killed** in the forested stretch along the **Narayanpur-Dantewada district border**, laid out at the Dantewada police lines on October 5, the biggest ever encounter in conflict-hit Chhattisgarh's history. SHUBHOMOY SIKDAR

Jungles drenched in red

Inside Chhattisgarh's most aggressive campaign against Maoist insurgents yet, is a historic death toll, strategic police upgrades, and the rising question of ethics. **Shubhomoy Sikdar** reports from the State's Bastar region, where dense forests cover 44% of its area. A part of the 'red corridor', tribal communities have waged an armed struggle against government agencies for over 50 years

GS Paper III: Internal Security

Under a muted October sky, 31 bodies of alleged Naxals lie in the open in Karli police lines, a sprawling campus in the district of the same name. They were gunned down a day ago by security forces in what has been the biggest anti-Naxal operation in the Maoist affected State, since Chhattisgarh's creation in 2000. The police would later revise the estimate of the number of dead to 38, based on a Naxal statement.

For a scene that reeks of death, there is a strange upbeat chaos: policemen high-five each other, journalists quiz them, there are some clipped voices about the possibility of rain. As the day progresses, the stench gets stronger because the bodies lie in the open. Many of the facilities in the Karli police complex are manned after policemen who were killed by Naxals. Now, it is the scene of photo ops with the bodies. From the 1960s, forest-dwelling marginalised communities, mostly tribal, have waged an armed struggle against the state, in a communist-led separatist movement that originated in West Bengal.

A policeman says blithely, "*Is se bhi bada karenge* (We will go even bigger the next time)." This operation was conducted near Thulthuli and Gawadi villages in adjoining Narayanpur district. Here, phone networks are sketchy and only dirt tracks through dense jungles lead to the villages.

Last year, the Bharatiya Janata Party was voted into the State to form the government. This year, the crackdown has been unprecedented: the bodies of 192 people allegedly Maoists – 125 men and 67 women – have been recovered. Up to 762 have been arrested, 745 have surrendered, and 207 weapons seized in 2024 alone. In 2023, there were 20 killings; 30 in 2022, 51 in 2021, and 41 in 2020. In April this year 29 Maoists were gunned down in Kanker district, considered a major anti-Naxal operation – ANO, in police jargon.

Earlier this year, Union Home Minister Amit Shah said in Naya Raipur, a new township adjoining Chhattisgarh's capital, that Naxalism will be ended in the State by March 2026. The Inspector General of Police (Bastar Range) Sundarraj P. feels this is realistic. "This year so far has been one of the biggest operational years. Now that the monsoon is over, we will restart operations on a major scale."

Behind his confidence is a new strategy: about 190 camps have been set up in Naxal strongholds, ensuring "deeper penetration" in the dense jungles of Bastar, in Chhattisgarh's south, bordering Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Maharashtra. The camps obstruct Maoist movement and meetings, and disrupt crucial supply routes. Set up in a 7- to 8-kilometre radius of villages, these camps hamper recruitment efforts and weaken their organisational reach.

Action and attention
Gawadi village is about 20 km from Orchha block that has a police station and a lone bus stop. Like most villages embedded in forests, it takes at least four hours on a two-wheeler and on foot, to reach. It lies across seven rivulets and muddy, rocky paths.

For villagers, even accessing basics such as a ration shop or health facilities could mean a chal-

> *From my childhood, I have heard... that if security forces make a base here, they will take our lands away. Also, the police come here and torture us when they question us for having links with Naxals; the Naxalites also torture us*
>
> JIRA USENDI
> Gawadi village resident

lenging trail that takes a whole day. There is provision for children to study in residential schools in the district headquarters or a development block, but many drop out.

Jira Usendi, in his late 20s, is back in Gawadi after working as a labourer in Maharashtra's Nagpur for a few months. He is one of the few who has lived outside the village. "My heart was in the Abujhmad forests," he says. He hopes the violence will end, so that his six-year-old child can have a better future. Usendi is against setting up new camps near the village. "From my childhood, I have heard in *ghotuls* (tribal youth dormitories run by the community) that if security forces make a base here, they will take our lands away. Also, the police come here and torture us when they question us for having links with Naxals; the Naxalites also torture us."

Ramesh, a Jagdalpur-based ex-Maoist, originally from undivided Andhra Pradesh, surrendered in 2000 along with his wife. He is now a gardener in the city's municipal corporation. Previously called Badranna, he says, "The influence of the Maoists is waning, but the government's penetration in the forest will only lead to deforestation and mining. The existing inequality will become worse."

There is rudimentary development around the areas of the camps. In some villages there are Jal Jeevan Mission water tanks equipped with solar pumps. The administration and the police say that new camps for security forces will also act as development centres for the villagers, making it easier for them to access basic amenities. These camp sites will turn into hubs for basic healthcare and supplies of daily needs. They also say that it is local support and intelligence they are receiving that has contributed to the crackdown.

However, in villages, people still visit Naxal memorials that resemble tomb stones, and there are painted slogans appealing to people to boycott elections. The People's Union for Civil Liberties, founded by socialist and political leader Jayaprakash Narayan, and the Chhattisgarh Bachao Andolan question the scale of operations. They have put out a statement questioning the number of killings, arrests, and surrenders, saying that "the government itself estimates that the number of Maoists is only 1,500..." which would "indicate that Naxalism has been wiped out".

Girish Kant Pandey, the principal of a government college in Bemetara district, who is known in Chhattisgarh for his research work on the Maoist conflict, says that while the government's latest approach might prevent Naxalism from spreading, only dialogue can bring about a resolution. "The people being killed are low-rung Maoists. The top leaders are either in jail in different parts of the country or are underground. The government will have to shift all of them to a common jail and then begin talks," he says. He also advocates a surrender policy, involving livelihoods and better living conditions. While one such policy is in the works in Chhattisgarh, details have not been revealed yet.

Nuts and bolts
A senior police officer in Dantewada, a district known for its ancient temples and ponds, talks about the year-long strategy that went into the capture and killing of the alleged Maoists. He cites the term Chakravyuha, the details of which he cannot disclose. He does say that at its core,

> This year so far has been one of the biggest operational years. Now that the monsoon is over, we will restart operations on a major scale
>
> SUNDARRAJ P.
> Inspector General of Police, Bastar Range

"It involves assigning a clear role to every person. This keeps the operation organised with a structured form." This has reduced casualties of jawans too.

He also cites a technology upgrade, such as the adoption of long-range drones which can survey an area up to 25 km in tree-covered terrain, and send real-time inputs. This year, security forces in Bastar have received sophisticated weapons from the Central Armed Police Forces.

He says there is now joint, coordinated action with neighbouring Andhra and Odisha, also a part of the red corridor. In August this year, in a response to a question in Parliament, the Central government said left-wing-extremism (LWE)-affected districts had reduced from 126 across 10 States in 2013 (the year before the BJP government came in for the first time) to 38 districts across nine States, in April 2024. Up to June 2024, LWE violence was reported from 89 police stations across 30 districts.

Sundarraj talks about the locally raised District Reserve Guards, surrendered Naxals who now lead operations, and are familiar with the terrain, and language and customs of the tribes. "To strengthen this expertise, the CRPF has also recruited a dedicated Bastar Battalion, made up of local recruits. Additionally, we have established a jungle warfare training centre in Kanker, where forces undergo rigorous preparation tailored for combat in dense forest environments."

Another senior police officer points out that there is now more funding under the Special Cen-

tral Assistance to support tribal development, and Security Related Expenditure budgets given to combat areas and special States. "Also, there is alignment between the Centre and the State." Previously, the Congress was in power in Chhattisgarh, with the BJP returning in its fourth stint since the State's formation in 2000. "Funds matter because human intelligence is a cost-intensive process. We have seen Maharashtra and Telangana [that also see LWE] benefitting by pumping in additional money," he says.

Doubts and differences
While senior officers are upbeat, even boastful, those closer to the action feel it is difficult to put a date to the end of the Naxal movement that began as a tribal peasant uprising against landlords in 1967, in Naxalbari in West Bengal. A junior officer from one of the affected districts, says, "There are many more challenging areas to reach, in terms of terrain. There, even setting up camps close by may take years."

Pandey dismisses the 2026 date, saying such deadlines have been given in the past too. "The problem is multi-pronged and military successes are only a small part of it. The government will need to set up smaller goals, such as by this day we will free up this police station area or this district, and then move accordingly. Otherwise such deadlines are only vague assertions. Encounters may only check their spread," he says.

Some encounters have been mired in controversy. In Pidia village, Bijapur district, family members of 12 alleged Maoists killed have vehemently questioned the killings. They have alleged that innocent villagers collecting tendu leaves, for their livelihood, were among those killed by the police. Dantewada-based social activist and lawyer Bela Bhatia had accompanied the family members of some of those killed to the police station to file an FIR, but the police refused to file one. Bhatia is one of the few who still speaks out against the state. Many activists who raised their voices for the tribals earlier are now reluctant, fearing a crackdown.

The Pidia encounter was raised by the members of the Opposition Congress in the State Assembly too. There are allegations from other areas too. In Bijapur's Lendra village, Kamli Kunjam, in her early 20s, was shot dead in an encounter on April 2. Her family says she could neither hear nor speak.

"My daughter was not a Maoist. She was undergoing medical treatment. I have a son who has the same condition. On the day of the encounter, a group of men came to our house and took Kamli away after ransacking the house. When I protested, they said they would bring her back. The next day we were informed by the police that she was killed," says Somli Kunjam, Kamli's mother.

Sundarraj denies all these allegations and says that her presence with other Maoists – there were 12 killed in that encounter – and the recovery of her body with a uniform, established her links with the banned outfit, the Communist Party of India (Maoist), one of several socio-political organisations banned in India. Many alleged Maoists carry rewards on their heads, cumulatively amounting to nearly ₹9.6 crore, a sum most wouldn't have seen in their lifetime.

A resident of Lendra village in Bijapur, Somli Kunjam (second from left), whose daughter was killed in an encounter with security forces. SHUBHOMOY SIKDAR

Jungles drenched in red
लाल रंग से सराबोर जंगल

Inside Chhattisgarh's most aggressive campaign against Maoist insurgents yet, is a historic death toll, strategic police upgrades, and the rising question of ethics. Shubhomoy Sikdar reports from the State's Bastar region, where dense forests cover 44%of its area. A part of the 'red corridor', tribal communities have waged an armed struggle against government agencies for over 50 years

छत्तीसगढ़ में माओवादी विद्रोहियों के खिलाफ अब तक के सबसे आक्रामक अभियान में ऐतिहासिक मौतें, रणनीतिक पुलिस उन्नयन और नैतिकता का बढ़ता सवाल शामिल है। शुभोमय सिकदर राज्य के बस्तर क्षेत्र से रिपोर्ट करते हैं, जहां घने जंगल 44% क्षेत्र को कवर करते हैं। 'लाल गलियारे' का एक हिस्सा, आदिवासी समुदायों ने 50 से अधिक वर्षों से सरकारी एजेंसियों के खिलाफ सशस्त्र संघर्ष छेड़ा है

Bodies of Alleged Naxals in Karli Police Lines
कर्ली पुलिस लाइन में कथित नक्सलियों के शव

- Under a muted October sky, **31 bodies of alleged Naxals** lie in the open in Karli police lines, a sprawling campus in Chhattisgarh's **Dantewada** town.
  अक्टूबर के शांत आसमान के नीचे **31 कथित नक्सलियों के शव** छत्तीसगढ़ के **दंतेवाड़ा** के कर्ली पुलिस लाइन में खुले में पड़े हैं।
- They were gunned down a day ago by security forces in the **biggest anti-Naxal operation** in the Maoist-affected state since **Chhattisgarh's creation in 2000**.
  सुरक्षा बलों द्वारा इन्हें एक दिन पहले **सबसे बड़े नक्सल विरोधी ऑपरेशन** में मार गिराया गया, जो राज्य के **2000 में छत्तीसगढ़ बनने के बाद सबसे बड़ा** है।
- The police would later revise the number of dead to **38**, based on a Naxal statement.
  बाद में नक्सली बयान के आधार पर पुलिस ने मृतकों की संख्या को **38** करार दिया।

Strange Upbeat Scene Amidst Death
मौत के बीच अजीब उत्साह का माहौल

- For a scene that reeks of death, there is a strange upbeat chaos: **policemen high-five each other**, journalists quiz them, and there is talk of rain.

मौत की गंध के इस दृश्य में एक अजीब-सा उत्साह है: **पुलिसकर्मी एक-दूसरे को हाई-फाइव** कर रहे हैं, पत्रकार उनसे सवाल कर रहे हैं और बारिश की चर्चा है।

- As the day progresses, the **stench** gets stronger because the bodies lie in the open.
  जैसे-जैसे दिन बढ़ता है, **दुर्गंध** बढ़ती जाती है क्योंकि शव खुले में पड़े हैं।
- Many facilities in Karli police complex are named after **policemen killed by Naxals**, making it now a place for photo ops with the bodies.
  कर्ली पुलिस परिसर में कई सुविधाओं के नाम **नक्सलियों द्वारा मारे गए पुलिसकर्मियों** पर हैं, और अब यह शवों के साथ फोटो लेने का स्थान बन गया है।

Long Armed Struggle by Marginalised Communities

हाशिए पर पड़े समुदायों द्वारा लंबा सशस्त्र संघर्ष

- From the **1960s**, marginalized forest-dwelling communities, mainly tribal, have waged an **armed struggle** against the state, beginning as a **communist-led separatist movement in West Bengal**.
  1960 के दशक से, हाशिए पर पड़े वन-निवासी समुदायों, खासकर जनजातियों ने राज्य के खिलाफ एक **सशस्त्र संघर्ष** छेड़ा, जो **पश्चिम बंगाल में कम्युनिस्ट नेतृत्व वाले अलगाववादी आंदोलन** के रूप में शुरू हुआ।

Operation Details and Policeman's Remark

ऑपरेशन के विवरण और पुलिसकर्मी की टिप्पणी

- A policeman says, "**Is se bhi bada karenge**" (We will go even bigger the next time).
  एक पुलिसकर्मी कहता है, " **इस से भी बड़ा करेंगे** (अगली बार और भी बड़ा करेंगे)"।
- This operation was conducted near **Thulthuli and Gawadi villages in Narayanpur district**.
  यह ऑपरेशन **नारायणपुर जिले के थुलथुली और गवाड़ी गांवों** के पास किया गया था।
- Here, phone networks are sketchy, and only dirt tracks through **dense jungles** lead to the villages.
  यहाँ फोन नेटवर्क कमजोर हैं और गांवों तक पहुँचने के लिए केवल **घने जंगलों** से होकर मिट्टी के रास्ते हैं।

Escalating Crackdown on Naxalism in 2024

2024 में नक्सलवाद पर बढ़ती कार्रवाई

- Last year, the **Bharatiya Janata Party** formed the state government.
  पिछले साल **भारतीय जनता पार्टी** ने राज्य में सरकार बनाई थी।
- In 2024, the crackdown has been unprecedented: **192 bodies of alleged Maoists — 125 men and 67 women** — have been recovered.

2024 में कार्रवाई अभूतपूर्व रही है: **192 कथित माओवादी शव — 125 पुरुष और 67 महिलाएं —** बरामद किए गए हैं।

- **762** have been arrested, **745 have surrendered**, and **207 weapons seized** in 2024 alone.

  762 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, **745** ने आत्मसमर्पण किया है, और **207 हथियार जब्त** किए गए हैं सिर्फ 2024 में।

Union Home Minister's Statement and Police View

केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री का बयान और पुलिस का दृष्टिकोण

- Earlier this year, **Union Home Minister Amit Shah** announced in **Naya Raipur** that **Naxalism would end by March 2026**.

  इस साल की शुरुआत में, **केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री अमित शाह** ने **नया रायपुर** में घोषणा की कि **नक्सलवाद मार्च 2026 तक समाप्त हो जाएगा।**

- **Inspector General of Police (Bastar Range) Sundarraj P.** views this as realistic.

  बस्तर रेंज के पुलिस महानिरीक्षक सुंदरराज पी. इसे व्यावहारिक मानते हैं।

- "This year has been one of the biggest operational years. Now that the **monsoon is over**, we will restart operations on a major scale," he stated.

  उन्होंने कहा, "इस साल अब तक सबसे बड़े ऑपरेशनल वर्षों में से एक रहा है। अब जबकि **मानसून समाप्त हो गया** है, हम बड़े पैमाने पर ऑपरेशन फिर से शुरू करेंगे।"

Behind his confidence is a new strategy

उनके आत्मविश्वास के पीछे एक नई रणनीति है

- About **190 camps** have been set up in **Naxal strongholds**, ensuring "deeper penetration" in the dense jungles of **Bastar**, in **Chhattisgarh's south**, bordering **Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, and Maharashtra**.

  लगभग **190 शिविर** नक्सली गढ़ों में स्थापित किए गए हैं, जो **बस्तर के घने जंगलों में गहरी पैठ** सुनिश्चित करते हैं, जो **छत्तीसगढ़ के दक्षिणी** क्षेत्र में स्थित है और **आंध्र प्रदेश, ओडिशा और महाराष्ट्र** से सीमा साझा करता है।

- The camps obstruct **Maoist movement and meetings**, and disrupt crucial **supply routes**.

  ये शिविर **माओवादी आंदोलनों और बैठकों** में रुकावट डालते हैं और महत्वपूर्ण **आपूर्ति मार्गों** में बाधा उत्पन्न करते हैं।

- Set up in a **7- to 8-kilometre radius** of villages, these camps hamper **recruitment efforts** and weaken their **organizational reach**.

  गाँवों के **7 से 8 किलोमीटर के दायरे** में स्थापित ये शिविर **भर्ती के प्रयासों** को बाधित करते हैं और उनके **संगठनात्मक पहुंच** को कमजोर करते हैं।

Action and attention

कार्रवाई और ध्यान

- **Gawadi village** is about **20 km** from **Orchha block** that has a **police station** and a lone **bus stop**.

  गावड़ी गाँव 20 किलोमीटर दूर है **ओरछा ब्लॉक** से, जहाँ एक **पुलिस स्टेशन** और एक **बस स्टॉप** है।

- It takes **four hours** on a **two-wheeler and on foot** to reach, crossing **seven rivulets** and muddy, rocky paths.

  वहाँ पहुँचने में **चार घंटे** लगते हैं, **दोपहिया वाहन और पैदल** चलते हुए, **सात छोटी नदियों** और कीचड़ से भरे, पथरीले रास्तों को पार करना पड़ता है।

- For villagers, accessing basics such as a **ration shop** or **health facilities** could mean a challenging trail that takes a **whole day**.

  गाँव वालों के लिए **राशन की दुकान** या **स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं** तक पहुँचने का मतलब **पूरा दिन** का चुनौतीपूर्ण सफर हो सकता है।

- There is provision for **children to study** in **residential schools** in the district headquarters or a development block, but many **drop out**.

  जिला मुख्यालय या विकास खंड में **आवासीय स्कूलों** में **बच्चों की पढ़ाई** के लिए प्रावधान है, लेकिन कई **बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं।**

- **Jira Usendi**, in his late **20s**, is back in **Gawadi** after working as a **laborer in Nagpur, Maharashtra** for a few months.

  जिरा उसेंडी, **20 वर्ष की आयु** में, कुछ महीनों तक **महाराष्ट्र के नागपुर में मजदूर** के रूप में काम करने के बाद **गावड़ी** में वापस लौटे हैं।

- "My heart was in the **Abujhmad forests**," he says. He hopes the **violence will end**, so that his **six-year-old child** can have a **better future**.

  "मेरा दिल **अबूझमाड़ के जंगलों** में था," वह कहते हैं। वह आशा करता है कि **हिंसा समाप्त** हो जाएगी, ताकि उनके **छह वर्षीय बच्चे** का **भविष्य बेहतर** हो सके।

- Usendi is against setting up **new camps near the village**, fearing land loss and torture from both **police** and **Naxalites**.

  उसेंडी **गाँव के पास नए शिविरों** के खिलाफ हैं, भूमि छीनने और **पुलिस** और **नक्सलियों** दोनों से यातना के डर से।

- **Ramesh**, an ex-Maoist from **Jagdalpur**, originally from undivided **Andhra Pradesh**, surrendered in **2000** with his wife and now works as a **gardener**.

  रमेश, एक पूर्व माओवादी जो **जगदलपुर** में रहते हैं, मूल रूप से अविभाजित **आंध्र प्रदेश** के हैं, **2000** में उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी के साथ आत्मसमर्पण किया और अब एक **माली** के रूप में काम करते हैं।

- He expresses concerns that **government penetration** may lead to **deforestation and mining**, worsening **inequality**.

  उनका मानना है कि **सरकारी पैठ** से **वनीकरण और खनन** बढ़ सकता है, जिससे **असमानता** और भी बढ़ सकती है।

- Some areas around the camps see **rudimentary development**, such as **Jal Jeevan Mission water tanks** with **solar pumps**.

शिविरों के आसपास के कुछ क्षेत्रों में **जल जीवन मिशन के जल टैंक** जैसे **सौर पंपों** के साथ प्रारंभिक विकास देखा गया है।

- **New camps** are seen as potential **development centers**, providing **healthcare and basic amenities** for villagers.

  नए शिविरों को संभावित **विकास केंद्र** के रूप में देखा जा रहा है, जो गाँव के लोगों को **स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और बुनियादी सुविधाएँ** प्रदान करेंगे।

- Villagers, however, continue to visit **Naxal memorials** and some painted slogans call for **election boycotts**.

  हालाँकि, गाँव के लोग **नक्सली स्मारकों** पर जाते रहते हैं और कुछ चित्रित नारे **चुनाव बहिष्कार** का आह्वान करते हैं।

- **The People's Union for Civil Liberties** and **Chhattisgarh Bachao Andolan** have raised concerns about the **scale of operations**, questioning **killings, arrests, and surrenders**.

  पीपुल्स यूनियन फॉर सिविल लिबर्टीज और **छत्तीसगढ़ बचाओ आंदोलन** ने **अभियानों के पैमाने** पर चिंताएँ उठाई हैं, जिसमें **हत्याओं, गिरफ्तारियों और आत्मसमर्पणों** पर सवाल उठाए हैं।

- **Girish Kant Pandey**, a government college principal, suggests **dialogue** for conflict resolution, as the **top Maoist leaders** are either jailed or underground.

  गिरीश कांत पांडे, एक सरकारी कॉलेज के प्राचार्य, **संवाद** के माध्यम से समाधान की सलाह देते हैं, क्योंकि **शीर्ष माओवादी नेता** या तो जेल में हैं या भूमिगत हैं।

- Pandey supports a **surrender policy** that includes **livelihoods and better living conditions**; a policy for this is in development in **Chhattisgarh**.

  पांडे एक **आत्मसमर्पण नीति** का समर्थन करते हैं, जिसमें **जीविका और बेहतर जीवन परिस्थितियों** को शामिल किया गया है; इसके लिए छत्तीसगढ़ में एक नीति तैयार की जा रही है।

Nuts and bolts

गूढ़ रणनीति

- A senior police officer in **Dantewada**, a district known for its **ancient temples** and **ponds**, talks about the **year-long strategy** that went into the capture and killing of the alleged Maoists.

  दंतेवाड़ा के प्राचीन मंदिरों और तालाबों के लिए प्रसिद्ध एक वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारी **एक साल की रणनीति** के बारे में बताते हैं, जिसके माध्यम से कथित माओवादियों को पकड़ने और मार गिराने की कार्रवाई की गई।

- He cites the term **Chakravyuha**, the details of which he cannot disclose. He says that at its core, "It involves assigning a clear role to every person. This keeps the operation organised with a structured form."

  वह **चक्रव्यूह** शब्द का उल्लेख करते हैं, जिसकी सभी जानकारी प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती। उनके अनुसार, इसका मुख्य तत्व है कि "प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को एक निश्चित भूमिका दी जाती है, जिससे अभियान एक संगठित रूप में चलता है।"

- This approach has reduced **casualties of jawans** too.
  इस रणनीति से **जवानों की हताहतों** में भी कमी आई है।

- He also mentions **technology upgrades**, such as the adoption of **long-range drones** that can survey up to **25 km** in tree-covered terrain and provide real-time inputs.
  वह **प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन** का भी उल्लेख करते हैं, जैसे **लॉन्ग-रेंज ड्रोन** जो **25 किमी** तक के वृक्षाच्छादित क्षेत्र की निगरानी कर सकते हैं और वास्तविक समय में जानकारी भेज सकते हैं।

- This year, security forces in **Bastar** have received sophisticated weapons from the **Central Armed Police Forces**.
  इस वर्ष, **बस्तर** में सुरक्षा बलों को **केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों** से उन्नत हथियार प्राप्त हुए हैं।

- There is now **joint, coordinated action** with neighboring **Andhra** and **Odisha**, which are also part of the **red corridor**.
  अब **आंध्र** और **ओडिशा** जैसे पड़ोसी राज्यों के साथ **संयुक्त और समन्वित कार्रवाई** हो रही है, जो **रेड कॉरिडोर** का हिस्सा हैं।

- In **August** this year, the Central government informed **Parliament** that LWE-affected **districts** had reduced from **126 districts across 10 States** in 2013 to **38 districts across nine States** in **April 2024**.
  इस वर्ष **अगस्त** में, केंद्रीय सरकार ने **संसद** को बताया कि **वामपंथी उग्रवाद प्रभावित जिलों** की संख्या 2013 में **10 राज्यों में 126 जिलों** से घटकर **अप्रैल 2024** में **नौ राज्यों में 38 जिलों** तक पहुंच गई है।

- Up to **June 2024**, **LWE violence** was reported from **89 police stations across 30 districts**.
  जून 2024 तक, **वामपंथी उग्रवाद हिंसा** के मामले **30 जिलों में 89 पुलिस थानों** से सामने आए हैं।

- **Sundarraj** mentions the **District Reserve Guards**, locally raised, who are **surrendered Naxals** now leading operations, and familiar with the terrain, language, and customs of the tribes.
  सुंदरराज जिला रिजर्व गार्ड्स का उल्लेख करते हैं, जिन्हें स्थानीय स्तर पर नियुक्त किया गया है। ये **समर्पित नक्सली** हैं, जो अब अभियान का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं और इलाके, भाषा और आदिवासी रीति-रिवाजों से परिचित हैं।

- The **CRPF** has recruited a dedicated **Bastar Battalion** composed of local recruits to strengthen this expertise.
  सीआरपीएफ ने इस विशेषज्ञता को मजबूत करने के लिए स्थानीय भर्ती से बने एक समर्पित **बस्तर बटालियन** को नियुक्त किया है।

- Additionally, a **jungle warfare training centre** has been established in **Kanker** where forces undergo rigorous preparation for combat in dense forest environments.
  इसके अतिरिक्त, **कांकेर** में एक **जंगल युद्ध प्रशिक्षण केंद्र** स्थापित किया गया है, जहां बलों को घने जंगलों में लड़ाई के लिए कठोर प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

- Another senior officer points out that there is now **more funding** under the **Special Central Assistance** to support tribal development and **Security Related Expenditure budgets** for combat areas and special States.
  एक अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारी बताते हैं कि अब **विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता** के तहत जनजातीय विकास के लिए अधिक **फंडिंग** और संघर्ष क्षेत्रों और विशेष राज्यों के लिए **सुरक्षा संबंधी व्यय बजट** प्रदान किया गया है।

- "Also, there is **alignment between the Centre and the State**." Previously, the **Congress** was in power in **Chhattisgarh**, with the **BJP** returning for its fourth term since the State's formation in **2000**.

  "साथ ही, **केंद्र और राज्य के बीच समन्वय** है।" पहले, **छत्तीसगढ़** में **कांग्रेस** सत्ता में थी, और अब **बीजेपी** राज्य के गठन **2000** के बाद से चौथे कार्यकाल के लिए वापस आई है।

- **Funds** are crucial because **human intelligence** is cost-intensive. The officer notes that **Maharashtra** and **Telangana**, which also face LWE issues, have benefited by allocating additional money.

  फंड महत्वपूर्ण हैं क्योंकि **मानव खुफिया** महंगा होता है। अधिकारी बताते हैं कि **महाराष्ट्र** और **तेलंगाना**, जो भी वामपंथी उग्रवाद का सामना कर रहे हैं, ने अतिरिक्त धनराशि आवंटित कर लाभ प्राप्त किया है।

Doubts and Differences
संशय और अंतर

- While senior officers are upbeat, even boastful, those closer to the action feel it is difficult to put a date to the end of the **Naxal movement** that began as a **tribal peasant uprising** against landlords in **1967**, in **Naxalbari** in **West Bengal**.

  वरिष्ठ अधिकारी उत्साहित हैं, यहां तक कि गर्व महसूस कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो लोग कार्रवाई के करीब हैं, उनका मानना है कि **1967** में **नक्सलबाड़ी, पश्चिम बंगाल** में जमींदारों के खिलाफ **आदिवासी किसान आंदोलन** के रूप में शुरू हुए **नक्सली आंदोलन** के अंत की कोई निश्चित तारीख तय करना कठिन है।

- A junior officer from one of the affected districts says, "There are many more challenging areas to reach, in terms of **terrain**. There, even setting up camps close by may take **years**."

  एक जूनियर अधिकारी जो प्रभावित जिलों में से एक से हैं, कहते हैं, "कुछ क्षेत्रों तक पहुंचना और भी चुनौतीपूर्ण है, खासकर **भौगोलिक स्थिति** के हिसाब से। वहां तक पहुंचने के लिए कैम्प स्थापित करने में **सालों** लग सकते हैं।"

- Pandey dismisses the **2026** date, saying such deadlines have been given in the past too. "The problem is **multi-pronged** and military successes are only a small part of it. The government will need to set up smaller goals, such as by this day we will free up this police station area or this district, and then move accordingly. Otherwise such deadlines are only vague assertions. Encounters may only check their spread," he says.

  पांडे **2026** की तारीख को खारिज करते हैं, यह कहते हुए कि ऐसी समयसीमाएं पहले भी दी जा चुकी हैं। "समस्या **बहु-आयामी** है और सैन्य सफलता इसका केवल एक छोटा हिस्सा है। सरकार को छोटे लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने होंगे, जैसे कि इस दिन तक हम इस पुलिस स्टेशन क्षेत्र या जिले को मुक्त कर देंगे, और फिर उसी अनुसार आगे बढ़ेंगे। अन्यथा, ये समयसीमाएं केवल अस्पष्ट दावे हैं। मुठभेड़ों से केवल उनके प्रसार को रोका जा सकता है," वह कहते हैं।

- Some encounters have been mired in controversy. In **Pidia village**, **Bijapur district**, family members of **12 alleged Maoists** killed have vehemently questioned the killings. They have alleged that innocent villagers collecting **tendu leaves**, for their livelihood, were among those killed by the police.

  कुछ मुठभेड़ों में विवाद उठ चुके हैं। **बिजापुर जिले के पिड़ीया गांव** में, **12 कथित नक्सलियों** की मौत के

परिवार के सदस्यों ने हत्या पर तीखे सवाल उठाए हैं। उनका आरोप है कि **निर्दोष ग्रामीण**, जो अपनी जीविका के लिए **तेंदू पत्तियां** इकट्ठा कर रहे थे, उन्हें पुलिस ने मार डाला।

- Dantewada-based social activist and lawyer **Bela Bhatia** had accompanied the family members of some of those killed to the police station to file an FIR, but the police refused to file one. Bhatia is one of the few who still speaks out against the state. Many activists who raised their voices for the tribals earlier are now reluctant, fearing a crackdown.

दंतेवाड़ा की सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता और वकील **बेला भाटिया** कुछ मारे गए लोगों के परिवार के सदस्यों को पुलिस स्टेशन लेकर गई थीं ताकि FIR दर्ज की जा सके, लेकिन पुलिस ने FIR दर्ज करने से मना कर दिया। भाटिया उन कुछ गिनती के लोगों में से हैं जो अब भी राज्य के खिलाफ आवाज उठाती हैं। पहले जिन कार्यकर्ताओं ने आदिवासियों के लिए आवाज उठाई थी, अब वे डर के कारण चुप हैं।

- The **Pidia encounter** was raised by the members of the Opposition **Congress** in the **State Assembly** too. There are allegations from other areas too. In **Bijapur's Lendra village**, **Kamli Kunjam**, in her early **20s**, was shot dead in an encounter on **April 2**. Her family says she could neither hear nor speak.

पीडिया मुठभेड़ को राज्य विधानसभा में विपक्षी **कांग्रेस** के सदस्यों ने भी उठाया। अन्य क्षेत्रों से भी आरोप लग रहे हैं। **बिजापुर के लेंडा गांव** में, **कमली कुंजाम**, जो अपनी **20 की उम्र के शुरुआती वर्षों** में थीं, **2 अप्रैल** को एक मुठभेड़ में मारी गईं। उनका परिवार कहता है कि वह न तो सुन सकती थीं और न बोल सकती थीं।

- "My daughter was not a Maoist. She was undergoing medical treatment. I have a son who has the same condition. On the day of the encounter, a group of men came to our house and took Kamli away after ransacking the house. When I protested, they said they would bring her back. The next day we were informed by the police that she was killed," says **Somli Kunjam**, Kamli's mother.

"मेरी बेटी नक्सली नहीं थी। वह इलाज करवा रही थी। मेरे पास एक बेटा है जिसे वही समस्या है। मुठभेड़ के दिन कुछ लोग हमारे घर आए और उन्होंने कमली को घर लूटने के बाद ले लिया। जब मैंने विरोध किया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि वह उसे वापस ले आएंगे। अगले दिन हमें पुलिस से सूचित किया गया कि वह मारी गई," कहते हैं **सोमली कुंजाम**, कमली की मां।

- **Sundarraj** denies all these allegations and says that her presence with other Maoists — there were **12 killed** in that encounter — and the recovery of her body with a **uniform**, established her links with the banned outfit, the **Communist Party of India (Maoist)**, one of several socio-political organisations banned in India.

सुंदरराज इन सभी आरोपों को नकारते हैं और कहते हैं कि वह अन्य नक्सलियों के साथ थीं — उस मुठभेड़ में **12 लोग मारे गए थे** — और उनके शरीर के साथ एक **यूनिफॉर्म** पाया गया, जिसने उनके **भारत में प्रतिबंधित संगठन भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (नक्सलवादी)** से संबंध स्थापित कर दिया।

- Many alleged Maoists carry **rewards** on their heads, cumulatively amounting to nearly **₹9.6 crore**, a sum most wouldn't have seen in their lifetime.

कई कथित नक्सलियों के सिर पर **इनाम** रखा गया है, जो **लगभग ₹9.6 करोड़** तक पहुंचता है, एक राशि जो अधिकांश ने अपने जीवनकाल में कभी नहीं देखी होगी।

A 2024 election result that leaves many astounded

Shelley Walia

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"Since Plato's Republic 2,300 years ago, philosophers have understood the process by which demagogues come to power in free and fair elections, only to overthrow democracy and establish tyrannical rule. The process is straightforward, and we have now just watched it play out." – Jason Stanley, 'The End of US Democracy Was All Too Predictable'.

India and the United States, two of the world's most prominent democracies, are facing significant challenges. India, despite being the most populous democracy, struggles with systemic issues that hinder its ability to function fairly and freely.

On the other hand, the U.S., the most prosperous democracy, guarantees its citizens life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, but still grapples with issues of race, religion, gender, and sexual orientation that undermine the true spirit of democracy. The recent U.S. presidential election has clearly exposed democracy's vulnerabilities, sparking concerns about its effectiveness when voters choose leaders with tainted records.

Breaking down the voter demographic
Donald Trump's polarising personality may have captured the headlines, but it is the American electorate that has propelled him to victory. According to Pew Research Center, white voters without a bachelor's degree were more likely to associate with the Republican Party, with 63% identifying as Republicans. In comparison, 33% would align with the Democratic Party. This educational divide has become more pronounced over the past two decades, with white voters without a college degree favouring the Republican Party and those with a college degree moving toward the Democratic Party.

Mr. Trump's 2024 presidential campaign visibly resonated with millions, securing him another term in office. This outcome can be attributed to several factors, including his ability of creating a multi-ethnic working-class coalition, which proved successful as he made strides among Latinos and African-Americans, especially men. This raises important questions about the values and the priorities of the American people, and whether they are willing to overlook Mr. Trump's controversies in favour of his policy agenda.

The stakes of the 2024 U.S. election could not be higher, especially its make-or-break moment for American democracy. Trump's return to power has sent jitters across the globe, and for good reason. Many countries are anxious about the potential implications of his presidency, particularly when it comes to international relations and global stability. Within the U.S., non-white minorities, legal settlers, African-Americans, and undocumented immigrants are bracing themselves for the impact of hard right-wing policies driven by nationalist sentiment. The uncertainty surrounding the citizenship status of newborn children is a significant concern. The potential consequences of his presidency on global relations, domestic policy, and marginalised communities are indeed significant.

Authoritarian rise
Moreover, we are witnessing a disturbing global trend where even robust democracies are buckling under authoritarian pressure. Hungary, once a beacon of democratic success in the post-Communist world, has evolved into the European Union's sole absolutism in just over a decade. Countries such as Turkey, Israel, or South Asian democracies have seen authoritarian tendencies rise over the years; 37 out of 104 democracies worldwide have experienced significant relapse since 2016. The red flags are clear: wearing away of democratic institutions, manipulation of information, and the rise of acrimonious politics. Experts warn that democratic decline is often incremental, with autocratic leaders exploiting democratic institutions to consolidate power.

Bertram Gross, a former presidential adviser, ominously warned, "As I look at America today, I am not afraid to say that I am afraid." His concern stems from America's alarming drift towards authoritarianism, fuelled by a deeply divided and distracted citizenry. The "Deep State" strategists have subtly erected the framework for tyranny, leveraging militarised law enforcement and bureaucratic red tapism. This alarming drift has persisted across the last five decades, outdoing party lines. Though this renders the resident of the White House relatively insignificant, there is a growing concern about the potential consequences of Mr. Trump's return.

Given his past actions, campaign promises, and the Supreme Court's decisions effectively granting him legal immunity, many fear his administration would target liberal democracy's core principles without any culpability. The Republican Party, the Senate, the House of Representatives and the judiciary are now in his firm grip, thereby cementing a G.O.P. trifecta. This could lead to a concentration of power and diminished checks on Mr. Trump's actions. The question to ask is: Will the U.S. follow Hungary's path, or will it find a way to strengthen its democratic foundations? The 2024 election, which seemed to be a pivotal moment in determining the answer, has left many astounded by the result.

Mr. Trump's statements and policy documents, including Project 2025, reveal a systematic plan of a demagogue to transform the government into an extension of his personal will, emulating the authoritarian approach of Hungarian leader Viktor Orbán. A key proposal is the revival of Mr. Trump's Schedule F order, which would allow the firing of about 50,000 career civil servants, undermining the merit-based civil service system. This move would grant Mr. Trump unprecedented control over the bureaucracy, enabling him to replace nonpartisan civil servants with loyalists. The stakes are high, as politicising the civil service would hinder essential government functions that millions rely on, thereby paving the way for autocracy. His plans would degrade federal employment, and potentially lead to bullying tactics by hounding the minorities that he has throughout dehumanised or ruthlessly penalised those who have been his antagonists. With Mr. Trump's team prepared to implement these changes swiftly, the consequences for democracy and the civil service are alarming.

A message for the democratic world
As is obvious from the election outcome, Mr. Trump's enduring grip on the American right is a phenomenon that has puzzled observers for nearly a decade. Despite the turmoil and the controversy surrounding his first term, culminating in his refusal to concede the 2020 election, Mr. Trump remained a formidable force throughout the current election. His unwavering appeal can be attributed to various factors, including his unapologetic stance on key issues. His campaign has consistently emphasised a "return" to fossil fuel dominance, pledging to boost oil and natural gas production, and roll back environmental regulations. This is broadly appreciated by voters seeking energy, independence and job creation.

To improve democracy's effectiveness, it is essential to address challenges and ensure that democratic governments prioritise citizens' welfare, equality, and accountability. The 2024 U.S. presidential election, particularly the Trump campaign, highlights his divisive rhetoric and policies that seem to have resonated with a specific demographic: disgruntled, underemployed or unemployed, and undereducated white males who feel threatened by immigration and societal shifts. Mr. Trump's popularity reveals a desire among many Americans for a homogeneous world order rooted in whiteness, bigotry, misogyny, and heterosexuality. Despite his pomposity, he has tapped into deep-seated anxieties and frustrations among certain segments of the population. His message of economic nationalism, immigration reform, and an "America First" rhetoric has struck a chord with many who feel left behind by globalisation and cultural shifts. A political landscape driven by contentious magniloquence has led many to feel that democracy under him will fail to deliver on its promise of inclusivity, equality, and protection for all citizens, regardless of race, colour, gender, or creed.

Donald Trump's rise to prominence exposes a concerning truth: many voters, particularly the mindless uneducated lot, may not fully understand the responsibilities of democratic citizenship or the risks of electing an unqualified leader, thereby emphasising that democracy as an idea might be flawed. This highlights the need for a socially aware and civically informed electorate, willing to look beyond personal biases and prioritise the greater good. It is time the American public saw the importance of reining in their runaway government, reclaiming their freedoms, and restoring justice in America.

Donald Trump's rise to prominence highlights a democratic flaw — the absence of a socially aware and informed electorate that focuses on the greater good

2024 का एक चुनाव परिणाम जिसने सभी को चौंका दिया

- Since **Plato's Republic 2,300 years ago**, philosophers have understood the process by which **demagogues come to power** in free and fair elections, only to overthrow democracy and establish **tyrannical rule**.
  लगभग **2300 साल पहले प्लेटो के रिपब्लिक** से, दार्शनिक इस प्रक्रिया को समझते आए हैं जिसके द्वारा **जनवादी नेता स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनावों** में सत्ता में आते हैं, और फिर **तानाशाही शासन** स्थापित करने के लिए लोकतंत्र को खत्म कर देते हैं।

- The process is straightforward, and we have now just watched it play out.
  यह प्रक्रिया सीधी है, और हमने इसे अब होते देखा है।

India and the United States, two of the world's most prominent democracies, are facing significant challenges.
भारत और अमेरिका, जो दुनिया की दो प्रमुख लोकतांत्रिक देश हैं, महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं।

- **India**, despite being the **most populous democracy**, struggles with **systemic issues** that hinder its ability to function fairly and freely.
  भारत, जो दुनिया का सबसे अधिक **जनसंख्या वाला लोकतंत्र** है, **व्यवस्थित मुद्दों** से जूझ रहा है जो इसे निष्पक्ष और स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य करने में बाधा डालते हैं।

- On the other hand, the **U.S.**, the most **prosperous democracy**, guarantees its citizens **life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness**, but still grapples with issues of **race, religion, gender, and sexual orientation** that undermine the true spirit of democracy.
  दूसरी ओर, **अमेरिका**, जो सबसे **समृद्ध लोकतंत्र** है, अपने नागरिकों को **जीवन, स्वतंत्रता, और खुशी की खोज** की गारंटी देता है, लेकिन फिर भी **जाति, धर्म, लिंग, और यौन अभिविन्यास** से जुड़े मुद्दों से जूझता है जो लोकतंत्र की सच्ची भावना को कमजोर करते हैं।

- The recent **U.S. presidential election** has clearly exposed democracy's vulnerabilities, sparking concerns about its effectiveness when voters choose leaders with **tainted records**.
  हालिया **अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति चुनाव** ने स्पष्ट रूप से लोकतंत्र की कमजोरियों को उजागर किया है, जिससे चिंताएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं जब मतदाता **दागदार रिकॉर्ड वाले** नेताओं को चुनते हैं।

Breaking down the voter demographic
मतदाता जनसांख्यिकी का विश्लेषण

- **Donald Trump's polarising personality** may have captured the headlines, but it is the **American electorate** that has propelled him to victory.
  डोनाल्ड ट्रंप का विभाजनकारी व्यक्तित्व सुर्खियां बटोर सकता है, लेकिन **अमेरिकी मतदाता** ही उन्हें जीत की ओर ले गए हैं।

- According to **Pew Research Center**, **white voters without a bachelor's degree** were more likely to associate with the **Republican Party**, with **63% identifying as Republicans**. In comparison, **33%** would align with the **Democratic Party**.

प्यू रिसर्च सेंटर के अनुसार, **बिना स्नातक की डिग्री वाले श्वेत मतदाता रिपब्लिकन पार्टी** के साथ अधिक जुड़ाव महसूस करते हैं, जिसमें **63% स्वयं को रिपब्लिकन** के रूप में पहचानते हैं। इसके विपरीत, **33% डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी** से जुड़ते हैं।

- This **educational divide** has become more pronounced over the past **two decades**, with white voters without a college degree favouring the **Republican Party** and those with a college degree moving toward the **Democratic Party**.

  पिछले **दो दशकों** में यह **शैक्षिक विभाजन** और भी स्पष्ट हुआ है, जिसमें बिना कॉलेज डिग्री वाले श्वेत मतदाता **रिपब्लिकन पार्टी** का समर्थन करते हैं और कॉलेज डिग्री वाले **डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी** की ओर बढ़ते हैं।

- Mr. Trump's **2024 presidential campaign** visibly resonated with millions, securing him another term in office.

  श्री ट्रंप का **2024 का राष्ट्रपति अभियान** स्पष्ट रूप से लाखों लोगों के साथ गूंजा, जिससे उन्हें एक और कार्यकाल प्राप्त हुआ।

- This outcome can be attributed to several factors, including his ability of creating a **multi-ethnic working-class coalition**, which proved successful as he made strides among **Latinos and African-Americans**, especially men.

  यह परिणाम कई कारकों के कारण है, जिनमें उनकी **बहु-जातीय कार्यकारी वर्ग के गठबंधन** को बनाने की क्षमता शामिल है, जिसने **लातिनो और अफ्रीकी-अमेरिकी**, विशेष रूप से पुरुषों के बीच सफलताएं अर्जित कीं।

- This raises important questions about the **values and priorities** of the American people, and whether they are willing to overlook Mr. Trump's **controversies** in favour of his **policy agenda**.

  इससे अमेरिकी जनता के **मूल्य और प्राथमिकताओं** के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठते हैं, और क्या वे श्री ट्रंप के **विवादों** को उनके **नीति एजेंडे** के पक्ष में नजरअंदाज करने को तैयार हैं।

The stakes of the 2024 U.S. election
2024 अमेरिकी चुनाव का दांव

- The stakes of the **2024 U.S. election** could not be higher, especially as it represents a **make-or-break moment** for American democracy.

  2024 अमेरिकी चुनाव का दांव उच्चतम है, विशेष रूप से यह अमेरिकी लोकतंत्र के लिए एक **निर्णायक क्षण** का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है।

- **Trump's return to power** has sent jitters across the globe, and for good reason.

  ट्रंप की सत्ता में वापसी ने पूरे विश्व में हलचल मचा दी है, और इसके पीछे उचित कारण हैं।

- Many countries are anxious about the potential implications of his presidency, particularly regarding **international relations** and **global stability**.

  कई देश उनके राष्ट्रपति पद के संभावित प्रभावों को लेकर चिंतित हैं, विशेषकर **अंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंधों** और **वैश्विक स्थिरता** के संदर्भ में।

- Within the U.S., **non-white minorities, legal settlers, African-Americans, and undocumented immigrants** are bracing themselves for the impact of **hard right-wing policies** driven by **nationalist sentiment**.

अमेरिका के भीतर, **गैर-श्वेत अल्पसंख्यक, कानूनी बाशिंदे, अफ्रीकी-अमेरिकी, और अनिर्दिष्ट आप्रवासी राष्ट्रवादी भावना** से प्रेरित **कट्टर दक्षिणपंथी नीतियों** के प्रभाव का सामना करने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं।

- The uncertainty surrounding the **citizenship status of newborn children** is a significant concern.
  नवजात शिशुओं की नागरिकता की स्थिति के आसपास की अनिश्चितता एक महत्वपूर्ण चिंता है।
- The potential consequences of his presidency on **global relations, domestic policy, and marginalised communities** are indeed significant.
  उनके राष्ट्रपति पद का **वैश्विक संबंधों, घरेलू नीति, और हाशिए पर मौजूद समुदायों** पर संभावित परिणाम वास्तव में महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Authoritarian Rise
अधिनायकवाद का उदय

- Moreover, we are witnessing a disturbing **global trend** where even **robust democracies** are buckling under authoritarian pressure.
  इसके अलावा, हम एक परेशान करने वाले **वैश्विक प्रवृत्ति** देख रहे हैं जहाँ मजबूत **लोकतंत्र** भी अधिनायकवादी दबाव में झुक रहे हैं।
- **Hungary**, once a beacon of democratic success in the **post-Communist world**, has evolved into the **European Union's sole absolutism** in just over a **decade**.
  हंगरी, जो एक समय **उत्तर-समाजवादी दुनिया** में लोकतांत्रिक सफलता का प्रतीक था, **एक दशक** से भी कम समय में **यूरोपीय संघ के एकमात्र निरंकुश** के रूप में विकसित हो गया है।
- Countries such as **Turkey, Israel**, or **South Asian democracies** have seen **authoritarian tendencies rise** over the years; **37 out of 104 democracies** worldwide have experienced significant relapse since **2016**.
  तुर्की, इज़राइल या **दक्षिण एशियाई लोकतंत्र** जैसे देशों में वर्षों से **अधिनायकवादी प्रवृत्तियों में वृद्धि** देखी गई है; **2016** के बाद से **दुनिया भर के 104 में से 37 लोकतंत्र** ने महत्वपूर्ण गिरावट का अनुभव किया है।
- The red flags are clear: **wearing away of democratic institutions, manipulation of information**, and the **rise of acrimonious politics**.
  चेतावनी संकेत स्पष्ट हैं: **लोकतांत्रिक संस्थानों का कमजोर होना, सूचनाओं में हेरफेर**, और **कटु राजनीति का उदय**।
- Experts warn that **democratic decline** is often **incremental**, with **autocratic leaders** exploiting democratic institutions to **consolidate power**.
  विशेषज्ञ चेतावनी देते हैं कि **लोकतांत्रिक गिरावट** अक्सर **क्रमिक** होती है, जिसमें **स्वेच्छाचारी नेता** लोकतांत्रिक संस्थानों का **सत्ता को मजबूत करने** के लिए शोषण करते हैं।

American Authoritarianism
अमेरिका में अधिनायकवाद

- Bertram Gross, a former **presidential adviser**, ominously warned, "As I look at America today, I am not afraid to say that I am **afraid**."

पूर्व **राष्ट्रपति सलाहकार** बर्ट्राम ग्रॉस ने शंका के साथ चेतावनी दी, "आज मैं अमेरिका को देखता हूं, और मुझे कहने में डर नहीं कि मुझे **डर** लग रहा है।"

- His concern stems from America's alarming drift towards **authoritarianism**, fueled by a **deeply divided and distracted citizenry**.
  उनकी चिंता **अधिनायकवाद** की ओर अमेरिका के चिंताजनक झुकाव से उत्पन्न होती है, जिसे एक **गहरी बंटी हुई और भटकी हुई नागरिकता** ने बढ़ावा दिया है।

- The **"Deep State"** strategists have subtly erected the framework for **tyranny**, leveraging **militarised law enforcement** and **bureaucratic red tapism**.
  "डीप स्टेट" रणनीतिकारों ने **साम्राज्यवाद** के ढांचे को गुप्त रूप से स्थापित किया है, जिसमें **सैन्यीकृत कानून प्रवर्तन** और **नौकरशाही लालफीताशाही** का उपयोग किया गया है।

Potential Consequences of Trump's Return
ट्रम्प की वापसी के संभावित परिणाम

- There is a growing concern about the potential consequences of **Mr. Trump's return**.
  श्री ट्रम्प की वापसी के संभावित परिणामों के बारे में चिंता बढ़ रही है।

- Given his **past actions**, campaign promises, and the **Supreme Court's decisions** effectively granting him **legal immunity**, many fear his administration would target **liberal democracy's core principles** without any culpability.
  उनके **पिछले कार्यों**, चुनावी वादों, और **सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के फैसलों** ने उन्हें प्रभावी रूप से **कानूनी संरक्षण** दिया है, जिससे कई लोग डरते हैं कि उनका प्रशासन **उदार लोकतंत्र के मूल सिद्धांतों** को बिना किसी जवाबदेही के निशाना बनाएगा।

- The **Republican Party**, the **Senate**, the **House of Representatives**, and the **judiciary** are now in his firm grip, thereby cementing a **G.O.P. trifecta**.
  रिपब्लिकन पार्टी, **सीनेट**, **प्रतिनिधि सभा**, और **न्यायपालिका** अब उनकी मज़बूत पकड़ में हैं, जिससे **G.O.P. त्रिफला** मजबूत हो गया है।

Project 2025 and Schedule F Order
प्रोजेक्ट 2025 और शेड्यूल F आदेश

- Mr. Trump's statements and **policy documents**, including **Project 2025**, reveal a systematic plan to transform the government into an extension of his **personal will**.
  श्री ट्रम्प के बयानों और **नीति दस्तावेजों**, जिसमें **प्रोजेक्ट 2025** शामिल है, से सरकार को उनकी **व्यक्तिगत इच्छाओं** का विस्तार बनाने की एक व्यवस्थित योजना का पता चलता है।

- A key proposal is the revival of Mr. Trump's **Schedule F order**, which would allow the firing of about **50,000 career civil servants**, undermining the **merit-based civil service system**.
  एक प्रमुख प्रस्ताव श्री ट्रम्प के **शेड्यूल F आदेश** का पुनर्जीवन है, जो लगभग **50,000 कैरियर सिविल**

सेवकों को निकालने की अनुमति देगा, जिससे **योग्यता-आधारित सिविल सेवा प्रणाली** कमजोर हो जाएगी।

A Message for the Democratic World
लोकतांत्रिक दुनिया के लिए एक संदेश

- To improve **democracy's effectiveness**, it is essential to address challenges and ensure that democratic governments **prioritise citizens' welfare, equality, and accountability**.

  लोकतंत्र की प्रभावशीलता को सुधारने के लिए चुनौतियों का सामना करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है कि लोकतांत्रिक सरकारें **नागरिकों के कल्याण, समानता और जवाबदेही** को प्राथमिकता दें।

- The **2024 U.S. presidential election** has highlighted **divisive rhetoric and policies** that resonate with a specific demographic, particularly **disgruntled, underemployed, or unemployed white males**.

Leverage similarity, complementarity in Nigeria

GS Paper II: india-Africa

Mahesh Sachdev
former Indian High Commissioner to Nigeria and the author of the book, 'Nigeria: A Business Manual'

On November 16-17, 2024, Prime Minister Narendra Modi visits Nigeria, Africa's most populous country and second largest economy. Though on his first visit to that country, he may still find it familiar: from Airtel to Bajaj, Bollywood to Cipla and TVS to Tata, India is ubiquitous in Nigeria. Thanks to a shared Commonwealth legacy and similar challenges, the two multi-ethnic, large developing democracies face identical issues: improved governance, socio-economic development, terrorism and corruption. At the same time, they have complementarity in such strategic areas as hydrocarbons, defence, institution building, health care and education. Leveraging this milieu of similarity and complementarity can catapult the Abuja Summit from "successful" to "historic".

Substantive assets on the ground are available for this endeavour. There are more than 150 Indian companies with footprints in Nigeria with investments estimated at $27 billion. With bilateral trade at $7.9 billion, India is Nigeria's second largest trading partner. Nearly 50,000 Indians in Nigeria, the largest *Oyibo* (non-African) group in the country are well regarded for their low profile, professionalism and integrity. Nigerians flock to India for trade, medical treatment and education.

India's hard and soft power in Nigeria might look impressive, but it has lost ground over the past decade. The bilateral trade is half its peak a decade ago when India was Nigeria's largest trading partner. Despite being the top buyer of Nigerian crude, India has no upstream assets there. There are multiple reasons behind this stagnancy. To begin with, a more effective and comprehensive framework is indispensable for bilateral renewal and upgrading through frequent contacts. The Prime Minister's visit takes place after 17 years and the last meeting of the bilateral joint commission, this year, was after 13 years. Nigeria is too big and important a partner for India to channel its development assistance multilaterally through the African Union. India also needs to better leverage the local Indian

India's hard and soft power in Nigeria might look impressive, but much ground has been lost over the past decade

diaspora, Nigeria's second-largest employer. The two vibrant private sectors should be better empowered through a platform, preferably with financial and underpinning. With foresight and a judicious mix of ambition and sensitivity, India and Nigeria can forge a win-win synergy.

Nigeria, which is currently facing several economic and security headwinds, is looking for friends such as India for help. Since coming to power in 2023, President Bola Tinubu has acted with political courage. Unlike most of his predecessors who merely kicked the can of worms down the road, he has confronted long-standing national challenges. The measures taken include withdrawing petroleum subsidies costing $10 billion annually, freeing the national currency, the Naira, of controls (leading to a steep depreciation and 32% annual inflation), and dismissing several functionaries including the Central Bank Governor, Head of Secret Service and military brass. These have upended the economy and caused public disaffection. In a recent speech, President Tinubu defended these stiff measures as necessary for national rejuvenation and assured the public that the worst was over.

Where India could help
Despite the current eco-political conundrum, Nigeria retains its long-term attractiveness for India as a major hydrocarbon supplier, a large market with physical and social infrastructure deficit, and growth potential. While its occasionally stained reputation calls for due diligence and caution, macro-economic management is quite competent and the sovereign commitments are upheld.

The Nigerian leadership has high expectations from the Modi visit. Among its top concerns is upgrading its defence and security services to meet the terrorism and economic anarchy-related challenges such as Boko Haram, oil bunkering, Gulf of Guinea piracy, and a turbulent neighbourhood. Having overcome similar challenges at home, India is well experienced and

equipped to help Nigeria through a comprehensive package of defence supplies, training, and remote sensing. This can, in turn, boost India's defence exports and revive bilateral defence ties epitomised by seven Nigerian Presidents since independence in 1960 being trained in India as defence officers.

An equally urgent Nigerian requirement would be to seek India's help for economic stabilisation as it faces a critical foreign exchange shortage. India could best do so through some strategic initiatives such as partnerships for upstream hydrocarbons and infrastructure, a bilateral comprehensive economic partnership agreement and large financial facilitation through lines of credit and barter arrangements. India can provide the Nigerian requirements of petroleum products, foodstuffs (rice, wheat, milk powder), consumer goods, pharmaceuticals, compressed natural gas conversion kits, textiles and garments, agricultural inputs, and power equipment. The possibility of rupee-based trade can also be put on the table. Other complementarities to be leveraged would include importing palm oil, hides and skins, ginger, and Gum Arabic. Such moves would arrest the 29.7% year-on-year decline in India's exports in 2023-24 to $3.6 billion. Moreover, it would help locate other drivers for bilateral trade as India now buys less Nigerian crude. Though less tangible, India's services exports in areas such as Information Technology (IT) and IT-enabled services, banking, financial services and insurance, health care, skilling and education also deserve support.

Half a millennium of shared history
A less-known but interesting historical snippet is about the first direct bilateral contact. A hazy legend traces it to the arrival around 1500 AD of Baba Ghor, a gem merchant from Kano (now in northern Nigeria) who settled down in Ratanpur in Gujarat. He is still revered as a saint and for devising a method to polish agate stones. We need a similar impetus today to make the natural bilateral ties more lustrous.

2024 के अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति चुनाव ने **विभाजनकारी भाषणों और नीतियों** को उजागर किया है जो विशेष रूप से **असंतुष्ट, अधीनस्थ, या बेरोजगार श्वेत पुरुषों** के एक विशेष जनसंख्या समूह के साथ गूंजती हैं।

Leverage Similarity, Complementarity in Nigeria
नाइजीरिया में समानता और पूरकता का लाभ उठाना

- On **November 16-17, 2024**, Prime Minister **Narendra Modi** visits **Nigeria**, Africa's **most populous country** and **second largest economy**.
  16-17 नवंबर, 2024 को प्रधानमंत्री **नरेंद्र मोदी** अफ्रीका के **सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले देश** और **दूसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था** नाइजीरिया का दौरा करेंगे।

- Though on his first visit to that country, he may still find it familiar: from **Airtel** to **Bajaj**, **Bollywood** to **Cipla**, and **TVS** to **Tata**, India is **ubiquitous** in Nigeria.
  हालांकि यह उनका उस देश का पहला दौरा है, फिर भी वह इसे जाना-पहचाना पाएंगे: **एयरटेल** से **बजाज**, **बॉलीवुड** से **सिप्ला**, और **टीवीएस** से **टाटा** तक, नाइजीरिया में भारत **हर जगह** मौजूद है।

- Thanks to a shared **Commonwealth legacy** and **similar challenges**, the two multi-ethnic, large developing democracies face identical issues: improved **governance, socio-economic development, terrorism**, and **corruption**.
  एक **राष्ट्रमंडल विरासत** और **समान चुनौतियों** के कारण, ये दो बहु-जातीय, बड़े विकासशील लोकतंत्र समान समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं: बेहतर **शासन, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास, आतंकवाद**, और **भ्रष्टाचार**।

- At the same time, they have **complementarity** in such strategic areas as **hydrocarbons, defence, institution building, healthcare**, and **education**.
  साथ ही, उनके पास **हाइड्रोकार्बन, रक्षा, संस्थान निर्माण, स्वास्थ्य सेवा**, और **शिक्षा** जैसे रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों में **पूरकता** है।

- Leveraging this milieu of **similarity and complementarity** can catapult the **Abuja Summit** from "successful" to "historic."
  समानता और पूरकता के इस वातावरण का लाभ उठाकर **अबुजा शिखर सम्मेलन** को "सफल" से "ऐतिहासिक" बनाया जा सकता है।

- Substantive assets on the ground are available for this endeavour. There are more than **150 Indian companies** with footprints in **Nigeria** with investments estimated at **$27 billion**.
  इस प्रयास के लिए जमीन पर ठोस संपत्ति उपलब्ध हैं। नाइजीरिया में **150 से अधिक भारतीय कंपनियाँ** हैं, जिनके निवेश का अनुमान **27 अरब डॉलर** है।

- With **bilateral trade** at **$7.9 billion**, India is Nigeria's **second-largest trading partner**.
  7.9 अरब डॉलर के **द्विपक्षीय व्यापार** के साथ, भारत नाइजीरिया का **दूसरा सबसे बड़ा व्यापारिक साझेदार** है।

- Nearly **50,000 Indians** in Nigeria, the largest **Oyibo** (non-African) group in the country, are well-regarded for their **low profile, professionalism**, and **integrity**.

नाइजीरिया में लगभग **50,000 भारतीय**, जो देश का सबसे बड़ा **ओयिबो** (गैर-अफ्रीकी) समूह हैं, अपनी **सादगी, पेशेवर रवैया**, और **ईमानदारी** के लिए जाने जाते हैं।

- Nigerians flock to **India** for **trade, medical treatment**, and **education**.
  नाइजीरियाई **भारत में व्यापार, चिकित्सा उपचार**, और **शिक्षा** के लिए आते हैं।

India's Hard and Soft Power in Nigeria
नाइजीरिया में भारत की कठोर और सॉफ्ट पावर

- India's **hard and soft power** in Nigeria might look impressive, but it has lost ground over the past **decade**.
  नाइजीरिया में भारत की **कठोर और सॉफ्ट पावर** प्रभावशाली दिख सकती है, लेकिन पिछले **दशक** में इसका प्रभाव कम हुआ है।

- The **bilateral trade** is half its peak a **decade ago** when India was Nigeria's **largest trading partner**.
  द्विपक्षीय व्यापार एक **दशक पहले** के चरम का आधा है जब भारत नाइजीरिया का **सबसे बड़ा व्यापारिक साझेदार** था।

- Despite being the top **buyer of Nigerian crude**, India has no **upstream assets** there.
  नाइजीरियाई कच्चे तेल का सबसे बड़ा **खरीदार** होने के बावजूद, भारत के पास वहाँ कोई **अपस्ट्रीम संपत्ति** नहीं है।

- There are multiple reasons behind this **stagnancy**. To begin with, a more **effective and comprehensive framework** is indispensable for **bilateral renewal and upgrading** through **frequent contacts**.
  इस **स्थिरता** के पीछे कई कारण हैं। शुरू करने के लिए, **द्विपक्षीय नवीनीकरण और उन्नयन** के लिए अधिक **प्रभावी और व्यापक ढांचा** आवश्यक है, जो **अक्सर संपर्क** से हो सकता है।

- The **Prime Minister's visit** takes place after **17 years**, and the last meeting of the **bilateral joint commission**, this year, was after **13 years**.
  प्रधानमंत्री का दौरा 17 वर्षों के बाद हो रहा है, और इस वर्ष **द्विपक्षीय संयुक्त आयोग** की अंतिम बैठक **13 वर्षों** के बाद हुई।

- **Nigeria** is too big and important a partner for India to channel its **development assistance** multilaterally through the **African Union**.
  नाइजीरिया भारत के लिए इतना बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण साझेदार है कि इसे **अफ्रीकी संघ** के माध्यम से अपने **विकास सहायता** को बहुपक्षीय तरीके से चैनल करना ठीक नहीं।

- India also needs to better leverage the **local Indian diaspora**, Nigeria's **second-largest employer**.
  भारत को नाइजीरिया के **दूसरे सबसे बड़े नियोक्ता**, **स्थानीय भारतीय प्रवासी** का भी बेहतर लाभ उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

- The two vibrant **private sectors** should be better empowered through a **platform**, preferably with **financial underpinning**.

दोनों जीवंत **निजी क्षेत्रों** को **वित्तीय समर्थन** वाले एक **मंच** के माध्यम से बेहतर सशक्त किया जाना चाहिए।

- With foresight and a **judicious mix** of **ambition and sensitivity**, India and Nigeria can forge a **win-win synergy**.

  दूरदर्शिता और **महत्वाकांक्षा तथा संवेदनशीलता** के **सतर्क मिश्रण** के साथ, भारत और नाइजीरिया एक **विन-विन तालमेल** स्थापित कर सकते हैं।

Nigeria's Current Challenges and India's Role
नाइजीरिया की वर्तमान चुनौतियाँ और भारत की भूमिका

- Nigeria, which is currently facing several **economic and security headwinds**, is looking for friends such as **India** for help.

  नाइजीरिया, जो वर्तमान में कई **आर्थिक और सुरक्षा चुनौतियों** का सामना कर रहा है, **भारत** जैसे मित्रों से मदद की तलाश कर रहा है।

- Since coming to power in **2023**, **President Bola Tinubu** has acted with **political courage**.

  2023 में सत्ता में आने के बाद, **राष्ट्रपति बोला टिनुबु** ने **राजनीतिक साहस** का प्रदर्शन किया है।

- Unlike most of his predecessors who merely **kicked the can of worms down the road**, he has confronted **long-standing national challenges**.

  अपने अधिकांश पूर्ववर्तियों के विपरीत, जिन्होंने केवल **समस्याओं को टाला**, उन्होंने **दीर्घकालिक राष्ट्रीय चुनौतियों** का सामना किया है।

- The measures taken include **withdrawing petroleum subsidies** costing **$10 billion annually**, freeing the **national currency**, the **Naira**, of controls (leading to a **steep depreciation** and **32% annual inflation**), and dismissing several functionaries including the **Central Bank Governor**, **Head of Secret Service**, and **military brass**.

  उठाए गए कदमों में **10 अरब डॉलर प्रति वर्ष की पेट्रोलियम सब्सिडी हटाना**, **राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा नाइरा** को नियंत्रणों से मुक्त करना (जिससे **मूल्य में भारी गिरावट** और **32% वार्षिक मुद्रास्फीति** हुई), और **सेंट्रल बैंक गवर्नर, खुफिया सेवा प्रमुख**, और **सैन्य अधिकारियों** को बर्खास्त करना शामिल है।

- These have **upended the economy** and caused public **disaffection**.

  इससे **अर्थव्यवस्था प्रभावित** हुई और जनता में **असंतोष** उत्पन्न हुआ।

- In a recent speech, **President Tinubu** defended these **stiff measures** as necessary for **national rejuvenation** and assured the public that the **worst was over**.

  एक हालिया भाषण में, **राष्ट्रपति टिनुबु** ने इन **कठिन उपायों

Where India could help
भारत कहां मदद कर सकता है

- Despite the current **eco-political conundrum**, Nigeria remains attractive to India as a major **hydrocarbon supplier** and a large market with **physical and social infrastructure deficits**.

वर्तमान **आर्थिक-राजनीतिक उलझन** के बावजूद, नाइजीरिया भारत के लिए एक प्रमुख **हाइड्रोकार्बन आपूर्तिकर्ता** और **भौतिक व सामाजिक बुनियादी ढांचे की कमी** वाले बड़े बाजार के रूप में आकर्षक बना हुआ है।

- Nigeria's **macroeconomic management** is competent, though its reputation sometimes necessitates caution and **due diligence**.

  नाइजीरिया का **मैक्रो-इकोनॉमिक प्रबंधन** कुशल है, हालांकि इसकी छवि के कारण **सावधानी** और **समुचित परिश्रम** की आवश्यकता होती है।

- **Nigerian leadership** has high expectations from **Prime Minister Modi's visit**, especially in **upgrading defence** to combat threats like **Boko Haram**, **oil bunkering**, and **piracy in the Gulf of Guinea**.

  नाइजीरियाई नेतृत्व को **प्रधानमंत्री मोदी की यात्रा** से बहुत उम्मीदें हैं, विशेष रूप से **रक्षा उन्नयन** में मदद के लिए ताकि **बोको हराम**, **तेल की चोरी** और **गिनी की खाड़ी में समुद्री डकैती** जैसी चुनौतियों का सामना किया जा सके।

- India could offer Nigeria **defence supplies, training, and remote sensing technology** to enhance its security infrastructure.

  भारत नाइजीरिया को **रक्षा आपूर्ति, प्रशिक्षण और रिमोट सेंसिंग प्रौद्योगिकी** प्रदान कर सकता है ताकि उसकी सुरक्षा अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ किया जा सके।

- Nigeria also needs support for **economic stabilization** due to a **foreign exchange shortage**; India could assist through **hydrocarbon partnerships, infrastructure projects, and economic agreements**.

  विदेशी मुद्रा की **कमी** के कारण नाइजीरिया को **आर्थिक स्थिरीकरण** के लिए समर्थन की आवश्यकता है; भारत **हाइड्रोकार्बन भागीदारी, बुनियादी ढांचा परियोजनाओं और आर्थिक समझौतों** के माध्यम से मदद कर सकता है।

- India can provide Nigeria with **petroleum products, food items (like rice, wheat, milk powder)**, consumer goods, **pharmaceuticals**, **agricultural inputs**, and **power equipment**.

  भारत नाइजीरिया को **पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद, खाद्य वस्तुएं (जैसे चावल, गेहूं, दूध पाउडर)**, उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं, **दवाएं, कृषि सामग्री**, और **विद्युत उपकरण** उपलब्ध करा सकता है।

- **Rupee-based trade** can be an option to enhance bilateral trade, which saw a **29.7% year-on-year decline** in 2023-24 to **$3.6 billion**.

  द्विपक्षीय व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए **रुपये-आधारित व्यापार** का विकल्प अपनाया जा सकता है, जो 2023-24 में **29.7% वर्ष-दर-वर्ष की गिरावट** के साथ **$3.6 बिलियन** तक आ गया।

- Nigeria's **urgent requirements** from India also include **palm oil, hides and skins, ginger, and Gum Arabic** imports.

  भारत से नाइजीरिया की **तत्काल आवश्यकताओं** में **पाम ऑयल, खाल और चमड़ा, अदरक और गम अरबी** का आयात भी शामिल है।

- India's **IT and IT-enabled services**, **financial services**, **health care**, **education**, and **skilling** are potential areas for **services exports** to Nigeria.

भारत के **आईटी और आईटी-सक्षम सेवाएं**, **वित्तीय सेवाएं**, **स्वास्थ्य देखभाल**, **शिक्षा**, और **कौशल विकास** नाइजीरिया को **सेवा निर्यात** के संभावित क्षेत्र हैं।

Half a millennium of shared history
पाँच सदियों का साझा इतिहास

- Around **1500 AD**, **Baba Ghor**, a **gem merchant** from **Kano** (now northern Nigeria), reached **Gujarat** and is still revered as a saint for developing a method to polish **agate stones**.
  1500 ईस्वी के आसपास, **बाबा घोर**, एक **रत्न व्यापारी कानो** (अब उत्तरी नाइजीरिया में) से **गुजरात** पहुंचे और **माणिक पत्थरों** को पॉलिश करने की एक विधि विकसित करने के लिए आज भी संत के रूप में पूजे जाते हैं।

- This historical connection could inspire renewed and vibrant **bilateral ties** between India and Nigeria today.
  यह ऐतिहासिक संबंध आज भारत और नाइजीरिया के बीच **द्विपक्षीय संबंधों** को नए और जीवंत तरीके से प्रेरित कर सकता है।

Razing impunity

Supreme Court's intervention may end arbitrary and targeted demolitions

Demolition of property as a punitive measure against alleged offenders amounts to wilful subversion of the rule of law. The bulldozer has emerged as a symbol of the state's eagerness to inflict collective punishment in recent times. Many such demolitions, cheered on one side by Hindutva proponents and passed off as removal of encroachments on the other by the government machinery, demonstrated a pattern in which a spell of communal tension was followed by the deployment of bulldozers and excavators. The Supreme Court of India has now ventured to put an end to this culture of impunity by laying down enforceable guidelines and directions to prevent demolition of homes and buildings without following due process. The verdict addresses issues that arose from the spurt in demolitions, beginning with Khargone in Madhya Pradesh and Jahangirpuri in Delhi in 2022, and several other places over the last two years. The Bench has recognised the obvious link between the fact that these homes and buildings belonged to those accused of offences that took place immediately before the demolition drive. It has ruled that this has a bearing on the rule of law and on the principle of separation of powers, as any such punitive use of the law against those accused or guilty of a crime amounts to executive authorities taking over a penal function. It also underpinned its order on the right to shelter, which stands breached, as the practice often unfairly targets family members of those allegedly involved.

The process laid down by the Bench of Justices B.R. Gavai and K.V. Viswanathan rightly seeks to ensure public accessibility of details regarding such demolitions and aims to prevent unscrupulous officials from backdating notices to create the impression that they were merely following up on previous eviction notices. The order calls for 15 days' notice, served on the owner by registered post, containing details of the violations as well as the grounds for the action to be taken. A personal hearing, a reasoned order and an inspection report signed by witnesses have also been made mandatory. The authorities should designate a digital portal within three months, where these notices, replies and orders will be uploaded. What is additionally significant is that the Court has decided to make officials accountable for any violations, effectively preventing attempts to backdate notices. The order exempts necessary demolition of encroachments such as those on waterbodies, railway lines and public spaces from this process. It is now up to the local body authorities to both adhere to the guidelines and ensure compliance, leaving little scope for politically motivated and communally targeted demolitions.

Razing Impunity
मुक्ति का अंत करना

- Supreme Court's intervention may end **arbitrary** and **targeted demolitions**.
सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हस्तक्षेप **मनमाने** और **लक्षित विध्वंस** को समाप्त कर सकता है।

- Demolition of property as a punitive measure against **alleged offenders** amounts to wilful subversion of the **rule of law**.
कथित अपराधियों के खिलाफ दंडात्मक उपाय के रूप में संपत्ति का विध्वंस **कानून के शासन** का जानबूझकर उल्लंघन है।

- The **bulldozer** has emerged as a symbol of the state's eagerness to inflict **collective punishment** in recent times.
हाल के समय में **बुलडोजर** राज्य की **सामूहिक दंड** देने की तत्परता का प्रतीक बन गया है।

- Many such demolitions, supported by **Hindutva proponents** and claimed as removal of **encroachments** by government, often follow **communal tension**, with bulldozers deployed soon after.
कई ऐसे विध्वंस, जो **हिंदुत्व समर्थकों** द्वारा समर्थित हैं और सरकार द्वारा **अतिक्रमण हटाने** के रूप में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं, अक्सर **सांप्रदायिक तनाव** के बाद बुलडोजर तैनात किए जाने के साथ होते हैं।

- The **Supreme Court** has now ventured to put an end to this culture of **impunity** by enforcing guidelines to prevent demolitions without **due process**.
सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बिना **उचित प्रक्रिया** के विध्वंस को रोकने के लिए दिशा-निर्देशों को लागू करके इस **दंडमुक्ति** की संस्कृति को समाप्त करने का कदम उठाया है।

- The verdict addresses issues from the rise in **demolitions** since **2022**, beginning with places like **Khargone** in **Madhya Pradesh** and **Jahangirpuri** in **Delhi**.
फैसला **2022** से विध्वंस की बढ़ती घटनाओं से उत्पन्न मुद्दों को संबोधित करता है, जिसकी शुरुआत **मध्य प्रदेश** के **खरगोन** और **दिल्ली** के **जहांगीरपुरी** जैसे स्थानों से हुई थी।

- The Bench recognized that the **homes and buildings** belonged to those accused of **offenses** occurring just before the demolition drives, affecting **rule of law** and **separation of powers**.

पीठ ने यह स्वीकार किया कि **घर और इमारतें** उन लोगों की थीं जिन पर विध्वंस से ठीक पहले **अपराध** का आरोप लगाया गया था, जो **कानून के शासन** और **शक्तियों के पृथक्करण** को प्रभावित करता है।

- The ruling highlighted that punitive use of law by executive authorities assumes penal functions, which is a breach of the **right to shelter** and often unfairly targets **family members**.
  फैसले ने इस बात को रेखांकित किया कि कार्यकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा कानून का दंडात्मक उपयोग **दंडात्मक कार्यों** को ग्रहण करता है, जो **आवास के अधिकार** का उल्लंघन है और अक्सर **परिवार के सदस्यों** को अनुचित रूप से लक्षित करता है।

- The **Bench of Justices B.R. Gavai** and **K.V. Viswanathan** ensured that demolition details remain publicly accessible and prevent **officials** from **backdating notices** to cover up arbitrary actions.
  न्यायमूर्ति बी.आर. गवई और **के.वी. विश्वनाथन** की पीठ ने सुनिश्चित किया कि विध्वंस का विवरण सार्वजनिक रूप से सुलभ रहे और **अधिकारियों** को **नोटिसों को पूर्व तिथि में देने** से रोका जा सके।

- The order mandates a **15-day notice** served via **registered post**, detailing **violations** and **grounds for action**, a **personal hearing**, and a **reasoned order**.
  आदेश में **15-दिन का नोटिस** अनिवार्य किया गया है, जो **पंजीकृत डाक** के माध्यम से भेजा जाएगा, जिसमें **उल्लंघनों** और **कार्रवाई के आधारों** का विवरण, **व्यक्तिगत सुनवाई** और एक **कारणसिद्ध आदेश** शामिल होगा।

- An **inspection report** signed by **witnesses** is also mandatory, and a **digital portal** should be set up within **three months** to upload **notices, replies, and orders**.
  गवाहों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित **निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट** भी अनिवार्य है, और नोटिस, उत्तर और आदेश अपलोड करने के लिए **तीन महीने** के भीतर एक **डिजिटल पोर्टल** स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए।

- The **Court** decided to hold **officials** accountable for **violations**, effectively preventing **backdated notices**.
  कोर्ट ने **अधिकारियों** को **उल्लंघनों** के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराने का निर्णय लिया, जो कि **पूर्व तिथि के नोटिसों** को प्रभावी रूप से रोकता है।

- The order exempts necessary demolition of encroachments on public spaces such as **waterbodies** and **railway lines** from these rules.
  आदेश में **जल निकायों** और **रेलवे लाइनों** जैसे सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर आवश्यक अतिक्रमण विध्वंस को इन नियमों से छूट दी गई है।

- **Local authorities** must adhere to the **guidelines** and ensure **compliance**, reducing the scope for politically motivated and communally targeted **demolitions**.
  स्थानीय अधिकारियों को **दिशा-निर्देशों** का पालन करना चाहिए और **अनुपालन सुनिश्चित** करना चाहिए, जिससे **राजनीतिक** और **सांप्रदायिक रूप से लक्षित विध्वंस** की गुंजाइश कम हो जाएगी।

Saving doctors

Lives of medical professionals should not be at risk from patients

Violence, like poetry, is often the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings; but, unlike poetry, it is always ugly and, in most cases, self-destructive. While violence against members of the medical community is not new, more recently, cases have been rising with an eerie regularity. The recent case from Tamil Nadu where a doctor was stabbed multiple times by a patient's relative was dastardly and chilling. Balaji Jegannathan, an oncologist at the State-run Kalaignar Centenary Super Specialty Hospital (KCSSH), was stabbed by Vignesh, a young man whose mother was undergoing treatment for Hodgkin lymphoma, in the hospital. Contrary to initial media reports that the attack was perpetrated in a fit of rage, the fact that Vignesh brought a knife to a hospital makes it clear that it was premeditated. Notably, the patient, his mother, and her family had been counselled about the possible side effects of the chemotherapy that she was undergoing. She had also been admitted in a couple of private hospitals, but Vignesh had discharged her against medical advice, bringing her back to the KCSSH. He was furious about the treatment given to his mother, since her lungs had been affected as a result of the chemotherapy, and lashed out at the doctor, holding him responsible for his mother's suffering. The life of Dr. Balaji, who was on blood thinners for a previous cardiac condition, was saved only because he was in a super specialty medical institution where top surgeons serve, and therefore with access to the best care.

Violence on health-care professionals is as abhorrent as is negligence on their part. In a question of life and death, inflamed passions are possible, but it cannot be tolerated when frustration and fear of an impending decline in health or death lead to acts of violence against those who implement the treatment. It is important for doctors to display a good bedside manner, explaining to the patients and their family about the possible outcomes of treating a disease. In this case, notably, even this was communicated at all hospitals the patient had been in. While doctors struck work for a day in protest in the State, memories of the recent R.G. Kar rape and murder of a young doctor have compounded unrest among them. While human emotions under stress fall in the zone of the unpredictable, the presence of deterrence in health-care institutions – baggage scanners, CCTV monitoring, security checks, the obvious presence of security personnel – is the only way of ensuring that doctors remain safe.

Saving Doctors
डॉक्टरों की सुरक्षा

- Lives of medical professionals should not be at risk from patients.
चिकित्सा **पेशेवरों** का जीवन **मरीजों** के कारण जोखिम में नहीं होना चाहिए।

- Violence, like poetry, is often the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings; but, unlike poetry, it is always ugly and, in most cases, self-destructive.
हिंसा, कविता की तरह, अक्सर **प्रबल भावनाओं** का स्वतः प्रवाह होती है; लेकिन, कविता के विपरीत, यह हमेशा **कुरूप** और अधिकतर मामलों में **आत्मघाती** होती है।

- While violence against members of the medical community is not new, cases have been rising with an eerie regularity.
चिकित्सा समुदाय के सदस्यों के खिलाफ **हिंसा** कोई नई बात नहीं है, लेकिन इसके **मामले नियमित रूप से** बढ़ रहे हैं।

- The recent case from Tamil Nadu where a doctor was stabbed multiple times by a patient's relative was dastardly and chilling.
तमिलनाडु में हाल ही में हुए मामले में **एक डॉक्टर** को मरीज के **रिश्तेदार** द्वारा कई बार **छुरा मारा गया**, जो नृशंस और भयावह था।

- Balaji Jegannathan, an oncologist at the State-run Kalaignar Centenary Super Specialty Hospital (KCSSH), was stabbed by Vignesh, a young man whose mother was undergoing treatment for Hodgkin lymphoma.
बालाजी जेजनाथन, जो राज्य संचालित **कलाईनार सेंचुरी सुपर स्पेशलिटी हॉस्पिटल** (KCSSH) में **ऑन्कोलॉजिस्ट** हैं, को **विग्नेश** ने छुरा मारा, जिसकी **माँ हॉजकिन लिम्फोमा** का इलाज करा रही थी।

- Contrary to initial media reports that the attack was perpetrated in a fit of rage, the fact that Vignesh brought a knife to a hospital makes it clear that it was premeditated.
शुरुआती मीडिया रिपोर्टों के विपरीत कि हमला **गुस्से में** किया गया था, **विग्नेश** द्वारा **चाकू लाना** यह स्पष्ट करता है कि यह **पूर्वनियोजित** था।

- Notably, the patient, his mother, and her family had been counselled about the possible side effects of the chemotherapy that she was undergoing.
विशेष रूप से, मरीज, उसकी **माँ** और उसके **परिवार** को उसकी चल रही **कीमोथेरेपी के संभावित दुष्प्रभावों** के बारे में परामर्श दिया गया था।

- She had also been admitted in a couple of private hospitals, but Vignesh had discharged her against medical advice, bringing her back to the KCSSH.

  उसे कुछ **निजी अस्पतालों** में भी भर्ती किया गया था, लेकिन **विग्नेश** ने **चिकित्सकीय सलाह** के खिलाफ उसे छुट्टी दिला दी और उसे **KCSSH** में वापस लाया।

- He was furious about the treatment given to his mother, since her lungs had been affected as a result of the chemotherapy, and lashed out at the doctor, holding him responsible for his mother's suffering.

  वह अपनी माँ को दिए गए उपचार को लेकर **गुस्से में** था, क्योंकि **कीमोथेरेपी** के कारण उसके **फेफड़े प्रभावित** हो गए थे और उसने डॉक्टर को दोषी ठहराते हुए **हमला** कर दिया।

- The life of Dr. Balaji, who was on blood thinners for a previous cardiac condition, was saved only because he was in a super specialty medical institution with access to the best care.

  डॉ. **बालाजी** की जान, जो पहले से **हृदय रोग** के लिए **खून पतला करने वाली दवा** ले रहे थे, केवल इसलिए बची क्योंकि वह एक **सुपर स्पेशलिटी चिकित्सा संस्थान** में थे, जहां **सर्वोत्तम देखभाल** उपलब्ध थी।

- Violence on health-care professionals is as abhorrent as is negligence on their part.

  स्वास्थ्य-कर्मियों पर हिंसा उतनी ही घृणास्पद है जितनी उनकी **लापरवाही**।

- In a question of life and death, inflamed passions are possible, but it cannot be tolerated when frustration and fear lead to acts of violence against those who implement the treatment.

  जीवन और मृत्यु के सवाल में, **भड़की हुई भावनाएं** संभव हैं, लेकिन जब **निराशा** और **भय** उपचार देने वालों के खिलाफ **हिंसा** तक पहुँच जाती है, तो यह बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता।

- It is important for doctors to display a good bedside manner, explaining to the patients and their family about the possible outcomes of treating a disease.

  डॉक्टरों के लिए अच्छा **बेडसाइड मैनर** दिखाना आवश्यक है, जिसमें मरीज और उनके परिवार को **रोग के उपचार के संभावित परिणामों** के बारे में समझाना शामिल है।

- In this case, notably, even this was communicated at all hospitals the patient had been in.

  विशेष रूप से, इस मामले में, यह सभी **अस्पतालों** में भी बताया गया था जहां मरीज भर्ती था।

- While doctors struck work for a day in protest in the State, memories of the recent R.G. Kar rape and murder of a young doctor have compounded unrest among them.

  राज्य में डॉक्टरों ने **एक दिन की हड़ताल** की, और हाल के **आर.जी. कर** मामले में **एक युवा डॉक्टर** के **बलात्कार और हत्या** ने उनके बीच असंतोष को बढ़ा दिया है।

- While human emotions under stress fall in the zone of the unpredictable, the presence of deterrence in health-care institutions — baggage scanners, CCTV monitoring, security checks, the obvious presence of security personnel — is the only way of ensuring that doctors remain safe.

  तनाव के तहत **मानव भावनाएं** अनिश्चित होती हैं, लेकिन **स्वास्थ्य-सेवा संस्थानों** में **रोकथाम** जैसे बैगेज स्कैनर, सीसीटीवी निगरानी, **सुरक्षा जांच**, और **सुरक्षा कर्मियों की उपस्थिति** ही डॉक्टरों की **सुरक्षा** सुनिश्चित करने का एकमात्र तरीका है।

Should India continue to boycott cricket in Pakistan?

PARLEY

Last Saturday, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) officially communicated to the International Cricket Council (ICC) its decision to not send a team for the 2025 ICC Champions Trophy to be held in Pakistan from February 19 to March 9. Global cricket is returning to Pakistan for the first time in nearly three decades, and the nation had hoped that India would make the trip across the border. But despite being assured of foolproof security and given a choice of venues, as well as the slight goodwill generated from External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar's journey to Islamabad last month for the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation's Council of Heads of Government meeting, India has decided not to travel. The BCCI prefers a hybrid model under which India will play all its matches outside Pakistan, an idea that the host is firmly against. Should India continue to boycott cricket in Pakistan? Sharda Ugra and Sunil Yajaman discuss the question in a conversation moderated by **N. Sudarshan.** Edited excerpts:

Should India have travelled to Pakistan for the Champions Trophy, especially given that Pakistan visited India for the World Cup in 2023?

Sharda Ugra: It would have been great if the gesture was reciprocated, but 'India versus Pakistan' is rarely about sporting logic or fairness. Political events overtake even the best of intentions. The cricketing ties between the two countries are fractured and the Indian cricket establishment treated Pakistan in a hostile manner at the 2023 World Cup. But even if all these [incidents] had not been there, political events have always caught up, and that is what has happened.

Sunil Yajaman: Probably they [Indian team] should have tried [to go to Pakistan], especially since Pakistan travelled to India. Somewhere we have to keep some ties going and sport has to be above politics. But if it is a security issue, I would not comment on that. India is ready to play Pakistan elsewhere, right? At a neutral venue? Pakistan also came here. So it is definitely not about not wanting to have sporting ties.

Pakistan did not host any international cricket for 10 years after the terrorist attack on the Sri Lankan team in 2009. But since then, Australia, England, Sri Lanka, New Zealand have all visited Pakistan. Is India justified in seeking an exemption?

SY: I don't know in what context India has refused to travel [to Pakistan]. If it is just about security, it is best left to the two governments. But otherwise, sports should go on. India even played the Davis Cup in Pakistan early this year [February] after 60 years. These are contests between the two countries, yes, but within the realm of sports. In all fairness, we should have nothing to do with politics.

It would be unfair to compare India's relationship with Pakistan with the ties other countries have with the country. But somewhere, we could have tried. There was a lot of scepticism ahead of the Davis Cup too. But ultimately, it went off well.

SU: Concerns about security are fair if the BCCI had dealt with all the other issues in a calm and logical manner. But I am afraid we are beyond that stage of talking. What is missing in this space is actually the Indian cricket board's ability to deal with the Pakistan cricket board in the spirit of fraternity and wanting the best for cricket. You can't help it if politics catches up, but it is a sense of fellow feeling that is absent. It is a position that India cannot bring itself to take for reasons beyond cricket.

India co-hosted the 1996 World Cup with Pakistan and Sri Lanka and the final was played in Lahore...

SU: Yes. In 1996, a joint India-Pakistan XI played a match [ahead of the World Cup]. It was not like there were no wars, no hostility, and no political pressure before. That sense of belonging to the same space has disappeared. It feels like they [Indian cricket establishment] are bigger than that and their money is bigger than that.

India travelled to Pakistan for the Davis Cup (tennis), and Pakistan came to India for the

Sachin Tendulkar and Navjot Singh Sidhu cross for a quick single as the bowler, Aaqib Javed, looks on during a quarterfinal match between India and Pakistan in the 1996 Cricket World Cup, in Bangalore. V.V. KRISHNAN

> All the other teams, be it tennis or blind cricket, are going [to Pakistan]. I accept that for cricketers to travel is different: they are bigger international stars and the stakes are higher. So, possibly, there is security fear. But the sentiment should be the same towards all sports.
>
> **SUNIL YAJAMAN**

SAFF Cup (football) last year. Is it fair for different sports to have different rules?

SY: All the other teams, be it tennis or blind cricket, are going [to Pakistan]. I accept that for cricketers to travel is different: they are bigger international stars and the stakes are higher. So, possibly, there is security fear. But I feel that the sentiment should be the same towards all sports.

SU: Cricket has become emotional currency in both countries. In India, it is amplified – how we present the sport, talk about it, look at it on TV, and also how it is commentated on. Why will they [cricket establishment] dial down on that if it fetches TRPs and ad revenue?

It is hypocritical to see other teams travelling across the border. But look at the environment that has been built around 'India versus Pakistan'. It has been made impossible to treat cricket as a sport.

Is it possible to not let geopolitical tensions percolate into the sporting arena? And when they do, to what extent can you limit it?

SU: It is not in our power to allow or disallow this. We have to accept it, simply because of the two countries' history. The only way it can get better is if you disconnect cricket from hyper nationalism, but how is that going to happen if it is the biggest sport in both countries?

About this hybrid model that is being spoken about... I feel it is a great idea. Obviously, Pakistan is agitated, but nobody is saying 'let's find a way to play'. At one point, we had Saurav Ganguly and Ramiz Raja, two Test captains, heading their cricket boards, but we didn't hear of any attempt to at least find a neutral ground and play. That is sad.

Mr. Yajaman, how was your experience travelling to Pakistan for the Davis Cup?

SY: We were welcomed and Pakistan went out of its way to ensure that we were safe and comfortable. Hats off to them. For me, it was the second time in Pakistan. The first was in 2008

for two weeks of the ITF women's tournament. When we were there, the Mumbai terror attacks happened. But we never felt any threat. In fact, people were quite sympathetic. I am talking about the general public and those in the tennis circles. So, this time, when we had to travel to Islamabad, I was absolutely fine because I know that the people are nice there. The security we got was unprecedented. They announced that we were like State guests. One of the main reasons Pakistan did that was to convey to India, 'We can take care of you. Please come and play here'. They were so happy. Outside the tennis courts, players such as Aisam-ul-Haq Qureshi and our players are great friends.

Do you feel the athletes, despite the camaraderie, are no longer stakeholders in this grand saga?

SY: The players will feel that loss of camaraderie. They would love to go to each others' countries and spend time outside the field and have some fun. Players like Virat Kohli and M.S. Dhoni... Everybody in Pakistan talks about them. They are probably as popular as the Pakistan players.

Moving forward, it would be good for the two countries [to restart ties] in music, sports, and arts. But I would re-emphasise that if the government feels there is a security threat, then it is different. But it will be great to continue sporting ties. Will India not travelling to Pakistan help that?

In a fantastic co-incidence, the Indian men's team has met Pakistan in every Champions Trophy, World T20, and ODI World Cup from 2013. The tie is a major money-spinner for ICC. In a scenario where the global custodian of the sport has a genuine financial interest in an India-Pakistan fixture, can it be expected to act impartially?

SU: I call it 'Group Cooking'. In the FIFA World Cup, there is no compulsory match between Brazil and Argentina, right? Here it is like: 'no, our money will collapse'. Then maybe the marketing department is not working properly because the sport is terrific and there is talent everywhere. It is a very big sporting contest. But can we make it a level playing field? All that cricket talks about is 'it generated so much money and revenue'. This demeans the actual sporting contest. The ICC doesn't seem to have the administrative bandwidth to think 'what if an India-Pakistan match doesn't happen? What are the numbers we are looking at?' Will people stop watching the World Cup if India and Pakistan do not play each other? It is like the ICC is in a bad relationship; it has been abused by India-Pakistan and it cannot find a way out.

- On **March 9, 2024**, the **Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)** officially communicated to the **International Cricket Council (ICC)** its decision to not send a team for the **2025 ICC Champions Trophy** to be held in **Pakistan from February 19 to March 9**.

  9 मार्च 2024 को **भारतीय क्रिकेट कंट्रोल बोर्ड (BCCI)** ने इंटरनेशनल क्रिकेट काउंसिल (ICC) को सूचित किया कि वह **2025 आईसीसी चैंपियन्स ट्रॉफी** के लिए टीम पाकिस्तान नहीं भेजेगा, जो **19 फरवरी से 9 मार्च** तक पाकिस्तान में होगी।

- Global cricket is returning to Pakistan for the first time in nearly three decades, and the nation had hoped that India would make the trip across the border.

  वैश्विक क्रिकेट लगभग तीन दशकों बाद पाकिस्तान में वापसी कर रहा है, और देश ने उम्मीद की थी कि भारत सीमा पार यात्रा करेगा।

- Despite being assured of foolproof security and given a choice of venues, as well as the slight goodwill generated from **External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar's journey to Islamabad** last month for the **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation's Council of Heads of Government** meeting, India has decided not to travel.

  फूलप्रूफ सुरक्षा की गारंटी मिलने और स्थलों के चयन का विकल्प मिलने के बावजूद, और साथ ही **विदेश मंत्री एस. जयशंकर के पिछले महीने इस्लामाबाद यात्रा से शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) के प्रमुखों की परिषद बैठक** के लिए कुछ सौहार्दपूर्ण माहौल पैदा हुआ था, भारत ने यात्रा नहीं करने का निर्णय लिया।

- The BCCI prefers a **hybrid model** under which India will play all its matches outside Pakistan, an idea that the host is firmly against.

  BCCI **हाइब्रिड मॉडल** को पसंद करता है, जिसके तहत भारत सभी मैच पाकिस्तान के बाहर खेलेगा, जो मेज़बान देश के लिए पूरी तरह से अस्वीकार्य है।

- **Should India have travelled to Pakistan for the Champions Trophy, especially given that Pakistan visited India for the World Cup in 2023?**

  क्या भारत को चैंपियन्स ट्रॉफी के लिए पाकिस्तान यात्रा करनी चाहिए थी, खासकर जब पाकिस्तान ने 2023 में भारत का दौरा किया था?

- **Sharda Ugra**: It would have been great if the gesture was reciprocated, but **'India versus Pakistan' is rarely about sporting logic or fairness**. Political events overtake even the best of intentions. The cricketing ties between the two countries are fractured and the Indian cricket establishment treated Pakistan in a hostile manner at the **2023 World Cup**. But even if all these [incidents] had not been there, political events have always caught up, and that is what has happened.

  शारदा उग्रा: यदि यह इशारा बदला जाता तो यह अच्छा होता, लेकिन **'भारत बनाम पाकिस्तान' कभी भी खेल की तर्कसंगतता या निष्पक्षता पर आधारित नहीं है**। राजनीतिक घटनाएँ सबसे अच्छे इरादों को भी पछाड़ देती हैं। दोनों देशों के बीच क्रिकेट संबंध टूट गए हैं और भारतीय क्रिकेट प्रतिष्ठान ने **2023 विश्व कप** में पाकिस्तान को शत्रुतापूर्ण तरीके से व्यवहार किया। लेकिन अगर ये सभी घटनाएँ नहीं होतीं, तो भी राजनीतिक घटनाएँ हमेशा बीच में आ जाती हैं, और यही हुआ है।

- **Sunil Yajaman**: Probably they should have tried, especially since Pakistan travelled to India. Somewhere we have to keep some ties going and **sport has to be above politics**. But if it is a **security issue**, I would not comment on that. India is ready to play Pakistan elsewhere, right? At a neutral venue? Pakistan also came here. So it is

definitely not about not wanting to have sporting ties.

सुनील याजमण: शायद उन्हें [भारतीय टीम] कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी [पाकिस्तान जाने की], खासकर जब पाकिस्तान ने भारत का दौरा किया। कहीं न कहीं हमें कुछ संबंध बनाए रखने चाहिए और **खेल को राजनीति से ऊपर रखना चाहिए**। लेकिन अगर यह **सुरक्षा का मुद्दा** है, तो मैं इस पर टिप्पणी नहीं करूंगा। भारत पाकिस्तान से कहीं और खेल सकता है, है ना? एक **तटस्थ स्थल** पर? पाकिस्तान भी यहाँ आया था। तो यह निश्चित रूप से खेल संबंध न रखने के बारे में नहीं है।

- **Pakistan did not host any international cricket for 10 years after the terrorist attack on the Sri Lankan team in 2009. But since then, Australia, England, Sri Lanka, and New Zealand have all visited Pakistan. Is India justified in seeking an exemption?**

  पाकिस्तान ने 2009 में श्रीलंकाई टीम पर आतंकवादी हमले के बाद 10 साल तक कोई अंतरराष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट आयोजित नहीं किया। लेकिन उसके बाद, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, इंग्लैंड, श्रीलंका, और न्यूजीलैंड ने पाकिस्तान का दौरा किया। क्या भारत को छूट मांगने में उचित ठहराया जा सकता है?

- **SY**: I don't know in what context India has refused to travel [to Pakistan]. If it is just about security, it is best left to the two governments. But otherwise, **sports should go on**. **India even played the Davis Cup in Pakistan early this year [February] after 60 years**. These are contests between the two countries, yes, but within the realm of sports. In all fairness, we should have nothing to do with politics.

  SY: मुझे नहीं पता कि भारत ने [पाकिस्तान जाने से] इनकार करने के संदर्भ में क्या विचार किया है। अगर यह सिर्फ सुरक्षा का मुद्दा है, तो इसे दोनों सरकारों पर छोड़ देना चाहिए। लेकिन अन्यथा, **खेल को जारी रहना चाहिए**। भारत ने इस वर्ष **दाविस कप पाकिस्तान** में 60 साल बाद खेला। ये दो देशों के बीच प्रतियोगिताएँ हैं, हां, लेकिन खेल के दायरे में। पूरी निष्पक्षता से हमें राजनीति से कोई लेना-देना नहीं होना चाहिए।

- It would be unfair to compare India's relationship with Pakistan with the ties other countries have with the country. But somewhere, we could have tried. There was a lot of scepticism ahead of the **Davis Cup** too. But ultimately, it went off well.

  भारत के पाकिस्तान के साथ रिश्ते की तुलना अन्य देशों के पाकिस्तान के साथ रिश्तों से करना अनुचित होगा। लेकिन कहीं न कहीं, हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी। **दाविस कप** से पहले भी काफी संदेह था। लेकिन अंततः यह सफल रहा।

- **SU**: Concerns about security are fair if the BCCI had dealt with all the other issues in a calm and logical manner. But I am afraid we are beyond that stage of talking. What is missing in this space is actually the Indian cricket board's ability to deal with the Pakistan cricket board in the spirit of fraternity and wanting the best for cricket. You can't help it if politics catches up, but it is a sense of **fellow feeling** that is absent. It is a position that India cannot bring itself to take for reasons beyond cricket.

  SU: सुरक्षा को लेकर चिंताएँ उचित हैं, अगर BCCI ने अन्य सभी मुद्दों को शांत और तार्किक तरीके से हल किया होता। लेकिन मुझे डर है कि हम उस चरण से आगे बढ़ चुके हैं। इस स्थान पर जो कमी है, वह वास्तव में भारतीय क्रिकेट बोर्ड की पाकिस्तान क्रिकेट बोर्ड से भाईचारे की भावना में और क्रिकेट के लिए सबसे अच्छा चाहने में निपटने की क्षमता है। अगर राजनीति बीच में आ जाती है, तो आप इसे रोक नहीं

सकते, लेकिन **साथी भावना** की कमी है। यह एक स्थिति है जिसे भारत क्रिकेट से परे कारणों के लिए नहीं अपना सकता है।

India co-hosted the 1996 World Cup with Pakistan and Sri Lanka and the final was played in Lahore...
भारत ने 1996 का विश्व कप पाकिस्तान और श्रीलंका के साथ सह-आयोजित किया और फाइनल लाहौर में खेला गया...

- In **1996**, a joint India-Pakistan XI played a match [ahead of the World Cup].
  1996 में, एक संयुक्त भारत-पाकिस्तान XI ने मैच खेला था [विश्व कप से पहले]।
- It was not like there were no wars, no hostility, and no political pressure before.
  ऐसा नहीं था कि पहले कोई युद्ध नहीं थे, कोई शत्रुता नहीं थी, और कोई राजनीतिक दबाव नहीं था।
- That sense of belonging to the same space has disappeared.
  उसी स्थान से संबंधित होने का एहसास गायब हो गया है।
- It feels like they [Indian cricket establishment] are bigger than that and their money is bigger than that.
  ऐसा लगता है कि वे [भारतीय क्रिकेट प्रतिष्ठान] उससे बड़े हैं और उनका पैसा उससे भी बड़ा है।

India travelled to Pakistan for the Davis Cup (tennis), and Pakistan came to India for the SAFF Cup (football) last year. Is it fair for different sports to have different rules?
भारत ने पाकिस्तान में डेविस कप (टेनिस) के लिए यात्रा की, और पाकिस्तान ने पिछले साल भारत में सैफ कप (फुटबॉल) के लिए यात्रा की। क्या विभिन्न खेलों के लिए अलग-अलग नियम होना उचित है?

- All the other teams, be it tennis or blind cricket, are going [to Pakistan].
  सभी अन्य टीमें, चाहे वह टेनिस हो या अंधे क्रिकेट, [पाकिस्तान जा रही हैं]।
- I accept that for cricketers to travel is different: they are bigger international stars and the stakes are higher.
  मैं स्वीकार करता हूं कि क्रिकेट खिलाड़ियों के लिए यात्रा करना अलग है: वे बड़े अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सितारे हैं और दांव अधिक हैं।
- But I feel that the sentiment should be the same towards all sports.
  लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि सभी खेलों के प्रति भावनाएँ समान होनी चाहिए।

Cricket has become emotional currency in both countries.
क्रिकेट दोनों देशों में भावनात्मक मुद्रा बन गया है।

- In **India**, it is amplified — how we present the sport, talk about it, look at it on TV, and also how it is commentated on.

  भारत में इसे बढ़ा दिया गया है — हम खेल को कैसे प्रस्तुत करते हैं, इसके बारे में कैसे बात करते हैं, इसे टीवी पर कैसे देखते हैं, और यह कैसे कमेंटेट किया जाता है।

- Why will they [cricket establishment] dial down on that if it fetches TRPs and ad revenue?

  यदि इससे टीआरपी और विज्ञापन राजस्व मिलता है तो वे [क्रिकेट प्रतिष्ठान] इसे कम क्यों करेंगे?

- It is hypocritical to see other teams travelling across the border.

  सीमा पार अन्य टीमों को यात्रा करते देखना कपटी है।

- But look at the environment that has been built around 'India versus Pakistan'.

  लेकिन देखिए उस वातावरण को जो 'भारत बनाम पाकिस्तान' के चारों ओर बनाया गया है।

- It has been made impossible to treat cricket as a sport.

  क्रिकेट को एक खेल के रूप में मानना असंभव बना दिया गया है।

Is it possible to not let geopolitical tensions percolate into the sporting arena?

क्या यह संभव है कि भू-राजनीतिक तनावों को खेल क्षेत्र में न घुसने दिया जाए?

- It is not in our power to allow or disallow this.

  इसे अनुमति देने या न देने का यह हमारे अधिकार में नहीं है।

- We have to accept it, simply because of the two countries' history.

  हमें इसे स्वीकार करना होगा, केवल दो देशों के इतिहास के कारण।

- The only way it can get better is if you disconnect cricket from hyper nationalism,

  यह बेहतर होने का एकमात्र तरीका यह है कि आप क्रिकेट को अतिवादी राष्ट्रवाद से अलग कर दें,

- But how is that going to happen if it is the biggest sport in both countries?

  लेकिन यह कैसे होगा अगर यह दोनों देशों में सबसे बड़ा खेल है?

About this hybrid model that is being spoken about...

इस हाइब्रिड मॉडल के बारे में जो बात की जा रही है...

- I feel it is a great idea.

  मुझे लगता है कि यह एक शानदार विचार है।

- Obviously, **Pakistan** is agitated, but nobody is saying 'let's find a way to play'.

  स्पष्ट रूप से, **पाकिस्तान** उत्तेजित है, लेकिन कोई नहीं कह रहा है 'चलो खेल खेलने का कोई रास्ता खोजते हैं'।

- At one point, we had **Saurav Ganguly** and **Ramiz Raja**, two Test captains, heading their cricket boards,

  एक समय था जब हमारे पास **सौरव गांगुली** और **रामिज़ राजा**, दो टेस्ट कप्तान थे, जो उनके क्रिकेट बोर्डों का नेतृत्व कर रहे थे,

- But we didn't hear of any attempt to at least find a neutral ground and play.
लेकिन हमने कभी नहीं सुना कि कम से कम एक तटस्थ स्थान खोजने और खेलने की कोशिश की जाए।

- That is sad.
यह दुखद है।

Mr. Yajaman, how was your experience travelling to Pakistan for the Davis Cup?
श्री याजमण, डेविस कप के लिए पाकिस्तान यात्रा का आपका अनुभव कैसा रहा?

- We were welcomed and **Pakistan** went out of its way to ensure that we were safe and comfortable.
हमें स्वागत किया गया और **पाकिस्तान** ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपनी पूरी कोशिश की कि हम सुरक्षित और आरामदायक रहें।

- **For me, it was the second time in Pakistan. The first was in 2008** for two weeks of the ITF women's tournament.
मेरे लिए, यह पाकिस्तान में दूसरी बार था। पहली बार 2008 में था जब मैं ITF महिला टूर्नामेंट के लिए दो सप्ताह के लिए गया था।

- When we were there, the **Mumbai terror attacks** happened.
जब हम वहां थे, **मुंबई आतंकवादी हमले** हुए थे।

- But we never felt any threat. In fact, people were quite sympathetic.
लेकिन हमें कभी कोई खतरा महसूस नहीं हुआ। दरअसल, लोग काफी सहानुभूति दिखा रहे थे।

- I am talking about the general public and those in the tennis circles.
मैं सामान्य जनता और टेनिस सर्कल में रहने वालों के बारे में बात कर रहा हूं।

- So, this time, when we had to travel to **Islamabad**, I was absolutely fine because I know that the people are nice there.
तो, इस बार, जब हमें **इस्लामाबाद** यात्रा करनी पड़ी, मैं पूरी तरह से ठीक था क्योंकि मैं जानता था कि वहां के लोग अच्छे हैं।

- The security we got was unprecedented.
हमें जो सुरक्षा मिली, वह अभूतपूर्व थी।

- They announced that we were like **State guests**.
उन्होंने यह घोषणा की कि हम **राज्य अतिथि** जैसे थे।

- One of the main reasons **Pakistan** did that was to convey to **India**, 'We can take care of you. Please come and play here'.
पाकिस्तान ने ऐसा करने के प्रमुख कारणों में से एक यह था कि **भारत** को संदेश दिया जाए, 'हम आपकी देखभाल कर सकते हैं। कृपया यहां आकर खेलें'।

- They were so happy. Outside the tennis courts, players such as **Aisam-ul-Haq Qureshi** and our players are great friends.
वे बहुत खुश थे। टेनिस कोर्ट के बाहर, खिलाड़ी जैसे **आइसाम-उल-हक़ कुरैशी** और हमारे खिलाड़ी अच्छे दोस्त हैं।

Do you feel the athletes, despite the camaraderie, are no longer stakeholders in this grand saga?

क्या आपको लगता है कि खिलाड़ी, दोस्ती के बावजूद, अब इस बड़े कथा में हिस्सेदार नहीं हैं?

- The players will feel that loss of camaraderie.
  खिलाड़ी उस दोस्ती की कमी महसूस करेंगे।
- They would love to go to each others' countries and spend time outside the field and have some fun.
  वे एक-दूसरे के देशों में जाना पसंद करेंगे और मैदान के बाहर समय बिताना और मज़े करना चाहेंगे।
- Players like **Virat Kohli** and **M.S. Dhoni**... Everybody in **Pakistan** talks about them.
  खिलाड़ी जैसे **विराट कोहली** और **M.S. धोनी**... **पाकिस्तान** में हर कोई उनके बारे में बात करता है।
- They are probably as popular as the **Pakistan** players.
  वे शायद **पाकिस्तानी** खिलाड़ियों जितने ही लोकप्रिय हैं।
- Moving forward, it would be good for the two countries [to restart ties] in music, sports, and arts.
  आगे बढ़ते हुए, दोनों देशों के लिए [संपर्क फिर से शुरू करने के लिए] संगीत, खेल और कला में अच्छा होगा।

But I would re-emphasize that if the government feels there is a security threat, then it is different.
लेकिन मैं यह फिर से दोहराता हूँ कि अगर सरकार को लगता है कि कोई सुरक्षा खतरा है, तो

Aurangzeb - Mughal Emperor

- Aurangzeb, born as Muhi-ud-Din Muhammad in 1618, was the sixth emperor of the Mughal dynasty and reigned from 1658 until his death in 1707.
- He was the son of Emperor Shah Jahan, famous for building the Taj Mahal, and Empress Mumtaz Mahal.
- औरंगजेब, जिनका जन्म 1618 में मुही-उद-दीन मुहम्मद के रूप में हुआ था, मुग़ल साम्राज्य के छठे सम्राट थे और उन्होंने 1658 से लेकर 1707 तक शासन किया।
- वह सम्राट शाहजहाँ के पुत्र थे, जो ताजमहल के निर्माण के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं, और उनकी माता मुमताज़ महल थीं।
- Aurangzeb's reign marked the peak of the Mughal Empire in terms of territorial expansion.
- He expanded the empire to its largest territorial extent, stretching from the Deccan Plateau in the south to Kashmir in the north. However, his religious policies and frequent wars led to internal conflicts, and his rule is often seen as a turning point in the decline of the Mughal Empire.

- औरंगजेब का शासन मुग़ल साम्राज्य के क्षेत्रीय विस्तार के मामले में शिखर पर था। उन्होंने साम्राज्य को दक्षिण में दक्कन पठार से लेकर उत्तर में कश्मीर तक विस्तारित किया।
- हालांकि, उनकी धार्मिक नीतियां और बार-बार युद्धों के कारण आंतरिक संघर्ष हुए, और उनका शासन मुग़ल साम्राज्य के पतन के एक मोड़ के रूप में देखा जाता है।

Munda Ulugulan(1899-1900)

- The Munda Uluglan, also known as the **Munda Rebellion** or the **Ulgulan Movement**, was a significant tribal uprising that occurred between **1899 and 1900** in the region now comes under **Jharkhand**.
- This rebellion was led by the tribal leader **Birsa Munda**, who is considered a hero by the Munda people for his leadership in resisting British colonial forces and exploitation by moneylenders, landlords, and missionaries.
- The tribal community, especially the **Mundas**, had been subjected to severe exploitation during British colonial rule, particularly regarding land alienation, forced labor, and exploitation by moneylenders and zamindars (landlords).
- The Munda people were also angered by the missionaries and the establishment of churches, which they felt were undermining their traditional religious practices.

Causes of the Ulgulan:

- **Loss of Lands**: The primary reason for the uprising was the **loss of tribal lands** due to British land policies, particularly the **Permanent Settlement** and other practices that resulted in alienation of land from tribals.
- भूमि का नुकसान: इस विद्रोह का मुख्य कारण था ब्रिटिश शासकों द्वारा आदिवासियों की भूमि का कब्जा, विशेष रूप से **स्थायी बंदोबस्त** और अन्य नीतियों के कारण।
- **Economic Exploitation**: The exploitation by landlords and moneylenders further fueled the discontent. The Mundas were pushed to the brink of economic ruin.
- आर्थिक शोषण: जमींदारों और साहूकारों द्वारा शोषण ने आदिवासियों की स्थिति को और बदतर बना दिया।
- **Religious Factors**: The advent of Christian missionaries and the establishment of churches in tribal areas was seen as an attempt to replace tribal religious practices.

- धार्मिक कारण: मिशनरी और चर्चों की स्थापना आदिवासी धार्मिक परंपराओं के लिए खतरा बनी थी।
- **Political Awareness**: The Mundas were becoming more politically aware and began to realize the importance of unity in fighting the colonial government.
- राजनीतिक जागरूकता: मुंडा समुदाय अब अधिक राजनीतिक रूप से जागरूक हो गया था और वे समझने लगे थे कि ब्रिटिश सरकार के खिलाफ एकजुट होना जरूरी है।

The Rebellion:
- The Munda rebellion began on **Christmas Eve of 1899** (December 24, 1899), when Birsa Munda and his followers launched an attack against the British authorities.
- यह विद्रोह **1899 के क्रिसमस की पूर्व संध्या (24 दिसंबर 1899)** को शुरू हुआ, जब बिरसा मुंडा और उनके अनुयायियों ने ब्रिटिश अधिकारियों पर हमला किया।
- **Attacks on British Institutions**: The Mundas targeted **churches**, **courts**, and **police stations**, symbolizing their resistance to colonial rule.
- ब्रिटिश संस्थानों पर हमले: मुंडाओं ने **चर्चों**, **अदालतों**, और **पुलिस थानों** को निशाना बनाया, जो ब्रिटिश शासन के खिलाफ उनके प्रतिरोध का प्रतीक थे।
- The ultimate aim of the rebellion was not only to resist the exploitation of tribals but also to establish **Birsa Raj**, a society free of British rule. The Mundas were fighting for an independent **tribal rule** and the restoration of their traditional lands and rights.
- लक्ष्य: इस विद्रोह का उद्देश्य केवल आदिवासियों का शोषण रोकना नहीं था, बल्कि **बिरसा राज** की स्थापना करना था, जो ब्रिटिश शासन से मुक्त एक आदिवासी समाज होगा।

The Outcome:
- The rebellion was eventually **crushed by the British** after intense battles, but Birsa Munda was arrested, and many of his followers were killed or imprisoned.
- परिणाम: यह विद्रोह अंततः ब्रिटिशों द्वारा दबा दिया गया, लेकिन बिरसा मुंडा को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और उनके कई अनुयायी मारे गए या बंदी बना लिए गए।
- Despite being defeated militarily, the rebellion became a symbol of tribal resistance, and Birsa Munda's legacy lives on. The tribal people continued to fight for their rights, and his contribution to the **Indian freedom struggle** remains a significant chapter.
- हार के बावजूद, यह विद्रोह आदिवासी प्रतिरोध का प्रतीक बन गया, और बिरसा मुंडा की धरोहर आज भी जीवित है। आदिवासी लोग अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ते रहे, और उनकी भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण बनी रही।

Significance:

- **Political Awareness**: The Mundas, through this rebellion, demonstrated a deep **political consciousness**, realizing that the struggle was not just about their lands but also the broader **freedom struggle** against British imperialism.

- राजनीतिक जागरूकता: इस विद्रोह के माध्यम से मुंडा समुदाय ने गहरी **राजनीतिक चेतना** का प्रदर्शन किया, यह समझते हुए कि संघर्ष सिर्फ उनकी भूमि का नहीं, बल्कि ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ स्वतंत्रता संग्राम है।

- **Religious Impact**: The rebellion had a strong religious undertone, with **Birsa Munda** advocating for the restoration of traditional tribal beliefs and practices.

- धार्मिक प्रभाव: इस विद्रोह में एक मजबूत धार्मिक पक्ष था, जिसमें **बिरसा मुंडा** ने पारंपरिक आदिवासी विश्वासों और प्रथाओं की बहाली की वकालत की।

NOTEBOOK

The contrast between the U.S. and India on counting day

The Indian model of providing electoral results via the Election Commission works much better than the American one

GS Paper II: Comparison of Electoral System

Donald Trump has returned to power in the United States following a decisive win in both the popular vote and electoral college vote in the presidential elections. This emphatic win made it easy for journalists to cover the results. It was clear fairly early during the counting process that Mr. Trump was going to win the election and also sweep the 'swing States'.

This is in marked contrast to the 2020 election, which was full of controversies, both manufactured and real. A staggering number of Americans cast their ballots before voting day in that election, held during the COVID-19 pandemic; this stretched the counting process by days. Mr. Trump lost, but refused to concede the election to Joe Biden. The results were much closer than what the opinion polls had anticipated. The slow counting process strained the coverage.

In the U.S., on counting day, data is provided by the news agency, Associated Press (AP), and a few others. This means that the result is "called" by media outlets, which estimate the chances of a candidate winning a State based on trends that are available from this data. While the U.S. Federal Election Commission monitors implementation of campaign finance laws and the conduct of federal elections, it does not provide live electoral data. This is either collated by agencies such as AP, and released to subscribers via an Application Programming Interface, or is provided by each respective State, mostly by their Secretaries of State.

This is unlike the process in India, where the Election Commission of India (ECI) provides live counting data for each constituency, whether Assembly or parliamentary. Media outlets, especially television journalists, also use agencies or their own reporters to provide information on trends from counting centres. However, these are not always accurate. The slower and steadier trends that trickle in from the ECI website, which are authenticated by polling agents at counting centres, give media outlets and the general public a clear picture on electoral trends. The structured manner in which the ECI presents its results also helps media outlets and data enthusiasts, such as those in *The Hindu*, to parse that information and present it separately with more granular information. This includes, for instance, data on rural and urban voting trends across States.

While U.S. news agencies and media outlets are efficient in presenting results, the situation in India is different: the information is not available to only a select few outlets, and is collated and displayed in a structured manner by the ECI for anyone to use. The ECI also presents 'deep-dive data' – for instance, information from polling booths on how voters choose their candidates. It also provides Assembly segment-wise data for parliamentary constituencies. While this information is uploaded onto the website after a lag – it can take a few weeks after results are announced – the fact that it is made available is useful for social scientists and journalists to analyse the results even further, long after the excitement over elections dies down.

For a data journalist, the Indian model of providing electoral results via a public authority works much better than the American one. In recent years, the ECI has received a lot of flak for various issues, such as the robustness of the Electronic Voting Machines (an overblown controversy), the patchy implementation of the Model Code of Conduct (a legitimate criticism), the dilation of the voting process in some States (unavoidable in a few cases), and the relative laxity in regulating campaign expenditure (which is becoming a problem). But what must be appreciated by publicly minded people in India is that the ECI releases structured voting data in a transparent, timely, and efficient manner.

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The contrast between the U.S. and India on counting day
मतगणना के दिन अमेरिका और भारत के बीच अंतर

The Indian model of providing electoral results via the Election Commission works much better than the American one
चुनाव आयोग के माध्यम से चुनावी नतीजे उपलब्ध कराने का भारतीय मॉडल अमेरिकी मॉडल से कहीं बेहतर काम करता है

Donald Trump's Return to Power
डोनाल्ड ट्रंप का सत्ता में वापसी

• Donald Trump has returned to power in the United States following a decisive win in both the **popular vote** and **electoral college vote** in the presidential elections.

डोनाल्ड ट्रंप संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में राष्ट्रपति चुनावों में **लोकप्रिय वोट** और **इलेक्टोरल कॉलेज वोट** दोनों में निर्णायक जीत के बाद सत्ता में वापस लौटे हैं।

- This emphatic win made it easy for journalists to cover the results.
इस **दृढ़ जीत** ने पत्रकारों के लिए परिणामों को कवर करना आसान बना दिया।

- It was clear fairly early during the counting process that Mr. Trump was going to win the election and also sweep the '**swing States**'.
गिनती की प्रक्रिया के दौरान यह काफी जल्दी स्पष्ट हो गया था कि श्री ट्रंप चुनाव जीतने जा रहे हैं और **'स्विंग स्टेट्स'** में भी जीत हासिल करेंगे।

- This is in marked contrast to the **2020 election**, which was full of controversies, both manufactured and real.
यह **2020 के चुनाव** के विपरीत है, जो विवादों से भरे हुए थे, चाहे वह बनाए गए हों या वास्तविक।

- A staggering number of Americans cast their ballots before voting day in that election, held during the **COVID-19 pandemic**; this stretched the counting process by days.
उस चुनाव में, **COVID-19 महामारी** के दौरान मतदान दिवस से पहले **अमेरिकियों** की एक चौंका देने वाली संख्या ने अपने मतपत्र डाले थे; इसने गिनती की प्रक्रिया को कई दिनों तक खींच दिया।

- Mr. Trump lost, but refused to concede the election to **Joe Biden**.
श्री ट्रंप हार गए, लेकिन उन्होंने **जो बाइडन** को चुनाव जीतने की स्वीकार्यता देने से इनकार कर दिया।

- The results were much closer than what the **opinion polls** had anticipated.
परिणाम **राय सर्वेक्षणों** से कहीं अधिक करीबी थे जैसा कि अपेक्षित था।

- The slow counting process strained the coverage.
धीमी गिनती की प्रक्रिया ने कवरेज को तनावपूर्ण बना दिया।

Counting and Data in the U.S.
यू.एस. में गिनती और डेटा

- In the U.S., on counting day, **data is provided by the news agency**, **Associated Press (AP)**, and a few others.
अमेरिका में, गिनती के दिन, डेटा समाचार एजेंसी **एसोसिएटेड प्रेस (एपी)** और कुछ अन्य द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता है।

- This means that the result is "called" by media outlets, which estimate the chances of a candidate winning a State based on trends that are available from this data.
इसका मतलब है कि मीडिया आउटलेट्स परिणाम "कॉल" करते हैं, जो इस डेटा से उपलब्ध ट्रेंड्स के आधार पर एक उम्मीदवार के राज्य जीतने की संभावना का अनुमान लगाते हैं।

- While the U.S. **Federal Election Commission** monitors implementation of campaign **finance laws** and the conduct of **federal elections**, it does not provide live electoral data.
जबकि यू.एस. की **फेडरल चुनाव आयोग** अभियान **वित्त कानूनों** के कार्यान्वयन और **संघीय चुनावों** के संचालन की निगरानी करता है, यह लाइव चुनावी डेटा प्रदान नहीं करता है।

- This is either collated by agencies such as **AP**, and released to subscribers via an **Application Programming Interface**, or is provided by each respective State, mostly by their **Secretaries of State**.

यह **एपी** जैसी एजेंसियों द्वारा एकत्रित किया जाता है, और **एप्लिकेशन प्रोग्रामिंग इंटरफ़ेस** के माध्यम से ग्राहकों को जारी किया जाता है, या प्रत्येक संबंधित राज्य द्वारा, मुख्यतः उनके **राज्य सचिवों** द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता है।

Counting and Data in India
भारत में गिनती और डेटा

- This is unlike the process in **India**, where the **Election Commission of India (ECI)** provides live counting data for each constituency, whether **Assembly** or **parliamentary**.
  यह **भारत** में प्रक्रिया से अलग है, जहां **भारत निर्वाचन आयोग (ईसीआई)** प्रत्येक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए लाइव गिनती डेटा प्रदान करता है, चाहे वह **विधानसभा** हो या **संसदीय**।

- Media outlets, especially television journalists, also use agencies or their own reporters to provide information on trends from counting centres.
  मीडिया आउटलेट्स, विशेष रूप से टेलीविजन पत्रकार, एजेंसियों या अपने रिपोर्टरों का उपयोग करते हैं, जो गिनती केंद्रों से ट्रेंड्स पर जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं।

- However, these are not always accurate.
  हालांकि, ये हमेशा सही नहीं होते हैं।

- The slower and steadier trends that trickle in from the ECI website, which are authenticated by polling agents at counting centres, give media outlets and the general public a clear picture on electoral trends.
  ईसीआई की वेबसाइट से धीरे-धीरे और स्थिर ट्रेंड्स, जो गिनती केंद्रों पर पोलिंग एजेंट्स द्वारा प्रमाणित होते हैं, मीडिया आउटलेट्स और सामान्य जनता को चुनावी ट्रेंड्स की एक स्पष्ट तस्वीर प्रदान करते हैं।

- The structured manner in which the ECI presents its results also helps media outlets and data enthusiasts, such as those in **The Hindu**, to parse that information and present it separately with more granular information.
  जिस **संरचित** तरीके से **ईसीआई** अपने परिणाम प्रस्तुत करता है, वह मीडिया आउटलेट्स और डेटा प्रेमियों, जैसे कि **द हिंदू** में काम करने वाले लोगों को, उस जानकारी को पार्स करने और उसे अधिक सूक्ष्म जानकारी के साथ अलग से प्रस्तुत करने में मदद करता है।

- This includes, for instance, data on **rural** and **urban voting trends** across States.
  इसमें, उदाहरण के लिए, राज्यों में **ग्रामीण** और **शहरी मतदान ट्रेंड्स** का डेटा शामिल है।

U.S. and Indian Election Result Reporting
अमेरिका और भारत में चुनाव परिणाम रिपोर्टिंग

- U.S. news agencies and media outlets are **efficient** in presenting results.
  अमेरिकी समाचार एजेंसियां और मीडिया आउटलेट परिणाम प्रस्तुत करने में **कुशल** हैं।

- In India, the situation is different: the information is not available to only a select few outlets, and is collated and displayed in a structured manner by the **ECI** for anyone to use.

भारत में स्थिति अलग है: जानकारी केवल कुछ **चयनित** आउटलेट्स तक सीमित नहीं है, और यह **ईसीआई** द्वारा किसी भी व्यक्ति के उपयोग के लिए संरचित तरीके से एकत्रित और प्रदर्शित की जाती है।

- The **ECI** also presents '**deep-dive data**' — for instance, information from polling booths on how voters choose their candidates.

  ईसीआई 'डीप-डाइव डेटा' भी प्रस्तुत करता है — उदाहरण के लिए, पोलिंग बूथों से जानकारी कि **वोटर्स** अपने उम्मीदवारों का चुनाव कैसे करते हैं।

- It also provides **Assembly segment-wise** data for **parliamentary constituencies**.

  यह **संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों** के लिए **विधानसभा खंडवार** डेटा भी प्रदान करता है।

- While this information is uploaded onto the website after a lag — it can take a few **weeks** after results are announced — the fact that it is made available is useful for **social scientists** and **journalists** to analyse the results even further, long after the excitement over elections dies down.

  जबकि यह जानकारी **कई हफ्तों** की देरी के बाद वेबसाइट पर अपलोड की जाती है — चुनाव परिणाम घोषित होने के बाद कुछ **सप्ताह** लग सकते हैं — यह तथ्य कि इसे उपलब्ध कराया जाता है, **सामाजिक वैज्ञानिकों** और **पत्रकारों** के लिए परिणामों का गहरे से विश्लेषण करना उपयोगी है, चुनावों के खत्म होने के लंबे समय बाद भी।

- For a **data journalist**, the **Indian model** of providing electoral results via a public authority works much better than the **American one**.

  एक **डेटा पत्रकार** के लिए, **भारतीय मॉडल** जो चुनावी परिणाम एक सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से प्रदान करता है, वह **अमेरिकी मॉडल** से कहीं बेहतर काम करता है।

- In recent years, the **ECI** has received a lot of **flak** for various issues, such as the robustness of the **Electronic Voting Machines** (an overblown controversy), the patchy implementation of the **Model Code of Conduct** (a legitimate criticism), the dilation of the voting process in some **States** (unavoidable in a few cases), and the relative laxity in regulating **campaign expenditure** (which is becoming a problem).

  हाल के वर्षों में, **ईसीआई** को कई मुद्दों पर आलोचना का सामना करना पड़ा है, जैसे कि **इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीनों** की मजबूती (जो एक बढ़ा-चढ़ा विवाद है), **मॉडल कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट** का ढिलाई से कार्यान्वयन (जो एक **वैध आलोचना** है), कुछ **राज्यों** में मतदान प्रक्रिया का फैलाव (जो कुछ मामलों में **अपरिहार्य** है), और **चुनाव खर्च** को नियंत्रित करने में सापेक्ष शिथिलता (जो एक समस्या बन रही है)।

- But what must be appreciated by publicly minded people in India is that the **ECI** releases structured voting data in a **transparent**, **timely**, and **efficient** manner.

  लेकिन जो चीज भारत में सार्वजनिक रूप से-minded लोगों द्वारा सराहनी चाहिए वह यह है कि **ईसीआई** structured वोटिंग डेटा **पारदर्शी**, **समय पर**, और **कुशल** तरीके से जारी करता है।

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How will SDS visa move hit students?

What is the Student Direct Stream visa? How did it benefit Indian students seeking to study in Canada? Why did the Canadian government decide to discontinue the fast-track visa programme? What other visa options are available to Indian students?

GS Paper II: India-Canada

EXPLAINER

Ram Srinivasan

The story so far:

In a significant development, the Canadian government announced the discontinuation of the Student Direct Stream (SDS) visa in November 2024. This decision has far-reaching implications for Indian students, who have historically been one of the largest groups of international students in Canada. In 2022, India accounted for over 21% of all international students in Canada, with a staggering number of 222,450 Indian students choosing to study in Canadian institutions. Over 189,000 Indian students opted for the SDS visa that year, which significantly simplified their application process. For instance, while non-SDS applicants had an approval rate of 19%, SDS applicants enjoyed a 63% approval rate.

What is the Canadian SDS visa?

The SDS visa, introduced in 2018, was a streamlined pathway designed to expedite the study permit application process for Indian students. It offered a faster processing time and reduced application fees, making it a popular choice among Indian students aspiring to pursue higher education in Canada. However, it also served students from other countries, including Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, and Vietnam. The SDS visa was specifically tailored to offer several key benefits to international students.

One of the primary advantages was its significantly reduced processing time. By meeting specific eligibility criteria, such as a higher level of English language proficiency and a confirmed admission to a Designated Learning Institution (DLI), students could expect a quicker decision on their study permit application.

The SDS visa also offered a lower application fee than the standard study permit, which significantly reduced the financial burden for many international students.

It simplified the application process by requiring fewer supporting documents. By adhering to the specific eligibility requirements, students could submit a more streamlined application, making it easier to navigate the immigration process.

Why was the SDS visa discontinued?

The Canadian government's decision to discontinue the SDS visa program was driven by a combination of factors aimed at addressing various challenges and concerns within the immigration system.

On his X handle on September 19, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said, "We are granting 35% fewer international student permits this year. And next year, that number is going down by another 10%. Immigration is an advantage for our economy – but when bad actors abuse the system and take advantage of students, we crack down." This refers to international applicants who applied for the SDS as an excuse to take a simple diploma course, hardly worth going abroad for, with their ultimate goal being to apply for permanent residency.

While the official reasons cited by the government focused on "strengthening program integrity, addressing student vulnerability, and giving all students equal and fair access to the application

Shifting tides: In 2022, India accounted for over 21% of all international students in Canada, with a staggering number of 222,450 Indian students choosing to study in Canadian institutions. AP

process," several underlying factors likely contributed to this decision. Canada has been grappling with a significant housing shortage, particularly in major cities such as Toronto and Vancouver, and the rapid influx of international students, many of whom rely on off-campus housing, has exacerbated this issue. The increasing number of international students has also placed a strain on public services and infrastructure, including healthcare, education, and transportation.

The Canadian government may be reassessing its immigration policies to better manage the inflow of foreign students and ensure they contribute positively to the Canadian economy.

By discontinuing the SDS visa, the government aims to regulate the number of international students, alleviate pressure on housing and resources, and implement a more equitable approach to student visa processing.

How does the discontinuation affect Indian students?

The discontinuation of the SDS visa has undoubtedly had an impact on Indian students seeking to pursue higher education in Canada and has introduced a host of challenges.

One of the most immediate consequences of the SDS visa's discontinuation is the prolonged processing time for student visa applications. Before the SDS visa, the average processing time for student visas was significantly longer. With the removal of this expedited pathway, Indian students can expect to wait for a more extended period. This delay can disrupt academic plans and cause significant inconvenience.

Additionally, the discontinuation has led to increased application fees. While the exact fee structure may vary, it is generally higher for standard student visa applications than the SDS visa. This additional financial burden can be a considerable challenge, especially for students from lower-income backgrounds.

Furthermore, the application process for standard student visas is more complex and rigorous than the SDS visa. Students are required to submit a wider range of documents, including proof of

funds, language proficiency test scores, and detailed study plans. The increased complexity can be overwhelming and time-consuming, potentially leading to errors and delays.

The direct impacts of the SDS visa's discontinuation have far-reaching indirect consequences for Indian students. Potential delays in study plans can disrupt academic progress and career aspirations. Students may have to defer their admissions or explore alternative study destinations, which can impact their overall educational journey.

Moreover, this has created uncertainty about future immigration opportunities. The SDS visa was often seen as a stepping stone towards permanent residency in Canada. With this pathway no longer available, Indian students may face increased challenges in securing post-study work opportunities and ultimately immigrating to Canada.

Experts and stakeholders have expressed concerns about the discontinuation and its potential impact on Indian students. Immigration consultants and education advisors have highlighted the increased processing times, higher application fees, and stricter eligibility criteria associated with the regular student visa process.

Social media platforms have been abuzz with discussions, with many students expressing frustration and uncertainty about their study plans. One student, commenting on a popular education forum, lamented, "The SDS visa was a game-changer. It made the application process much smoother. Now, with its discontinuation, I'm worried about potential delays and increased costs." While the Canadian government has cited concerns about program integrity and equitable access, critics argue that the decision may deter talented Indian students from choosing Canada as their study destination.

What other options do Indian students have?

While the discontinuation of the SDS visa has presented challenges for Indian students, seeking to study in Canada, there are still viable alternative visa options available. The traditional student visa remains a primary pathway for

international students, including Indians. By meeting the eligibility criteria, such as proof of funds, language proficiency, and a Letter of Acceptance from a DLI, students can apply for a student visa.

However, it is important to note that the standard student visa application process can be more time-consuming and requires a more comprehensive documentation package compared to the SDS visa. Additionally, students may face longer processing times and increased application fees.

To enhance their chances of visa approval, Indian students should carefully plan their applications, submit all required documents on time, and consider consulting with immigration experts to navigate the complexities of the process.

The longer processing times, higher fees, and more complex application procedures have created significant hurdles. The indirect consequences, such as delayed study plans, increased financial burden, and uncertainty about future immigration opportunities further compound the challenges faced by Indian students.

For Indian students considering studying in Canada, it is crucial to plan ahead and prepare thoroughly. Early application is key, as it allows ample time for processing and addressing any potential issues. Thorough documentation is essential to meet the stringent requirements of the regular student visa process.

While the discontinuation of the SDS visa has presented challenges, it is important to remain hopeful for future changes or the introduction of alternative streamlined pathways for international students.

As the Canadian government continues to evolve its immigration policies, new opportunities may arise for Indian students. By staying informed and taking proactive steps, Indian students can navigate the complexities of the Canadian immigration system and achieve their academic and career goals.

(Ram Srinivasan is co-founder & CEO of Galvanize Global Education that provides guidance for students aspiring to do their Bachelor's, Master's, PhD, or MBA abroad. He holds an MBA from IIM Ahmedabad)

THE GIST

▼
The Canadian government discontinued the Student Direct Stream (SDS) visa in November 2024. This decision has far-reaching implications for Indian students.

▼
The SDS visa offered faster processing, lower application fees, and simpler documentation, making it a popular option for students.

▼
It was often seen as a pathway to permanent residency, and its discontinuation creates uncertainty about future immigration prospects.

▼
Indian students can still apply for the standard student visa, though it requires more time and preparation.

How will SDS visa move hit students?

एसडीएस वीज़ा कदम से छात्रों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

What is the Student Direct Stream visa? How did it benefit Indian students seeking to study in Canada? Why did the Canadian government decide to discontinue the fast-track visa programme? What other visa options are available to Indian students?
स्टूडेंट डायरेक्ट स्ट्रीम वीज़ा क्या है? कनाडा में अध्ययन करने के इच्छुक भारतीय छात्रों को इससे क्या लाभ हुआ? कनाडा सरकार ने फ़ास्ट-ट्रैक वीज़ा कार्यक्रम को बंद करने का फ़ैसला क्यों किया? भारतीय छात्रों के लिए कौन से अन्य वीज़ा विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

Discontinuation of the Student Direct Stream (SDS) Visa
स्टूडेंट डायरेक्ट स्ट्रीम (SDS) वीजा का समापन

- In a significant development, the Canadian government announced the discontinuation of the **Student Direct Stream (SDS) visa** in **November 2024**.
  कनाडा सरकार ने **नवंबर 2024** में **स्टूडेंट डायरेक्ट स्ट्रीम (SDS) वीजा** के समापन की घोषणा की।
- This decision has far-reaching implications for **Indian students**, who have historically been one of the largest groups of international students in Canada.
  इस निर्णय का **भारतीय छात्रों** पर दूरगामी प्रभाव पड़ेगा, जो ऐतिहासिक रूप से कनाडा में अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्रों के सबसे बड़े समूहों में से एक रहे हैं।
- In **2022**, **India** accounted for over **21%** of all international students in Canada, with a staggering number of **222,450 Indian students** choosing to study in Canadian institutions.
  2022 में, **भारत** ने कनाडा में सभी अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्रों का **21%** हिस्सा बनाया, जिसमें **222,450 भारतीय छात्र** कनाडाई संस्थानों में पढ़ाई करने के लिए चुने।
- Over **189,000 Indian students** opted for the SDS visa that year, which significantly simplified their application process.
  उस वर्ष **189,000 से अधिक भारतीय छात्रों** ने SDS वीजा का विकल्प चुना, जिससे उनका आवेदन प्रक्रिया काफी सरल हो गई थी।
- For instance, while non-SDS applicants had an approval rate of **19%**, SDS applicants enjoyed a **63% approval rate**.
  उदाहरण के लिए, जबकि नॉन-SDS आवेदकों का अनुमोदन दर **19%** था, SDS आवेदकों को **63% अनुमोदन दर** प्राप्त थी।

What is the Canadian SDS visa?
कनाडा का SDS वीजा क्या है?

- The **SDS visa**, introduced in **2018**, was a streamlined pathway designed to expedite the study permit application process for Indian students.

SDS वीजा, जो **2018** में पेश किया गया था, भारतीय छात्रों के लिए अध्ययन परमिट आवेदन प्रक्रिया को तेजी से पूरा करने के लिए एक सुव्यवस्थित मार्ग था।

- It offered a faster processing time and reduced application fees, making it a popular choice among Indian students aspiring to pursue higher education in Canada.
इसने तेज़ प्रसंस्करण समय और घटित आवेदन शुल्क प्रदान किया, जिससे यह कनाडा में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक भारतीय छात्रों के बीच एक लोकप्रिय विकल्प बन गया।

- However, it also served students from other countries, including **Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, and Vietnam**.
हालांकि, यह अन्य देशों के छात्रों के लिए भी था, जिनमें **अंटिगुआ और बारबुडा, ब्राजील, चीन, कोलंबिया, कोस्टा रिका, मोरक्को, पाकिस्तान, पेरू, फिलीपींस, सेंट विन्सेंट और ग्रेनेडिन्स, सेनेगल, त्रिनिदाद और टोबैगो, और वियतनाम** शामिल थे।

- The SDS visa was specifically tailored to offer several key benefits to international students.
SDS वीजा विशेष रूप से अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्रों को कई प्रमुख लाभ देने के लिए तैयार किया गया था।

- One of the primary advantages was its significantly reduced processing time. By meeting specific eligibility criteria, such as a higher level of **English language proficiency** and a confirmed admission to a **Designated Learning Institution (DLI)**, students could expect a quicker decision on their study permit application.
मुख्य लाभों में से एक इसका **प्रसंस्करण समय में महत्वपूर्ण कमी** था। विशिष्ट पात्रता मानदंडों को पूरा करके, जैसे उच्च स्तर की **अंग्रेजी भाषा दक्षता** और एक **निर्धारित शैक्षिक संस्थान (DLI)** में पुष्टि की गई प्रवेश, छात्र अपने अध्ययन परमिट आवेदन पर जल्दी निर्णय की उम्मीद कर सकते थे।

- The SDS visa also offered a lower application fee than the standard study permit, which significantly reduced the financial burden for many international students.
SDS वीजा ने मानक अध्ययन परमिट की तुलना में कम आवेदन शुल्क भी प्रदान किया, जिससे कई अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्रों पर वित्तीय बोझ में महत्वपूर्ण कमी आई।

- It simplified the application process by requiring fewer supporting documents. By adhering to the specific eligibility requirements, students could submit a more streamlined application, making it easier to navigate the immigration process.
इसने आवेदन प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया क्योंकि इसमें कम सहायक दस्तावेज़ों की आवश्यकता थी। विशिष्ट पात्रता आवश्यकताओं का पालन करके, छात्र एक अधिक सुव्यवस्थित आवेदन प्रस्तुत कर सकते थे, जिससे आव्रजन प्रक्रिया को नेविगेट करना आसान हो गया।

Why was the SDS visa discontinued?
SDS वीजा का समापन क्यों किया गया?

- The **Canadian government's decision** to discontinue the SDS visa program was driven by a combination of factors aimed at addressing various challenges and concerns within the immigration system.
कनाडा सरकार का निर्णय SDS वीजा कार्यक्रम को समाप्त करने का, आव्रजन प्रणाली में विभिन्न चुनौतियों और चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए कई कारणों का संयोजन था।

- On his **X handle on September 19**, **Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau** said, "We are granting **35% fewer international student permits** this year. And next year, that number is going down by another **10%**. Immigration is an advantage for our economy — but when bad actors abuse the system and take advantage of students, we crack down."
19 सितंबर को अपने **X हैंडल** पर **कनाडाई प्रधानमंत्री जस्टिन ट्रूडो** ने कहा, "हम इस वर्ष **35% कम अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्र परमिट** दे रहे हैं। और अगले वर्ष, यह संख्या और **10%** कम हो जाएगी। आव्रजन हमारे

अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए एक लाभ है — लेकिन जब गलत तत्व प्रणाली का दुरुपयोग करते हैं और छात्रों का शोषण करते हैं, तो हम कड़ी कार्रवाई करते हैं।"

- This refers to international applicants who applied for the SDS as an excuse to take a simple diploma course, hardly worth going abroad for, with their ultimate goal being to apply for **permanent residency**.
  यह उन अंतरराष्ट्रीय आवेदकों को संदर्भित करता है जिन्होंने SDS का आवेदन एक साधारण डिप्लोमा कोर्स करने के बहाने किया, जो विदेश जाने के लिए इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं था, और उनका अंतिम उद्देश्य **स्थायी निवास** के लिए आवेदन करना था।

- While the official reasons cited by the government focused on "strengthening program integrity, addressing student vulnerability, and giving all students equal and fair access to the application process," several underlying factors likely contributed to this decision.
  हालाँकि, सरकार द्वारा दिए गए आधिकारिक कारणों में "कार्यक्रम की अखंडता को मजबूत करना, छात्रों की संवेदनशीलता को संबोधित करना, और सभी छात्रों को आवेदन प्रक्रिया में समान और निष्पक्ष पहुंच देना" शामिल थे, लेकिन इस निर्णय में कई अंतर्निहित कारणों ने योगदान किया।

- **Canada** has been grappling with a significant **housing shortage**, particularly in major cities such as **Toronto** and **Vancouver**, and the rapid influx of international students, many of whom rely on off-campus housing, has exacerbated this issue.
  कनाडा को एक महत्वपूर्ण **आवास संकट** का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, खासकर **टोरंटो** और **वैंकूवर** जैसे बड़े शहरों में, और अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्रों का तेज़ प्रवाह, जिनमें से अधिकांश ऑफ-कैंपस आवास पर निर्भर हैं, ने इस समस्या को और बढ़ा दिया है।

- The increasing number of international students has also placed a strain on **public services** and **infrastructure**, including **healthcare**, **education**, and **transportation**.
  अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्रों की बढ़ती संख्या ने **सार्वजनिक सेवाओं** और **बुनियादी ढांचे** पर भी दबाव डाला है, जिसमें **स्वास्थ्य देखभाल**, **शिक्षा**, और **यातायात** शामिल हैं।

- The Canadian government may be reassessing its immigration policies to better manage the influx of foreign students and ensure they contribute positively to the **Canadian economy**.
  कनाडा सरकार अपनी आप्रवजन नीतियों का पुनर्मूल्यांकन कर सकती है ताकि विदेशी छात्रों के आगमन को बेहतर तरीके से प्रबंधित किया जा सके और यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वे **कनाडाई अर्थव्यवस्था** में सकारात्मक योगदान दें।

- By discontinuing the SDS visa, the government aims to regulate the number of international students, alleviate pressure on housing and resources, and implement a more equitable approach to student visa processing.
  SDS वीजा को समाप्त करके, सरकार का लक्ष्य अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्रों की संख्या को नियंत्रित करना, आवास और संसाधनों पर दबाव को कम करना, और छात्र वीजा प्रसंस्करण के लिए एक अधिक समान दृष्टिकोण लागू करना है।

How does the discontinuation affect Indian students?
एसडीएस वीजा का समापन भारतीय छात्रों को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

- The discontinuation of the SDS visa has undoubtedly had an impact on **Indian students** seeking to pursue higher education in Canada and has introduced a host of challenges.
  SDS वीजा का समापन निःसंदेह **भारतीय छात्रों** पर प्रभाव डाला है जो कनाडा में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और कई चुनौतियों को जन्म दिया है।

- One of the most immediate consequences of the SDS visa's discontinuation is the **prolonged processing time** for student visa applications.

SDS वीजा के समापन का सबसे तत्काल परिणाम छात्रों के वीजा आवेदन के लिए **विलंबित प्रसंस्करण समय** है।

- Before the SDS visa, the average processing time for student visas was significantly longer. With the removal of this expedited pathway, **Indian students** can expect to wait for a more extended period.
  SDS वीजा से पहले, छात्र वीजा के लिए औसत प्रसंस्करण समय काफी लंबा था। इस त्वरित मार्ग को हटाने के साथ, **भारतीय छात्रों** को अधिक समय तक इंतजार करने की उम्मीद है।

- This delay can disrupt academic plans and cause significant inconvenience.
  यह देरी शैक्षिक योजनाओं में विघ्न डाल सकती है और महत्वपूर्ण असुविधाएं उत्पन्न कर सकती है।

- Additionally, the discontinuation has led to **increased application fees**. While the exact fee structure may vary, it is generally higher for standard student visa applications than the SDS visa.
  इसके अतिरिक्त, समापन के कारण **आवेदन शुल्क में वृद्धि** हुई है। हालांकि शुल्क संरचना में भिन्नता हो सकती है, लेकिन यह सामान्यतः SDS वीजा की तुलना में मानक छात्र वीजा आवेदन के लिए अधिक होता है।

- This additional **financial burden** can be a considerable challenge, especially for students from **lower-income backgrounds**.
  यह अतिरिक्त **वित्तीय बोझ** एक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौती हो सकता है, खासकर **निम्न-आय पृष्ठभूमि** से आने वाले छात्रों के लिए।

Further Impacts of the SDS Visa Discontinuation
SDS वीजा के समापन के अतिरिक्त प्रभाव

- Furthermore, the **application process for standard student visas** is more complex and rigorous than the SDS visa.
  इसके अतिरिक्त, **मानक छात्र वीजा** के लिए आवेदन प्रक्रिया SDS वीजा से अधिक जटिल और कड़ी है।

- Students are required to submit a wider range of documents, including **proof of funds**, **language proficiency test scores**, and detailed **study plans**.
  छात्रों से **वित्तीय प्रमाण**, **भाषा दक्षता परीक्षा के अंक**, और विस्तृत **अध्यान योजना** जैसे कई दस्तावेज़ प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता होती है।

- The increased complexity can be overwhelming and time-consuming, potentially leading to errors and delays.
  बढ़ी हुई जटिलता अत्यधिक और समय-साध्य हो सकती है, जो संभावित रूप से गलतियों और देरी का कारण बन सकती है।

- The direct impacts of the SDS visa's discontinuation have far-reaching **indirect consequences for Indian students**.
  SDS वीजा के समापन के प्रत्यक्ष प्रभावों के दूरगामी **परोक्ष परिणाम भारतीय छात्रों** पर पड़े हैं।

- Potential delays in **study plans** can disrupt academic progress and **career aspirations**.
  अध्यान योजनाओं में संभावित देरी शैक्षिक प्रगति और **कैरियर आकांक्षाओं** को बाधित कर सकती है।

- Students may have to defer their **admissions** or explore **alternative study destinations**, which can impact their overall **educational journey**.
  छात्रों को अपनी **प्रवेश** स्थगित करनी पड़ सकती है या **वैकल्पिक अध्ययन स्थलों** की तलाश करनी पड़ सकती है, जो उनकी समग्र **शैक्षिक यात्रा** को प्रभावित कर सकता है।

- Moreover, this has created uncertainty about future **immigration opportunities**.
  इसके अलावा, इसने भविष्य के **आव्रजन अवसरों** को लेकर अनिश्चितता पैदा की है।

- The SDS visa was often seen as a stepping stone towards **permanent residency** in **Canada**.
SDS वीजा को अक्सर **कनाडा** में **स्थायी निवास** की ओर एक कदम माना जाता था।
- With this pathway no longer available, **Indian students** may face increased challenges in securing post-study **work opportunities** and ultimately immigrating to **Canada**.
अब यह मार्ग उपलब्ध नहीं होने के कारण, **भारतीय छात्रों** को पोस्ट-स्टडी **कार्य अवसरों** को प्राप्त करने और अंततः **कनाडा** में प्रवास करने में बढ़ी हुई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।
- Experts and stakeholders have expressed concerns about the discontinuation and its potential impact on **Indian students**.
विशेषज्ञों और हितधारकों ने समापन और इसके **भारतीय छात्रों** पर संभावित प्रभाव के बारे में चिंताएँ व्यक्त की हैं।
- **Immigration consultants** and **education advisors** have highlighted the increased processing times, higher application fees, and stricter eligibility criteria associated with the regular student visa process.
आव्रजन सलाहकारों और **शिक्षा सलाहकारों** ने नियमित छात्र वीजा प्रक्रिया से संबंधित प्रसंस्करण समय में वृद्धि, आवेदन शुल्क में वृद्धि और कड़ी पात्रता मानदंडों को उजागर किया है।
- Social media platforms have been abuzz with discussions, with many students expressing frustration and uncertainty about their study plans.
सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफ़ॉर्म्स पर चर्चाओं का माहौल बना हुआ है, जहां कई छात्र अपनी अध्यान योजनाओं को लेकर निराशा और अनिश्चितता व्यक्त कर रहे हैं।
- One student, commenting on a popular **education forum**, lamented, "The SDS visa was a game-changer. It made the application process much smoother. Now, with its discontinuation, I'm worried about potential delays and increased costs."
एक छात्र ने एक लोकप्रिय **शिक्षा मंच** पर टिप्पणी करते हुए कहा, "SDS वीजा एक **गेम-चेंजर** था। इसने आवेदन प्रक्रिया को बहुत सरल बना दिया था। अब, इसके समापन के साथ, मुझे संभावित देरी और बढ़े हुए खर्चों की चिंता है।"
- While the Canadian government has cited concerns about **program integrity** and **equitable access**, critics argue that the decision may deter **talented Indian students** from choosing **Canada** as their study destination.
हालांकि कनाडा सरकार ने **कार्यक्रम की अखंडता** और **समान पहुंच** के बारे में चिंताएं व्यक्त की हैं, आलोचकों का कहना है कि यह निर्णय **प्रतिभाशाली भारतीय छात्रों** को **कनाडा** को उनके अध्ययन गंतव्य के रूप में चुनने से हतोत्साहित कर सकता है।

What other options do Indian students have?
भारतीय छात्रों के पास और कौन से विकल्प हैं?

- While the discontinuation of the **SDS visa** has presented challenges for **Indian students**, seeking to study in **Canada**, there are still viable alternative visa options available.
जहां **SDS वीजा** का समापन **भारतीय छात्रों** के लिए **कनाडा** में अध्ययन करने के लिए चुनौतियाँ पेश कर रहा है, वहीं वैकल्पिक वीजा विकल्प अभी भी उपलब्ध हैं।
- The **traditional student visa** remains a primary pathway for international students, including **Indians**.
पारंपरिक छात्र वीजा अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्रों, जिसमें **भारतीय** भी शामिल हैं, के लिए एक प्रमुख मार्ग बना हुआ है।
- By meeting the **eligibility criteria**, such as **proof of funds**, **language proficiency**, and a **Letter of Acceptance** from a **Designated Learning Institution (DLI)**, students can apply for a student visa.

पात्रता मानदंडों को पूरा करके, जैसे कि **वित्तीय प्रमाण**, **भाषा दक्षता**, और **डिज़ीनेटेड लर्निंग इंस्टिट्यूशन (DLI)** से **स्वीकृति पत्र**, छात्र छात्र वीजा के लिए आवेदन कर सकते हैं।

- However, it is important to note that the standard student visa application process can be more **time-consuming** and requires a more comprehensive **documentation package** compared to the **SDS visa**.
  हालांकि, यह ध्यान रखना महत्वपूर्ण है कि मानक छात्र वीजा आवेदन प्रक्रिया अधिक **समय-साध्य** हो सकती है और **SDS वीजा** की तुलना में एक अधिक व्यापक **दस्तावेज़ पैकेज** की आवश्यकता होती है।

- Additionally, students may face **longer processing times** and **increased application fees**.
  इसके अतिरिक्त, छात्रों को **लंबे प्रसंस्करण समय** और **बढ़ी हुई आवेदन शुल्क** का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।

- To enhance their chances of **visa approval**, **Indian students** should carefully plan their applications, submit all required documents on time, and consider consulting with **immigration experts** to navigate the complexities of the process.
  वीजा स्वीकृति के अपने अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए, **भारतीय छात्रों** को अपनी आवेदन प्रक्रिया को ध्यान से योजना बनानी चाहिए, सभी आवश्यक दस्तावेज़ समय पर प्रस्तुत करने चाहिए, और प्रक्रिया की जटिलताओं को समझने के लिए **आव्रजन विशेषज्ञों** से परामर्श करना चाहिए।

- The longer processing times, higher fees, and more complex application procedures have created significant **hurdles**.
  लंबे प्रसंस्करण समय, उच्च शुल्क और अधिक जटिल आवेदन प्रक्रियाओं ने महत्वपूर्ण **बाधाओं** का निर्माण किया है।

- The **indirect consequences**, such as delayed study plans, increased financial burden, and uncertainty about future **immigration opportunities** further compound the challenges faced by **Indian students**.
  परोक्ष परिणाम, जैसे कि अध्ययन योजनाओं में देरी, बढ़ी हुई वित्तीय बोझ, और भविष्य के **आव्रजन अवसरों** के बारे में अनिश्चितता, **भारतीय छात्रों** द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को और बढ़ाते हैं।

- For **Indian students** considering studying in **Canada**, it is crucial to plan ahead and prepare thoroughly.
  भारतीय छात्रों के लिए जो **कनाडा** में अध्ययन करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं, यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि वे पहले से योजना बनाएं और अच्छी तरह से तैयारी करें।

- **Early application** is key, as it allows ample time for processing and addressing any potential issues.
  प्रारंभिक आवेदन महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि यह प्रसंस्करण और संभावित समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय प्रदान करता है।

- **Thorough documentation** is essential to meet the stringent requirements of the regular student visa process.
  विस्तृत दस्तावेज़ीकरण नियमित छात्र वीजा प्रक्रिया की कड़ी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक है।

- While the **discontinuation of the SDS visa** has presented challenges, it is important to remain hopeful for future changes or the introduction of **alternative streamlined pathways** for international students.
  जहां **SDS वीजा का समापन** चुनौतियाँ पेश कर रहा है, वहीं यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि **अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्रों** के लिए भविष्य में बदलावों या **वैकल्पिक त्वरित मार्गों** के लिए आशावादी रहें।

- As the **Canadian government** continues to evolve its **immigration policies**, new opportunities may arise for **Indian students**.

जैसा कि **कनाडा सरकार** अपनी **आव्रजन नीतियों** को विकसित करती रहती है, **भारतीय छात्रों** के लिए नए अवसर उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं।

- By staying informed and taking **proactive steps**, **Indian students** can navigate the complexities of the **Canadian immigration system** and achieve their **academic** and **career goals**.

सूचित रहकर और **सक्रिय कदम** उठाकर, **भारतीय छात्र कनाडाई आव्रजन प्रणाली** की जटिलताओं को समझ सकते हैं और अपने **शैक्षिक** और **कैरियर लक्ष्यों** को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

Cong. targets Piyush Goyal for suggestion about rate cut

GS Paper III: Economy

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Taking a dig at Union Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal's suggestion that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) need not go by food inflation data to decide on interest rate cuts, the Congress on Thursday said that the statement displayed "extreme insensitivity".

Mr. Goyal, while addressing a global leadership summit of privately-owned TV channel, had asserted that the RBI should go for rate cuts.

"RBI must cut interest rates. It's a flawed theory to consider food inflation for making a choice on cutting rates. This is my personal view and not that of the government," Mr. Goyal had said.

Congress general secretary (communications) Jairam Ramesh, in an X post, said, "A senior Minister is saying the RBI should NOT consider food inflation while determining interest rates. Aside from raising concerns about the RBI's independence, this statement shows insensitivity."

Cong. targets Piyush Goyal for suggestion about rate cut
कांग्रेस ने ब्याज दरों में कटौती के सुझाव के लिए पीयूष गोयल पर निशाना साधा

Congress Criticizes Piyush Goyal's Remarks on RBI and Interest Rates
पियूष गोयल के आरबीआई और ब्याज दरों पर बयान की कांग्रेस ने आलोचना की

• Taking a dig at Union **Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal's** suggestion that the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** need not go by **food inflation** data to decide on **interest rate cuts**, the Congress on **Thursday** said that the statement displayed "extreme insensitivity."

केंद्रीय **वाणिज्य मंत्री पियूष गोयल** के उस सुझाव पर तंज कसते हुए कि **भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (RBI)** को ब्याज दरों में कटौती का निर्णय लेने के लिए **खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति** के आंकड़ों को नहीं देखना चाहिए, कांग्रेस ने **गुरुवार** को कहा कि यह बयान "अत्यधिक असंवेदनशीलता" को प्रदर्शित करता है।

• Mr. Goyal, while addressing a **global leadership summit** of privately-owned TV channel, had asserted that the **RBI** should go for **rate cuts**.

श्री गोयल, जब एक निजी चैनल के **वैश्विक नेतृत्व सम्मेलन** में बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा कि **RBI** को **ब्याज दरों में कटौती** करनी चाहिए।

• "**RBI** must cut interest rates. It's a **flawed theory** to consider food inflation for making a choice on cutting rates. This is my **personal view** and not that of the government," Mr. Goyal had said.

"**RBI** को ब्याज दरों में कटौती करनी चाहिए। यह एक **गलत सिद्धांत** है कि ब्याज दरों में कटौती के निर्णय में खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति को ध्यान में रखा जाए। यह मेरी **व्यक्तिगत राय** है, सरकार की नहीं," श्री गोयल ने कहा था।

• **Congress general secretary** (communications) **Jairam Ramesh**, in an **X post**, said, "A senior Minister is saying the **RBI** should **NOT** consider food inflation while determining interest rates. Aside from

Insurgent group HNLC banned for 5 more years

GS Paper III: internal Security

NEW DELHI

The Union Home Ministry on Thursday declared the Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC), a Meghalaya-based insurgent group, an "unlawful association" for another five years for its involvement in violent incidents and carrying out activities prejudicial to India's sovereignty and integrity.

The group had withdrawn from peace talks with the Centre earlier this year. After it was banned in 2019, the group demanded withdrawal of the order to continue talks.

In a notification, the Ministry said the Centre was of the opinion that the HNLC has declared objective for secession of areas in Meghalaya, largely inhabited by Khasi and Jaintia tribes, and continued intimidation and bullying of the civilian population to extort funds for their organisation.

It said the Meghalaya government has recommended for declaring the HNLC as an unlawful association under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

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raising concerns about the **RBI's independence**, this statement shows **insensitivity**."

कांग्रेस के महासचिव (संचार) **जयराम रमेश**, एक **X पोस्ट** में कहा, "एक वरिष्ठ मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि **RBI** को ब्याज दरों का निर्धारण करते समय खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति को ध्यान में नहीं रखना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, यह बयान **RBI की स्वतंत्रता** पर चिंता बढ़ाता है और यह **असंवेदनशीलता** को दिखाता है।"

Insurgent group HNLC banned for 5 more years
विद्रोही समूह एचएनएलसी पर 5 साल का प्रतिबंध

Insurgent Group HNLC Banned for 5 More Years
उग्रवादी समूह HNLC को 5 और वर्षों के लिए प्रतिबंधित किया गया

- The **Union Home Ministry** on **Thursday** declared the **Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)**, a **Meghalaya-based insurgent group**, an "**unlawful association**" for another five years for its involvement in **violent incidents** and carrying out activities prejudicial to **India's sovereignty and integrity**.

केंद्रीय गृह मंत्रालय ने **गुरुवार** को **हिन्नीवेत्रेप राष्ट्रीय मुक्ति परिषद (HNLC)**, एक **मेघालय-आधारित उग्रवादी समूह**, को उसके **हिंसक घटनाओं में शामिल होने** और **भारत की संप्रभुता और अखंडता** के लिए प्रतिकूल गतिविधियाँ करने के लिए पांच और वर्षों के लिए "**अवैध संघ**" घोषित किया।

- The group had withdrawn from **peace talks** with the **Centre** earlier this year.

इस समूह ने **इस वर्ष** की शुरुआत में **केंद्र** के साथ **शांति वार्ता** से वापस ले लिया था।

- After it was banned in **2019**, the group demanded withdrawal of the order to continue talks.

इसे **2019** में प्रतिबंधित करने के बाद, इस समूह ने वार्ता जारी रखने के लिए आदेश को रद्द करने की मांग की थी।

- In a **notification**, the Ministry said the Centre was of the opinion that the **HNLC** has declared objective for **secession** of areas in **Meghalaya**, largely inhabited by **Khasi and Jaintia tribes**, and continued intimidation and bullying of the civilian population to extort funds for their organisation.

एक **सूचना** में मंत्रालय ने कहा कि केंद्र का यह मानना था कि **HNLC** ने **मेघालय** के उन क्षेत्रों को अलग करने का उद्देश्य घोषित किया है, जो मुख्यतः **खासी और जैंतिया जनजातियों** द्वारा बसे हुए हैं, और उनकी संगठन के लिए धन वसूलने के लिए नागरिकों का लगातार डराना-धमकाना और उत्पीड़न किया है।

- It said the **Meghalaya government** has recommended for declaring the **HNLC** as an unlawful association under the provisions of the **Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act**, **1967**.

  इसमें कहा गया कि **मेघालय सरकार** ने **HNLC** को **अवैध गतिविधियों (रोकथाम) अधिनियम**, **1967** के तहत अवैध संघ घोषित करने की सिफारिश की है।

Cong. targets Piyush Goyal for suggestion about rate cut
कांग्रेस ने पियूष गोयल के ब्याज दर कटौती पर सुझाव के लिए आलोचना की

- Taking a dig at **Union Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal's** suggestion that the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** need not go by **food inflation** data to decide on **interest rate cuts**, the Congress on **Thursday** said that the statement displayed "extreme insensitivity."

  केंद्रीय वाणिज्य मंत्री **पियूष गोयल** के उस सुझाव पर तंज कसते हुए कि **भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (RBI)** को **खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति** के आंकड़ों को ध्यान में रखे बिना ब्याज दरों में कटौती का निर्णय लेना चाहिए, कांग्रेस ने **गुरुवार** को कहा कि यह बयान "अत्यधिक असंवेदनशीलता" को प्रदर्शित करता है।

- Mr. Goyal, while addressing a **global leadership summit** of privately-owned TV channel, had asserted that the **RBI** should go for **rate cuts**.

  श्री गोयल, जब एक निजी चैनल के **वैश्विक नेतृत्व सम्मेलन** में बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा कि **RBI** को **ब्याज दरों में कटौती** करनी चाहिए।

- "**RBI** must cut interest rates. It's a **flawed theory** to consider food inflation for making a choice on cutting rates. This is my **personal view** and not that of the government," Mr. Goyal had said.

  "**RBI** को ब्याज दरों में कटौती करनी चाहिए। यह एक **गलत सिद्धांत** है कि ब्याज दरों में कटौती के निर्णय में खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति को ध्यान में रखा जाए। यह मेरी **व्यक्तिगत राय** है, सरकार की नहीं," श्री गोयल ने कहा था।

- **Congress general secretary** (communications) **Jairam Ramesh**, in an **X post**, said, "A senior Minister is saying the **RBI** should **NOT** consider food inflation while determining interest rates. Aside from raising concerns about the **RBI's independence**, this statement shows **insensitivity**."

  कांग्रेस के महासचिव (संचार) **जयराम रमेश**, एक **X पोस्ट** में कहा, "एक वरिष्ठ मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि **RBI** को ब्याज दरों का निर्धारण करते समय खाद्य मुद्रास्फीति को ध्यान में नहीं रखना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, यह बयान **RBI की स्वतंत्रता** पर चिंता बढ़ाता है और यह **असंवेदनशीलता** को दिखाता है।"

Congress is propagating ideas of Aurangzeb, says Modi at Maharashtra rally

GS Paper I: Medieval History

The Hindu Bureau
MUMBAI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressed three rallies at Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, Panvel, and Mumbai in poll-bound Maharashtra on Thursday.

Addressing a mega rally at Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, Mr. Modi asked people whether they would vote for those who respect and follow Sambhaji or those propagating Aurangzeb's ideas.

"All of Maharashtra is aware that it was Balasaheb Thackeray who raised the issue of changing the name of Aurangabad to Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar for the first time. But when the new government was formed [Uddhav Thackeray's undivided Shiv Sena], they did not have the guts to change the name because they were under the pressure of the Congress. Immediately after the Mahayuti govern-

Narendra Modi, Eknath Shinde and Devendra Fadnavis during the Mahayuti rally at Shivaji Park in Mumbai. EMMANUAL YOGINI

ment came to power, we made sure to give the city its identity," Mr. Modi said.

"The [Maha Vikas] Aghadi is so uncomfortable with the change of name that they even moved the courts," he said. "They are against the values and principles of Maharashtrian culture," he added.

The BJP-led-Mahayuti has only one vision – to lead the State towards development – and to modify Maharashtra with modern infrastructures and amenities, he added.

He said that for the devotees of Lord Vitthal, his government had developed the Palkhi Marg Project. "We gave Marathi language the classical language tag. All the *Aghadis* have done is to block the development of Maharashtra," he added.

"The Shehzada [prince] of Congress party [Rahul Gandhi] goes to foreign countries and speaks against reservation. That's why I am raising the slogan, *Hum Ek Hain, Toh Safe Hain*," he said.

Congress is propagating ideas of Aurangzeb, says Modi at Maharashtra rally
महाराष्ट्र रैली में मोदी ने कहा, कांग्रेस औरंगजेब के विचारों का प्रचार कर रही है

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Address in Maharashtra
प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का महाराष्ट्र में संबोधन

- Prime Minister **Narendra Modi** addressed three rallies at **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar**, **Panvel**, and **Mumbai** in poll-bound **Maharashtra** on **Thursday**.
  प्रधानमंत्री **नरेंद्र मोदी** ने **गुरुवार** को चुनावी महाराष्ट्र में **छत्रपति संभाजी नगर**, **पनवेल** और **मुंबई** में तीन रैलियों को संबोधित किया।

- Addressing a mega rally at **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar**, Mr. Modi asked people whether they would vote for those who respect and follow **Sambhaji** or those propagating **Aurangzeb's** ideas.
  छत्रपति संभाजी नगर में एक विशाल रैली को संबोधित करते हुए, श्री मोदी ने लोगों से पूछा कि वे **संबाजी** का सम्मान करने वालों के लिए वोट देंगे या **औरंगजेब** के विचारों को फैलाने वालों के लिए।

- "All of Maharashtra is aware that it was **Balasaheb Thackeray** who raised the issue of changing the name of **Aurangabad** to **Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar** for the first time. But when the new government was formed (Uddhav Thackeray's undivided Shiv Sena), they did not have the guts to change the name because they were under the pressure of the **Congress**," Mr. Modi said.
  "पूरे महाराष्ट्र को यह पता है कि **बालासाहेब ठाकरे** ने सबसे पहले **औरंगाबाद** का नाम बदलकर **छत्रपति संभाजी नगर** रखने का मुद्दा उठाया था। लेकिन जब नई सरकार (उद्धव ठाकरे की अविभाजित

शिवसेना) बनी, तो उनके पास नाम बदलने की हिम्मत नहीं थी क्योंकि वे **कांग्रेस** के दबाव में थे," श्री मोदी ने कहा।

- "Immediately after the **Mahayuti** government came to power, we made sure to give the city its identity," Mr. Modi said.

  "तुरंत बाद में **महायुति** सरकार के सत्ता में आने के बाद, हमने यह सुनिश्चित किया कि शहर को उसकी पहचान दी जाए," श्री मोदी ने कहा।

- "The **[Maha Vikas] Aghadi** is so uncomfortable with the change of name that they even moved the courts," he said.

  "**[महा विकास] आघाड़ी** नाम बदलने से इतनी असहज है कि उन्होंने अदालतों में भी मामला उठाया," उन्होंने कहा।

- "They are against the values and principles of **Maharashtrian** culture," he added.

  "वे **महाराष्ट्रियन** संस्कृति के मूल्यों और सिद्धांतों के खिलाफ हैं," उन्होंने कहा।

- The **BJP-led-Mahayuti** has only one vision — to lead the State towards **development** — and to modify **Maharashtra** with modern infrastructures and amenities, he added.

  भा.ज.पा. द्वारा संचालित महायुति का केवल एक ही दृष्टिकोण है — राज्य को **विकास** की ओर ले जाना — और **महाराष्ट्र** को आधुनिक बुनियादी ढांचे और सुविधाओं से बदलना, उन्होंने जोड़ा।

- He said that for the devotees of **Lord Vitthal**, his government had developed the **Palkhi Marg Project**.

  उन्होंने कहा कि **भगवान विठोबा** के भक्तों के लिए, उनकी सरकार ने **पलखी मार्ग परियोजना** विकसित की थी।

- "We gave **Marathi language** the **classical language tag**. All the **Aghadis** have done is to block the development of **Maharashtra**," he added.

  "हमने **मराठी भाषा** को **क्लासिकल भाषा का दर्जा** दिया। सभी **आघादियों** ने केवल **महाराष्ट्र** के विकास को अवरुद्ध किया है," उन्होंने जोड़ा।

- "The **Shehzada** [prince] of **Congress party** [Rahul Gandhi] goes to foreign countries and speaks against **reservation**. That's why I am raising the slogan, **Hum Ek Hain, Toh Safe Hain**," he said.

  "**कांग्रेस पार्टी** के **शहजादा** [राजकुमार] [राहुल गांधी] विदेशों में जाकर **आरक्षण** के खिलाफ बोलते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह नारा उठा रहा हूं, **हम एक हैं, तो सुरक्षित हैं**," उन्होंने कहा।

PM to launch stamp, coin on Munda's birth anniversary

GS Paper I: Munda Rebellion

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi is set to launch a commemorative stamp and coin on Friday to mark the 150th birth anniversary of tribal icon and freedom fighter Birsa Munda at an event scheduled in Jamui district of Bihar.

The Centre in 2021 decided to celebrate November 15, the birth anniversary of Birsa Munda, as Janjatiya Gaurav Divas every year. According to a government statement, Mr. Modi is also set to inaugurate and lay the foundation stone for components of a slew of tribal welfare projects worth over ₹6,640 crore.

PM to launch stamp, coin on Munda's birth anniversary
प्रधानमंत्री मुंडा की जयंती पर डाक टिकट और सिक्का जारी करेंगे

Prime Minister Modi to Launch Commemorative Stamp and Coin for Birsa Munda
प्रधानमंत्री मोदी बिरसा मुंडा के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट और सिक्का जारी करेंगे

• **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** is set to launch a commemorative **stamp** and **coin** on **Friday** to mark the **150th birth anniversary** of tribal icon and freedom fighter **Birsa Munda** at an event scheduled in **Jamui district** of **Bihar**.

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी शुक्रवार को झारखंड के जनजातीय प्रतीक और स्वतंत्रता सेनानी बिरसा मुंडा की 150वीं जयंती के मौके पर स्मारक डाक टिकट और सिक्का जारी करने वाले हैं, यह कार्यक्रम बिहार के जमुई जिले में आयोजित किया जाएगा।

• The **Centre** in **2021** decided to celebrate **November 15**, the **birth anniversary of Birsa Munda**, as **Janjatiya Gaurav Divas** every year.

**केंद्र सरकार ने 2021 में 15 नवंबर, बिरसा मुंडा की जयंती, को हर साल जनजातीय गौरव दिवस के रूप में मनाने का निर्णय लिया।

• According to a **government statement**, Mr. Modi is also set to inaugurate and lay the foundation stone for components of a slew of **tribal welfare projects** worth over **₹6,640 crore**.

एक सरकारी बयान के अनुसार, श्री मोदी कई जनजातीय कल्याण परियोजनाओं के घटकों का उद्घाटन करेंगे और ₹6,640 करोड़ से अधिक लागत वाली परियोजनाओं का शिलान्यास करेंगे।

No dual eco-clearance for 39 categories of industry

Environment Ministry accepts long-standing demand of industry to remove requirement of both environmental clearance and consent to establish; this will reduce compliance burden, it says

GS Paper III: Environment

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

Saying that it has met a "long-standing demand by industry", the Union Environment Ministry has exempted 39 categories of industries from the mandatory requirement of approaching State pollution control Boards for permission to run their industries.

These include manufacturing units of solar cells and modules, wind and hydel power units; fly ash bricks or block manufacturing; and leather cutting and stitching; and those assembling, repairing and servicing air-coolers and air-conditioners. All of these sectors are in the "white category" of industries, meaning they are the least polluting in nature, by a 2016 classification by the Central Pollution Control Board.

Dual compliance
In a press statement on Thursday, the Centre said the move would reduce the "compliance burden" of industries. "The government has accepted the long-standing demand of industry to remove dual compliance of environmental clearance (EC) and consent to establish (CTE) for setting up of new industries. Now, non-polluting white category industries will not be required to take CTE or Consent to Operate (CTO) at all. The industries which have taken EC will not be required to take CTE. This will not only reduce compliance burden but also prevent duplication of approvals," the Environment Ministry noted.

An official in the Ministry told *The Hindu* that even prior to the notification, "white category" industries were given permits by the State departments responsible for industry. "These are the least polluting category but this notification formalises an existing practice where such industries got consent to operate without much trouble."

The easing of this norms also flows from amendments to the Water Act earlier this year in Parliament.

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, was the first piece of legislation in Independent India that identified the need to have an institutional structure to address contamination of waterbodies.

This led to the creation, in September 1974, of the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) that were charged with monitoring and preventing public water resources from getting contaminated by sewage and industrial effluents.

Some of the amendments give the Centre greater authority to override the SPCBs in some instances. As per the original Act, the SPCB's permission is needed for establishing any industry or treatment plant which could discharge sewage into a waterbody, sewer, or land.

Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav, who steered the Bill, had earlier said that the outdated rules and regulations caused a "trust deficit." The imprisonment provisions for minor violations, which are simple infringements and did not lead to any injury to humans or damage to the environment, often caused "harassment" to businesses and citizens and was not in consonance with the spirit of "ease of living and ease of doing business", he had said.

White category industries include those manufacturing solar cells and modules, and wind and hydel power units. REUTERS

उद्योग की 39 श्रेणियों के लिए कोई दोहरी पर्यावरण मंजूरी नहीं

Environment Ministry accepts long-standing demand of industry to remove requirement of both environmental clearance and consent to establish; this will reduce compliance burden, it says

पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने उद्योग जगत की लंबे समय से चली आ रही मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया है, जिसमें पर्यावरण मंजूरी और स्थापना के लिए सहमति की आवश्यकता को समाप्त करने की बात कही गई है; इससे अनुपालन का बोझ कम होगा।

Exemption for 39 Industries from Mandatory Pollution Control Approvals
39 उद्योगों को अनिवार्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण अनुमतियों से छूट

- The **Union Environment Ministry** has exempted **39 categories of industries** from the mandatory requirement of approaching **State pollution control boards** for permission to run their industries.
  केंद्र सरकार के पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने **39 उद्योगों की श्रेणियों** को **राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों** से अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता से छूट दी है।

- These industries include manufacturing units of **solar cells** and **modules**, **wind** and **hydel power units**, **fly ash bricks** or block manufacturing, and those assembling, repairing, and servicing **air-coolers** and **air-conditioners**.
  इन उद्योगों में **सोलर सेल** और **मॉड्यूल**, **पवन** और **जल विद्युत संयंत्र**, **उड़न राख ईंटें** या ब्लॉक निर्माण, और **एयर-कूलर** और **एयर-कंडीशनर** के असेंबलिंग, मरम्मत और सेवा देने वाली इकाइयाँ शामिल हैं।

- These sectors are in the **"white category"** of industries, meaning they are the least polluting in nature, according to a **2016 classification by the Central Pollution Control Board**.
  ये क्षेत्र **"सफेद श्रेणी"** के उद्योगों में आते हैं, जिसका मतलब है कि वे प्रकृति में सबसे कम प्रदूषण करने वाले होते हैं, **केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड** द्वारा 2016 में की गई श्रेणीकरण के अनुसार।

Dual Compliance Removal for Non-Polluting Industries
गैर-प्रदूषणकारी उद्योगों के लिए ड्यूल अनुपालन की समाप्ति

- In a **press statement** on **Thursday**, the Centre announced that the move would reduce the **"compliance burden"** of industries.
  गुरुवार को एक **प्रेस बयान** में, केंद्र ने घोषणा की कि इस कदम से उद्योगों का **"अनुपालन बोझ"** कम होगा।

- The government accepted the longstanding demand of industry to remove **dual compliance of environmental clearance (EC)** and **consent to establish (CTE)** for new industries.

सरकार ने उद्योग की दीर्घकालिक मांग को स्वीकार करते हुए **पर्यावरण मंज़ूरी (ईसी)** और **स्थापना अनुमति (सीटीई)** की ड्यूल अनुपालना को समाप्त कर दिया है।

- Non-polluting **white category industries** will not be required to take **CTE** or **Consent to Operate (CTO)** at all.
  गैर-प्रदूषणकारी **सफेद श्रेणी उद्योगों** को **सीटीई** या **ऑपरेटर की अनुमति (सीटीओ)** लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

- Industries that have taken **EC** will not need **CTE**. This change will prevent duplication of approvals and reduce compliance burden.
  जो उद्योग **ईसी** प्राप्त कर चुके हैं, उन्हें **सीटीई** लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। यह बदलाव अनुमोदनों के दोहराव को रोकने और अनुपालन बोझ को कम करने में मदद करेगा।

Easing of Environmental Norms with Amendments to the Water Act
जल अधिनियम में संशोधनों के साथ पर्यावरणीय मानदंडों में ढील

- The easing of norms also flows from amendments to the **Water Act** earlier this year in **Parliament**.
  मानकों में ढील **जल अधिनियम** में इस वर्ष **संसद** द्वारा किए गए संशोधनों से भी आई है।

- The **Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974** was the first piece of legislation in Independent India that addressed the contamination of water bodies.
  जल (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 स्वतंत्र भारत का पहला कानून था जिसने जल स्रोतों के प्रदूषण को संबोधित किया।

- This led to the creation, in **September 1974**, of the **Central Pollution Control Board** and **State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)**.
  इससे **सितंबर 1974** में **केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड** और **राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (एसपीसीबी)** की स्थापना हुई।

- The amendments give the Centre greater authority to override the **SPCBs** in some instances.
  संशोधन केंद्र को कुछ मामलों में **एसपीसीबी** को दरकिनार करने की अधिक शक्ति प्रदान करते हैं।

Trust Deficit and Business Harassment Due to Outdated Regulations
पुरानी नियमों के कारण विश्वास की कमी और व्यापार में परेशानी

- **Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav** stated that outdated rules caused a **"trust deficit"** and the imprisonment provisions for minor violations caused **"harassment"** to businesses.
  पर्यावरण मंत्री भूपेंद्र यादव ने कहा कि पुरानी नियमों ने **"विश्वास की कमी"** पैदा की और छोटे उल्लंघनों के लिए कारावास के प्रावधानों ने व्यवसायों को **"परेशानी"** में डाला।

- These provisions were not in consonance with the spirit of **"ease of living and ease of doing business"**.
  ये प्रावधान **"जीने में आसानी और व्यापार करने में आसानी"** की भावना के अनुरूप नहीं थे।

The discovery of insulin and the 'Flame of Hope'

Sir Fredrick Banting's birth anniversary is observed as World Diabetes Day on November 14 every year as a tribute to the history behind the discovery of insulin, one of medicine's greatest breakthrough; the eternal Flame of Hope burns in Canada to honour Banting's achievement

PCS

C. Aravinda

In human physiology, the endocrine glands act by releasing chemical messengers called hormones. They are produced in extraordinarily small quantities, ranging from 10^{-9} to 10^{-12} grams. They travel through the bloodstream to influence distant organs and tissues guiding bodily functions. Nervous and endocrine systems carry out a common mandate: to transmit the brain's instructions to peripheral organs and tissues. Unlike the nervous system, which operates through a network of neurons, the endocrine system executes the brain's orders across the body without an anatomical network.

The pancreas holds a unique position as both an endocrine and exocrine organ. It plays an important role in managing blood sugar levels through insulin.

Sir Fredrick Banting's birth anniversary is observed as World Diabetes Day on November 14 every year as a tribute to the history behind the discovery of insulin – one of medicine's greatest breakthroughs.

Type 1 DM

Type I diabetes mellitus (TIDM) is an autoimmune disease where the immune system attacks insulin-beta cells in the pancreas, leading to high blood sugar resulting from insulin deficiency. Unlike type 2 DM, which is common in adults, TIDM often affects children and young adults. Globally, around 9 million people have TIDM. The incidence in India is 4.9 per 1,00,00 annually, per the information from PIB in 2022. The exact cause remains unknown, but genetic and environmental factors, including viral infections, are suspected.

Humans were fighting this illness till the last century without a clue. Symptoms of diabetes like, excessive thirst, frequent urination, and "sweet urine", were found in all major civilisations. It was not until the mid-19th century that meaningful progress began to decrypt the mystery. In 1869, Paul Langerhans discovered specialised clusters of cells within the pancreas – later known as the "islets of Langerhans" – and discovered the endocrine role in this organ.

In 1889, German physiologists Oskar Minkowski and Joseph von Merin experimented by surgically removing the pancreas from a healthy dog to investigate its role in digestion. Post-surgery, they observed that the dog developed symptoms characteristic of diabetes, notably, elevated blood sugar levels and the presence of sugar in the urine. This experiment established a direct link between the pancreas and blood sugar regulation. Despite these insights, between 1890 and 1920, several researchers tried, with many unsuccessful attempts, to discover the pancreas's role in diabetes.

Climax at the University of Toronto

After serving as an orthopaedic surgeon in the First World War, Frederick Banting returned to Canada as a war veteran. Driven to pursue research, he approached John Macleod, head of the physiology department at the University of Toronto, in 1920, with the idea of identifying the pancreatic secretion responsible for carbohydrate metabolism. Macleod, though hesitant, provided laboratory space and assigned Charles Best, a medical student, to assist him, Together, Banting and Best conducted experiments on dogs, leading to the successful isolation of insulin from the islets of Langerhans.

James Collip, a biochemist, played another important role in the practical application of insulin therapy. In 1921, he joined Banting and Best at the university. While Banting and Best had successfully extracted insulin, their preparations were impure and caused adverse reactions in patients. Collip developed a method for purifying insulin, removing toxic impurities, and ensuring its safety and efficacy, as the insulin was prepared mostly from dogs and cows. This was crucial as without Collip's efforts, insulin could not have been administered to patients, and Banting's discovery might have remained theoretical.

On January 11, 1922, Leonard Thompson, a 14-year-old boy with diabetes, became the first person to receive an injection of insulin. Unfortunately, the initial extract was impure, leading to an allergic reaction and minimal reduction in blood glucose levels. Recognising the need for improvement, Collip refined the purification process, producing a more potent and safer insulin extract. A second injection on January 23, 1922, resulted in a significant drop in blood glucose without adverse effects, marking a milestone for humanity. In 1923, the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Frederick Banting and John Macleod for discovering insulin, in a rare instance of the prize being granted so soon after

> **Symptoms of diabetes, like excessive thirst, frequent urination, and 'sweet urine', were found in all major civilisations; but humans were fighting this illness till the last century without a clue**

discovery. Macleod provided Banting with laboratory space and assigned an assistant. However, the award sparked controversy as Banting felt that Best, who had been instrumental in the research, deserved recognition instead of Macleod. Conversely, Macleod believed Collip, who refined the insulin extraction process, deserved credit. In response, Banting shared half of his Nobel Prize money with Best, and Macleod did the same with Collip. Decades later, the Nobel Committee acknowledged the oversight in not including Best, expressing regret for his exclusion from the original award.

Despite these conflicts, Banting, Best, Macleod, and Collip got to share their prize money among themselves. In a remarkable gesture, Banting sold the patent rights to the University of Toronto for just $1, ensuring that insulin could be produced widely and remain affordable.

Collip's extraction techniques to purify insulin were viable for human use but not scalable for mass production. As diabetes

cases increased since then, it became clear that a more efficient method was essential. Enter recombinant DNA technology in the 1980s: scientists developed a method to insert the human insulin gene into *Escherichia coli* bacteria using plasmids – small DNA molecules capable of self-replication. This approach enabled bacteria to produce large quantities of insulin identical to that made by human bodies. The recombinant process allowed for mass production to keep up with the demand.

Flame of Hope

In 1989, Queen Elizabeth kindled the Flame of Hope in Sir Frederick G. Banting Square, London, Ontario, Canada, to honour Banting's discovery of insulin. This eternal flame stands as a hope for millions affected by diabetes worldwide, representing the commitment to continue research until a definitive cure is found. The flame will remain lit until a cure is discovered. As we consider Banting's legacy, we realise that insulin is not a cure but a treatment, allowing people with diabetes to live near-normal lives. His spirits might be happier when the flame of hope is extinguished after discovering a cure.

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Insulin is not a cure but a treatment, allowing people with diabetes to live near-normal lives. GETTY IMAGES

The discovery of insulin and the 'Flame of Hope'
इंसुलिन की खोज और 'आशा की लौ'

Sir Fredrick Banting's birth anniversary is observed as World Diabetes Day on November 14 every year as a tribute to the history behind the discovery of insulin, one of medicine's greatest breakthrough; the eternal Flame of Hope burns in Canada to honour Banting's achievement

सर फ्रेडरिक बैंटिंग की जयंती को हर साल 14 नवंबर को विश्व मधुमेह दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है, जो इंसुलिन की खोज के पीछे के इतिहास को श्रद्धांजलि है, जो चिकित्सा की सबसे बड़ी सफलताओं में से एक है; बैंटिंग की उपलब्धि का सम्मान करने के लिए कनाडा में आशा की शाश्वत लौ जलती है

Endocrine Glands and Hormones
एंडोक्राइन ग्रंथियाँ और हार्मोन

- In human physiology, the **endocrine glands** release **chemical messengers** called **hormones**.
  मानव शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान में, **एंडोक्राइन ग्रंथियाँ रासायनिक संदेशवाहक** कहलाने वाले **हार्मोन** रिलीज़ करती हैं।
- These hormones are produced in **extraordinarily small quantities**, ranging from **10 −9 to 10 −12 grams**.
  ये हार्मोन **अत्यधिक छोटे परिमाणों** में उत्पन्न होते हैं, जो **10 −9 से 10 −12 ग्राम** के बीच होते हैं।
- They travel through the **bloodstream** to influence **distant organs and tissues**, guiding bodily functions.
  ये **रक्तप्रवाह** के माध्यम से **दूरस्थ अंगों और ऊतकों** को प्रभावित करने के लिए यात्रा करते हैं, जो शरीर की क्रियाओं का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं।
- Nervous and endocrine systems carry out a common mandate: to transmit the brain's instructions to **peripheral organs and tissues**.
  तंत्रिका और एंडोक्राइन प्रणालियाँ एक सामान्य कार्य का निर्वहन करती हैं: मस्तिष्क के निर्देशों को **परिधीय अंगों और ऊतकों** तक पहुँचाना।
- Unlike the nervous system, which operates through a network of **neurons**, the endocrine system executes the brain's orders across the body without an **anatomical network**.
  तंत्रिका तंत्र के विपरीत, जो **तंत्रिका कोशिकाओं** के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कार्य करता है, एंडोक्राइन तंत्र मस्तिष्क के आदेशों को पूरे शरीर में बिना किसी **शारीरिक नेटवर्क** के निष्पादित करता है।

Pancreas: Endocrine and Exocrine Functions
अग्न्याशय: एंडोक्राइन और एक्सोक्राइन कार्य

- The **pancreas** holds a unique position as both an **endocrine and exocrine organ**.
  अग्न्याशय एक अद्वितीय स्थिति रखता है क्योंकि यह **एंडोक्राइन और एक्सोक्राइन अंग** दोनों है।

- It plays an important role in managing **blood sugar levels** through **insulin**.
  यह **ब्लड शुगर स्तर** को **इंसुलिन** के माध्यम से नियंत्रित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

- **Sir Fredrick Banting's birth anniversary** is observed as **World Diabetes Day** on **November 14** every year.
  सर फ़्रेडरिक बैंटिंग की जयंती को **विश्व मधुमेह दिवस** के रूप में **14 नवम्बर** को हर साल मनाया जाता है।

- This is a tribute to the history behind the **discovery of insulin** — one of **medicine's greatest breakthroughs**.
  यह **इंसुलिन की खोज** के पीछे की **इतिहास** को श्रद्धांजलि है — जो **चिकित्सा के सबसे बड़े अविष्कारों** में से एक है।

Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM)
टाइप 1 डायबिटीज मेलिटस (T1DM)

- **Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM)** is an **autoimmune disease** where the immune system attacks **insulin-beta cells** in the pancreas, leading to high **blood sugar** due to **insulin deficiency**.
  टाइप 1 डायबिटीज मेलिटस (T1DM) एक **स्वप्रतिरक्षी रोग** है जहाँ प्रतिरक्षा तंत्र **अग्न्याशय में इंसुलिन-बेटा कोशिकाओं** पर हमला करता है, जिससे **इंसुलिन की कमी** के कारण उच्च **ब्लड शुगर** होता है।

- Unlike **type 2 DM**, which is common in **adults**, T1DM often affects **children and young adults**.
  टाइप 2 DM के विपरीत, जो **वयस्कों** में सामान्य है, T1DM आमतौर पर **बच्चों और युवा वयस्कों** को प्रभावित करता है।

- **Globally**, around **9 million people** have **T1DM**.
  वैश्विक स्तर पर, लगभग **9 मिलियन लोग** T1DM से पीड़ित हैं।

- The **incidence in India** is **4.9 per 1,00,000 annually**, according to information from **PIB in 2022**.
  भारत में घटना दर 4.9 प्रति 1,00,000 वार्षिक है, 2022 में **PIB** द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार।

- The **exact cause** of T1DM remains **unknown**, but **genetic** and **environmental factors**, including **viral infections**, are suspected.
  T1DM का **सटीक कारण** अभी तक **अज्ञात** है, लेकिन **आनुवंशिक** और **पर्यावरणीय कारकों**, जिसमें **वायरल संक्रमण** भी शामिल हैं, का संदेह किया जाता है।

History of Diabetes and Its Discovery
मधुमेह का इतिहास और इसकी खोज

- Humans were fighting this illness till the last century without a clue.
  मानव इस बीमारी से पिछले शताब्दी तक बिना किसी सुराग के संघर्ष कर रहे थे।

- Symptoms of diabetes, like **excessive thirst**, **frequent urination**, and **"sweet urine"**, were found in all major **civilisations**.

मधुमेह के लक्षण, जैसे **अत्यधिक प्यास**, **बार-बार पेशाब आना**, और **"मीठा पेशाब"**, सभी प्रमुख **सभ्यताओं** में पाए गए थे।

- It was not until the **mid-19th century** that meaningful progress began to decrypt the mystery.
  यह **19वीं सदी के मध्य** तक नहीं था जब इस रहस्य को हल करने में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति शुरू हुई।

- In **1869**, **Paul Langerhans** discovered specialized clusters of cells within the pancreas, later known as the **"islets of Langerhans"**, and discovered the **endocrine role** in this organ.
  1869 में, **पॉल लैंगरहांस** ने अग्न्याशय में विशेष कोशिकाओं के समूहों की खोज की, जिसे बाद में **"लैंगरहांस के द्वीप"** के नाम से जाना गया, और इस अंग में **एंडोक्राइन भूमिका** की खोज की।

Oskar Minkowski and Joseph von Merin's Experiment in 1889
ऑस्कर मिंकोवस्की और जोसेफ वॉन मरीन का 1889 में प्रयोग

- In 1889, German physiologists **Oskar Minkowski** and **Joseph von Merin** experimented by surgically removing the pancreas from a healthy dog to investigate its role in digestion.
  1889 में, जर्मन फिजियोलॉजिस्ट **ऑस्कर मिंकोवस्की** और **जोसेफ वॉन मरीन** ने पाचन में पैंक्रियास की भूमिका की जांच करने के लिए एक स्वस्थ कुत्ते से पैंक्रियास को सर्जरी द्वारा हटा दिया।

- Post-surgery, they observed that the dog developed symptoms characteristic of **diabetes**, notably, **elevated blood sugar levels** and the presence of sugar in the urine.
  सर्जरी के बाद, उन्होंने देखा कि कुत्ते में **मधुमेह** के लक्षण विकसित हो गए, विशेष रूप से **रक्त शर्करा स्तर का बढ़ना** और मूत्र में शर्करा की उपस्थिति।

- This experiment established a direct link between the pancreas and blood sugar regulation.
  इस प्रयोग ने पैंक्रियास और रक्त शर्करा नियंत्रण के बीच एक प्रत्यक्ष संबंध स्थापित किया।

- Despite these insights, between 1890 and 1920, several researchers tried, with many unsuccessful attempts, to discover the pancreas's role in **diabetes**.
  इन तथ्यों के बावजूद, 1890 से 1920 के बीच कई शोधकर्ताओं ने **मधुमेह** में पैंक्रियास की भूमिका को खोजने के लिए प्रयास किए, जिनमें से अधिकांश प्रयास असफल रहे।

Climax at the University of Toronto
टोरंटो विश्वविद्यालय में चरम

- After serving as an orthopaedic surgeon in the **First World War**, **Frederick Banting** returned to Canada as a war veteran.
  प्रथम विश्व युद्ध में एक आर्थोपेडिक सर्जन के रूप में सेवा देने के बाद, **फ्रेडरिक बेंटिंग** युद्धविराम के रूप में कनाडा लौटे।

- Driven to pursue research, he approached **John Macleod**, head of the physiology department at the University of Toronto, in **1920**, with the idea of identifying the pancreatic secretion responsible for carbohydrate metabolism.

शोध करने के लिए प्रेरित होकर, उन्होंने **1920** में **जॉन मैकलियोड**, जो टोरंटो विश्वविद्यालय में शरीर क्रिया विभाग के प्रमुख थे, से संपर्क किया, और कार्बोहाइड्रेट मेटाबोलिज्म के लिए जिम्मेदार पैंक्रियास स्राव को पहचानने का विचार प्रस्तुत किया।

- Macleod, though hesitant, provided laboratory space and assigned **Charles Best**, a medical student, to assist him.
  मैकलियोड, हालांकि हिचकिचा रहे थे, उन्होंने प्रयोगशाला स्थान प्रदान किया और **चार्ल्स बेस्ट**, जो एक चिकित्सा छात्र थे, को उनकी सहायता के लिए नियुक्त किया।
- Together, **Banting** and **Best** conducted experiments on dogs, leading to the successful isolation of **insulin** from the islets of Langerhans.
  साथ में, **बेंटिंग** और **बेस्ट** ने कुत्तों पर प्रयोग किए, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लैंगरहांस के द्वीपों से **इंसुलिन** का सफलतापूर्वक पृथक्करण हुआ।

James Collip's Contribution
जेम्स कॉलिप का योगदान

- **James Collip**, a biochemist, played another important role in the practical application of **insulin therapy**.
  जेम्स कॉलिप, एक जैव रसायनज्ञ, ने **इंसुलिन चिकित्सा** के व्यावहारिक आवेदन में एक और महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।
- In **1921**, he joined **Banting** and **Best** at the university.
  1921 में, वह **बेंटिंग** और **बेस्ट** के साथ विश्वविद्यालय में शामिल हुए।
- While **Banting** and **Best** had successfully extracted insulin, their preparations were impure and caused adverse reactions in patients.
  जबकि **बेंटिंग** और **बेस्ट** ने इंसुलिन का सफलतापूर्वक استخراج किया था, उनके तैयारियां अशुद्ध थीं और मरीजों में प्रतिकूल प्रतिक्रियाएं उत्पन्न करती थीं।
- **Collip** developed a method for purifying insulin, removing toxic impurities, and ensuring its safety and efficacy, as the insulin was prepared mostly from dogs and cows.
  कॉलिप ने इंसुलिन को शुद्ध करने, विषैले अशुद्धियों को हटाने और इसकी सुरक्षा और प्रभावशीलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक विधि विकसित की, क्योंकि इंसुलिन अधिकांशतः कुत्तों और गायों से तैयार किया गया था।
- This was crucial as without **Collip's efforts**, insulin could not have been administered to patients, and **Banting's discovery** might have remained theoretical.
  यह महत्वपूर्ण था क्योंकि **कॉलिप के प्रयासों** के बिना, इंसुलिन को मरीजों को नहीं दिया जा सकता था, और **बेंटिंग का आविष्कार** शायद सिद्धांतात्मक रह जाता।

The First Insulin Injection
पहला इंसुलिन इंजेक्शन

- On **January 11, 1922**, **Leonard Thompson**, a 14-year-old boy with diabetes, became the first person to receive an injection of insulin.

11 जनवरी 1922 को, **लियोनार्ड थॉम्पसन**, एक 14 वर्षीय लड़का जिसे **मधुमेह** था, पहला व्यक्ति बना जिसे इंसुलिन का इंजेक्शन प्राप्त हुआ।

Frederick Banting and Insulin Discovery
फ्रेडरिक बैंटिंग और इंसुलिन की खोज

- Unfortunately, the initial extract was impure, leading to an allergic reaction and minimal reduction in blood glucose levels.
  दुर्भाग्यवश, प्रारंभिक अर्क **अशुद्ध** था, जिससे **एलर्जी** की प्रतिक्रिया हुई और **रक्त शर्करा** स्तर में **न्यूनतम कमी** आई।
- Recognising the need for improvement, **Collip** refined the purification process, producing a more potent and safer insulin extract.
  सुधार की आवश्यकता को पहचानते हुए, **कोलिप** ने शुद्धिकरण प्रक्रिया को परिष्कृत किया, जिससे एक अधिक प्रभावी और **सुरक्षित** इंसुलिन अर्क बना।
- A second injection on **January 23, 1922**, resulted in a significant drop in blood glucose without adverse effects, marking a milestone for humanity.
  23 जनवरी 1922 को एक दूसरी इंजेक्शन के परिणामस्वरूप **रक्त शर्करा** में महत्वपूर्ण गिरावट आई, बिना किसी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के, जो **मानवता** के लिए एक मील का पत्थर साबित हुआ।
- In **1923**, the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to **Frederick Banting** and **John Macleod** for discovering insulin, in a rare instance of the prize being granted so soon after discovery.
  1923 में, इंसुलिन की खोज के लिए **फ्रेडरिक बैंटिंग** और **जॉन मैक्लियोड** को शरीरक्रिया विज्ञान या चिकित्सा में **नोबेल पुरस्कार** से सम्मानित किया गया, यह एक दुर्लभ घटना थी जब यह पुरस्कार खोज के तुरंत बाद दिया गया।

Controversy over the Nobel Prize
नोबेल पुरस्कार को लेकर विवाद

- Macleod provided Banting with laboratory space and assigned an assistant.
  मैक्लियोड ने **बैंटिंग** को प्रयोगशाला की जगह प्रदान की और एक सहायक नियुक्त किया।
- However, the award sparked controversy as Banting felt that **Best**, who had been instrumental in the research, deserved recognition instead of Macleod.
  हालांकि, पुरस्कार पर विवाद उठा क्योंकि **बैंटिंग** का मानना था कि जो **बेस्ट** ने अनुसंधान में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी, उन्हें **मैक्लियोड** के बजाय सम्मान मिलना चाहिए था।
- Conversely, Macleod believed **Collip**, who refined the insulin extraction process, deserved credit.
  दूसरी ओर, **मैक्लियोड** का मानना था कि **कोलिप**, जिन्होंने इंसुलिन निकालने की प्रक्रिया को परिष्कृत किया, उन्हें श्रेय मिलना चाहिए था।
- In response, Banting shared half of his Nobel Prize money with **Best**, and Macleod did the same with **Collip**.

इसके जवाब में, **बैंटिंग** ने अपने नोबेल पुरस्कार की आधी राशि **बेस्ट** के साथ और **मैक्लियोड** ने **कोलिप** के साथ साझा की।

- Decades later, the Nobel Committee acknowledged the oversight in not including Best, expressing regret for his exclusion from the original award.

  दशकों बाद, **नोबेल समिति** ने **बेस्ट** को शामिल न करने की गलती को स्वीकार किया और उनके पुरस्कार से बाहर रखने पर खेद व्यक्त किया।

- Despite these conflicts, Banting, Best, Macleod, and Collip shared their prize money among themselves.

  इन विवादों के बावजूद, **बैंटिंग**, **बेस्ट**, **मैक्लियोड**, और **कोलिप** ने अपनी पुरस्कार राशि आपस में बांटी।

- In a remarkable gesture, Banting sold the patent rights to the **University of Toronto** for just **$1**, ensuring that insulin could be produced widely and remain affordable.

  एक अद्वितीय कदम में, **बैंटिंग** ने **यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ टोरंटो** को केवल **$1** में पेटेंट अधिकार बेच दिए, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित हुआ कि इंसुलिन का व्यापक रूप से उत्पादन हो सके और वह **किफायती** बना रहे।

Need for Scalable Production
मास उत्पादन की आवश्यकता

- **Collip's** extraction techniques to purify insulin were viable for human use but not scalable for mass production.

  कोलिप की इंसुलिन को शुद्ध करने की तकनीक **मानव उपयोग** के लिए उपयुक्त थी, लेकिन यह बड़े पैमाने पर **उत्पादन** के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं थी।

- As **diabetes** cases increased since then, it became clear that a more efficient method was essential.

  तब से **मधुमेह** के मामलों में वृद्धि के कारण यह स्पष्ट हो गया कि एक अधिक प्रभावी विधि की आवश्यकता थी।

- Enter **recombinant DNA technology** in the **1980s**: scientists developed a method to insert the human insulin gene into *Escherichia coli* bacteria using plasmids — small DNA molecules capable of self-replication.

  1980 के दशक में **रिकॉम्बिनेंट डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी** का आगमन हुआ: वैज्ञानिकों ने एक विधि विकसित की जिसमें मानव इंसुलिन जीन को **एस्केरिचिया कोलाई** बैक्टीरिया में **प्लास्मिड्स** का उपयोग करके डाला गया — छोटे **डीएनए** अणु जो स्वयं को पुनरुत्पादित करने में सक्षम होते हैं।

- This approach enabled bacteria to produce large quantities of insulin identical to that made by human bodies.

  इस दृष्टिकोण ने बैक्टीरिया को **मानव शरीर** द्वारा बनाए गए इंसुलिन के समान बड़े पैमाने पर इंसुलिन उत्पन्न करने की अनुमति दी।

- The recombinant process allowed for mass production to keep up with the demand.

  रिकॉम्बिनेंट प्रक्रिया ने मांग के साथ मेल खाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर **उत्पादन** की अनुमति दी।

Flame of Hope
आशा की ज्वाला

- In **1989**, **Queen Elizabeth** kindled the Flame of Hope in **Sir Frederick G. Banting Square**, **London**, **Ontario**, **Canada**, to honour Banting's discovery of insulin.
  1989 में, **क्वीन एलिजाबेथ** ने **सर फ़्रेडरिक जी. बैंटिंग स्क्वायर**, **लंदन**, **ऑन्टारियो**, **कनाडा** में **आशा की ज्वाला** प्रज्वलित की, ताकि **बैंटिंग** की **इंसुलिन** की खोज को सम्मानित किया जा सके।

- This eternal flame stands as a hope for millions affected by **diabetes** worldwide, representing the commitment to continue research until a definitive cure is found.
  यह शाश्वत ज्वाला **दुनिया भर में मधुमेह** से प्रभावित लाखों लोगों के लिए एक आशा के रूप में खड़ी है, जो यह दर्शाती है कि एक निश्चित इलाज की खोज तक अनुसंधान जारी रखने की प्रतिबद्धता है।

- The flame will remain lit until a cure is discovered.
  यह ज्वाला तब तक जलती रहेगी जब तक एक इलाज नहीं मिल जाता।

- As we consider Banting's legacy, we realise that insulin is not a cure but a treatment, allowing people with **diabetes** to live near-normal lives.
  जब हम **बैंटिंग** की धरोहर पर विचार करते हैं, तो हमें यह एहसास होता है कि **इंसुलिन** इलाज नहीं बल्कि **उपचार** है, जो **मधुमेह** से पीड़ित लोगों को **सामान्य जीवन** जीने की अनुमति देता है।

- His spirits might be happier when the flame of hope is extinguished after discovering a cure.
  उनके विचार तब और भी खुश हो सकते हैं जब **आशा की ज्वाला** एक इलाज की खोज के बाद बुझाई जाएगी।