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25_11_2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

TOPICS COVERED

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- 10. Mahayuti reaps the benefits of Centre's schemes for farmers (GS Paper II: Government Scheme)**
- 11. Climate deal a mere illusion, says India (GS Paper III: Environment)**
- 12. Sinner leads Italy to Davis Cup glory (PCS)**
- 13. Why the World chess championship is one of the greatest and toughest events to win (PCS)**
- 14. After a health emergency, toxic air foretells an economic one (GS Paper III: Environment)**





15. Countries vulnerable to climate tense over 'exported emissions' (GS Paper III: Environment)



Fostering Inclusive Economic Growth, Social Equality, Prosperity and Sustainable Development through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

- 01 Model Bye-Laws for PACS making them multipurpose, multidimensional entities
- 02 World's Largest Decentralized Grain Storage Plan in the cooperative sector
- 03 Establishing New Multipurpose Cooperatives in uncovered Panchayats
- 04 Making Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) Economically Vibrant and Transparent
- 05 Strengthening of PACS through Computerization and building National Cooperative Database
- 06 PACS as Common Service Centers (CSCs) for better access to e-services in villages
- 07 PACS as PM Bharatiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra for improving access to generic medicines at the rural level
- 08 Formation of new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by PACS
- 09 PACS as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSK)
- 10 Strengthening the Urban and Rural Cooperative Banks
- 11 Innovation of World's First Nano Urea and Nano DAP
- 12 Revival of Cooperative Sugar Mills



Mahayuti yet to take a call on new Maharashtra CM

Decision may be made only after the intervention of the BJP's central observer; no hurry, says NCP leader Praful Patel; Shinde, Ajit Pawar appointed Shiv Sena, NCP legislature party leaders

GS Paper II: Electoral Process

Vinaya Deshpande Pandit
MUMBAI

Even as the Election Commission presented its notification and the Gazette with the names of candidates elected in the Assembly election to the Governor of Maharashtra on Sunday, government formation in the State may take time, sources indicated to *The Hindu*. While speculation is rife about the formula and the probable Chief Minister, a decision will be made only after the intervention of the BJP-appointed central observer, BJP sources said.

The Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) and the Shiv Sena elected Ajit Pawar and Eknath Shinde as their group leaders, respectively, at meetings of



Election Commission officials hand over the names of MLAs-elect to Governor C. P. Radhakrishnan in Mumbai on Sunday. ANI

their party legislators on Sunday. The BJP is yet to appoint its group leader.

“There is no need for us to form the government before November 26, is my understanding. In 2004, both the Congress and the NCP had taken three to four weeks to clear their differences and form a government. There are no

differences in the Mahayuti, but there is no hurry,” senior NCP leader Praful Patel told presspersons here.

Each party of the Mahayuti expressed its desire for its leader to be the next Chief Minister. Several BJP leaders said they wanted to see Devendra Fadnavis as the next Chief Minister, as

he was the sculptor of the Mahayuti's landslide victory. At the same time, prominent leaders of the Shiv Sena expressed the desire for Mr. Shinde to be named the next Chief Minister. NCP leaders said they hoped the same for Mr. Ajit Pawar. But everyone unequivocally added that the decision will be the sole prerogative of the top three leaders.

Speculation continued about the formula for distribution of Cabinet berths. “It is likely that the BJP will get 21 or 22 berths, Mr. Shinde 12 and Mr. Ajit Pawar 10. But this will be finalised only after a meeting with the top leadership in Delhi,” a senior leader said.

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Mahayuti yet to take a call on new Maharashtra CM

महायुति ने अभी तक महाराष्ट्र के नए मुख्यमंत्री पर कोई फैसला नहीं लिया है

Decision may be made only after the intervention of the BJP's central observer; no hurry, says NCP leader Praful Patel; Shinde, Ajit Pawar appointed Shiv Sena, NCP legislature party leaders





एनसीपी नेता प्रफुल्ल पटेल ने कहा, भाजपा के केंद्रीय पर्यवेक्षक के हस्तक्षेप के बाद ही निर्णय लिया जा सकता है; कोई जल्दबाजी नहीं; शिंदे, अजित पवार शिवसेना, एनसीपी विधायक दल के नेता नियुक्त

Government Formation in Maharashtra

महाराष्ट्र में सरकार गठन

- Even as the **Election Commission** presented its notification and the **Gazette** with the names of candidates elected in the **Assembly election** to the **Governor of Maharashtra** on **Sunday**, government formation in the State may take time, sources indicated to *The Hindu*.
रविवार को निर्वाचन आयोग ने महाराष्ट्र के राज्यपाल को विधानसभा चुनाव में चुने गए उम्मीदवारों के नामों के साथ अपनी अधिसूचना और गजट प्रस्तुत किया, लेकिन राज्य में सरकार गठन में समय लग सकता है, सूत्रों ने 'द हिंदू' को संकेत दिया।
- While **speculation** is rife about the formula and the probable **Chief Minister**, a decision will be made only after the intervention of the **BJP-appointed central observer**, **BJP sources** said.
जबकि मुख्यमंत्री के बारे में अटकलें और संभावित फार्मूला जारी हैं, निर्णय केवल बीजेपी द्वारा नियुक्त केंद्रीय पर्यवेक्षक के हस्तक्षेप के बाद ही लिया जाएगा, बीजेपी सूत्रों ने कहा।
- The **Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)** and the **Shiv Sena** elected **Ajit Pawar** and **Eknath Shinde** as their group leaders, respectively, at meetings of their party legislators on **Sunday**.
राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस पार्टी (एनसीपी) और शिवसेना ने अजित पवार और एकनाथ शिंदे को रविवार को अपने पार्टी विधायकों की बैठक में क्रमशः अपने समूह नेता के रूप में चुना।
- The **BJP** is yet to appoint its group leader.
बीजेपी अभी तक अपना समूह नेता नियुक्त नहीं कर पाई है।
- **"**There is no need for us to form the government before November 26, is my understanding. In 2004, both the Congress and the NCP had taken three to four weeks to clear their differences and form a government. There are no differences in the Mahayuti, but there is no hurry," senior NCP leader Praful Patel told presspersons here.**
"मुझे लगता है कि हमें 26 नवंबर से पहले सरकार बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। 2004 में, कांग्रेस और एनसीपी दोनों ने अपनी आपसी असहमतियों को दूर करने और सरकार बनाने में तीन से चार सप्ताह लिए थे। महायुति में कोई असहमति नहीं है, लेकिन कोई जल्दी नहीं है," वरिष्ठ एनसीपी नेता प्रफुल्ल पटेल ने यहां पत्रकारों से कहा।
- Each party of the **Mahayuti** expressed its desire for its leader to be the next **Chief Minister**.
महायुति की प्रत्येक पार्टी ने यह इच्छा व्यक्त की कि उनके नेता को अगला मुख्यमंत्री बनाया जाए।





- Several **BJP leaders** said they wanted to see **Devendra Fadnavis** as the next **Chief Minister**, as he was the sculptor of the **Mahayuti's landslide victory**.
कई बीजेपी नेताओं ने कहा कि वे देवेन्द्र फडणवीस को अगला मुख्यमंत्री देखना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि वे महायुति की ऐतिहासिक जीत के कारीगर थे।
- At the same time, prominent leaders of the **Shiv Sena** expressed the desire for **Mr. Shinde** to be named the next **Chief Minister**.
उसी समय, शिवसेना के प्रमुख नेताओं ने यह इच्छा व्यक्त की कि श्री शिंदे को अगला मुख्यमंत्री बनाया जाए।
- **NCP leaders** said they hoped the same for **Mr. Ajit Pawar**.
एनसीपी नेताओं ने कहा कि वे भी यही उम्मीद करते हैं कि श्री अजित पवार को अगला मुख्यमंत्री बनाया जाए।
- But everyone unequivocally added that the decision will be the sole prerogative of the **top three leaders**.
लेकिन सभी ने स्पष्ट रूप से यह जोड़ा कि निर्णय केवल शीर्ष तीन नेताओं का अधिकार होगा।
- **Speculation** continued about the formula for distribution of **Cabinet berths**.
कैबिनेट बर्थ के वितरण के लिए अटकलें जारी रहीं।
- "It is likely that the **BJP** will get **21 or 22 berths**, **Mr. Shinde 12** and **Mr. Ajit Pawar 10**. But this will be finalised only after a meeting with the **top leadership in Delhi**," a senior leader said.
"यह संभावना है कि बीजेपी को 21 या 22 बर्थ मिलेंगी, श्री शिंदे को 12 और श्री अजित पवार को 10 बर्थ मिलेंगी। लेकिन यह केवल दिल्ली में शीर्ष नेतृत्व से बैठक के बाद ही अंतिम रूप से तय होगा," एक वरिष्ठ नेता ने कहा।



Opposition seeks debate on Manipur, Adani in Parliament

Sobhana K. Nair
NEW DELHI

Pointing at a frosty **Winter Session** of Parliament, the Opposition at the all-party meeting held on Sunday laid down its demands for a detailed debate on the Manipur conflict and its spillover impact on neighbouring States in Northeast India and a **Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC)** probe into industrialist **Gautam Adani's** business interest in the wake of a recent indictment by a **U.S. court**.

While the Opposition is preparing to attack the government, there are indications of cracks within its ranks. Congress president and Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha



Fired up: Kiren Rijiju, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Jairam Ramesh and others after an all-party meeting ahead of the Winter Session. PTI

Mallikarjun Kharge has invited the floor leaders of the **INDIA bloc parties** for a meeting at 10 a.m. on Monday to take a call on whether the group should attend the **November 26 joint parliamentary session** to commemorate the **75th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution**. As per sources, sever-

al Opposition members have expressed reservation on following the Congress's lead on the issue, especially after the party's Maharashtra debacle. The roll call on Monday's meeting will indicate the strength of the **INDIA bloc**. Both factions of the **Shiv Sena** and the **Nationalist Congress Party** and also

the **Trinamool Congress** were absent at the all-party meeting. Briefing reporters, Parliamentary Affairs Minister **Kiren Rijiju** said 42 leaders from 15 parties attended the meeting. "The government is prepared for discussion on any subject. Our only request is that the House should peacefully run," Mr. Rijiju said.

Seeks probe on Adani

The Congress, which is the largest Opposition party in Parliament, began the discussion. The party's Deputy Leader in the Lok Sabha, **Gaurav Gogoi**, pressed the government to institute a **JPC probe** against Mr. Adani considering the recent indictment and earlier revelations of the Hin-

denburg Research group.

He also urged the government to immediately register a case with the Enforcement Directorate (ED) on allegations of stock market manipulation that could impact several retail investors. On Manipur, Mr. Gogoi asked the government to come up with a statement detailing the steps they are taking to resolve the conflict and also to contain its impact.

"Defence Minister **Rajnath Singh** and Health Minister and BJP president **J.P. Nadda** heard us out very patiently at the meeting. But we all know that the decisions are not made by this G-2 but other G-2," Congress general secretary and Congress chief whip in the Rajya Sabha

Jairam Ramesh said at the end of the meeting.

In a notable omission, the Congress, unlike the other Opposition parties, did not speak about the **Waqf (Amendment) Bill**. The **Samajwadi Party (SP)**, the **DMK**, and the **Left parties** raised the issue, and urged the government not to rush through the controversial legislation, till all members of the joint committee are on board.

The **SP** flagged recent "irregularities" in the recent **Uttar Pradesh** by-polls, where they have filed several complaints with the **Election Commission**. The party has demanded a detailed discussion on "need to ensure fully free and fair elections".

Opposition seeks debate on Manipur, Adani in Parliament

विपक्ष ने संसद में मणिपुर और अडानी मुद्दे पर बहस की मांग की

Opposition's Demands for Winter Session of Parliament

सर्दी सत्र के लिए विपक्ष की मांगें

- Pointing at a frosty **Winter Session** of Parliament, the Opposition at the all-party meeting held on **Sunday** laid down its demands for a detailed debate on the **Manipur conflict** and its spillover impact on neighbouring States in **Northeast India** and a **Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC)** probe into industrialist **Gautam Adani's** business interest in the wake of a recent indictment by a **U.S. court**.

रविवार को हुई सर्वदलीय बैठक में विपक्ष ने सर्दी सत्र के संदर्भ में मणिपुर संघर्ष और इसके पूर्वोत्तर भारत के पड़ोसी राज्यों पर प्रभाव, और गौतम अडानी के व्यापारिक हितों पर संयुक्त संसदीय समिति (JPC) जांच की मांग की, जो हाल ही में एक अमेरिकी अदालत द्वारा आरोपित किए गए थे।

- While the Opposition is preparing to attack the government, there are indications of cracks within its ranks.
जबकि विपक्ष सरकार पर हमले की तैयारी कर रहा है, इसके भीतर दरारों के संकेत मिल रहे हैं।
- Congress president** and **Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha**, **Mallikarjun Kharge** has invited the floor leaders of the **INDIA bloc parties** for a meeting at **10 a.m. on Monday** to take a call on whether the group should attend the **November 26 joint parliamentary session** to commemorate the **75th anniversary of the adoption of the**





Constitution.

कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष और राज्यसभा में विपक्ष के नेता, मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे ने INDIA ब्लॉक पार्टियों के फ्लोर नेताओं को सोमवार को सुबह 10 बजे बैठक के लिए आमंत्रित किया है, जिसमें निर्णय लिया जाएगा कि समूह को 26 नवंबर के संयुक्त संसदीय सत्र में संविधान की अपनाए जाने की 75वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर भाग लेना चाहिए या नहीं।

- As per sources, several **Opposition members** have expressed reservation on following the **Congress's lead** on the issue, especially after the party's **Maharashtra debacle**.

सूत्रों के अनुसार, कई विपक्षी सदस्य ने कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व का पालन करने पर संकोच व्यक्त किया है, खासकर पार्टी की महाराष्ट्र की हार के बाद।

- The roll call on Monday's meeting will indicate the strength of the **INDIA bloc**.
सोमवार की बैठक में INDIA ब्लॉक की ताकत का पता चलेगा।
- Both factions of the **Shiv Sena** and the **Nationalist Congress Party** and also the **Trinamool Congress** were absent at the all-party meeting.

शिवसेना और राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस पार्टी दोनों गुटों और तृणमूल कांग्रेस के प्रतिनिधि सर्वदलीय बैठक में अनुपस्थित थे।

- Briefing reporters, **Parliamentary Affairs Minister Kiren Rijiju** said **42 leaders** from **15 parties** attended the meeting.

पत्रकारों को ब्रीफ करते हुए, संसदीय मामलों के मंत्री किरन रिजिजू ने कहा कि 15 पार्टियों के 42 नेता बैठक में उपस्थित थे।

- "The government is prepared for discussion on any subject. Our only request is that the House should peacefully run," Mr. Rijiju said.

"सरकार किसी भी विषय पर चर्चा के लिए तैयार है। हमारी केवल एक अनुरोध है कि सदन को शांति से चलाया जाए," श्री रिजिजू ने कहा।

- **The Congress**, which is the largest Opposition party in Parliament, began the discussion.

कांग्रेस, जो संसद में सबसे बड़ी विपक्षी पार्टी है, ने चर्चा शुरू की।

- The party's **Deputy Leader in the Lok Sabha, Gaurav Gogoi**, pressed the government to institute a **JPC probe** against Mr. Adani considering the recent indictment and earlier revelations of the **Hindenburg Research group**.

पार्टी के लोकसभा में उपनेता, गौरव गोगोई ने सरकार से गौतम अडानी के खिलाफ JPC जांच शुरू करने की मांग की, खासकर हाल ही में हुई अमेरिकी अदालत की आरोप और हिंडनबर्ग रिसर्च ग्रुप द्वारा किए गए खुलासों के बाद।

- He also urged the government to immediately register a case with the **Enforcement Directorate (ED)** on allegations of **stock market manipulation** that could impact several retail investors.

उन्होंने सरकार से प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ED) के साथ शेयर बाजार में हेरफेर के आरोपों पर तुरंत मामला दर्ज करने की अपील की, जो कई खुदरा निवेशकों को प्रभावित कर सकता है।

- On **Manipur**, Mr. Gogoi asked the government to come up with a statement detailing the steps they are taking to resolve the conflict and also to contain its impact.

मणिपुर पर, श्री गोगोई ने सरकार से एक बयान देने की मांग की जिसमें यह बताया जाए कि वे संघर्ष को हल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं और इसके प्रभाव को कैसे रोका जा रहा है।





- “Defence Minister Rajnath Singh and Health Minister and BJP president J.P. Nadda heard us out very patiently at the meeting. But we all know that the decisions are not made by this **G-2** but other **G-2**,” Congress general secretary and Congress chief whip in the Rajya Sabha.
"रक्षा मंत्री राजनाथ सिंह और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री और बीजेपी अध्यक्ष जे.पी. नड्डा ने बैठक में हमें बहुत धैर्यपूर्वक सुना। लेकिन हम सभी जानते हैं कि निर्णय इस **G-2** द्वारा नहीं, बल्कि अन्य **G-2** द्वारा किए जाते हैं," कांग्रेस के महासचिव और कांग्रेस के मुख्य व्हिप ने राज्यसभा में कहा।
- In a notable omission, the **Congress**, unlike the other **Opposition parties**, did not speak about the **Waqf (Amendment) Bill**.
एक महत्वपूर्ण चूक में, कांग्रेस, अन्य विपक्षी पार्टियों के विपरीत, वक्फ (संशोधन) विधेयक पर नहीं बोली।
- The **Samajwadi Party (SP)**, the **DMK**, and the **Left parties** raised the issue, and urged the government not to rush through the controversial legislation, till all members of the **joint committee** are on board.
समाजवादी पार्टी (SP), डीएमके, और लेफ्ट पार्टियों ने इस मुद्दे को उठाया, और सरकार से आग्रह किया कि वह विवादास्पद विधेयक को जल्दबाजी में पारित न करें, जब तक कि संयुक्त समिति के सभी सदस्य सहमत न हों।
- The **SP** flagged recent “**irregularities**” in the recent **Uttar Pradesh bypolls**, where they have filed several complaints with the **Election Commission**.
SP ने हाल की उत्तर प्रदेश उपचुनावों में हुई “अनियमितताओं” को उठाया, जहाँ उन्होंने निर्वाचन आयोग में कई शिकायतें दायर की हैं।
- The party has demanded a detailed discussion on “**need to ensure fully free and fair elections.**”
पार्टी ने “पूरी तरह से स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता” पर विस्तृत चर्चा की मांग की है।

Article 85

Article 85(2)

- Article 85(1) of the Indian Constitution gives the **President of India** the power to summon either or both Houses of Parliament to meet.
भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 85(1) में भारत के राष्ट्रपति को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि वे संसद के एक या दोनों सदनों की बैठक बुला सकते हैं।
- The timing and location of these meetings are decided by the President based on their discretion.
इन बैठकों के समय और स्थान का निर्धारण राष्ट्रपति अपने विवेक से करते हैं।
- However, there is an important condition: **The gap between the last sitting of one session and the first sitting of the next session cannot exceed six months.**





लेकिन इसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण शर्त है: एक सत्र की अंतिम बैठक और अगले सत्र की पहली बैठक के बीच का अंतर छह महीने से अधिक नहीं हो सकता।

- This provision ensures that Parliament meets at least twice a year, facilitating regular legislative discussions and accountability.

यह प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करता है कि संसद कम से कम साल में दो बार मिले, ताकि नियमित विधायी चर्चाएं और उत्तरदायित्व सुनिश्चित हो सके।

- For example, if the last session of Parliament concluded on 1st January, the next session must begin on or before 1st July.

उदाहरण के लिए, यदि संसद का पिछला सत्र 1 जनवरी को समाप्त हुआ हो, तो अगला सत्र 1 जुलाई या उससे पहले शुरू होना चाहिए।

Article 85(2)

- Article 85(2) gives the **President of India** the authority to take certain actions related to the functioning of the Parliament.

अनुच्छेद 85(2) भारत के राष्ट्रपति को संसद के संचालन से संबंधित कुछ कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार प्रदान करता है।

- First, the President can **prorogue the Houses** or **either House**.

सबसे पहले, राष्ट्रपति संसद के दोनों सदनों या किसी एक सदन को स्थगित कर सकते हैं।

- **Prorogation** means the formal ending of a session of Parliament, but it does not dissolve it completely. The Houses are adjourned, and members must wait for the President to summon the next session.

स्थगन का मतलब है संसद के सत्र का औपचारिक रूप से समाप्त होना, लेकिन इसका पूरी तरह से विघटन नहीं होता। दोनों सदन स्थगित हो जाते हैं और सदस्य राष्ट्रपति द्वारा अगले सत्र को बुलाए जाने का इंतजार करते हैं।

- Second, the President has the power to **dissolve the House of the People** (Lok Sabha). दूसरे, राष्ट्रपति के पास **लोकसभा को भंग** करने का अधिकार है।

- **Dissolution** means the complete end of the current Lok Sabha, which leads to the need for fresh elections.

भंग का मतलब है वर्तमान लोकसभा का पूरी तरह से समाप्त हो जाना, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप नए चुनावों की आवश्यकता होती है।

- For instance, after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, general elections must be held within six months to form a new government.

उदाहरण के लिए, लोकसभा के भंग होने के बाद, नए सरकार का गठन करने के लिए आम चुनाव छह महीने के भीतर कराए जाने चाहिए।





For construction workers, survival matters more than air pollution

GS Paper I: Society

Ashna Butani

NEW DELHI

The ban on construction activity in Delhi-NCR by authorities as a GRAP-IV measure to tackle the air pollution crisis has hit the blue-collar workers hard.

With almost no jobs, the labourers, who are generally migrants and survive on daily wages, are either thinking of returning home or picking up odd jobs.

Jagarnath Mandal, a 32-year-old construction

worker from the Sitamarhi district of Bihar, is repenting his decision to return to Delhi after celebrating Chhath Puja. Mr. Mandal, who lives on rent in a slum in south Delhi and needs to earn at least ₹500 per day to sustain his family in this metropolis, has been facing difficulty in finding work.

Another worker living in the same area, Mahavir, said he would return to his home in Ajmer, Rajasthan, since little work was left to

sustain. "As construction work is difficult to find, I'm trying to take other jobs like playing in a band during wedding processions," he said. He has four children and is trying to make ends meet with the little he earns.

However, at Sarai Kale Khan in south-east Delhi, the construction work for the Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) project is under way. A worker, on the condition of anonymity, said he has been on the

job for the past 15 days.

"Nobody has told us to stop as yet. I do not know about any ban, but if they [authorities] halt the work, I will have no other option but to return to my hometown," the labourer from Ranchi in Jharkhand said.

A spokesperson of National Capital Region Transport Corporation, the public sector company owing RRTS, said the project comes under "essential services" and is exempted from the GRAP-IV curbs.

"We are using anti-smog guns," the spokesperson added.

Financial assistance

An NGO working on the issue of rights and livelihood of blue-collar workers has sought monetary help for the affected labourers from the Delhi government.

Sunil Kumar Aledia, who heads the Centre for Holistic Development, said he has written to the government asking for ₹5,000 financial assistance

for each construction worker. "I am writing to request financial assistance for construction workers affected by the recent ban on construction activities in Delhi due to pollution concerns. This ban has left many workers without a source of income," read the letter addressed to Chief Minister Atishi and others.

The Supreme Court will look into the issue of continuing GRAP-IV measures on Monday.

Ban on Construction Activity in Delhi-NCR Due to GRAP-IV

दिल्ली-एनसीआर में जीआरएपी-IV के कारण निर्माण गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबंध

- The **ban on construction activity** in Delhi-NCR as a GRAP-IV measure to tackle the air pollution crisis has severely impacted **blue-collar workers**.

दिल्ली-एनसीआर में वायु प्रदूषण संकट से निपटने के लिए जीआरएपी-IV उपाय के तहत निर्माण गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबंध ने नीले-कॉलर श्रमिकों को गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित किया है।

- Workers, **mostly migrants surviving on daily wages**, are either considering **returning home or opting for odd jobs**.

दैनिक मजदूरी पर निर्भर रहने वाले अधिकांश प्रवासी श्रमिक या तो घर लौटने की सोच रहे हैं या अन्य अस्थायी कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Challenges Faced by Construction Workers

निर्माण श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियाँ

- Jagarnath Mandal**, a 32-year-old worker from **Sitamarhi, Bihar**, regrets returning to Delhi after celebrating **Chhath Puja**.





जगन्नाथ मंडल, बिहार के सीतामढ़ी के 32 वर्षीय श्रमिक, छठ पूजा मनाने के बाद दिल्ली लौटने पर पछता रहे हैं।

- **Living on rent in a slum in South Delhi, he needs to earn at least ₹500 per day to sustain his family.**

दक्षिण दिल्ली की झुग्गी में किराए पर रहते हुए, उन्हें अपने परिवार को चलाने के लिए प्रतिदिन कम से कम ₹500 कमाने की आवश्यकता है।

- Another worker, **Mahavir**, residing in the same area, plans to return to **Ajmer, Rajasthan**, as work opportunities are scarce.
उसी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले महावीर अजमेर, राजस्थान लौटने की योजना बना रहे हैं क्योंकि काम के अवसर सीमित हैं।
- Mahavir, with **four children**, is trying to survive by **playing in wedding bands**.
महावीर, जिनके चार बच्चे हैं, शादी के बैंड में बजाने जैसे कार्य करके गुजारा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

RRTS Project and Exemptions

आरआरटीएस परियोजना और छूट

- At **Sarai Kale Khan**, the construction of the **Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS)** is ongoing.
सराय काले खां में क्षेत्रीय रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (आरआरटीएस) का निर्माण कार्य जारी है।
- A worker from **Ranchi, Jharkhand**, stated he has been working for the past **15 days** and is unaware of the ban.
रांची, झारखंड से एक श्रमिक ने बताया कि वह पिछले 15 दिनों से काम कर रहा है और प्रतिबंध के बारे में नहीं जानता।
- The **National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC)** declared RRTS as an **essential service**, exempted from GRAP-IV.
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र परिवहन निगम (एनसीआरटीसी) ने आरआरटीएस को आवश्यक सेवा घोषित किया, जिसे जीआरएपी-IV से छूट दी गई है।
- **Anti-smog guns** are being used at the construction site.
निर्माण स्थल पर एंटी-स्मॉग गन का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

Financial Assistance Request by NGOs

एनजीओ द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता की मांग

- An **NGO**, working on the rights and livelihood of **blue-collar workers**, has requested **₹5,000** financial aid per worker from the **Delhi government**.
नीले-कॉलर श्रमिकों के अधिकारों और आजीविका पर काम करने वाले एक एनजीओ ने दिल्ली सरकार से प्रति श्रमिक ₹5,000 की वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है।



- **Sunil Kumar Aledia**, head of the **Centre for Holistic Development**, wrote to the government, highlighting the need for assistance due to the **construction ban**.
सेंटर फॉर होलिस्टिक डेवलपमेंट के प्रमुख सुनील कुमार अलेडिया ने सरकार को लिखा कि निर्माण प्रतिबंध के कारण सहायता की आवश्यकता है।

Supreme Court's Role

सुप्रीम कोर्ट की भूमिका

- The **Supreme Court** will review the continuation of **GRAP-IV measures** on **Monday**.
सुप्रीम कोर्ट सोमवार को जीआरएपी-IV उपायों की निरंतरता की समीक्षा करेगा।

West Bengal Governor draws Oppn. flak for 'unveiling' own statue

Bust was presented to Bose, he did not unveil it, says Raj Bhavan media cell; TMC describes act as 'megalomania'; disgraceful, unfortunate; CPI(M)

GS Paper IV: Ethics

Shiv Sahay Singh
KOLKATA

West Bengal Governor C.V. Ananda Bose found himself embroiled in a new controversy after photographs of him unveiling his statue emerged on social media. The Governor has launched elaborate celebrations to mark two years in office.

As the photograph went viral, Raj Bhavan's media cell issued a statement saying that the statue was presented to the Governor and he did not unveil it. "In some media reports it has come out that HG (Honourable Governor) has 'unveiled his own statue' at Raj Bhavan on 23.11.2024. The fact is as follows: many artists submit their artistic creations to HG. Many painters made HG's portraits and presented them to him. Similarly, a creative sculptor had created a sculpture of HG and presented it to HG. This has unfortunately been described as 'unveiling his own statue'," Raj Bhavan said on social media.

'Unheard of'

The development, however, sparked criticism in political circles with the ruling Trinamool Congress and Left parties criticising the Governor. Trinamool spokesperson Jayprakash Ma-



Drawing attention: West Bengal Governor C.V. Ananda Bose next to a bust of himself at Raj Bhavan in Kolkata. PTI



He did it because he wanted some kind of publicity. But the point is, what is the next step? Will he garland his own statue?

JAYPRAKASH MAJUMDER
Trinamool spokesperson

ajumder described the act as "megalomania". "Governor C.V. Anand Bose has inaugurated his own statue, which is something unheard of. He did it because he wanted some kind of publicity. But the point is, what is the next step? Will he garland his own statue? It's a sign of a megalomania," Mr. Majumdar said.

CPI(M) central committee member Sujan Chakraborty said the act of the Governor was "disgraceful and unfortunate". Con-

gress spokesperson Soumya Aich Roy said it was a "matter of shame".

This is not the first time that the Governor has found himself at the centre of a controversy. During the Lok Sabha election, Mr. Bose was accused by the Trinamool of running a "parallel electioneering system".

Earlier this year, a woman employee of Raj Bhavan had accused the Governor of "sexual harassment" and had lodged a complaint with the Kolkata police. Since the Governor enjoys constitutional protection with respect to criminal charges, the matter could not be taken up by the police.

The Governor and the CM have also been at loggerheads with the former approaching the Calcutta HC alleging defamation by the Chief Minister.

West Bengal Governor Draws Opposition Flak for 'Unveiling' Own Statue

पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल पर 'अपनी ही मूर्ति का अनावरण' करने के लिए विपक्ष की

आलोचना

- Photographs of **West Bengal Governor C.V. Ananda Bose** unveiling his statue emerged on social media, sparking controversy.

पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल सी.वी. आनंद बोस की अपनी मूर्ति का अनावरण करते हुए तस्वीरें सोशल मीडिया पर आईं, जिससे विवाद शुरू हो गया।

- The Governor organized elaborate celebrations to mark **two years in office**. राज्यपाल ने कार्यालय में दो साल पूरे होने पर भव्य समारोह आयोजित किए।
- **Raj Bhavan's media cell** clarified that the statue was presented to the Governor by a sculptor, and he did not unveil it himself.





राजभवन की मीडिया सेल ने स्पष्ट किया कि यह मूर्ति एक मूर्तिकार ने राज्यपाल को भेंट की थी, और उन्होंने इसे स्वयं अनावरण नहीं किया।

- “In some media reports, it has come out that **HG (Honourable Governor)** has ‘unveiled his own statue’. The fact is a creative sculptor presented it,” stated the media cell. “कुछ मीडिया रिपोर्टों में कहा गया है कि **माननीय राज्यपाल** ने ‘अपनी ही मूर्ति का अनावरण’ किया। तथ्य यह है कि एक रचनात्मक मूर्तिकार ने इसे भेंट किया था,” मीडिया सेल ने कहा।

Political Criticism

राजनीतिक आलोचना

- **Trinamool Congress (TMC)** described the act as “**megalomania**” and a **publicity stunt**. तृणमूल कांग्रेस (टीएमसी) ने इस कृत्य को “**अहंकार का प्रदर्शन**” और प्रचार पाने का प्रयास बताया।
- **Jayprakash Majumder**, TMC spokesperson, criticized the Governor, asking, “What is the next step? Will he garland his own statue?” टीएमसी प्रवक्ता **जयप्रकाश मजूमदार** ने राज्यपाल की आलोचना करते हुए पूछा, “अगला कदम क्या होगा? क्या वह अपनी ही मूर्ति को माला पहनाएंगे?”
- **CPI(M) leader Sujan Chakraborty** called the act “disgraceful and unfortunate.” **सीपीआई(एम) नेता सुजन चक्रवर्ती** ने इस कृत्य को “शर्मनाक और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण” कहा।
- Congress spokesperson **Soumya Aich Roy** said it was a “matter of shame.” कांग्रेस प्रवक्ता **सौम्या ऐच रॉय** ने इसे “शर्म की बात” बताया।

Previous Controversies

पूर्व विवाद

- During the **Lok Sabha election**, TMC accused the Governor of running a “**parallel electioneering system**.” **लोकसभा चुनाव** के दौरान टीएमसी ने राज्यपाल पर “**समानांतर चुनावी प्रणाली**” चलाने का आरोप लगाया।
- Earlier this year, a **woman employee of Raj Bhavan** accused the Governor of “**sexual harassment**” and lodged a complaint with Kolkata police. इस साल की शुरुआत में, **राजभवन की एक महिला कर्मचारी** ने राज्यपाल पर “**यौन उत्पीड़न**” का आरोप लगाया और कोलकाता पुलिस में शिकायत दर्ज कराई।
- The **complaint could not proceed as the Governor enjoys constitutional protection from criminal charges**. शिकायत आगे नहीं बढ़ सकी क्योंकि राज्यपाल को आपराधिक आरोपों से **संवैधानिक सुरक्षा** प्राप्त है।
- The Governor has also been at odds with the **Chief Minister**, approaching the **Calcutta High Court** alleging defamation. राज्यपाल और **मुख्यमंत्री** के बीच भी मतभेद रहे हैं, जहां राज्यपाल ने **कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय** में





मानहानि का आरोप लगाते हुए याचिका दायर की।

For BJP ally, Assam bypoll win a boost for Bodoland polls

GS Paper III: Internal Security

GUWAHATI

A record bypoll win for its candidate in the Sidli Assembly seat has boosted the confidence of the United People's Party Liberal (UPPL) ahead of polls to Assam's Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) in 2025.

The win has also made the UPPL, one of two regional allies of the ruling BJP, believe that its "peace-driven development model" has more takers to help it retain power in the BTC straddling 40 constituencies.

The Sidli contest was a major challenge for UPPL candidate Nirmal Kumar Brahma. He not only had to retain the seat vacated by Joyanta Basumatary but also win convincingly enough to give a message that the party was better than its rivals for the multi-ethnic Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) that the BTC governs.

Mr. Basumatary vacated Sidli after winning the Kokrajhar Lok Sabha seat for the UPPL this year. His win ended a two-term drought for any registered political party in Kokrajhar.

Mr. Brahma not only defeated Suddho Kumar Basumatary of the Bodoland People's Front (BPF) but his margin of victory – 37,016 votes – was one of the highest for the 12 Assembly constituencies across BTC ever.

Nine of these seats are with NDA (UPPL eight and BJP one) while the BPF, which ruled the BTC for 17



UPPL president Pramod Boro. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

years until the UPPL assumed power in 2020, has three.

'Unprecedented peace' UPPL president Pramod Boro, who is also the chief executive member of the BTC, attributed the Sidli victory to the dividends the party reaped for ensuring "unprecedented" peace across the BTR.

Mr. Boro was one of the architects of the BTR Accord the Centre signed with now-disbanded extremist groups and the All Bodo Students' Union in January 2020. He said the pact ended decades of violence, first for the quest for Statehood for the Bodo tribal people and then through the "reign of fear" under the BPF. "There was a time when people were afraid of setting foot in the BTR. Today, a peaceful atmosphere prevails in the region," Mr. Boro told *The Hindu* after the party's win.

"The Sidli result has fuelled our hopes of doing very well in the 2025 BTC elections. I feel the by-election result will help us win most of the 40 seats in the council," he said.

BJP Ally, Assam Bypoll Win a Boost for Bodoland Polls

बीजेपी सहयोगी, असम उपचुनाव जीत से बोडोलैंड चुनावों को प्रोत्साहन

A record bypoll win for its candidate in the Sidli Assembly seat has boosted the confidence of the United People's Party Liberal (UPPL) ahead of polls to Assam's Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) in 2025.

सिदली विधानसभा सीट में रिकॉर्ड उपचुनाव जीत ने यूनाइटेड पीपल्स पार्टी लिबरल (UPPL) का आत्मविश्वास बढ़ाया है, जो असम के बोडोलैंड प्रादेशिक परिषद (BTC) के 2025 चुनावों से पहले हुआ है।

The win has made UPPL, one of the two regional allies of BJP, believe that its "peace-driven development model" has more takers and will help it retain power in the BTC's 40 constituencies.

यह जीत बीजेपी के दो क्षेत्रीय सहयोगियों में से एक UPPL को विश्वास दिलाती है कि उसका "शांति-आधारित विकास मॉडल" ज्यादा लोकप्रिय है और BTC की 40 सीटों पर सत्ता बनाए रखने में मदद करेगा।

The Sidli contest was a major challenge for UPPL candidate Nirmal Kumar Brahma, who had to retain the seat vacated by Joyanta Basumatary while also winning convincingly.

UPPL के उम्मीदवार निर्मल कुमार ब्रह्मा के लिए सिदली चुनाव एक बड़ी चुनौती थी, जिन्हें जयन्ता बसुमतारी द्वारा खाली की गई सीट को बनाए रखना और प्रभावी जीत हासिल करनी थी।

Joyanta Basumatary vacated the Sidli seat after winning the Kokrajhar Lok Sabha seat for UPPL earlier this year, ending a two-term drought for any political party in Kokrajhar.

जयन्ता बसुमतारी ने इस साल की शुरुआत में कोकराझार लोकसभा सीट जीतने के बाद सिदली सीट खाली कर दी, जिससे कोकराझार में किसी भी राजनीतिक दल की दो कार्यकाल की कमी समाप्त हुई।





- **Nirmal Kumar Brahma** defeated **Suddho Kumar Basumatary** of the **Bodoland People's Front (BPF)** with a **margin of 37,016 votes**, one of the highest margins across **BTC's 12 Assembly constituencies**.

निर्मल कुमार ब्रह्मा ने बोडोलैंड पीपल्स फ्रंट (BPF) के सुद्धो कुमार बसुमतारी को 37,016 वोटों के अंतर से हराया, जो **BTC** की **12 विधानसभा सीटों** में सबसे बड़े अंतर में से एक था।

- Of these 12 Assembly seats, **9 are with NDA** (8 UPPL and 1 BJP), while the **BPF** has 3 seats.
इन 12 विधानसभा सीटों में से **9 एनडीए** (8 UPPL और 1 बीजेपी) के पास हैं, जबकि **BPF** के पास 3 सीटें हैं।

'Unprecedented Peace'

'अभूतपूर्व शांति'

- **UPPL president Pramod Boro**, also the Chief Executive Member of **BTC**, attributed the **Sidli** victory to the dividends reaped from ensuring "**unprecedented peace**" across the **Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR)**.

UPPL अध्यक्ष प्रमोद बोरो, जो **BTC** के मुख्य कार्यकारी सदस्य भी हैं, ने **सिदली** जीत का श्रेय **बोडोलैंड प्रादेशिक क्षेत्र (BTR)** में "**अभूतपूर्व शांति**" सुनिश्चित करने को दिया।

- **Pramod Boro** was one of the architects of the **BTR Accord**, signed in **January 2020** with disbanded extremist groups and the **All Bodo Students' Union**.

प्रमोद बोरो ने जनवरी 2020 में **BTR समझौते** के निर्माण में प्रमुख भूमिका निभाई, जो भंग किए गए उग्रवादी समूहों और **ऑल बोडो स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन** के साथ हुआ।

- He said the pact ended decades of violence related to the **quest for Statehood for the Bodo tribal people** and the "**reign of fear**" under **BPF**.

उन्होंने कहा कि यह समझौता **बोडो जनजातीय लोगों के राज्यत्व की मांग** और **BPF** के तहत **आतंक के शासन** को समाप्त करता है।

- **Pramod Boro** emphasized that there was a time when people were afraid to enter the **BTR**, but today, a **peaceful atmosphere** prevails.

प्रमोद बोरो ने जोर देकर कहा कि एक समय था जब लोग **BTR** में प्रवेश करने से डरते थे, लेकिन आज वहां **शांतिपूर्ण माहौल** है।

- The **Sidli** bypoll result has raised **UPPL's** hopes of doing very well in the **2025 BTC elections**, with expectations to win most of the **40 council seats**.

सिदली उपचुनाव परिणाम ने **UPPL** की उम्मीदें बढ़ा दी हैं कि वह **2025 BTC चुनावों** में अच्छा प्रदर्शन करेगा और **40 परिषद सीटों** में से अधिकांश पर जीत दर्ज करेगा।

Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)

- The **Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)** is an autonomous body under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
- It was established in 2003 as a result of the **Bodo Accord** signed between the Government of India, the Government of Assam, and the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT).





- This agreement aimed to fulfill the socio-economic, educational, and cultural aspirations of the Bodo people while promoting the development of the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR).

Key Features of BTC:

- **Establishment:**
 - Formed under the Sixth Schedule through the Memorandum of Settlement signed on **February 10, 2003**.
- **Jurisdiction:**
 - Covers the four districts of **Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa, and Udalguri** in Assam.
- **Structure:**
 - The BTC consists of **46 members**:
 - **40 elected members.**
 - **6 nominated members**, chosen by the Governor of Assam.
- **Administrative Powers:**
 - The BTC has legislative, executive, and financial powers over 40 subjects, including:
 - Land management.
 - Forests.
 - Education.
 - Agriculture.
 - Health.
- **Funding:**
 - BTC operates its finances under the **Bodoland Territorial Council Fund Rules, 2012**, allowing independent management of funds.
- **Cultural Importance:**
 - Works to preserve the linguistic, cultural, and ethnic identity of the Bodos and other communities in the region.
- **Recent Updates:**
 - In **2020**, the **Bodo Peace Accord** was signed to enhance the autonomy and governance of the BTC while ensuring peace in the region.





GS Paper II: Freebies

Maha victory

Welfare schemes and identity politics propelled the BJP to power

The alliance of the BJP, the NCP Ajit Pawar faction and Chief Minister Eknath Shinde's Shiv Sena faction – the Mahayuti – has scored a comprehensive victory in the Maharashtra Assembly election. The alliance got nearly 50% of the vote share; in the Konkan, North Maharashtra and western Maharashtra regions, its vote share crossed the halfway mark. While the Mahayuti increased its vote share across all regions, the Maha Vikas Aghadi – an alliance of the Congress, the Shiv Sena Uddhav Thackeray faction and Sharad Pawar's NCP – saw its support decline across the State. The BJP alone got 132 seats, which is nearly a majority in the 288-strong Assembly, and the tally of the alliance is nearly five times that of the MVA which was limited to 50 seats for all its partners combined. The Maharashtra outcome settles several questions and opens new ones for all the players concerned, and for democracy and pluralism. The Maharashtra victory, close on the heels of that in Haryana, has restored the BJP's dominance, which appeared shaken by the outcome of the 2024 general election. The party has no immediate challenger as it has managed to mobilise religious, regional, caste and class sentiments in its favour, decimating opponents and rendering its partners irrelevant. Whoever becomes the Chief Minister, the dynamics of the alliance has been decisively transformed in the BJP's favour.

The victory in Maharashtra will reinforce the authority of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Union Home Minister Amit Shah in the BJP, notwithstanding the party's loss in Jharkhand. The marginal gains made by the Congress in the general election were not indicative of any substantive turn in politics, and the party is at a loss yet again. The Congress's clamour for a caste census and its line about the Constitution being in danger were effectively countered by the BJP. The BJP's call for Hindu consolidation had more takers, and it could paint the MVA as a platform of dominant Marathas and for Muslim appeasement. Welfare schemes, particularly cash doles for women, also worked in the Mahayuti's favour. Uddhav Thackeray has been harshly punished by the electorate for splitting with the BJP and aligning with the Congress and NCP. Sharad Pawar's political base has been eroded and his party is staring at an uncertain future. Maharashtra's provincial politics has yielded to the BJP's overarching Hindutva platform, which also has a strand of Maratha language pride and a regional iconography, for instance, in the invocation of Shivaji and V.D. Savarkar. The BJP needs to show wisdom and statesmanship in this moment of triumph.

Maha Victory

महा विजय

The alliance of the BJP, the NCP Ajit Pawar faction, and Chief Minister Eknath Shinde's Shiv Sena faction — Mahayuti — has scored a comprehensive victory in the Maharashtra Assembly election.

भाजपा, एनसीपी (अजीत पवार गुट) और मुख्यमंत्री एकनाथ शिंदे के शिवसेना गुट के गठबंधन, महा युति ने महाराष्ट्र विधानसभा चुनाव में जबरदस्त जीत हासिल की है।

- The alliance got nearly **50% of the vote share**; in **Konkan, North Maharashtra, and Western Maharashtra**, its vote share crossed the halfway mark.

इस गठबंधन को लगभग 50% वोट शेयर मिला; कोकण, उत्तर महाराष्ट्र, और पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र में इसका वोट शेयर 50% से अधिक हो गया।

- While the **Mahayuti** increased its vote share across all regions, the **Maha Vikas Aghadi (MVA)** — an alliance of Congress, the Shiv Sena (Uddhav Thackeray faction), and Sharad Pawar's NCP — saw its support decline across the state.

जहां महा युति ने सभी क्षेत्रों में अपना वोट शेयर बढ़ाया, वहीं महा विकास अघाड़ी (एमवीए) — जिसमें कांग्रेस, शिवसेना (उद्धव ठाकरे गुट), और शरद पवार की एनसीपी शामिल थी — का समर्थन पूरे राज्य में कम हुआ।

- The BJP alone got **132 seats**, nearly a majority in the **288-member Assembly**; the alliance's total is nearly **five times that of MVA**, which was limited to **50 seats**.

भाजपा ने अकेले 132 सीटें जीतीं, जो 288 सदस्यीय विधानसभा में लगभग बहुमत है; गठबंधन की कुल सीटें एमवीए की सीटों से पांच गुना अधिक हैं, जो 50 सीटों पर सिमट गईं।

- The **Maharashtra outcome** settles several questions and opens new ones for all players concerned, and for **democracy and pluralism**.





महाराष्ट्र का परिणाम कई सवालों को सुलझाता है और सभी संबंधित पक्षों, लोकतंत्र और बहुलवाद के लिए नए सवाल उठाता है।

Restoration of BJP's Dominance

भाजपा के वर्चस्व की बहाली

- The **Maharashtra victory**, close on the heels of that in **Haryana**, has restored the BJP's dominance, which appeared shaken after the **2024 general election**.
हरियाणा में जीत के तुरंत बाद मिली महाराष्ट्र की जीत ने 2024 के आम चुनावों के बाद डगमगाते भाजपा के वर्चस्व को बहाल कर दिया है।
- The BJP has no immediate challenger, having mobilized **religious, regional, caste, and class sentiments** in its favor, decimating opponents and rendering its partners irrelevant.
भाजपा के पास कोई तात्कालिक चुनौती नहीं है क्योंकि उसने धार्मिक, क्षेत्रीय, जातीय और वर्गीय भावनाओं को अपने पक्ष में संगठित कर लिया है, जिससे विपक्षी कमजोर हो गए हैं और उसके सहयोगी अप्रासंगिक हो गए हैं।
- Whoever becomes the Chief Minister, the dynamics of the alliance have been decisively transformed in the **BJP's favor**.
चाहे मुख्यमंत्री कोई भी बने, गठबंधन की राजनीतिक गतिकी भाजपा के पक्ष में निर्णायक रूप से बदल गई है।

Impact on Leadership and Opposition

नेतृत्व और विपक्ष पर प्रभाव

- The victory will reinforce the authority of **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** and **Union Home Minister Amit Shah** in the BJP, notwithstanding the party's loss in **Jharkhand**.
यह जीत प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री अमित शाह के भाजपा में प्रभाव को मजबूत करेगी, भले ही पार्टी को झारखंड में हार का सामना करना पड़ा हो।
- The **Congress's clamour for a caste census** and its line about the **Constitution being in danger** were countered effectively by the BJP.
जाति जनगणना की कांग्रेस की मांग और संविधान खतरे में है की उसकी बात का भाजपा ने प्रभावी ढंग से मुकाबला किया।
- The BJP's call for **Hindu consolidation** had more takers, and it painted the **MVA** as a platform of **dominant Marathas** and for **Muslim appeasement**.
भाजपा की हिंदू एकीकरण की अपील को अधिक समर्थन मिला, और उसने एमवीए को प्रमुख मराठाओं और मुस्लिम तुष्टीकरण के मंच के रूप में पेश किया।

Role of Welfare Schemes

कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की भूमिका





PATRIOTIC IAS: Near Rajbanshi Hospital, Paidleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

Contact Number: 9971932488

- Welfare schemes, particularly **cash doles for women**, worked in the **Mahayuti's favor**.
कल्याणकारी योजनाएं, खासतौर से महिलाओं के लिए नकद सहायता, महा युति के पक्ष में प्रभावी रहीं।
- **Uddhav Thackeray** faced harsh punishment from the electorate for **splitting with the BJP** and aligning with Congress and the NCP.
उद्धव ठाकरे को भाजपा से अलग होने और कांग्रेस और एनसीपी से गठबंधन करने के लिए मतदाताओं की कड़ी सजा का सामना करना पड़ा।
- **Sharad Pawar's political base** has been eroded, and his party is staring at an **uncertain future**.
शरद पवार का राजनीतिक आधार कमजोर हो गया है, और उनकी पार्टी अनिश्चित भविष्य का सामना कर रही है।

Cultural and Regional Dimensions

सांस्कृतिक और क्षेत्रीय आयाम

- Maharashtra's provincial politics has yielded to the BJP's overarching **Hindutva platform**, incorporating **Maratha language pride** and regional iconography, including **Shivaji** and **V.D. Savarkar**.
महाराष्ट्र की प्रांतीय राजनीति भाजपा के व्यापक हिंदुत्व मंच के तहत आ गई है, जिसमें मराठी भाषा का गौरव और क्षेत्रीय प्रतीक, जैसे शिवाजी और वी.डी. सावरकर शामिल हैं।
- The BJP now needs to show **wisdom and statesmanship** in this moment of triumph.
अब भाजपा को इस जीत के क्षण में बुद्धिमत्ता और राजनेता जैसी सोच दिखाने की जरूरत है।

Website: patrioticias.in

Telegram Channel: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>



Celebrating a legend, celebrating a singer-awardee

GS Paper I: Society

Essay Paper

In March 2024, The Music Academy, Madras announced T.M. Krishna as the recipient of the prestigious Sangita Kalanidhi award, which is given annually to outstanding musicians. But over the past seven to eight months, there has been an ongoing wave of criticism and backlash directed at Mr. Krishna, posing a challenge to the freedom of expression.

Beyond his profession as a musician, Mr. Krishna actively voices his views on social issues such as politics, caste, language, and the role of music, in his speeches and writing. His views have sparked anger among dominant groups, who lack the openness and the tolerance to engage in meaningful dialogue on these topics. They seek to suppress his freedom of expression, employing various tactics to silence his anti-hegemonic perspectives and remove him from the public sphere.

The recipient of the Sangita Kalanidhi award also receives the M.S. Subbulakshmi Award instituted by *The Hindu*. Mr. Krishna had previously written an in-depth article on M.S. Subbulakshmi, "MS Understood", which has since drawn criticism, with some accusing him of defaming her, leading to questions about how he could be awarded the honour named after her. M.S. Subbulakshmi's grandson, Shrinivasan, took the matter to court, stating that the person who insulted his grandmother should not be given an award in her name. The Madras High Court has now delivered its judgement.

An insightful article

The article written by Mr. Krishna is a rare and insightful study of a musician. One approach in literary criticism is to explore the relationship between a writer's life and their work, and Mr. Krishna applies this brilliantly to music. There is no doubt about M.S. Subbulakshmi's remarkable personality, but the article delves into whether she was able to fully express it through her music. Her songs serve as the primary evidence. By continuously listening to her songs, the article seeks to uncover whether the artistic excellence in her music was a result of her creative freedom or a compulsion to conform, and seeks reasons in her life for this dynamic.

The article divides M.S. Subbulakshmi's life into three phases, describing how she sang during each period, the kinds of songs she chose, and the reasons behind these choices – all conveyed with a blend of logic and beauty. It also explores various opinions within the inner world of Carnatic music, presenting them as oral evidence.

As a singer himself, Mr. Krishna has been able to gather these perspectives, examine them, trace



Perumal Murugan

a writer

the reasons behind their emergence, and offer his own insights.

The family of M.S. Subbulakshmi may take issue with the passages in the article that address her caste and her husband, but there is no transgression in them. Mr. Krishna presents his thoughts in a cultured language. In our society, while religion can be changed, caste remains unalterable. How can the Devadasi background, in which M.S. was born and raised, be concealed? It is a widely acknowledged fact in the public sphere that she was under the influence of her husband, who played a significant role in determining the composition of her concerts.

This article is a profound commentary on M.S. Subbulakshmi, a widely admired public figure. Listening to her songs with the understanding offered by this article allows for a deeper experience of her music. Beyond general interest, one can explore the variety of songs she performed. "Some people feel that this article insults her memory. In fact, I have celebrated her in the best possible way," says Mr. Krishna in the preface to the Tamil translation. Those who have read it carefully can understand it better.

The Madras High Court verdict

The Madras High Court did not address whether Mr. Krishna insulted M.S. Subbulakshmi in its verdict. It raised no objections to the conferment of the 'Sangita Kalanidhi' award by the Music Academy on Mr. Krishna. Instead, the High Court focused on the Sangita Kalanidhi M.S. Subbulakshmi Award, which is presented by *The Hindu* to the recipient of the Sangita Kalanidhi award and includes a prize of ₹1 lakh.

In her will, M.S. Subbulakshmi has stated that she did not want any award to be given in her name. Based on this, the judgment ruled that to respect her wishes, a cash prize could be awarded without using her name. The award presented by *The Hindu* is titled the 'Sangita Kalanidhi M.S. Subbulakshmi Award.' However, the Tamil media, which confused the 'Sangita Kalanidhi' award given by the Music Academy with the 'Sangita Kalanidhi M.S. Subbulakshmi Award' presented by *The Hindu* to the awardee, misreported the verdict.

The media mistakenly understood that the Sangita Kalanidhi award is given in M.S. Subbulakshmi's name. Tamil newspapers, television channels, and social media have wrongly reported that there is a ban on conferring the Sangita Kalanidhi Award in her name. There have also been reports claiming that the High Court has stayed the conferment of the Sangita Kalanidhi award on Mr. Krishna.

When the High Court took up the case, it was

reported with the same confusion. Some English media outlets also misunderstood the situation. The judgment was not clearly understood due to a lack of basic knowledge about the background of the award. This raises questions about the credibility of the news published by the media.

The verdict stated that *The Hindu* should not use the name of M.S. Subbulakshmi. This raises a few questions. In previous years, the winners of the Sangita Kalanidhi Award were presented with the award in M.S.'s name. What will happen to those instances? The High Court did not provide a judgment on that matter, possibly choosing not to interfere in such past decisions.

In the future, when *The Hindu* awards the ₹1 lakh prize to the recipient of the Sangita Kalanidhi Award, M.S. Subbulakshmi's name cannot be used. This means that either the name of the award must be changed or it will need to be presented under a different name.

Another question arises. Awards are given in the name of M.S. Subbulakshmi not only by *The Hindu* but also by other organisations. For example, the 'Eyal Isai Nataka Manram' of the Government of Tamil Nadu presents the 'M.S. Subbulakshmi Award' every year. Singer S. Janaki received the award for 2016 and Vani Jayaram won it in 2020. Will the High Court ruling apply to such awards as well? The judgment lists several issues named after her but does not address these awards. If someone were to challenge these awards in court, citing the judgment, it could result in them being halted.

A wish fulfilled

As in the verdict, Mr. Krishna is not affected. He can still receive the Sangita Kalanidhi award. And the cash prize offered by *The Hindu* can also be awarded. However, M.S. Subbulakshmi's name can no longer be used for any award. In her will, M.S. Subbulakshmi stated: "After my death, no trust or memorial should be erected in my name. No funds should be raised or given in my name."

If M.S. Subbulakshmi's wish is to be respected, her name should be removed from all awards and recognitions, in line with this judgment. In the context of conferring the Sangita Kalanidhi on Mr. Krishna this year, and the subsequent court battle, it can be said that her wish has been fulfilled. Mr. Krishna, who celebrated MS through his article, has now honoured her wish.

Until now, it was not publicly known that she had written such a thing in her will. The information in the will, written over 25 years ago, has now come to light, reinforcing a dimension of her personality wherein she refrains from placing herself at the forefront. T.M. Krishna has paved the way for this. Both deserve to be celebrated.

The recent Madras High court verdict on the conferment of a prestigious honour has reinforced a dimension of M.S. Subbulakshmi's personality – of her wish as expressed in her will

Celebrating a Legend, Celebrating a Singer-Awardee

एक किंवदंती का जश्न, एक गायक-पुरस्कार विजेता का जश्न

In March 2024, The Music Academy, Madras announced T.M. Krishna as the recipient of the prestigious Sangita Kalanidhi award, which is given annually to outstanding musicians.

मार्च 2024 में, द म्यूजिक एकेडमी, मद्रास ने प्रतिष्ठित संगीत कलानिधि पुरस्कार के विजेता के रूप में टी.एम. कृष्णा की घोषणा की, जो हर साल उत्कृष्ट संगीतकारों को दिया जाता है।





- Over the past **seven to eight months**, there has been an ongoing wave of criticism and backlash against Mr. Krishna, challenging the **freedom of expression**.
पिछले 7 से 8 महीनों में, टी.एम. कृष्णा के खिलाफ आलोचना और प्रतिरोध की लहर उठी है, जो अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता को चुनौती देती है।
- Beyond his profession as a musician, Mr. Krishna actively voices his views on **social issues like politics, caste, language**, and the role of music, which has sparked anger among **dominant groups**.
एक संगीतकार के पेशे से परे, श्री कृष्णा राजनीति, जाति, भाषा और संगीत की भूमिका जैसे सामाजिक मुद्दों पर अपने विचार सक्रिय रूप से व्यक्त करते हैं, जिसने प्रभुत्वशाली समूहों में नाराजगी पैदा की है।
- These groups have employed tactics to silence his **anti-hegemonic perspectives** and remove him from the public sphere.
इन समूहों ने उनके वर्चस्व-विरोधी दृष्टिकोण को चुप कराने और उन्हें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से हटाने के लिए कई तरीके अपनाए हैं।
- The recipient of the **Sangita Kalanidhi award** also receives the **M.S. Subbulakshmi Award** instituted by **The Hindu**.
संगीत कलानिधि पुरस्कार के विजेता को द हिंदू द्वारा स्थापित एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी पुरस्कार भी मिलता है।
- Mr. Krishna had previously written an article titled **“MS Understood”** on **M.S. Subbulakshmi**, which drew criticism, with some accusing him of defaming her.
श्री कृष्णा ने एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी पर “एमएस अंडरस्टूड” नामक एक लेख लिखा था, जिसे आलोचना का सामना करना पड़ा, और कुछ ने उन पर उन्हें बदनाम करने का आरोप लगाया।
- **M.S. Subbulakshmi’s grandson, Shrinivasan**, took the matter to court, stating that the person who insulted his grandmother should not receive an award in her name.
एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी के पोते, श्रीनिवासन, ने अदालत में याचिका दायर की, यह कहते हुए कि जिसने उनकी दादी का अपमान किया उसे उनके नाम पर पुरस्कार नहीं मिलना चाहिए।
- The **Madras High Court** has now delivered its judgment on the matter.
मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय ने अब इस मामले पर अपना निर्णय सुना दिया है।

An Insightful Article

एक गहन लेख

- The article written by Mr. Krishna is a rare and **insightful study** of a musician, applying a literary criticism approach to explore the relationship between **a musician’s life and their work**.
श्री कृष्णा द्वारा लिखा गया यह लेख एक दुर्लभ और गहन अध्ययन है, जिसमें एक संगीतकार के जीवन और उनके कार्य के संबंध की खोज के लिए साहित्यिक आलोचना के दृष्टिकोण को अपनाया गया है।
- The article divides **M.S. Subbulakshmi’s life into three phases**, describing how she sang during each period, the kinds of songs she chose, and the reasons behind these choices.





यह लेख एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी के जीवन को तीन चरणों में विभाजित करता है, यह वर्णन करते हुए कि उन्होंने प्रत्येक अवधि में कैसे गाया, उन्होंने किस प्रकार के गीत चुने, और इन विकल्पों के पीछे के कारण।

- It examines whether her **artistic excellence** resulted from **creative freedom** or a compulsion to conform, finding reasons in her life for this dynamic.

यह जांच करता है कि उनकी कलात्मक उत्कृष्टता रचनात्मक स्वतंत्रता का परिणाम थी या अनुकूलन के लिए बाध्यता का, और इसके पीछे के कारण उनके जीवन में खोजता है।

- Mr. Krishna explores various **opinions within the Carnatic music world**, presenting them as **oral evidence**, which adds depth to the study.

श्री कृष्णा ने कर्नाटिक संगीत की दुनिया के भीतर विभिन्न विचारों का अन्वेषण किया, उन्हें **मौखिक साक्ष्य** के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया, जो अध्ययन को गहराई प्रदान करता है।

- The **article addresses M.S. Subbulakshmi's caste and her husband's influence, which might cause discomfort to her family, but there is no transgression in them.**

यह लेख एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी की जाति और उनके पति के प्रभाव को संबोधित करता है, जो उनके परिवार को असहज कर सकता है, लेकिन इसमें कोई अनुचित बात नहीं है।

- The article emphasizes that **Devadasi background** cannot be ignored, as it is a widely acknowledged public fact.

यह लेख इस बात पर जोर देता है कि **देवदासी पृष्ठभूमि** को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता, क्योंकि यह एक व्यापक रूप से मान्य सार्वजनिक तथ्य है।

- Listening to her songs with the understanding offered by this article allows for a deeper experience of her music.

इस लेख द्वारा प्रदान की गई समझ के साथ उनके गीतों को सुनना उनके संगीत का गहरा अनुभव प्रदान करता है।

- In the preface to the Tamil translation, Mr. Krishna notes, **"Some people feel that this article insults her memory. In fact, I have celebrated her in the best possible way."**

तमिल अनुवाद की प्रस्तावना में श्री कृष्णा कहते हैं, **"कुछ लोगों को लगता है कि यह लेख उनकी स्मृति का अपमान करता है। वास्तव में, मैंने उन्हें सबसे अच्छे तरीके से सम्मानित किया है।"**

The Madras High Court Verdict

मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय

- The **Madras High Court** did not address whether Mr. Krishna insulted **M.S. Subbulakshmi** in its verdict.

मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय ने अपने निर्णय में यह संबोधित नहीं किया कि श्री कृष्णा ने एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी का अपमान किया या नहीं।

- It raised no objections to the conferment of the **'Sangita Kalanidhi' award** by the Music Academy on Mr. Krishna.

इसने संगीत अकादमी द्वारा श्री कृष्णा को **'संगीत कलानिधि'** पुरस्कार देने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं जताई।





- Instead, the High Court focused on the **Sangita Kalanidhi M.S. Subbulakshmi Award**, which is presented by **The Hindu** and includes a prize of **₹1 lakh**.
इसके बजाय, उच्च न्यायालय ने 'संगीत कलानिधि एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी पुरस्कार' पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया, जो द हिंदू द्वारा दिया जाता है और इसमें ₹1 लाख का नकद पुरस्कार शामिल है।

M.S. Subbulakshmi's Will

एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी की वसीयत

- In her will, M.S. Subbulakshmi stated that she did not want **any award** to be given in her name.
अपनी वसीयत में, एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी ने कहा कि वह नहीं चाहती थीं कि उनके नाम पर कोई भी पुरस्कार दिया जाए।
- Based on this, the judgment ruled that to respect her wishes, a **cash prize** could be awarded without using her name.
इसके आधार पर, निर्णय में कहा गया कि उनकी इच्छाओं का सम्मान करते हुए नकद पुरस्कार उनके नाम का उपयोग किए बिना दिया जा सकता है।
- The award presented by **The Hindu** is titled the '**Sangita Kalanidhi M.S. Subbulakshmi Award.**'
द हिंदू द्वारा दिया जाने वाला पुरस्कार 'संगीत कलानिधि एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी पुरस्कार' नाम से जाना जाता है।

Media Misreporting

मीडिया की गलत रिपोर्टिंग

- Tamil media misreported the judgment, confusing the '**Sangita Kalanidhi**' award by the Music Academy with the '**Sangita Kalanidhi M.S. Subbulakshmi Award**' by The Hindu.
तमिल मीडिया ने निर्णय की गलत रिपोर्टिंग की, संगीत अकादमी द्वारा दिए गए 'संगीत कलानिधि पुरस्कार' और द हिंदू द्वारा दिए गए 'संगीत कलानिधि एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी पुरस्कार' को भ्रमित कर दिया।
- It was mistakenly reported that the **High Court** banned the conferment of the **Sangita Kalanidhi award** in her name.
गलत तरीके से रिपोर्ट किया गया कि उच्च न्यायालय ने संगीत कलानिधि पुरस्कार को उनके नाम पर देने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया।
- Some reports also claimed that the High Court stayed the conferment of the Sangita Kalanidhi award on Mr. Krishna, which is incorrect.
कुछ रिपोर्ट्स में यह भी दावा किया गया कि उच्च न्यायालय ने श्री कृष्ण को संगीत कलानिधि पुरस्कार देने पर रोक लगाई, जो गलत है।





Future Implications

भविष्य के प्रभाव

- When **The Hindu** awards the ₹1 lakh prize to the recipient of the Sangita Kalanidhi Award, **M.S. Subbulakshmi's name** cannot be used.
जब द हिंदू ₹1 लाख का पुरस्कार संगीत कलानिधि पुरस्कार प्राप्तकर्ता को देगा, तो एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी का नाम उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता।
- Either the **name of the award** must be changed, or it will need to be presented under a different title.
या तो पुरस्कार के नाम को बदला जाएगा, या इसे किसी अन्य शीर्षक के तहत प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।
- Other organizations, such as the '**Eyal Isai Nataka Manram**' of Tamil Nadu, also present awards in her name.
अन्य संगठन, जैसे तमिलनाडु के 'एयाल इसाई नाटका मंच', भी उनके नाम पर पुरस्कार देते हैं।
- If someone challenges such awards in court, citing this judgment, it could lead to them being halted.
यदि कोई व्यक्ति अदालत में इस निर्णय का हवाला देते हुए इन पुरस्कारों को चुनौती देता है, तो उन्हें रोक दिया जा सकता है।

A Wish Fulfilled

एक इच्छा पूरी हुई

- As per the verdict, Mr. Krishna is not affected and can still receive the **Sangita Kalanidhi award**.
निर्णय के अनुसार, श्री कृष्ण प्रभावित नहीं हैं और वे अभी भी संगीत कलानिधि पुरस्कार प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।
- However, **M.S. Subbulakshmi's name** can no longer be used for any award in the future.
हालांकि, भविष्य में एम.एस. सुब्बुलक्ष्मी का नाम किसी पुरस्कार के लिए उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता।
- Her will states: "After my death, no trust or memorial should be erected in my name. No funds should be raised or given in my name."
उनकी वसीयत कहती है: "मेरे निधन के बाद, मेरे नाम पर कोई ट्रस्ट या स्मारक नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए। मेरे नाम पर कोई भी फंड नहीं जुटाया या दिया जाना चाहिए।"
- T.M. Krishna has honored her wish, bringing attention to her will written over **25 years ago**.
टी.एम. कृष्णा ने उनकी इच्छा का सम्मान किया और उनकी 25 साल पुरानी वसीयत को उजागर किया।





- This judgment reflects her personality, refraining from placing herself at the forefront.
यह निर्णय उनके व्यक्तित्व को दर्शाता है, जो स्वयं को केंद्र में रखने से बचता है।

India's urban infrastructure financing, needs and reality +

GS Paper III: Urban Infrastructure

India's urban population will increase from 400 million in the last decade to 800 million over the next three decades. While this offers an opportunity to transform India's urban landscape, there are significant financial challenges that must be overcome to get there. A recent World Bank report estimates that India will require about ₹70 lakh crore by 2036 to meet its urban infrastructure needs. Current government investment (2018 figures) in urban infrastructure stands at around ₹1.3 lakh crore annually. This is just a little over one-fourth of the required ₹4.6 lakh crore per year. Broadly, about 50% is estimated for basic urban services, with the other half for urban transport.

Issues at the local level

Municipal finances, a crucial component of urban infrastructure funding, have remained stagnant for decades. Since 2002, municipal finance has stayed at just 1% of GDP. Municipal bodies contribute 45% of urban investments, while the remainder is managed by parastatal agencies. Despite an increase in central and State transfers from 37% to 44%, the financial health of municipalities remains precarious. Tax revenue grew by only 8% between 2010 and 2018, grants by 14%, and non-tax revenue by 10.5%. However, the share of municipalities' own revenue sources has declined from 51% to 43%, reflecting a diminishing capacity for self-sufficiency.

Collection inefficiencies also exist in urban local bodies (ULB). For instance, data from 2017-18 reveals that ULBs in Bengaluru and Jaipur collect only 5%-20% of their potential tax revenue. Nationwide, property tax collection stands at a paltry ₹25,000 crore, which is only 0.15% of GDP. Further, cost recovery for services ranges from 20% to 50%, highlighting the significant gap between the costs of urban services and the revenues generated from them.

Indian cities also struggle with low absorptive capacity, further complicating the urban infrastructure landscape. According to the Fifteenth Finance Commission report, about 23% of total municipal revenue remains unspent, indicating a surplus in the municipal system that



Madhav Pai

Chief Executive Officer, WRI India

With the urban population set to rise exponentially, urban India's future depends on the ability to address the key financial and structural challenges

is not being effectively utilised. Even major cities such as Hyderabad and Chennai only managed to spend 50% of their capital expenditure budgets in 2018-19. The utilisation of central scheme funds also leaves much to be desired, with the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) achieving 80% utilisation and the Smart Cities Mission reaching 70%.

Public-private partnerships (PPPs), another crucial avenue for urban infrastructure financing, have seen a marked decline over the past decade. PPP investments in urban infrastructure peaked at ₹8,353 crore in 2012 but plummeted to just ₹467 crore by 2018. The viability of PPP projects is often dependent on the availability of payments or viability funding for ensuring bankability; but due to the lack of project-specific revenues, these projects further diminish commercial attractiveness.

The next step is reform

Given the myriad of financial challenges outlined, it is imperative to adopt a dual-pronged approach with specific long-term and medium-term measures. In the long term, carrying out structural reform would be critical. These reforms should include strengthening State finance commissions to enhancing autonomy and capacity for better financial management at the municipal level. Additionally, empowering municipal governments with greater financial and administrative autonomy will be critical in enabling them to manage and allocate resources more effectively for urban development. This can then attract the much-needed private capital, through mechanisms such as debt borrowing, and municipal bonds.

In the medium term, the following measures can significantly transform the development of sustainable urban infrastructure.

First, develop a robust pipeline of projects. The High-Powered Expert Committee and 12th Plan Working Group have developed a financing framework to meet the ₹70 lakh crore urban infrastructure investment requirement over the next 20 years. About 15% of this total investment

could potentially come through PPPs, translating to roughly 250-300 PPP projects annually. To achieve this, a pipeline of 600-800 projects must be in place.

Second, decouple project preparation from financial assistance. The last two decades have shown that investments in urban infrastructure have not advanced to the extent required, often due to hurried project preparation. As new national programmes are conceived, it is essential to decouple project preparation from financial assistance. Ensuring that these projects are designed for financial, social, and environmental sustainability is vital, especially given India's vulnerability to climate change.

Third, leverage Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for improved operations. Urban service delivery, particularly in public transport, remains hampered by outdated practices. Embracing DPI can revolutionise the management and the operation of public services, positioning India as a global leader in this domain.

Fourth, capture land value in transport projects. With half of the ₹70 lakh crore investment by 2036 earmarked for urban transport, particularly metro rail projects, there is a unique opportunity to harness land value. Metro and rail projects should be integrated with urban development, ensuring that they bring jobs closer to transit hubs and contribute to the overall efficiency and design of cities.

The need for collaboration

To conclude, India's urban future hinges on the ability to address these financial and structural challenges head-on. The stakes are high, and this is the window for action. By pursuing both immediate and long-term strategies, India can build urban infrastructure that meets the demands of its growing cities, thus ensuring sustainable and inclusive development for the decades to come. The path forward will require collaboration across government levels, private sector participation, and a relentless focus on innovation and governance efficiency.

The views expressed are personal

India's Urban Infrastructure Financing, Needs, and Reality

भारत की शहरी बुनियादी ढांचे की फंडिंग, आवश्यकताएँ और वास्तविकता

- India's urban population is projected to increase from **400 million** in the last decade to **800 million** over the next three decades.





भारत की शहरी जनसंख्या पिछले दशक के **40 करोड़** से बढ़कर अगले तीन दशकों में **80 करोड़** हो जाएगी।

- A World Bank report estimates that India will need about **₹70 lakh crore** by **2036** to meet its urban infrastructure needs.

विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, **2036** तक भारत को शहरी बुनियादी ढांचे की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए लगभग **₹70 लाख करोड़** की आवश्यकता होगी।

- Current government investment (2018 figures) in urban infrastructure is around **₹1.3 lakh crore annually**, which is just a little over one-fourth of the required **₹4.6 lakh crore per year**.

शहरी बुनियादी ढांचे में वर्तमान सरकारी निवेश (2018 के आंकड़े) **₹1.3 लाख करोड़ प्रति वर्ष** है, जो आवश्यक **₹4.6 लाख करोड़ प्रति वर्ष** का केवल एक-चौथाई से थोड़ा अधिक है।

- About **50%** of the required investment is estimated for **basic urban services**, and the other half for **urban transport**.

आवश्यक निवेश का लगभग **50% मूल शहरी सेवाओं** और शेष शहरी परिवहन के लिए अनुमानित है।

Issues at the Local Level

स्थानीय स्तर पर समस्याएँ

- Municipal finances have remained stagnant for decades, staying at just **1% of GDP** since **2002**.

नगर निकाय वित्त दशकों से स्थिर बना हुआ है और **2002** से यह केवल **GDP का 1%** है।

- Municipal bodies contribute **45%** of urban investments, with the remainder managed by parastatal agencies.

शहरी निवेश का **45%** योगदान नगर निकायों का है, जबकि शेष अर्ध-सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रबंधित होता है।

- Central and State transfers to municipalities have increased from **37% to 44%**, but the financial health of municipalities remains precarious.

नगर निकायों को केंद्रीय और राज्य हस्तांतरण **37% से बढ़कर 44%** हो गया है, लेकिन उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति अभी भी कमजोर है।

- The share of municipalities' **own revenue sources** has declined from **51% to 43%**, showing reduced capacity for self-sufficiency.

नगर निकायों के स्वयं के राजस्व स्रोतों का हिस्सा **51% से घटकर 43%** हो गया है, जिससे आत्मनिर्भरता की घटती क्षमता का पता चलता है।

- Property tax collection nationwide stands at only **₹25,000 crore**, which is **0.15% of GDP**. देशभर में संपत्ति कर संग्रह केवल **₹25,000 करोड़** है, जो **GDP का 0.15%** है।

- Cost recovery for urban services ranges between **20% and 50%**, indicating a significant gap between costs and revenue generation.

शहरी सेवाओं के लिए लागत वसूली **20% से 50%** के बीच है, जो लागत और राजस्व उत्पादन के बीच बड़े अंतर को दर्शाती है।





- About **23%** of total municipal revenue remains unspent, as per the Fifteenth Finance Commission report.
पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, कुल नगर राजस्व का लगभग **23%** अप्रयुक्त रहता है।
- Major cities like Hyderabad and Chennai only spent **50% of their capital expenditure budgets in 2018-19**.
प्रमुख शहर जैसे हैदराबाद और चेन्नई ने **2018-19** में अपने पूंजीगत व्यय बजट का केवल **50%** खर्च किया।
- **Utilisation rates of central schemes like AMRUT and the Smart Cities Mission are 80% and 70%, respectively.**
केंद्रीय योजनाओं जैसे AMRUT और स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन की उपयोग दरें क्रमशः **80%** और **70%** हैं।

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी (PPPs)

- PPP investments in urban infrastructure peaked at **₹8,353 crore** in **2012**, but fell drastically to **₹467 crore** by **2018**.
शहरी बुनियादी ढांचे में PPP निवेश **2012** में **₹8,353 करोड़** पर चरम पर था, लेकिन **2018** तक यह घटकर **₹467 करोड़** रह गया।
- Many PPP projects lack project-specific revenues, reducing their commercial attractiveness.
कई PPP परियोजनाओं में परियोजना-विशिष्ट राजस्व की कमी के कारण उनकी वाणिज्यिक आकर्षणता घट जाती है।

The Next Step is Reform

आगामी कदम: सुधार

- **Given the myriad of financial challenges outlined, it is imperative to adopt a dual-pronged approach with specific long-term and medium-term measures.**
वित्तीय चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, लंबी अवधि और मध्यम अवधि के लिए दो-तरफा दृष्टिकोण अपनाना आवश्यक है।

Long-Term Measures: Structural Reforms

दीर्घकालिक उपाय: संरचनात्मक सुधार

- **Strengthening State Finance Commissions to enhance autonomy and capacity for better financial management at the municipal level.**
राज्य वित्त आयोगों को सशक्त बनाकर नगर निगम स्तर पर बेहतर वित्तीय प्रबंधन के लिए स्वायत्तता और क्षमता बढ़ाना।





- **Empowering municipal governments with greater financial and administrative autonomy to manage and allocate resources effectively.**
नगर निकाय सरकारों को वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक स्वायत्तता देकर संसाधनों के प्रबंधन और आवंटन में सुधार करना।
- **Attracting private capital through mechanisms such as debt borrowing and municipal bonds.**
ऋण उधार और नगर निगम बांड जैसे तंत्रों के माध्यम से निजी पूंजी आकर्षित करना।

Medium-Term Measures: Sustainable Urban Infrastructure

मध्यमकालीन उपाय: सतत शहरी बुनियादी ढांचा

1. **Develop a robust pipeline of projects.**
परियोजनाओं की मजबूत श्रृंखला विकसित करना।
 - The **High-Powered Expert Committee and 12th Plan Working Group** estimate a **₹70 लाख करोड़** investment requirement for urban infrastructure over the next **20 years**.
अगले **20 वर्षों** में शहरी बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए **₹70 लाख करोड़** निवेश की आवश्यकता है (हार्ड-पावर्ड एक्सपर्ट कमेटी और 12वीं योजना कार्य समूह का आकलन)।
 - **About 15% of this can come through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), requiring 250-300 PPP projects annually.**
इसमें से लगभग **15% पीपीपी परियोजनाओं** के माध्यम से आएगा, जिसके लिए हर साल **250-300 परियोजनाओं** की आवश्यकता होगी।
 - **A pipeline of 600-800 projects should be ready to achieve this.**
इस लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए **600-800 परियोजनाओं** की श्रृंखला तैयार करनी होगी।
2. **Decouple project preparation from financial assistance.**
परियोजना तैयारी को वित्तीय सहायता से अलग करना।
 - **Past investments were hindered due to hurried project preparation.**
पूर्व में **जल्दबाजी में परियोजना तैयारी** के कारण निवेश प्रभावित हुआ।
 - **Projects must be designed for financial, social, and environmental sustainability, especially considering India's vulnerability to climate change.**
परियोजनाओं को वित्तीय, सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता के लिए डिज़ाइन किया जाना चाहिए, विशेष रूप से **भारत की जलवायु परिवर्तन की संवेदनशीलता** को देखते हुए।
3. **Leverage Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for improved operations.**
बेहतर संचालन के लिए डिजिटल सार्वजनिक ढांचे (DPI) का उपयोग।
 - **Urban service delivery, especially in public transport, needs modernization.**
शहरी सेवा वितरण, विशेषकर सार्वजनिक परिवहन में, आधुनिकीकरण की आवश्यकता है।
 - **DPI can revolutionize public service management and operations.**
डिजिटल सार्वजनिक ढांचा (DPI) सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के प्रबंधन और संचालन में क्रांति ला सकता है।





4. Capture land value in transport projects.

परिवहन परियोजनाओं में भूमि मूल्य का उपयोग।

- ₹70 लाख करोड़ का आधा हिस्सा 2036 तक शहरी परिवहन पर खर्च होगा, जिसमें मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।
₹70 लाख करोड़ का आधा हिस्सा 2036 तक शहरी परिवहन, विशेषकर मेट्रो रेल परियोजनाओं पर खर्च होगा।
- Integrate **metro and rail projects** with urban development to improve job accessibility near **transit hubs**.
मेट्रो और रेल परियोजनाओं को शहरी विकास के साथ एकीकृत कर ट्रांजिट हब के पास रोजगार की उपलब्धता बढ़ाना।

The Need for Collaboration

सहयोग की आवश्यकता

- India's urban future hinges on addressing these financial and structural challenges head-on.
भारत का शहरी भविष्य इन वित्तीय और संरचनात्मक चुनौतियों से निपटने पर निर्भर करता है।
- Collaborative efforts across **government levels, private sector participation**, and a relentless focus on **innovation and governance efficiency** are essential.
सरकार के विभिन्न स्तरों, निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी, और नवाचार व शासन दक्षता पर निरंतर ध्यान केंद्रित करना अनिवार्य है।





Why has Gautam Adani been indicted?

Under which laws have federal prosecutors in New York brought charges against Adani Group Chairman Gautam S. Adani, his nephew Sagar Adani, and six others? Why did Adani Green executives allegedly bribe Indian government officials of various States?

US Paper III: Corruption and Money Laundering
EXPLAINER

Aaratrika Bhaumik

The story so far:

On November 21, federal prosecutors in New York indicted Adani Group Chairman Gautam S. Adani, his nephew Sagar Adani, and six others on multiple counts of fraud. The charges stem from an alleged multibillion-dollar scheme to bribe Indian officials in exchange for favourable terms on solar power contracts, which were projected to generate over \$2 billion in profits. "This indictment alleges schemes to pay over \$250 million in bribes to Indian government officials, to lie to investors and banks to raise billions of dollars, and to obstruct justice," a press release issued by the U.S. Attorney's Office, Eastern District of New York, said quoting Deputy Assistant Attorney General Lisa Miller.

Who are the defendants?

The defendants named in the case, alongside Gautam Adani and his nephew Sagar Adani (executive director of Adani Green Energy), include - Vneet Jaan, former CEO of Adani Green Energy; Ranjit Gupta, who served as CEO of Azure Power Global from 2019 to 2022; Rupesh Agarwal, who headed Azure Power Global from 2022 to 2023; Cyril Cabanes, former managing director of Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (CDPQ) which is a majority stockholder of Azure Power; Saurabh Agarwal, former managing director of CDPQ India; and Deepak Malhotra, former executive of CDPQ.

What is the heart of the indictment?

A novel tender floated by the state-owned Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) in 2019 forms the heart of the indictment that has accused the Adani Group Chairman and his associates of paying over \$250 million in bribes to Indian government officials. The manufacturing-linked solar tender was eventually awarded to Adani Green Energy and Azure Power with the former claiming in a press statement at the time that it had won "the world's largest solar award". According to the indictment, the \$6 billion investment was projected to yield over \$2 billion in post-tax profits over 20 years. However, the project encountered an unexpected setback - SECI was unable to sign power supply agreements (PSAs) with State electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs) due to "high energy prices". At this point, Adani Green executives allegedly bribed government officials in several States, including Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, and Jammu and Kashmir, to pressure their power distribution companies into agreeing to purchase solar power at above-market rates. The U.S. case is based on the premise that this is where the corruption took place, and that Adani Green failed to disclose this information to its investors in the U.S., constituting fraud under federal securities law.

The U.S. prosecutors have further alleged that Gautam Adani personally met with an unnamed "high-ranking government official of Andhra Pradesh" in August 2021 to expedite the execution of a PSA between SECI and the State's DISCOMs, during which he allegedly received approximately ₹1,750 crore (85% of the alleged bribe) was purportedly offered to the official.

What are the charges?

The indictment accuses Adani and his associates of conspiring to bribe Indian



In rage: Congress members stage a protest against Gautam Adani over his role in an alleged multibillion-dollar bribery case, in Patna on November 24, 2021.

officials to secure energy contracts in a purported violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). Although enacted in 1977, the law has been more stringently enforced in recent decades resulting in substantial fines for major companies, including Germany's Siemens, Brazil's state-owned Petrobras, and a subsidiary of Halliburton, the oil services giant.

President-elect Donald J. Trump reportedly wanted to strike down the legislation in his first term since he considered it "unfair" to American companies. Another prominent critic of the law, Jay Clayton, whom Trump appointed as U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, contended in a 2011 paper that U.S. anti-bribery policies disproportionately burdened American companies in international transactions, thereby undermining U.S. competitiveness.

The prosecutors have alleged that the defendants meticulously tracked their bribes and offers to Indian officials using messaging apps, phones, and PowerPoint presentations, often employing "code names" in their communications. It was further claimed that two of the defendants even engaged in discussions to delete "incriminating electronic materials, including emails, electronic messages and a PowerPoint analysis."

The defendants also stand accused of engaging in securities and wire fraud to fund the operations of Adani Green Energy and its subsidiaries. They allegedly concealed FCPA violations to secure over \$3 billion in bank loans from international financial institutions and U.S.-based asset management firms.

"Gautam and Sagar Adani were engaged in the bribery scheme during a September 2021 note offering by Adani Green that raised \$750 million, including

approximately \$175 million from U.S. investors. The Adani Green offering materials included statements about its anti-corruption and anti-bribery efforts that were materially false or misleading," the indictment said. Additionally, Adani and his associates have been accused of withholding information from U.S. investors as well as Indian stock exchanges regarding ongoing federal investigations into their business practices in 2023 and 2024.

Former employees of CDPQ - Cyril Cabanes, Saurabh Agarwal, and Deepak Malhotra - have been accused of obstructing an investigation into the bribery scheme by deleting emails and agreeing to provide false information to the U.S. government. In response to the indictment, CDPQ issued a statement saying, "CDPQ is aware of charges filed in the U.S. against certain former employees. Those employees were all terminated in 2023 and CDPQ is co-operating with U.S. authorities. In light of the pending cases, we have no further comment at this time."

What about the civil lawsuit?

The U.S. Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) has filed a parallel civil lawsuit against Adani and his associates "for conduct arising out of a massive bribery scheme". The complaint alleges that they engaged in a scheme that involved "paying or promising to pay the equivalent of hundreds of millions of dollars in bribes to Indian government officials to secure their commitment to purchase energy at above-market rates". This was reportedly done while simultaneously raising \$175 million from U.S. investors, based on "materially false and misleading" statements. If proven, the charges could invite hefty financial penalties and a ban on the defendants

from holding directorial or executive positions in companies that fall under U.S. exchange regulations.

What happens next?

The U.S. prosecutors have sought the forfeiture of properties or proceeds derived directly or indirectly as a result of the offences. The case will now proceed to the "arraignment" stage where the concerned judge will formally communicate the charges to the defendants and decide whether to grant bail or not. The defendants will then be required to enter a plea - either guilty or not guilty. If they plead not guilty, the case will move forward to a jury trial. However, there is also a possibility of a deal being struck between the Indian tycoon and U.S. authorities following which the billionaire could seek a dismissal of the indictment.

As soon as news of the indictment broke, Adani Green Energy Ltd, the company at the heart of the allegations, cancelled a \$600 million bond sale, the proceeds of which were intended to refinance a foreign-currency loan. Several Adani Group shares, including those of the flagship firm Adani Enterprises, also suffered massive losses and hit their lower circuits in early trade. An Adani Group spokesperson, however, dismissed the allegations as baseless, asserting that the conglomerate remains fully compliant with all applicable laws. In a notable fallout, Kenyan President William Ruto has announced the cancellation of a procurement process expected to hand over control of the country's main airport to the Adani Group. A 30-year, \$736-million public-private partnership deal the Kenyan energy ministry had signed with a unit of the Adani Group last month to construct power transmission lines has also been cancelled.

THE GIST

➤ A novel tender floated by the state-owned Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) in 2019 forms the heart of the indictment that has accused the Adani Group Chairman and his associates of paying over \$250 million in bribes to Indian government officials.

➤ The indictment accuses Adani and his associates of conspiring to bribe Indian officials to secure energy contracts in a purported violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA).

➤ As soon as news of the indictment broke, Adani Green Energy Ltd, the company at the heart of the allegations, cancelled a \$600 million bond sale, the proceeds of which were intended to refinance a foreign-currency loan.

Indictment of Gautam Adani

गौतम अडानी पर आरोप-पत्र

- On November 21, federal prosecutors in New York indicted Adani Group Chairman Gautam S. Adani, his nephew Sagar Adani, and six others on multiple counts of fraud.

21 नवंबर को न्यूयॉर्क के संघीय अभियोजकों ने अडानी समूह के चेयरमैन गौतम एस. अडानी, उनके भतीजे सागर अडानी और छह अन्य पर धोखाधड़ी के कई आरोप लगाए।

- The charges stem from an alleged multibillion-dollar scheme to bribe Indian officials for favorable terms on solar power contracts projected to generate over \$2 billion in





profits.

आरोप एक कथित **मल्टीबिलियन-डॉलर स्कीम** से जुड़े हैं जिसमें **भारतीय अधिकारियों** को **\$2 बिलियन** से अधिक का लाभ देने वाले सौर ऊर्जा अनुबंधों पर अनुकूल शर्तें प्राप्त करने के लिए रिश्वत दी गई।

- Prosecutors claim over **\$250 million** in bribes were paid to Indian government officials, investors were misled, and justice was obstructed.

अभियोजकों का दावा है कि **\$250 मिलियन से अधिक** की रिश्वत **भारतीय सरकारी अधिकारियों** को दी गई, निवेशकों को गुमराह किया गया, और न्याय में बाधा पहुंचाई गई।

Defendants in the Case

मामले में आरोपी

- Defendants include **Gautam Adani, Sagar Adani, Vneet Jaain** (former CEO of Adani Green Energy), and others like **Ranjit Gupta, Rupesh Agarwal, Cyril Cabanes, Saurabh Agarwal, and Deepak Malhotra**.

आरोपियों में **गौतम अडानी, सागर अडानी, विनीत जैन** (अडानी ग्रीन एनर्जी के पूर्व सीईओ), और अन्य जैसे **रंजीत गुप्ता, रूपेश अग्रवाल, साइरिल कबान्स, सौरभ अग्रवाल, और दीपक मल्होत्रा** शामिल हैं।

Key Issue in the Indictment

आरोप-पत्र का मुख्य मुद्दा

- A **2019 tender** by the **Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI)** is at the center of the allegations. This tender was awarded to **Adani Green Energy** and **Azure Power** for a **\$6 billion project**, expected to yield **\$2 billion** in post-tax profits over 20 years.

2019 का टेंडर, जिसे **सोलर एनर्जी कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (SECI)** द्वारा जारी किया गया था, आरोपों के केंद्र में है। यह टेंडर **अडानी ग्रीन एनर्जी** और **एज्योर पावर** को **\$6 बिलियन परियोजना** के लिए दिया गया, जिससे 20 वर्षों में **\$2 बिलियन** का लाभ होने की उम्मीद थी।

- Due to **high energy prices**, SECI couldn't sign **Power Supply Agreements (PSAs)** with State electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs). Adani Green executives allegedly bribed officials in **Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, and Jammu and Kashmir** to secure above-market rates for solar power.

ऊर्जा की उच्च कीमतों के कारण SECI **पावर सप्लाइ एग्रीमेंट्स (PSAs)** पर राज्य बिजली वितरण कंपनियों (DISCOMs) के साथ हस्ताक्षर नहीं कर सका। अडानी ग्रीन के अधिकारियों ने कथित तौर पर **ओडिशा, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, छत्तीसगढ़, और जम्मू और कश्मीर** में बाजार दर से अधिक पर सौर ऊर्जा खरीद के लिए अधिकारियों को रिश्वत दी।

Charges Brought Forward

लाए गए आरोप





- Defendants have been charged under the **Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA)** for bribing Indian officials. This law, enacted in **1977**, has seen stricter enforcement in recent years.
आरोपियों पर **विदेशी भ्रष्टाचार व्यवहार अधिनियम (FCPA)** के तहत भारतीय अधिकारियों को रिश्वत देने का आरोप लगाया गया है। यह कानून **1977** में लागू हुआ था और हाल के वर्षों में इसे सख्ती से लागू किया गया है।
- Adani Green executives allegedly used **messaging apps, PowerPoint presentations, and code names** to meticulously track bribes and engaged in discussions to delete **incriminating electronic materials**.
अडानी ग्रीन के अधिकारियों ने कथित तौर पर रिश्वतों को ट्रैक करने के लिए **मैसेजिंग ऐप्स, पावरपॉइंट प्रेजेंटेशन, और कोड नामों** का उपयोग किया और **आरोपित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामग्री** हटाने की चर्चाओं में शामिल हुए।
- The defendants also face charges of **securities fraud and wire fraud**, allegedly concealing FCPA violations to secure over **\$3 billion** in loans from international financial institutions.
आरोपियों पर **सिक्योरिटीज फ्रॉड और वायर फ्रॉड** का भी आरोप है, जिन्होंने कथित तौर पर FCPA उल्लंघनों को छिपाकर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों से **\$3 बिलियन** से अधिक के ऋण प्राप्त किए।
- During a **September 2021 note offering**, Adani Green raised **\$750 million**, including **\$175 million** from U.S. investors, while making misleading anti-corruption claims.
सितंबर 2021 की एक नोट पेशकश के दौरान, अडानी ग्रीन ने **\$750 मिलियन** जुटाए, जिसमें **\$175 मिलियन** अमेरिकी निवेशकों से शामिल थे, जबकि भ्रामक भ्रष्टाचार-रोधी दावे किए।

Charges Against Former CDPQ Employees

पूर्व CDPQ कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ आरोप

- Former employees of **CDPQ — Cyril Cabanes, Saurabh Agarwal, and Deepak Malhotra — have been accused of obstructing an investigation** into a bribery scheme by **deleting emails and agreeing to provide false information** to the U.S. government.
CDPQ के पूर्व कर्मचारी **सिरिल कबेन्स, सौरभ अग्रवाल, और दीपक मल्होत्रा** पर रिश्वतखोरी योजना की जांच में बाधा डालने के **ईमेल हटाने और झूठी जानकारी देने के लिए सहमति देने का आरोप** है।
- CDPQ issued a statement saying, "CDPQ is aware of charges filed in the U.S. against certain former employees. Those employees were all terminated in **2023**, and CDPQ is cooperating with U.S. authorities."
CDPQ ने एक बयान में कहा, "सीडीपीक्यू को कुछ पूर्व कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ अमेरिका में दायर आरोपों की जानकारी है। इन कर्मचारियों को **2023** में हटा दिया गया था और CDPQ अमेरिकी अधिकारियों के साथ सहयोग कर रहा है।"

The Civil Lawsuit

नागरिक मुकदमा





- The **U.S. Security and Exchange Commission (SEC)** has filed a **parallel civil lawsuit against Adani** and his associates “for conduct arising out of a massive bribery scheme.”
अमेरिकी सिक्योरिटी और एक्सचेंज कमीशन (SEC) ने अडानी और उनके सहयोगियों के खिलाफ एक समानांतर नागरिक मुकदमा दायर किया है, जिसमें "एक बड़ी रिश्वतखोरी योजना" का आरोप लगाया गया है।
- The complaint alleges that they engaged in a scheme involving **paying or promising to pay hundreds of millions of dollars in bribes** to Indian government officials to secure their commitment to purchase energy at above-market rates.
शिकायत में आरोप है कि उन्होंने भारतीय सरकारी अधिकारियों को करोड़ों डॉलर की रिश्वत देने या देने का वादा करने की योजना बनाई, ताकि बाजार दर से अधिक दर पर ऊर्जा खरीदने की प्रतिबद्धता हासिल की जा सके।
- Simultaneously, they raised **\$175 million from U.S. investors** based on “materially false and misleading” statements.
साथ ही, उन्होंने अमेरिकी निवेशकों से \$175 मिलियन जुटाए, जो "भौतिक रूप से झूठे और भ्रामक" बयानों पर आधारित थे।
- If proven, the charges could lead to **hefty financial penalties** and a **ban on holding directorial or executive positions** in companies under U.S. exchange regulations.
अगर आरोप साबित होते हैं, तो यह भारी आर्थिक दंड और अमेरिकी विनियमों के तहत कंपनियों में निदेशक या कार्यकारी पदों पर प्रतिबंध लगा सकता है।

What Happens Next?

आगे क्या होगा?

- U.S. prosecutors have sought the **forfeiture of properties or proceeds derived from the offenses**.
अमेरिकी अभियोजकों ने अपराधों से प्राप्त संपत्तियों या आय को जब्त करने की मांग की है।
- The case will proceed to the “**arraignment**” stage, where the judge will formally communicate the charges and decide on bail.
मामला "आरोप-पत्र पढ़ने" के चरण में जाएगा, जहां न्यायाधीश औपचारिक रूप से आरोपों को बताएंगे और जमानत पर फैसला करेंगे।
- Defendants will enter a plea — **either guilty or not guilty**. If not guilty, the case will move to a jury trial.
प्रतिवादी अपराध स्वीकार या अस्वीकार करेंगे। अगर अस्वीकार करते हैं, तो मामला जूरी परीक्षण के लिए जाएगा।
- There is a possibility of a **deal between the Indian tycoon and U.S. authorities**, potentially leading to a dismissal of the indictment.
भारतीय उद्योगपति और अमेरिकी अधिकारियों के बीच सौदे की संभावना है, जिससे आरोपों को खारिज किया जा सकता है।

Immediate Impacts

तत्काल प्रभाव





- Following the indictment, **Adani Green Energy Ltd cancelled a \$600 million bond sale**, intended to refinance a foreign-currency loan.
आरोप-पत्र के बाद, अडानी ग्रीन एनर्जी लिमिटेड ने \$600 मिलियन का बॉन्ड बिक्री रद्द कर दी, जिसका उद्देश्य विदेशी मुद्रा ऋण को पुनर्वित्त करना था।
- Several Adani Group shares, including those of **Adani Enterprises**, suffered **massive losses** and hit their lower circuits.
अडानी एंटरप्राइजेज सहित कई अडानी समूह के शेयरों को भारी नुकसान हुआ और वे अपने निचले सर्किट पर पहुंच गए।
- Kenyan President **Ruto cancelled a procurement process** for handing over control of the country's main airport to the Adani Group.
केन्या के राष्ट्रपति विलियम रूटो ने देश के मुख्य हवाई अड्डे का नियंत्रण अडानी समूह को सौंपने की प्रक्रिया रद्द कर दी।
- A **\$736-million public-private partnership deal** between Kenya's energy ministry and the Adani Group for constructing power transmission lines has also been cancelled.
केन्या के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय और अडानी समूह के बीच \$736 मिलियन की सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी परियोजना भी रद्द कर दी गई है।

Why India's 6Ghz spectrum dilemma is affecting PS5 Pro console launch in India?

In India and throughout the world, WiFi has mainly used two key bands of frequency – 2.4GHz and 5GHz. By 2021, several regulatory authorities around the world began de-licensing a third band of spectrum for WiFi. However, India and China have not yet allowed the use of 6GHz spectrum

GS Paper III: S&T

Aroon Deep

The story so far:

Earlier in November, the PlayStation 5 Pro console was released in key markets around the world, but no announcement was made regarding India. On November 8, Sony said, “**PS5 Pro will not be available in some countries (which presently includes India) where 6GHz wireless band used in IEEE 802.11be (Wi-Fi 7) has not yet been allowed.**”

What's the history on WiFi bands?

In India and throughout the world, WiFi has mainly used two key bands of frequency – 2.4GHz and 5GHz. Home broadband users may recognise these frequencies as separate transmissions from the same router – 2.4GHz has limited data bandwidth, but can blanket a larger area with coverage. 5GHz is significantly faster, but covers a shorter distance. The frequencies for the spectrum used by these WiFi bands was de-licensed for indoor and outdoor use separately in India starting in 2002.

This state of WiFi technology remained the same well into the introduction of WiFi 6 in 2020. That technology uses both 2.4GHz and 5GHz frequencies

simultaneously, with greater efficiency, resulting in better speeds. But in 2021, WiFi 6E was introduced, splitting the world into two regions: those who allowed the use of 6GHz spectrum, and those that didn't.

What is 6GHz spectrum and what does it have to do with WiFi?

By 2021, several regulatory authorities around the world, including Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, the U.K., and the U.S. began de-licensing a third band of spectrum for WiFi. The WiFi 6E standard was introduced that year, allowing the creation of routers that broadcast on this frequency, bringing up theoretical maximum speeds to 9.6Gbps. This relied on the band of spectrum between 5,925MHz and 7,125MHz, known as 6GHz spectrum.

But in several countries, that is not yet the case. India and China have not allowed the use of 6GHz spectrum for WiFi yet. While the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) generally tries to keep wireless frequencies for telecom, WiFi, satellite and other use cases uniform around the world, several countries have not yet agreed on a standard division of the 6GHz band.

Who has the 6GHz band in India, and who wants it?

The 6GHz band is currently with the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for satellite use cases. However, satellite communications over 6GHz are unlikely to interfere meaningfully with WiFi-like use cases; at any rate, at the World Radiocommunications Conference last year, India and some other countries were able to get an extension till 2027 on what to do with some or all of the spectrum.

Around the world, and certainly in India, telecom operators have expressed intense interest in getting 6GHz spectrum for 5G and 6G, a demand that India may be poised to entertain. Tech companies, such as those represented by the Broadband India Forum – Google, Meta, Amazon, and others – have argued for a U.S.-like allocation for this spectrum to WiFi. Both camps seem to be pushing for the entire 6GHz band to be used for either telecom or WiFi. The government may follow the lead of countries like Australia, which have de-licensed half the spectrum, while considering what to do with the other half.

What comes next?

While the 6GHz debate is complex in its own right, it is not entirely clear that the

consumer electronics' interests are significantly impacted by India's decision.

Apple and Samsung phones sell in India with the exact same support for 6GHz WiFi, for instance, but the WiFi feature is programmed to avoid connecting to 6GHz spectrum. Presumably, Sony could do the same, by making consoles sold in India incompatible with this band of spectrum until regulatory clarity emerges.

If and when Sony decides that this is worth the work, or if they decide to invest in manufacturing a separate variant of the PS5 with older WiFi hardware, it will release in India.

At any rate, WiFi 7 as a technology does not need 6GHz to work in India. Advances in WiFi technology are based not (just) on newer bands of wireless spectrum, but in greater efficiency and using these bands simultaneously. Even without the 6GHz spectrum, WiFi 7 routers can be sold in India that make the maximum wireless speed faster than any home broadband plans that are even sold here in the first place.

In response to a query from *The Hindu*, the Department of Telecommunications said that if “a router or device's operating frequency is restricted to ... de-licensed bands, they are permitted to be used in the country.”





India's 6GHz Spectrum Dilemma Affecting PS5 Pro Console Launch in India

भारत में 6GHz स्पेक्ट्रम संकट PS5 प्रो कंसोल के लॉन्च को प्रभावित कर रहा है

- In India and globally, WiFi has mainly used two key frequency bands — **2.4GHz** and **5GHz**. By 2021, several regulatory authorities worldwide began de-licensing a third band of spectrum for WiFi. However, **India** and **China** have not yet allowed the use of **6GHz spectrum** for WiFi.

भारत और दुनिया भर में, WiFi

मुख्य रूप से दो प्रमुख फ्रीक्वेंसी बैंड

- **2.4GHz** और **5GHz** का उपयोग करता है। 2021 तक, दुनिया भर के कई नियामक प्राधिकरणों ने WiFi के लिए **6GHz स्पेक्ट्रम** का उपयोग शुरू कर दिया था। हालांकि, **भारत** और **चीन** ने अब तक WiFi के लिए **6GHz स्पेक्ट्रम** के उपयोग की अनुमति नहीं दी है।

- Earlier in November, the PlayStation 5 Pro console was released in key markets worldwide, but no announcement was made regarding **India**. On November 8, **Sony** said, "PS5 Pro will not be available in some countries (which presently includes India) where 6GHz wireless band used in **IEEE 802.11be (Wi-Fi 7)** has not yet been allowed." नवंबर की शुरुआत में, **PlayStation 5 Pro** कंसोल को दुनिया भर के प्रमुख बाजारों में लॉन्च किया गया था, लेकिन **भारत** के बारे में कोई घोषणा नहीं की गई। 8 नवंबर को, **सोनी** ने कहा, "PS5 Pro कुछ देशों (जिनमें वर्तमान में भारत शामिल है) में उपलब्ध नहीं होगा जहां **IEEE 802.11be (Wi-Fi 7)** में उपयोग किए जाने वाले **6GHz वायरलेस बैंड** की अनुमति अभी तक नहीं दी गई है।"



What's the history on WiFi bands?

WiFi बैंड्स का इतिहास क्या है?

- In India and globally, WiFi has primarily used two key frequency bands — **2.4GHz** and **5GHz**. Home broadband users may recognize these frequencies as separate transmissions from the same router — **2.4GHz** has limited data bandwidth, but can cover a larger area. **5GHz** is significantly faster, but covers a shorter distance.





भारत और दुनिया भर में, WiFi मुख्य रूप से दो प्रमुख फ्रीक्वेंसी बैंड्स - **2.4GHz** और **5GHz** का उपयोग करता है। घरों में ब्रॉडबैंड उपयोगकर्ता इन फ्रीक्वेंसी को एक ही राउटर से अलग-अलग ट्रांसमिशन के रूप में पहचान सकते हैं – **2.4GHz** में सीमित डेटा बैंडविड्थ होती है, लेकिन यह बड़े क्षेत्र को कवर कर सकता है। **5GHz** बहुत तेज है, लेकिन इसका कवरेज छोटा होता है।

- The frequencies for these WiFi bands were de-licensed for both indoor and outdoor use in India starting in **2002**. This remained the case until the introduction of **WiFi 6** in **2020**. WiFi 6 uses both **2.4GHz** and **5GHz** frequencies simultaneously, resulting in better speeds.

इन WiFi बैंड्स के लिए फ्रीक्वेंसी को भारत में **2002** से इनडोर और आउटडोर उपयोग के लिए डि-लाइसेंस किया गया था। यह स्थिति **2020** में **WiFi 6** के आगमन तक बनी रही। WiFi 6 **2.4GHz** और **5GHz** दोनों फ्रीक्वेंसी को एक साथ उपयोग करता है, जिससे बेहतर स्पीड मिलती है।

- In **2021**, WiFi **6E** was introduced, splitting the world into two regions: those who allowed the use of **6GHz spectrum**, and those that didn't.

2021 में WiFi **6E** की शुरुआत हुई, जिससे दुनिया दो क्षेत्रों में बंट गई: वो देश जहां **6GHz** स्पेक्ट्रम का उपयोग किया गया, और वो जो इसे अनुमति नहीं देते।

What is 6GHz spectrum and what does it have to do with WiFi?

6GHz स्पेक्ट्रम क्या है और इसका WiFi से क्या संबंध है?

- By **2021**, several regulatory authorities worldwide, including **Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates**, the **U.K.**, and the **U.S.** began de-licensing a third band of spectrum for WiFi. WiFi **6E** standard was introduced that year, allowing routers to broadcast on this frequency, bringing up theoretical maximum speeds to **9.6Gbps**. This relied on the band of spectrum between **5,925MHz** and **7,125MHz**, known as **6GHz spectrum**.

2021 तक, दुनिया भर के कई नियामक प्राधिकरणों ने, जिसमें **जापान, मैक्सिको, दक्षिण कोरिया, ताइवान, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, यूके, और यूएस** शामिल हैं, WiFi के लिए तीसरे स्पेक्ट्रम बैंड को डि-लाइसेंस करना शुरू कर दिया था। **WiFi 6E** मानक उस साल पेश किया गया था, जिससे राउटर इस फ्रीक्वेंसी पर प्रसारण कर सके, और **9.6Gbps** तक की सिद्धांत में अधिकतम स्पीड प्राप्त हो सकी। इसका आधार **5,925MHz** और **7,125MHz** के बीच का स्पेक्ट्रम था, जिसे **6GHz स्पेक्ट्रम** कहा जाता है।

- However, India and **China** have not yet allowed the use of **6GHz spectrum** for WiFi. हालांकि, भारत और **चीन** ने अब तक WiFi के लिए **6GHz स्पेक्ट्रम** का उपयोग की अनुमति नहीं दी है।

Who has the 6GHz band in India, and who wants it?

भारत में 6GHz बैंड किसके पास है, और कौन इसे चाहता है?





- The **6GHz band** is currently with the **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** for satellite use cases. However, satellite communications over **6GHz** are unlikely to interfere with WiFi use cases.

6GHz बैंड फिलहाल **भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (ISRO)** के पास उपग्रह उपयोग के लिए है। हालांकि, **6GHz** पर उपग्रह संचार WiFi के उपयोग मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने की संभावना नहीं है।

- At the **World Radiocommunications Conference** last year, India and other countries secured an extension until **2027** on what to do with some or all of the spectrum.

पिछले साल **वर्ल्ड रेडियो कम्युनिकेशंस कॉन्फ्रेंस** में, भारत और अन्य देशों ने कुछ या सभी स्पेक्ट्रम के साथ क्या करना है, इसके लिए **2027** तक विस्तार प्राप्त किया।

- Telecom operators in India have expressed intense interest in getting **6GHz spectrum** for **5G** and **6G**.

भारत में टेलीकॉम ऑपरेटरों ने **5G** और **6G** के लिए **6GHz स्पेक्ट्रम** प्राप्त करने में गहरी रुचि व्यक्त की है।

- Tech companies like **Google**, **Meta**, and **Amazon** have argued for a **U.S.-like allocation** for this spectrum to WiFi.

गूगल, **मेटा**, और **अमेज़न** जैसी तकनीकी कंपनियों ने इस स्पेक्ट्रम को WiFi के लिए **यूएस-जैसी आवंटन** की मांग की है।

- The Indian government may follow the lead of countries like **Australia**, which have de-licensed half the spectrum while considering what to do with the other half.

भारतीय सरकार **ऑस्ट्रेलिया** जैसे देशों का अनुसरण कर सकती है, जिन्होंने आधे स्पेक्ट्रम को डि-लाइसेंस किया है, जबकि दूसरे आधे के साथ क्या करना है, इस पर विचार कर रही है।

What Comes Next?

अगला क्या होगा?

- While the **6GHz debate** is complex, it is not entirely clear that consumer electronics' interests are significantly impacted by India's decision.

हालांकि **6GHz बहस** जटिल है, यह पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट नहीं है कि भारत के फैसले से उपभोक्ता इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के हितों पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ा है।

- **Apple** and **Samsung** phones in India sell with the same support for **6GHz WiFi**, but the WiFi feature is programmed to avoid connecting to **6GHz spectrum**.

एप्पल और **सैमसंग** फोन भारत में **6GHz WiFi** के लिए समान समर्थन के साथ बेचे जाते हैं, लेकिन WiFi फीचर को **6GHz स्पेक्ट्रम** से कनेक्ट करने से बचने के लिए प्रोग्राम किया गया है।

- Sony could do the same by making consoles sold in India incompatible with this band of spectrum until regulatory clarity emerges.

सोनी भी यही कर सकती है, भारत में बेचे जाने वाले कंसोल्स को इस स्पेक्ट्रम बैंड के साथ असंगत बना सकती है, जब तक कि नियम





A **WiFi band** refers to a specific range of frequencies in the radio spectrum used for wireless communication. These bands determine how WiFi signals travel, their speed, and their coverage area.

1. 2.4GHz Band:

- This is one of the oldest and most commonly used WiFi bands. It has a **wider coverage area**, meaning it can penetrate walls and spread across larger spaces. However, its **data speed is slower**, which means it is not ideal for very high-speed internet needs.
- यह सबसे पुरानी और सबसे अधिक उपयोग की जाने वाली वाईफाई बैंड में से एक है। इसका कवरेज क्षेत्र बड़ा होता है, यानी यह दीवारों को पार कर सकता है और बड़े क्षेत्रों में फैल सकता है। हालांकि, इसकी डेटा गति धीमी होती है, जो बहुत तेज़ इंटरनेट की ज़रूरतों के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।

2. 5GHz Band:

- This band offers **much faster data speeds**, which is great for tasks like streaming high-definition videos or online gaming. However, its **coverage area is smaller**, and it cannot penetrate walls as effectively as the 2.4GHz band.
- यह बैंड काफी तेज़ डेटा गति प्रदान करता है, जो उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली वीडियो स्ट्रीमिंग या ऑनलाइन गेमिंग जैसे कार्यों के लिए बहुत अच्छा है। हालांकि, इसका कवरेज क्षेत्र छोटा है और यह दीवारों को 2.4GHz बैंड जितना प्रभावी ढंग से पार नहीं कर सकता।

3. 6GHz Band (WiFi 6E):

- Introduced in 2021, this is the newest band. It offers **exceptional speed and performance** because it has less interference and congestion. However, it is not yet universally available, as some countries have not yet approved its use.
- 2021 में पेश किया गया यह सबसे नया बैंड है। यह असाधारण गति और प्रदर्शन प्रदान करता है क्योंकि इसमें कम हस्तक्षेप और भीड़भाड़ होती है। हालांकि, यह अभी तक सार्वभौमिक रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि कुछ देशों ने इसके उपयोग की अनुमति नहीं दी है।

4. De-licensing of Spectrum in India:

- In India, the 2.4GHz and 5GHz frequencies were **de-licensed in 2002** for use indoors and outdoors, meaning anyone could use these frequencies without a special license.
- भारत में, 2.4GHz और 5GHz आवृत्तियों को 2002 में डीलाइसेंस किया गया था, जिसका मतलब है कि इन्हें घर के अंदर और बाहर बिना विशेष लाइसेंस के उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

5. WiFi Evolution:

- WiFi technology improved with **WiFi 6** in 2020, which used **both 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands simultaneously** to offer better speeds and efficiency.
- वाईफाई तकनीक 2020 में वाईफाई 6 के साथ बेहतर हुई, जो 2.4GHz और 5GHz बैंड का एक साथ उपयोग करती है और बेहतर गति और दक्षता प्रदान करती है।
- In 2021, **WiFi 6E** introduced the 6GHz band, but its availability depends on the country's regulatory policies.
- 2021 में, वाईफाई 6E ने 6GHz बैंड पेश किया, लेकिन इसकी उपलब्धता देश की नियामक नीतियों पर निर्भर करती है।





International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

- The **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)** is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for issues concerning information and communication technologies (ICTs).
- Established in **1865**, the ITU is one of the oldest international organizations in operation.
- **Key Facts about ITU:**
- **Mandate and Functions:**
 - Facilitate international connectivity in communications networks.
 - Allocate global radio spectrum and satellite orbits.
 - Develop technical standards to ensure seamless interconnection of networks and technologies.
 - Promote equitable and affordable access to ICTs globally.
- **Structure:** ITU comprises three main sectors:
 - **ITU-R:** Radiocommunication Sector—manages the international radio-frequency spectrum.
 - **ITU-T:** Telecommunication Standardization Sector—develops technical standards for telecommunication networks and services.
 - **ITU-D:** Telecommunication Development Sector—aims to bridge the digital divide.
- **Membership:**
 - 193 Member States.
 - Private-sector entities, academic institutions, and regional/international organizations participate as members.
- **Key Initiatives:**
 - **Connect 2030 Agenda:** Focuses on fostering digital transformation worldwide.
 - **Digital Inclusion Program:** Aims to empower marginalized groups like women, youth, and persons with disabilities.
 - **Global Cybersecurity Agenda:** Provides a framework for international cooperation in addressing cybersecurity challenges.
- **Headquarters:** **Geneva, Switzerland.**
- **Secretary-General:**
 - As of **2023**, **Doreen Bogdan-Martin** holds the position, making her the first woman to lead ITU.
- **Important Conventions:**
 - The ITU Constitution and Convention provide the legal foundation for its work.

Relevance to India:

- India is a founding member of the ITU.
- ITU has supported India's initiatives in digital connectivity, spectrum allocation, and telecommunication reforms.
- **Example:** Collaboration in the BharatNet project, which seeks to provide broadband connectivity to rural areas.

- The National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP) is the framework regulating the allocation of radio frequencies for various purposes in India, including telecom, broadcasting, defense, and satellite communication.





नेशनल फ्रीक्वेंसी अलोकेशन प्लान (NFAP) एक ढांचा है जो भारत में टेलीकॉम, प्रसारण, रक्षा, और सैटेलाइट संचार सहित विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिए रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी के आवंटन को नियंत्रित करता है।

- The NFAP aligns with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) guidelines to ensure compatibility and efficiency with global frequency allocation practices.
NFAP, इंटरनेशनल टेलीकम्युनिकेशन यूनियन (ITU) के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप है ताकि वैश्विक फ्रीक्वेंसी अलोकेशन के साथ संगतता और दक्षता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।
- **Recent Updates (2022):** The last revision of NFAP took place in October 2022, incorporating 5G spectrum allocations, such as the 26 GHz band, which is pivotal for high-speed data connectivity.
हालिया अपडेट (2022): NFAP का अंतिम संशोधन अक्टूबर 2022 में हुआ था, जिसमें 5G स्पेक्ट्रम आवंटन जैसे 26 GHz बैंड शामिल थे, जो उच्च गति डेटा कनेक्टिविटी के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।
- **Debate on Satellite Spectrum:** Discussions are ongoing regarding whether satellite spectrum should be auctioned (as for telecom) or allocated administratively for broader accessibility.
सैटेलाइट स्पेक्ट्रम पर बहस: इस पर चर्चा हो रही है कि सैटेलाइट स्पेक्ट्रम को नीलामी के माध्यम से दिया जाए (जैसे टेलीकॉम में) या प्रशासनिक तरीके से व्यापक पहुंच के लिए आवंटित किया जाए।
- **Private Spectrum Access:** Enterprises can now acquire spectrum directly for niche purposes, such as IoT (Internet of Things) applications, which reduces dependence on telecom operators.
निजी स्पेक्ट्रम पहुंच: अब एंटरप्राइजेस IoT (इंटरनेट ऑफ थिंग्स) अनुप्रयोगों जैसे विशेष उद्देश्यों के लिए सीधे स्पेक्ट्रम प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, जिससे टेलीकॉम ऑपरेटर्स पर निर्भरता कम होती है।
- **Wi-Fi and 6 GHz Band:** While the lower 6 GHz band has potential for unlicensed Wi-Fi usage, in India, the Wi-Fi feature in phones (like Apple and Samsung) is often disabled for 6 GHz to comply with NFAP.
Wi-Fi और 6 GHz बैंड: जबकि निचला 6 GHz बैंड बिना लाइसेंस वाले Wi-Fi उपयोग के लिए संभावित है, भारत में NFAP के अनुसार, फोन (जैसे Apple और Samsung) में Wi-Fi की यह सुविधा अक्सर अक्षम कर दी जाती है।

PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

- PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi is a central sector scheme launched on **24th February 2019** by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India. It aims to provide income support to farmers across India.
पीएम-किसान सम्मान निधि एक केंद्रीय क्षेत्र योजना है जिसे **24 फरवरी 2019** को कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा शुरू किया गया। इसका उद्देश्य पूरे भारत में किसानों को आय सहायता प्रदान करना है।
- **Objective:** To supplement the financial needs of small and marginal farmers for procuring various inputs and managing household needs.
उद्देश्य: छोटे और सीमांत किसानों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना ताकि वे कृषि इनपुट खरीद सकें और घरेलू जरूरतों को प्रबंधित कर सकें।





• **Features:**

- **Eligibility:** Landholding farmers with up to 2 hectares were initially covered; later extended to all farmers.
- **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** ₹6,000 annually in three equal installments of ₹2,000.
- **पात्रता:** प्रारंभ में 2 हेक्टेयर तक की भूमि वाले किसान शामिल थे; बाद में इसे सभी किसानों तक विस्तारित किया गया।
- **डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर (DBT):** ₹6,000 सालाना, तीन बराबर किश्तों में ₹2,000।

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- Launched on **13th January 2016**, PMFBY provides comprehensive insurance coverage for crops against non-preventable natural risks. It is managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

13 जनवरी 2016 को शुरू की गई, पीएमएफबीवाई प्राकृतिक जोखिमों के खिलाफ फसलों के लिए व्यापक बीमा कवरेज प्रदान करती है। इसे कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रबंधित किया जाता है।

- To stabilize farmers' incomes and ensure they continue farming after natural calamities.

किसानों की आय को स्थिर करना और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के बाद खेती जारी रखने में मदद करना।

• **Features:**

- Farmers pay a uniform premium of **2% (Kharif), 1.5% (Rabi), and 5% (commercial/horticultural crops)**.
- Covers risks like droughts, floods, pests, and diseases.

विशेषताएँ:

- किसान **2% (खरीफ), 1.5% (रबी), और 5% (वाणिज्यिक/बागवानी फसलों)** का प्रीमियम देते हैं।
- सूखा, बाढ़, कीट, और बीमारियों जैसे जोखिमों को कवर करता है।

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)

- This pension scheme was launched on **12th September 2019** for farmers aged 18-40 years, ensuring a monthly pension of ₹3,000 after 60 years of age.

यह पेंशन योजना **12 सितंबर 2019** को 18-40 वर्ष की आयु के किसानों के लिए शुरू की गई, जिसमें 60 वर्ष की आयु के बाद ₹3,000 मासिक पेंशन सुनिश्चित की गई।

• **Features:**

- **Contribution:** Farmers contribute ₹55-₹200 monthly, matched by the government.
- **Exit Options:** Farmers can withdraw, with interest, if they leave early.

विशेषताएँ:

- **योगदान:** किसान ₹55-₹200 मासिक योगदान देते हैं, जिसे सरकार द्वारा समान रूप से मिलाया जाता है।
- **निकास विकल्प:** यदि किसान योजना छोड़ते हैं, तो उन्हें ब्याज सहित राशि वापस दी जाती है।





Maharashtra Shetkari Sanman Yojana

- Introduced by the Maharashtra Government in **2017**, it focuses on waiving farmers' loans to reduce financial distress.

महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा **2017** में शुरू की गई, इसका उद्देश्य किसानों की वित्तीय संकट को कम करने के लिए ऋण माफी करना है।

- **Features:**

- Waiver up to ₹1.5 lakh per farmer.
- Covers crop loans taken till **31st March 2016**.

विशेषताएँ:

- प्रति किसान ₹1.5 लाख तक का ऋण माफ किया गया।
- **31 मार्च 2016** तक लिए गए फसल ऋण शामिल।



Mahayuti reaps the benefits of Centre's schemes for farmers

Despite the prevailing agrarian crisis in Maharashtra, a large population of farmers still opted for the ruling coalition thanks to schemes such as **PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi, Fasal Bima Yojana, Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana, and Shetkari Sanman Yojana**

Devesh Kumar
Kirti Sharma

GS Paper II: Government Scheme

Farming, though with limited contribution to the State's economy, is critical to Maharashtra as it engages a large population in the labour force. However, for the State's farmers, it has become a source of constant struggle. Mounting debts, dwindling income, erratic weather conditions such as unseasonal rains and restrictive export bans have pushed countless farmers into precarious situations. Tragically, Maharashtra also has one of the highest rates of farmer suicides in the country. Caught in this bleak scenario, farmers were looking for a political future that offered practical solutions and hope. It now appears that the Mahayuti alliance successfully tapped into this sentiment, made compelling promises and earned the trust of a significant population of the farming community. Through Lokniti-CSDS data, we examine how farmer-centric issues influenced the State Assembly election and which political parties resonated most with the State's farmers.

Farming as poll plank

This election was critical for farmers as their livelihood took centre stage during campaigns. However, this concern didn't resonate as strongly with other communities. Among the households surveyed, nearly half of them (46%) were engaged in farming activities - about one-third full time and another one-seventh (14%) part time. Among full-time farmers, nearly three in 10 (28%) considered farming the most important electoral issue.

Among part-timers, it was two in ten (17%). Farmers' issues barely echoed as a concern among non-farmers (Table 1).

Welfare schemes designed to support farmers, especially those introduced by the Central government, played a crucial

Table 2: Welfare schemes for farmers produced positive results



Welfare schemes	Among farming households	Party voted for (%)		
		Maha Vikas Aghadi	Mahayuti	Others
PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN)	Beneficiaries (76%)	35	51	14
	Non-beneficiaries (19%)	38	44	18
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana (PMFBY)	Beneficiaries (55%)	31	57	12
	Non-beneficiaries (38%)	41	38	21
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)	Beneficiaries (37%)	33	54	13
	Non-beneficiaries (51%)	38	45	17
Shetkari Sanman Yojana	Beneficiaries (40%)	35	53	12
	Non-beneficiaries (47%)	38	45	17

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role in shaping their voting preference. PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi which provides ₹6,000 annually as income support is a major hit benefiting nearly three-quarters (76%) of farming households. PM Fasal Bima Yojana offering financial aid in case of crop loss or damage benefited more than half of the farming families (55%). PM Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana, a social security plan for small and marginal farmers, was availed by nearly two-fifths of voters (37%). Similarly, Shetkari Sanman Yojana, providing a ₹6,000 annually in three instalments in addition to PM-Kisan, was availed by a similar proportion of farmers (40% beneficiaries).

The Mahayuti alliance successfully leveraged these schemes. Nearly half of the beneficiaries of each of these schemes voted for

Table 1: Nearly one-third of the Marathi voters (households) fully engaged in farming

Is household engaged in farming?	Overall	Identified farmers' issue as the most important electoral issue
Yes, full-time	32	28
Yes, part-time	14	17
Not engaged	45	3

Rest did not respond

Table 3: How farmers voted?

	Preference (%)		
	Maha Vikas Aghadi	Mahayuti	Others
Overall	34	48	18
Full-time farming households	36	48	16
Part-time farming households	35	54	11
Household not engaged in farming	32	46	22
Fulltime farmers who identified farmers' issue while voting	31	53	16

the alliance. Conversely, non-beneficiaries leaned towards the Opposition, the Maha Vikas Aghadi (MVA) (Table 2).

While welfare schemes did lay a strong foundation for the victory of the Mahayuti alliance in the election, the farmers' voting

numbers revealed a nuanced pattern. Among full-time farming households, a little less than half (48%) supported the Mahayuti, while over one-third (36%) backed the MVA.

Part-time farmers showed an even stronger preference for the Mahayuti, with 54% of them voting for the alliance compared to 35% for the MVA. Even among the households not engaged in farming, the Mahayuti had an edge, with 46% support compared to 32% support for the MVA.

Among full-time farming households which prioritised agriculture as their top concern, nearly half (53%) supported Mahayuti, while a little less than one-third (31%) backed the MVA (Table 3).

Overall, agrarian distress was there but it did not hurt the Mahayuti as a bulk of the farmers still voted for the alliance.

Devesh Kumar and Kirti Sharma are researchers at Lokniti-CSDS





Mahayuti reaps the benefits of Centre's schemes for farmers

महायुति को केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं का किसानों के लिए लाभ मिल रहा है

Despite the prevailing agrarian crisis in Maharashtra, a large population of farmers still opted for the ruling coalition thanks to schemes such as PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi, Fasal Bima Yojana, Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana, and Shetkari Sanman Yojana.

महाराष्ट्र में व्याप्त कृषि संकट के बावजूद, किसानों की एक बड़ी संख्या ने शासन गठबंधन को चुना, इसके लिए पीएम-किसान सम्मान निधि, फसल बीमा योजना, किसान मान धन योजना, और शेतकरी सम्मान योजना जैसी योजनाओं का योगदान था।

- Farming, though with limited contribution to the State's economy, is critical to Maharashtra as it engages a large population in the labour force. खेती, हालांकि राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था में सीमित योगदान करती है, महाराष्ट्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह बड़ी संख्या में जनसंख्या को श्रमिक बल में शामिल करती है।
- However, for the State's farmers, it has become a source of constant struggle. हालांकि, राज्य के किसानों के लिए यह निरंतर संघर्ष का स्रोत बन गया है।
- Mounting debts, dwindling income, erratic weather conditions such as unseasonal rains and restrictive export bans have pushed countless farmers into precarious situations. बढ़ते कर्ज, घटती आय, अप्रत्याशित मौसम की परिस्थितियां जैसे असमय बारिश और निर्यात प्रतिबंधों ने अनगिनत किसानों को संकटपूर्ण परिस्थितियों में डाल दिया है।
- Tragically, Maharashtra also has one of the highest rates of **farmer suicides** in the country. दुख की बात है कि महाराष्ट्र में देश में किसानों की आत्महत्याओं की दर भी सबसे अधिक है।
- Caught in this bleak scenario, farmers were looking for a political future that offered practical solutions and hope. इस अंधेरे परिदृश्य में फंसे किसानों को एक राजनीतिक भविष्य की तलाश थी जो व्यावहारिक समाधान और आशा प्रदान करता।
- It now appears that the Mahayuti alliance successfully tapped into this sentiment, made compelling promises and earned the trust of a significant population of the farming community. अब यह प्रतीत होता है कि महायुति गठबंधन ने इस भावना का सही तरीके से उपयोग किया, आकर्षक वादे किए और किसान समुदाय की महत्वपूर्ण संख्या का विश्वास प्राप्त किया।





Farming as poll plank

चुनाव में कृषि मुद्दा

- This election was critical for farmers as their livelihood took centre stage during campaigns.
यह चुनाव किसानों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण था क्योंकि उनके जीवनयापन ने अभियानों के दौरान प्रमुख स्थान लिया।
- However, this concern didn't resonate as strongly with other communities.
हालांकि, यह चिंता अन्य समुदायों में उतनी मजबूत नहीं थी।
- Among the households surveyed, nearly **half of them (46%)** were engaged in farming activities – about one-third full time and another **one-seventh (14%)** part time.
सर्वेक्षण किए गए घरों में से लगभग **आधे (46%)** कृषि गतिविधियों में संलग्न थे - उनमें से एक-तिहाई पूर्णकालिक और एक-सातवां (14%) अंशकालिक थे।
- Among full-time farmers, nearly **three in 10 (28%)** considered farming the most important electoral issue.
पूर्णकालिक किसानों में से लगभग **तीन में से एक (28%)** ने खेती को सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनावी मुद्दा माना।
- Among part-timers, it was **two in ten (17%)**.
अंशकालिक किसानों में यह आंकड़ा दस में से दो (17%) था।
- Farmers' issues barely echoed as a concern among nonfarmers.
किसानों के मुद्दे गैर-कृषक समुदाय में एक चिंता के रूप में बहुत कम गूँजे।

Welfare schemes designed to support farmers, especially those introduced by the Central government, played a crucial role in shaping their voting preference.

कृषकों का समर्थन करने के लिए विशेष रूप से केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई कल्याण योजनाओं ने उनके मतदान प्राथमिकताओं को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।

- **PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi** which provides ₹6,000 annually as income support is a major hit benefiting nearly **three-quarters (76%)** of farming households.
पीएम-किसान सम्मान निधि जो ₹6,000 वार्षिक आय समर्थन प्रदान करती है, एक प्रमुख योजना है जो लगभग **तीन-चौथाई (76%)** कृषि घरों को लाभान्वित करती है।
- **PM Fasal Bima Yojana** offering financial aid in case of crop loss or damage benefited more than **half of the farming families (55%)**.
पीएम फसल बीमा योजना जो फसल हानि या क्षति की स्थिति में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है, ने कृषि परिवारों के **आधे से अधिक (55%)** को लाभान्वित किया।
- **PM Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana**, a social security plan for small and marginal farmers, was availed by nearly **two-fifths of voters (37%)**.





पीएम किसान मान धन योजना, जो छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना है, का लाभ लगभग दो-पाँचवें (37%) मतदाताओं ने उठाया।

- Similarly, **Shetkari Sanman Yojana**, providing ₹6,000 annually in three instalments in addition to PM-Kisan, was availed by a similar proportion of farmers (40% beneficiaries).

इसी प्रकार, शेतकरी सम्मान योजना, जो पीएम-किसान के अतिरिक्त तीन किस्तों में ₹6,000 वार्षिक प्रदान करती है, का लाभ समान अनुपात में किसानों ने उठाया (40% लाभार्थी)।

The Mahayuti alliance

महायुति गठबंधन

- The Mahayuti alliance **successfully leveraged these schemes**.
महायुति गठबंधन ने इन योजनाओं का सफलतापूर्वक लाभ उठाया।
- **Nearly half of the beneficiaries of each of these schemes voted for the alliance**.
इन योजनाओं के प्रत्येक लाभार्थी में से लगभग आधे ने गठबंधन के पक्ष में मतदान किया।
- Conversely, **non-beneficiaries leaned towards the Opposition, the Maha Vikas Aghadi (MVA)**.
इसके विपरीत, जो लाभार्थी नहीं थे, उन्होंने विपक्षी महा विकास आघाडी (MVA) की ओर झुकाव किया।
- While welfare schemes did lay a strong foundation for the victory of the Mahayuti alliance in the election, **the farmers' voting numbers revealed a nuanced pattern**.
जबकि कल्याण योजनाओं ने महायुति गठबंधन की चुनावी जीत के लिए एक मजबूत आधार तैयार किया, किसानों के मतदान आंकड़ों ने एक सूक्ष्म पैटर्न को उजागर किया।
- Among full-time farming households, **a little less than half (48%) supported the Mahayuti**, while over one-third (36%) backed the MVA.
पूर्णकालिक कृषि घरों में, आधा से थोड़ा कम (48%) महायुति का समर्थन करते थे, जबकि एक-तिहाई (36%) ने MVA का समर्थन किया।
- **Part-time farmers showed an even stronger preference for the Mahayuti**, with 54% of them voting for the alliance compared to 35% for the MVA.
अंशकालिक किसानों ने महायुति के लिए और भी मजबूत प्राथमिकता दिखाई, जिनमें से 54% ने गठबंधन के लिए मतदान किया, जबकि 35% ने MVA का समर्थन किया।
- Even among the households not engaged in farming, **the Mahayuti had an edge**, with 46% support compared to 32% support for the MVA.
यहां तक कि जो घर कृषि में संलग्न नहीं थे, महायुति को एक बढ़त थी, जिनमें 46% समर्थन था, जबकि MVA को 32% समर्थन मिला।
- Among full-time farming households which prioritised agriculture as their top concern, **nearly half (53%) supported Mahayuti**, while a little less than one-third (31%) backed the MVA.
पूर्णकालिक कृषि घरों में, जो कृषि को अपनी मुख्य चिंता मानते थे, उनमें से लगभग आधे (53%) ने महायुति का समर्थन किया, जबकि एक-तिहाई (31%) ने MVA का समर्थन किया।





- Overall, agrarian distress was there but it did not hurt the Mahayuti as a bulk of the farmers still voted for the alliance.

कुल मिलाकर, कृषि संकट था लेकिन इससे महायुति को नुकसान नहीं हुआ क्योंकि अधिकांश किसानों ने अभी भी गठबंधन के लिए मतदान किया।

Climate deal a mere illusion, says India

Amid opposition and protests, a deal was agreed upon to 'aim to mobilise' \$1.3 trillion a year by 2035, with developed countries agreeing to 'lead efforts' to pool in \$300 billion a year as a base figure; India rejects proposal, says it does not address the magnitude of the challenge the world faces

GS Paper III: Environment

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

After running into overtime, the Conference of the Parties (COP29) at Baku in Azerbaijan, hosting 198 countries for nearly a fortnight, finally adopted a "road map", or a weaker form of an agreement to say in traditional climate-talks parlance.

While setting the stage for kick-starting UN-approved carbon markets, the conference failed to deliver on the main goal: a New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance (NCQG). Amid opposition and protests, a deal was agreed upon early on Sunday to "aim to mobilise" \$1.3 trillion a year by 2035, with developed countries agreeing to "lead efforts" to pool in \$300 billion a year as a base figure.

The NCQG refers to money that will be given to developing countries by developed countries to help the former meet their goals to transition away from the continued use of fossil fuels and to curb greenhouse gas emissions. Developing countries were insisting on mobilising \$1.3 trillion annually. To this end, developed countries

have mobilised and transferred \$115 billion in 2021-22 – though not all countries agree – but as per the Paris Agreement, a new target higher than \$100 billion had to be agreed upon by 2025.

"This new finance goal is an insurance policy for humanity amid worsening climate impacts hitting every country," said Simon Stiell, Executive Secretary of UN Climate Change. "But like any insurance policy, it only works if premiums are paid in full and on time... It will keep the clean energy boom growing, helping all countries to share its huge benefits: more jobs, stronger growth, cheaper and cleaner energy for all."

'Optical illusion'

However, this conclusion did little to placate several countries who were expecting much more money. A member of the Indian delegation publicly voiced her objections at the closing plenary of the summit. This was acknowledged by the President of the COP, Mukhtar Babayev, only after he had ceremoniously slammed the gavel declaring the end of discussions on the finance aspects. The objection will,



Winding up: COP29 President Mukhtar Babayev applauds during the closing plenary session in Baku on Sunday. AP

however, make it to the written COP records.

"I regret to say that this document is nothing more than an optical illusion. This, in our opinion, will not address the enormity of the challenge we all face. Therefore, we oppose the adoption of this document," Indian delegation representative Chandni Raina told the closing plenary. India said its request to speak before the adoption of the climate finance package was ignored.

"We had informed the Presidency and the Secretariat that we wanted to make a statement before any decision on the adoption. However, and this is for everyone to see, this has been stage-managed, and we are extremely dis-

appointed with this incident," Ms. Raina said.

"We have seen what you have done. However, we would want to say that gaveling and trying to ignore parties from speaking does not behave of the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) system, and we would want you to hear us and also hear our objections to this adoption. We absolutely object to this," she said.

Ms. Raina said that only trust and collaboration can drive meaningful action against climate change, which is one of humanity's greatest existential challenges.

"It's a fact that both (trust and collaboration) have not worked today and

we are deeply hurt by the actions of the presidency and the (UNFCCC) Secretariat," she said.

India said the new climate finance package was "too little and too distant" and it did not accept it in its present form.

Nigeria backed India's stance and termed the finance deal a "joke," Press Trust of India reported. COP29 also reached an agreement on carbon markets – which several previous COPs had not been able to achieve. These agreements will help countries deliver their climate plans more quickly and cheaply, and make faster progress in halving global emissions this decade, as required by science, a UN Presidency statement noted.

'Redouble efforts'

"No country got everything they wanted, and we leave Baku with a mountain of work to do," Mr. Stiell said. "The many other issues we need to progress may not be headlines but they are lifelines for billions of people. So this is no time for victory laps, we need to set our sights and redouble our efforts on the road to Belem." The finance agreement at COP29

comes as stronger national climate plans (Nationally Determined Contributions or NDCs) become due from all countries next year. These new climate plans must cover all greenhouse gases and all sectors, to keep the warming limit of 1.5 degrees Celsius within reach. COP29 saw two G20 countries, the UK and Brazil, signal clearly that they plan to ramp up climate action in their NDCs 3.0 because they are entirely in the interest of their economies and peoples.

"The goal of \$300 billion adopted yesterday by COP29 in the face of categorical objections of countries including India, Nigeria, Bolivia, Cuba and walk-outs...bodes ill for the future of the NCQG and the collective efforts to address climate change. The multilateral process has not emerged in good light in this event," said R. Rashmi, former Environment Secretary and Distinguished Fellow, The Energy Resources Institute. "The declared goal is clearly a prisoner of the geopolitics of the present times and is paltry compared to the financing needs of mitigation and adaptation faced by the developing world." (With PTI inputs)

Climate deal a mere illusion, says India

भारत ने जलवायु समझौते को मात्र एक भ्रम बताया

The COP29 Conference in Baku, Azerbaijan, hosted 198 countries for nearly two weeks and finally adopted a "road map" or a weaker form of agreement.

बाकू, अजरबैजान में COP29 सम्मेलन ने लगभग दो हफ्तों तक 198 देशों को मेज़बानी दी और अंततः "रोड मैप" या समझौते के एक कमजोर रूप को अपनाया।





- The conference aimed to **mobilise \$1.3 trillion a year by 2035**, with developed countries agreeing to **pool in \$300 billion a year** as a base figure.
सम्मेलन का लक्ष्य था 2035 तक हर साल 1.3 ट्रिलियन डॉलर जुटाना, जिसमें विकसित देशों ने **300 बिलियन डॉलर प्रति वर्ष** का आधार आंकड़ा जुटाने पर सहमति व्यक्त की।
- The **New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)** refers to money developed countries will give to developing nations to help them transition away from fossil fuels and curb greenhouse gas emissions.
नई सामूहिक परिमाणित लक्ष्य (NCQG) वह धन है जो विकसित देश विकासशील देशों को देंगे, ताकि वे जीवाश्म ईंधन से संक्रमण कर सकें और ग्रीनहाउस गैसों के उत्सर्जन को नियंत्रित कर सकें।
- Developed countries **mobilised and transferred \$115 billion in 2021-22**, but a new target higher than \$100 billion had to be agreed upon by **2025**, as per the Paris Agreement.
विकसित देशों ने 2021-22 में 115 बिलियन डॉलर जुटाए और स्थानांतरित किए, लेकिन 2025 तक **पेरिस समझौते के अनुसार** 100 बिलियन डॉलर से अधिक का नया लक्ष्य तय करना था।
- **Simon Stiell**, Executive Secretary of UN Climate Change, said the new finance goal is an **"insurance policy for humanity amid worsening climate impacts."**
साइमन स्टिएल, संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन के कार्यकारी सचिव ने कहा कि नया वित्तीय लक्ष्य **"मानवता के लिए एक बीमा पॉलिसी है, जो जलवायु प्रभावों के बढ़ने के बीच है।"**
- Despite this, the deal did not satisfy many countries who expected much more money, and **India opposed the document**, calling it an **"optical illusion."**
इसके बावजूद, यह समझौता कई देशों को संतुष्ट नहीं कर सका, जो अधिक धन की उम्मीद कर रहे थे, और **भारत ने इस दस्तावेज़ का विरोध किया**, इसे **"ऑप्टिकल इल्यूजन"** बताया।
- **Chandni Raina**, representing India, voiced her objection at the **closing plenary**, stating, **"This document is nothing more than an optical illusion."**
चांदनी रैना, जो भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रही थीं, ने **समाप्ति सत्र** में अपना विरोध व्यक्त करते हुए कहा, **"यह दस्तावेज़ कुछ और नहीं बल्कि एक ऑप्टिकल इल्यूजन है।"**
- India said its request to speak before the adoption of the climate finance package was ignored.
भारत ने कहा कि जलवायु वित्त पैकेज को अपनाने से पहले बोलने का उसका अनुरोध नजरअंदाज किया गया।

India Objects to Climate Finance Deal

भारत ने जलवायु वित्त समझौते पर आपत्ति जताई

- "We had informed the Presidency and the Secretariat that we wanted to make a statement before any decision on the adoption. However, and this is for everyone to see, **this has been stage-managed, and we are extremely disappointed with this incident,**" Ms. Raina said.
"हमने अध्यक्षता और सचिवालय को सूचित किया था कि हम स्वीकृति से पहले एक बयान देना





चाहते थे। हालांकि, यह सभी के लिए स्पष्ट है कि यह एक खेल था, और हम इस घटना से अत्यंत निराश हैं," श्रीमती रैना ने कहा।

- "We have seen what you have done. However, we would want to say that **gavelling and trying to ignore parties from speaking does not behove of the UNFCCC system**, and we would want you to hear us and also hear our objections to this adoption. **We absolutely object to this**," she said.

"हमने जो किया है, उसे देखा है। हालांकि, हम कहना चाहते हैं कि गवेलिंग और पार्टियों को बोलने से नकारने की कोशिश यूएनएफसीसीसी प्रणाली के अनुरूप नहीं है, और हम चाहते हैं कि आप हमें सुनें और इस स्वीकृति पर हमारे आपत्तियों को भी सुनें। हम इस पर पूरी तरह से आपत्ति जताते हैं," उन्होंने कहा।

- Ms. Raina said that only **trust and collaboration** can drive meaningful action against climate change, which is one of humanity's greatest existential challenges. श्रीमती रैना ने कहा कि केवल विश्वास और सहयोग ही जलवायु परिवर्तन के खिलाफ सार्थक कार्रवाई को प्रेरित कर सकते हैं, जो मानवता की सबसे बड़ी अस्तित्व संबंधी चुनौतियों में से एक है।

- "It's a fact that both (trust and collaboration) have not worked today and we are deeply hurt by the actions of the presidency and the (UNFCCC) Secretariat," she said. "यह एक तथ्य है कि दोनों (विश्वास और सहयोग) आज काम नहीं कर पाए और हम अध्यक्षता और (यूएनएफसीसीसी) सचिवालय की क्रियाओं से गहरे रूप से आहत हैं," उन्होंने कहा।

- India said the new climate finance package was "**too little and too distant**" and it did not accept it in its present form.

भारत ने कहा कि नया जलवायु वित्त पैकेज "बहुत कम और बहुत दूर" था और इसे वर्तमान रूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया गया।

- **Nigeria backed India's stance** and termed the finance deal a "joke," Press Trust of India reported.

नाइजीरिया ने भारत के रुख का समर्थन किया और वित्तीय समझौते को "मज़ाक" करार दिया, प्रेस ट्रस्ट ऑफ इंडिया ने रिपोर्ट किया।

- COP29 also reached an agreement on carbon markets — which several previous COPs had not been able to achieve. These agreements will help countries deliver their climate plans more quickly and cheaply, and make faster progress in halving global emissions this decade, as required by science, a UN Presidency statement noted.

COP29 ने कार्बन बाजारों पर भी एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए – जिन्हें कई पिछले COPs प्राप्त नहीं कर सके थे। ये समझौते देशों को अपने जलवायु योजनाओं को अधिक तेजी से और सस्ते में लागू करने में मदद करेंगे, और इस दशक में वैश्विक उत्सर्जन को आधा करने में तेजी से प्रगति करेंगे, जैसा कि विज्ञान द्वारा आवश्यक है, एक UN अध्यक्षता के बयान में उल्लेख किया गया।

'Redouble efforts'

'प्रयासों को दोगुना करें'





- “No country got everything they wanted, and we leave Baku with a mountain of work to do,” Mr. Stiell said. “The many other issues we need to progress may not be headlines but they are lifelines for billions of people. **So this is no time for victory laps, we need to set our sights and redouble our efforts on the road to Belem.**”
“किसी भी देश को वह सब कुछ नहीं मिला जो उसने चाहा था, और हम बाकू को एक बड़े काम के साथ छोड़ रहे हैं,” श्री स्टियेल ने कहा। “हमें जो अन्य मुद्दे आगे बढ़ाने हैं वे सुर्खियाँ नहीं बन सकते, लेकिन वे अरबों लोगों के लिए जीवन रेखा हैं। **इसलिए यह जीत की झलक दिखाने का समय नहीं है, हमें अपनी नज़रें तय करनी चाहिए और बेलम तक की यात्रा पर अपने प्रयासों को दोगुना करना चाहिए।**”
- The finance agreement at COP29 comes as stronger national climate plans (Nationally Determined Contributions or NDCs) become due from all countries next year.
COP29 में वित्तीय समझौता इस समय आया है जब सभी देशों से अगले साल से मजबूत राष्ट्रीय जलवायु योजनाएँ (राष्ट्रीय निर्धारित योगदान या NDCs) प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता है।
- These new climate plans must cover all greenhouse gases and all sectors, to keep the warming limit of 1.5 degrees Celsius within reach.
ये नई जलवायु योजनाएँ सभी ग्रीनहाउस गैसों और सभी क्षेत्रों को कवर करनी चाहिए, ताकि 1.5 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक तापमान वृद्धि सीमा में बनी रहे।
- COP29 saw two G20 countries, the UK and Brazil, signal clearly that they plan to ramp up climate action in their NDCs 3.0 because they are entirely in the interest of their economies and peoples.
COP29 ने देखा कि दो G20 देशों, यूके और ब्राज़ील ने स्पष्ट रूप से संकेत दिया कि वे अपनी NDCs 3.0 में जलवायु क्रियावली को बढ़ाने की योजना बना रहे हैं क्योंकि यह पूरी तरह से उनके अर्थव्यवस्थाओं और लोगों के हित में है।
- “The goal of \$300 billion adopted yesterday by COP29 in the face of categorical objections of countries including India, Nigeria, Bolivia, Cuba and walk-outs...bodes ill for the future of the NCQG and the collective efforts to address climate change. **The multilateral process has not emerged in good light in this event,**” said R. Rashmi, former Environment Secretary and Distinguished Fellow, The Energy Resources Institute.
“COP29 द्वारा कल अपनाया गया \$300 बिलियन का लक्ष्य, जिसमें भारत, नाइजीरिया, बोलीविया, क्यूबा और अन्य देशों की स्पष्ट आपत्तियाँ शामिल हैं, जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए NCQG और सामूहिक प्रयासों के भविष्य के लिए दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण संकेत है। **इस घटना में बहुपक्षीय प्रक्रिया का अच्छा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा,**” कहा R. रश्मि, पूर्व पर्यावरण सचिव और डिस्टिंग्विश्ड फेलो, द एनर्जी रिसोर्सिज इंस्टिट्यूट।
- “**The declared goal is clearly a prisoner of the geopolitics of the present times** and is paltry compared to the financing needs of mitigation and adaptation faced by the developing world.”
“**घोषित लक्ष्य स्पष्ट रूप से वर्तमान समय की भू-राजनीति का शिकार है** और विकासशील देशों द्वारा सामना किए गए शमन और अनुकूलन की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं के मुकाबले यह बहुत कम है।”



Sinner leads Italy to Davis Cup glory

PCS



Reign continues: Sinner raises the coveted Davis Cup following Italy's successful defence. AFP

Agence France-Presse

MALAGA

Jannik Sinner completed his sensational year by leading Italy to a successful defence of the Davis Cup with victory over the Netherlands in the final on Sunday. The World No.1 eased to a 7-6(2), 6-2 triumph against Tallon Griekspoor for the winning point after Matteo Berrettini had put

the champion ahead with a convincing 6-4, 6-2 win against Botic van de Zandschulp. Sinner ends 2024 with titles at the Australian Open, US Open and the ATP Finals.

Italy became the first team to defend the title since the Czech Republic in 2013, and the fifth nation to win it along with the Billie Jean King Cup in the same season.

title since the Czech Republic in 2013, and the fifth nation to win it along with the Billie Jean King Cup in the same season.

इटली 2013 में चेक गणराज्य के बाद पहला देश बन गया है जो खिताब की रक्षा कर सका है, और बिली जीन किंग कप के साथ एक ही सीजन में इसे जीतने वाला पांचवां देश बन गया है।

Sinner leads Italy to Davis Cup glory

सिनर ने इटली को डेविस कप गौरव दिलाया

- Jannik Sinner completed his sensational year by leading Italy to a successful defence of the Davis Cup with victory over the Netherlands in the final on Sunday.

जानिक सिनर ने रविवार को नीदरलैंड्स के खिलाफ फाइनल में इटली को डेविस कप की सफल रक्षा में नेतृत्व प्रदान कर अपने शानदार वर्ष को पूरा किया।

- The World No.1 eased to a 7-6(2), 6-2 triumph against Tallon Griekspoor for the winning point after Matteo Berrettini had put the champion ahead with a convincing 6-4, 6-2 win against Botic van de Zandschulp.

विश्व नंबर 1 ने टैलन ग्रिकस्पूर के खिलाफ 7-6(2), 6-2 की जीत हासिल कर जीत का अंक लिया, इसके बाद मैटिओ बरेटिनी ने बोटिक वैन डे जेंडशुल्प के खिलाफ 6-4, 6-2 की शानदार जीत के साथ चैंपियन को बढ़त दिलाई।

- Sinner ends 2024 with titles at the Australian Open, US Open and the ATP Finals. सिनर 2024 को ऑस्ट्रेलियन ओपन, यूएस ओपन और एटीपी फाइनल्स में खिताब के साथ समाप्त करते हैं।

- Italy became the first team to defend the





Why the World chess championship is one of the greatest and toughest events to win

PCS

P.K. Ajith Kumar

Reykjavik caught the world's attention in 1972. Iceland's capital was the venue of the World chess championship match between Boris Spassky and Bobby Fischer.

In the height of the cold-war, a rebellious American taking on a Soviet Union player, at a time when the erstwhile USSR had a monopoly in producing World champions, was indeed news. And the world had never seen a player like Fischer.

He was a genius, though a troubled one. Fischer's triumph and the World title match was a turning point for chess, which became a global sport from what was largely the Soviet Union's favourite pastime.

Until Fischer came along, the World champions from 1948 until 1972 all spoke Russian. After Fischer, who chose not to defend his title and had to grapple with mental issues, the World champion-



Unprecedented: Boris Spassky, left, faces Bobby Fischer in Reykjavik. THE HINDU ARCHIVES

ship returned to the Soviet Union, through Anatoly Karpov and then Garry Kasparov, until Viswanathan Anand brought it to India, where chess originated, in 2000.

The FIDE knock-out World championship, held in New Delhi and Tehran, may not have been an undisputed World championship, but nobody dared to call Anand a FIDE World champion, though that had been how some others, such as Alexander Khalifman and Ruslan Ponomarev, were usually referred to. Anand went on to be the undisputed World champion from

2007 till 2013.

Magnus Carlsen ended Anand's reign, and he was the World champion until he decided not to defend his crown against Ian Nepomniachtch and his place in the title match went to Ding Liren, who emerged as the champion last year.

Carlsen remains the World No. 1, and he is the planet's best player across formats. Ding is ranked No. 23 in the world and Gukesh No. 5.

So neither would claim he is the world's best player after winning the World title in Singapore. That doesn't make the

World championship any less significant. It is not the fault of Gukesh or Ding that Carlsen is not playing.

Carlsen has made it clear that he doesn't like the format or the need to prepare for months ahead of a World title match. But, that is also one of the reasons why the World championship is one of the greatest events and toughest to win in international sport.

There isn't a better way at the moment to find the world champion. And there have only been 17 World champions since Wilhelm Steinitz became the first in 1886.

Undisputed World champions

Wilhelm Steinitz (Austria, USA) 1886-1894

Emanuel Lasker (Germany) 1894-1921

Jose Raul Capablanca (Cuba) 1921-1927

Alexander Alekhine (France) 1927-1935; 1937-1946

Max Euwe (The Netherlands) 1935-1937

Mikhail Botvinnik (USSR) 1948-1957; 1958-1960; 1961-1963

Vasily Smyslov (USSR) 1957-1958

Mikhail Tal (USSR) 1960-1961

Tigran Petrosian (USSR) 1963-1969

Boris Spassky (USSR) 1969-1972

Bobby Fischer (USA) 1972-1975

Anatoly Karpov (USSR) 1975-1985

Garry Kasparov (USSR) 1985-1993

Vladimir Kramnik (Russia) 2006-2007

Viswanathan Anand (India) 2007-2013

Magnus Carlsen (Norway) 2013-2023

Ding Liren (China) 2023

Why the World chess championship is one of the greatest and toughest events to win

क्यों विश्व शतरंज चैंपियनशिप को जीतना सबसे महान और toughest प्रतियोगिता माना जाता है

- Reykjavik caught the world's attention in 1972. 1972 में रेयकजाविक ने दुनिया का ध्यान आकर्षित किया।
- Iceland's capital was the venue of the World chess championship match between Boris Spassky and Bobby Fischer. आइसलैंड की राजधानी बोरिस स्पास्की और बॉबी फिशर के बीच विश्व शतरंज चैंपियनशिप मैच का स्थल थी।
- In the height of the cold war, a rebellious American taking on a Soviet Union player, at a time when the erstwhile USSR had a monopoly in producing World champions, was





indeed news.

सर्द युद्ध के चरम पर, एक विद्रोही अमेरिकी ने **सोवियत संघ** के खिलाड़ी को चुनौती दी, जब **पूर्व सोवियत संघ** के पास विश्व चैंपियन बनाने का **एकाधिकार** था, यह निश्चित रूप से खबर बनी।

- And the world had never seen a player like Fischer.

और दुनिया ने कभी **फिशर** जैसा खिलाड़ी नहीं देखा।

- He was a genius, though a troubled one.

वह एक **प्रतिभाशाली** थे, हालांकि एक परेशान खिलाड़ी थे।

- Fischer's triumph and the World title match was a turning point for chess, which became a global sport from what was largely the Soviet Union's favourite pastime.

फिशर की विजय और **विश्व खिताब मैच** शतरंज के लिए एक **मोड़** था, जिसने इसे मुख्य रूप से **सोवियत संघ** के पसंदीदा खेल से एक वैश्विक खेल बना दिया।

- Until Fischer came along, the World champions from 1948 until 1972 all spoke Russian. **फिशर** के आने तक, **1948** से लेकर **1972** तक सभी विश्व चैंपियन **रूसी** बोलते थे।

- After Fischer, who chose not to defend his title and had to grapple with mental issues, the World championship returned to the Soviet Union, through Anatoly Karpov and then Garry Kasparov, until Viswanathan Anand brought it to India, where chess originated, in 2000.

फिशर के बाद, जिन्होंने अपना खिताब **रक्षा** करने का चयन नहीं किया और मानसिक समस्याओं से जूझते रहे, **विश्व चैंपियनशिप सोवियत संघ** लौट गई, **अनातोली कार्पोव** और फिर **गैरी कास्पारोव** के माध्यम से, जब तक **विश्वनाथन आनंद** ने इसे **2000** में भारत, जहां शतरंज की उत्पत्ति हुई थी, नहीं लाया।

- The FIDE knock-out World championship, held in New Delhi and Tehran, may not have been an undisputed World championship, but nobody dared to call Anand a FIDE World champion, though that had been how some others, such as Alexander Khalifman and Ruslan Ponomarev, were usually referred to.

नई दिल्ली और **तेहरान** में आयोजित **FIDE नॉक-आउट विश्व चैंपियनशिप** एक **अखंड विश्व**

चैंपियनशिप नहीं हो सकती थी, लेकिन कोई भी **आनंद** को FIDE विश्व चैंपियन कहने की हिम्मत नहीं करता था, हालांकि ऐसा ही कुछ **अलेक्जेंडर खलीफमैन** और **रुलसन पोनोमारियामोव** जैसे अन्य खिलाड़ियों के साथ आम तौर पर किया जाता था।

- Anand went on to be the undisputed World champion from 2007 till 2013.

आनंद 2007 से **2013** तक **अखंड विश्व चैंपियन** बने रहे।

- Magnus Carlsen ended Anand's reign, and he was the World champion until he decided not to defend his crown against Ian Nepomniachtchi and his place in the title match went to Ding Liren, who emerged as the champion last year.

मैग्नस कार्लसन ने आनंद के शासन का अंत किया, और वह विश्व चैंपियन रहे, जब तक उन्होंने **इयान नेपोमनियाच्ची** के खिलाफ अपना **खिताब** बचाने का निर्णय नहीं लिया और उनकी जगह **डिंग लिरेन** को **टाइटल मैच** में स्थान मिला, जिन्होंने पिछले वर्ष **चैंपियन** के रूप में उभरकर यह खिताब जीता।

- Carlsen remains the World No. 1, and he is the planet's best player across formats. **कार्लसन विश्व नंबर 1** बने हुए हैं, और वह **पृथ्वी** के सर्वश्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ी हैं विभिन्न **फॉर्मेट्स** में।





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- Ding is ranked No. 23 in the world and Gukesh No. 5.
डिंग विश्व में नंबर 23 पर हैं और गुकेश नंबर 5 पर हैं।
- So neither would claim he is the world's best player after winning the World title in Singapore.
इसलिए न तो कोई यह दावा करेगा कि वह विश्व का सबसे बेहतरीन खिलाड़ी है, सिंगापुर में विश्व खिताब जीतने के बाद।
- That doesn't make the World championship any less significant.
इससे विश्व चैंपियनशिप की महत्वता कम नहीं होती।
- It is not the fault of Gukesh or Ding that Carlsen is not playing.
यह गुकेश या डिंग की गलती नहीं है कि कार्लसन नहीं खेल रहे हैं।
- Carlsen has made it clear that he doesn't like the format or the need to prepare for months ahead of a World title match.
कार्लसन ने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि उन्हें फॉर्मेट पसंद नहीं है या विश्व खिताब मैच के लिए महीनों पहले तैयारी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
- But, that is also one of the reasons why the World championship is one of the greatest events and toughest to win in international sport.
लेकिन, यही एक कारण है कि विश्व चैंपियनशिप को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में सबसे महान और toughest प्रतियोगिताओं में से एक माना जाता है।
- There isn't a better way at the moment to find the world champion.
वर्तमान में विश्व चैंपियन खोजने का कोई बेहतर तरीका नहीं है।
- And there have only been 17 World champions since Wilhelm Steinitz became the first in 1886.
1886 में विल्हेम स्टाइनिट्ज के पहले बनने के बाद से अब तक केवल 17 विश्व चैंपियन हुए हैं।

Website: patrioticias.in

Telegram Channel: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>





After a health emergency, toxic air foretells an economic one

Air pollution is also an economic crisis for the nation because it raises healthcare costs and lowers productivity, and communities from low-income groups bear the heavier burden. "The poorest are most exposed yet least equipped to mitigate these effects," Dr. Soumya Swaminathan said

CS Paper III: Environment
Vijay Shankar Balakrishnan

In his 36 years as a thoracic surgeon, Dr. Arvind Kumar has literally heard and opened tens of thousands of chests. According to him, the humming, a pristine pink at birth, tells the tale of each breath taken over a lifetime.

"For years, I could trace the pattern of urban pollution on lung tissue as black deposits — a few spots here, larger stains there. Now it's everywhere," Dr. Kumar said from his office in Medanta Medicity Hospital, Gurugram. He is disturbed by the harrowing effects of air pollution on lungs, and not just in people with lung diseases or the elderly. "The lungs of teenagers now look like the lungs of lifelong smokers. Pollution isn't just in our cities — it's inside us."

This transformation of chest health is an invisible epidemic affecting millions across India, now underscored by the findings in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Emissions Gap and Adaptation Gap reports for 2024. Emissions are increasing worldwide, but the rise is exceptionally high in India, more than 6% from last year. The data is unequivocal: pollution is now more than an environmental issue. It's a national health emergency.

An unseen health crisis
India's poor air quality has been silently affecting communities for decades, with lethal results. "Air pollution is the biggest environmental risk to health, even the leading cause of premature death in India," Dr. Pallavi Pant of the Health Effects Institute said.

According to best research, nearly 2 million lives were cut short in India in 2021 alone due to pollution-related diseases. Among the most affected are pregnant women, children, the elderly, and those already facing health challenges. "For these populations, the risk of respiratory infections, impaired lung function, and even cardiovascular conditions due to pollution is devastating and far-reaching," she said.

Exposure to pollution can permanently impair lung development, leading to chronic respiratory issues and asthma in children. "These aren't just minor inconveniences," according to Dr. Pant. "This is a fundamental health crisis where children grow up with a lifetime of diminished health and quality of life."

To her, the real tragedy is that risks fall heaviest on the most vulnerable. "Those with fewer resources are the hardest hit. They often live closest to pollution sources and lack the means to protect themselves. This is a crisis of inequality as much as [of] health."

Dr. Soumya Swaminathan, former chief scientist at the World Health Organisation (WHO) and chairperson of the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai, said, "The impacts of poor air quality are a systemic health crisis. Levels are linked to non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, and stroke. We're talking about lifelong health impairments that are often invisible but devastating."

According to her, early and prolonged exposure to pollutants during critical periods like pregnancy and early childhood can predispose individuals to lifelong illnesses. "Children are growing up with a fundamentally compromised baseline for health," she added.

A fractured response
India launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in 2019 to reduce particulate matter pollution by 20-30% by 2024, before adjusting the target to a 40% reduction by 2026.

According to experts, the NCAP has significant room for improvement. "The NCAP has become, for many, a symbol of intent without effective action," Dr. Kumar said. "We have policies, but where we're faltering is in ground-level implementation."

Dr. Kumar argued health must be a central focus of environmental policies, whereas current efforts are "piecemeal and lack teeth." He described the NCAP's measures as "band-aid solutions" and called for stricter enforcement and a shift toward health-centric policies and ground-level action.

Dr. Pant commended the NCAP's role in raising awareness and enhancing air quality monitoring but also called out its shortcomings in sustained, source-specific emission reductions. She suggested instead that a regionalised approach could allow for more targeted, impactful solutions. "The NCAP needs localised strategies focused on specific emission sources," she said.



Women riding a vegetable truck cover themselves as early morning smog engulfs a street in Chandigarh on November 13. AFP

Dr. Swaminathan also urged the NCAP to go beyond monitoring pollutants to focus on reducing emissions and prioritising health outcomes. "The NCAP's goals need to integrate public health directly. Pollution control isn't just about air quality. It's about people's lives," she said. "The program must shift from mere monitoring to actively reducing emissions with health as its primary focus."

Vaibhav Chaturvedi, an environmental economist at the Council on Energy, Environment, and Water, stressed that the NCAP's targets are unrealistic if it doesn't pivot towards clean energy and reduce India's dependence on fossil fuels. "To make the NCAP effective, we need a structural overhaul, particularly in how we produce and consume energy," he said.

Sophie Gummy, a technical officer with the WHO's Air Quality and Health Unit, said that the NCAP lacks the comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach required to achieve meaningful progress. She also said it needs to be accompanied by policies that protect vulnerable populations disproportionately affected by air pollution.

"NCAP is a beginning, but a whole-society approach that spans sectors and prioritises the vulnerable is essential," she said.

Economic and social costs
"Poor air quality isn't just costing lives; it's costing livelihoods," Gummy added.

Dr. Swaminathan also called air pollution an economic crisis because it raises healthcare costs and lowers productivity (through lost work and school days). "Poor air quality leads to increased hospitalisations and higher healthcare costs, adding a financial burden on families and the health system," she said.

Vulnerable, low-income communities bear the heaviest burden: "The poorest are most exposed yet least equipped to mitigate these effects," according to Dr. Swaminathan — a situation reminiscent of the effects of climate change. "The burden of non-communicable diseases linked to pollution continues to rise" even as climate-related challenges like heat waves exacerbate health and productivity losses.

Dr. Kumar's "My Solution to Pollution" campaign, under his foundation and the Doctors for Clean Air initiative, encourages communities to take small but meaningful action. "People can't wait for

Emissions are increasing worldwide, but the rise is exceptionally high in India, more than 6% from last year. The data is unequivocal: pollution is now more than an environmental issue. It's a national health emergency

government solutions alone," he said. "If 140 crore people commit to small actions, like reducing idling cars outside schools or limiting waste-burning, we can significantly reduce the local pollution load." A pilot program to prevent idling vehicles near school zones showed improved air quality, a potential model for broader change. "If each of us does our part, we can reduce pollution at the ground level."

The clean energy caveat
Despite increasing public awareness, India's heavy dependence on fossil fuels remains a significant obstacle to change. While the government promotes electric vehicles, Dr. Kumar warned their benefits would be limited if their batteries were charged with coal-fired electricity. He contended that an overhaul of energy infrastructure is required, including a complete transition away from coal.

"We're tackling the problem from the wrong end," Chaturvedi, the environmental economist, said. "We're addressing symptoms — dust suppression, controlling stubble burning — but not the root cause, which is our reliance on fossil fuels and inadequate clean energy infrastructure."

"True progress in air quality will require a pivot from coal to renewables, coupled with a robust national investment in sustainable infrastructure."

Dr. Pant also pointed out that people in rural locales bank extensively on biomass and also need access to cleaner energy. "For many rural families, wood and animal dung are the only affordable options for cooking fuel," she said, adding that the health impact of household pollution, particularly for women and children, is as important as urban air quality.

Reforms and accountability
Experts said it could be critical for the NCAP to adopt a regional approach rather than presume one size can fit all. Dr. Pant suggested localised targets could allow India's diverse regions to address their

most pressing pollution sources — industrial emissions, agricultural burning, or urban vehicle congestion — differently. "Air pollution is deeply complex. By prioritising interventions at the state and local levels, we can tailor strategies to where they're needed most," she said.

Second, while experts have mixed reactions to listing pollution as a cause of death on death certificates, Dr. Kumar said this explicit acknowledgement could increase public awareness. "When you add pollution to the death certificate, you're making people see the cause-and-effect link in their lives," he says. Dr. Swaminathan agrees: "Having an official link on death records could push more serious health and policy actions against pollution."

She also proposed establishing a regulatory body akin to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to enforce environmental standards and integrate interdisciplinary policymaking. "India lacks a comprehensive body to regulate air, water, and other pollutants that threaten public health," she said. Dr. Pant echoed her, saying "a unified regulatory body could streamline and strengthen India's fragmented environmental policies."

But Dr. Kumar was wary of bureaucratic hurdles: "We don't need more agencies; we need stronger enforcement."

Toward lasting solutions
The UNEP reports called for systemic changes in the transportation, energy, and health sectors to curb pollution effectively.

Experts agreed a national clean air strategy should prioritise public health, climate mitigation, and community engagement. For Dr. Kumar, the urgency can't be overstated.

"Pollution is now in our lungs, and it's not going to leave on its own. Each breath we take is a reminder of how much needs to change."

"This isn't only about the environment," Dr. Pant added: "it's about every person in this country having the right to breathe without fear."

India stands at a crossroads, and its choices today will determine the health of generations to come. As Gummy said, "Investing in clean air today is investing in India's economic and social future."

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Health Emergency and Economic Impact of Toxic Air स्वास्थ्य आपातकाल और विषैला वायु का आर्थिक प्रभाव

Air pollution is an economic crisis for the nation as it raises healthcare costs and lowers productivity.

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वायु प्रदूषण देश के लिए एक आर्थिक संकट है क्योंकि यह स्वास्थ्य देखभाल लागत बढ़ाता है और उत्पादकता को कम करता है।

- Poor communities bear the heavier burden, as they are most exposed yet least equipped to mitigate these effects.
गरीब समुदायों पर अधिक दबाव होता है, क्योंकि वे सबसे अधिक प्रभावित होते हैं और इन प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए उनके पास कम संसाधन होते हैं।

Dr. Arvind Kumar's Observations on Pollution

डॉ. अरविंद कुमार के प्रदूषण पर अवलोकन

- Dr. Arvind Kumar, a thoracic surgeon, highlights the black deposits on lungs due to urban pollution, now seen everywhere.
डॉ. अरविंद कुमार, एक छाती रोग विशेषज्ञ, शहरी प्रदूषण के कारण फेफड़ों पर काले धब्बों को रेखांकित करते हैं, जो अब हर जगह देखे जाते हैं।
- He observes that teenagers' lungs now resemble those of lifelong smokers due to pollution.
वे ध्यान देते हैं कि अब किशोरों के फेफड़े जीवन भर धूम्रपान करने वालों जैसे दिखने लगे हैं, जो प्रदूषण के कारण हैं।

UNEP Report Findings on Pollution

यूएनईपी रिपोर्ट में प्रदूषण पर निष्कर्ष

- The UNEP's Emissions Gap and Adaptation Gap reports for 2024 reveal a 6% increase in emissions in India.
यूएनईपी की 2024 की उत्सर्जन अंतर और अनुकूलन अंतर रिपोर्ट में भारत में उत्सर्जन में 6% की वृद्धि का खुलासा हुआ है।
- This data shows that pollution is not just an environmental issue but a national health emergency.
यह डेटा दिखाता है कि प्रदूषण केवल एक पर्यावरणीय समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य आपातकाल है।

Impact of Pollution on Health

प्रदूषण का स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव

- Air pollution is the leading cause of premature death in India, cutting short nearly 2 million lives in 2021.
वायु प्रदूषण भारत में समय से पहले मृत्यु का प्रमुख कारण है, जिसने 2021 में लगभग 2 मिलियन जीवन समाप्त कर दिए।





- The most affected populations include pregnant women, children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing health conditions.
सर्वाधिक प्रभावित आबादी में गर्भवती महिलाएं, बच्चे, बुजुर्ग और पहले से स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं से जूझ रहे लोग शामिल हैं।
- Children face long-term health issues, with impaired lung development and increased risk of respiratory infections and asthma.
बच्चों को दीर्घकालिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, जैसे फेफड़ों का अपर्याप्त विकास और श्वसन संक्रमण और अस्थमा का बढ़ा हुआ जोखिम।

Disparity in Pollution Exposure

प्रदूषण के संपर्क में विषमता

- Vulnerable populations, especially low-income groups, are most exposed to pollution yet lack the means to protect themselves.
कमजोर समुदाय, विशेष रूप से निम्न-आय समूह, प्रदूषण के सबसे अधिक संपर्क में आते हैं लेकिन खुद को बचाने के संसाधन नहीं होते।
- Dr. Soumya Swaminathan highlights the long-term impacts on health, including hypertension, diabetes, and stroke.
डॉ. सौम्या स्वामीनाथन दीर्घकालिक स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को रेखांकित करती हैं, जिनमें उच्च रक्तचाप, मधुमेह और स्ट्रोक शामिल हैं।

National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP)

- India launched the NCAP in 2019 to reduce particulate matter pollution by 20-30% by 2024, later adjusting the target to 40% by 2026.
भारत ने 2019 में NCAP की शुरुआत की थी, जिसका उद्देश्य 2024 तक 20-30% तक पार्टिकुलेट मैटर प्रदूषण को घटाना था, बाद में लक्ष्य को 2026 तक 40% तक संशोधित किया गया।
- Experts note the NCAP has significant room for improvement, particularly in ground-level implementation.
विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि NCAP में सुधार की बहुत संभावना है, विशेष रूप से स्तर पर कार्यान्वयन में।
- Dr. Kumar emphasizes that health should be central to environmental policies, which are currently "piecemeal and lack teeth."
डॉ. कुमार का कहना है कि स्वास्थ्य को पर्यावरणीय नीतियों का केंद्रीय हिस्सा होना चाहिए, जो वर्तमान में "टुकड़ों में और प्रभावहीन" हैं।

Challenges in the NCAP Implementation

NCAP के कार्यान्वयन में चुनौतियाँ





- The NCAP needs localised strategies focusing on specific emission sources, as pollution varies regionally.
NCAP को स्थानीय रणनीतियों की आवश्यकता है जो विशिष्ट उत्सर्जन स्रोतों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करें, क्योंकि प्रदूषण क्षेत्रीय रूप से भिन्न होता है।
- Dr. Swaminathan urges that the NCAP should shift from merely monitoring pollutants to actively reducing emissions.
डॉ. स्वामीनाथन का कहना है कि NCAP को केवल प्रदूषकों की निगरानी से हटकर उत्सर्जन को सक्रिय रूप से घटाने की दिशा में जाना चाहिए।

Economic and Social Costs of Air Pollution

वायु प्रदूषण के आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागत

- Air pollution raises healthcare costs and lowers productivity, especially in vulnerable communities.
वायु प्रदूषण स्वास्थ्य देखभाल लागत बढ़ाता है और उत्पादकता को कम करता है, विशेष रूप से कमजोर समुदायों में।
- Vulnerable communities, especially the poorest, are disproportionately affected by the economic impact of air pollution.
कमजोर समुदाय, विशेष रूप से सबसे गरीब, वायु प्रदूषण के आर्थिक प्रभाव से असमान रूप से प्रभावित होते हैं।
- Dr. Swaminathan compares the burden of pollution to that of climate change.
डॉ. स्वामीनाथन प्रदूषण के बोझ की तुलना जलवायु परिवर्तन से करती हैं।

Dr. Kumar's Campaign for Local Action

डॉ. कुमार का स्थानीय क्रियावली के लिए अभियान

- Dr. Kumar's campaign "My Solution to Pollution" encourages small local actions, like reducing vehicle idling outside schools.
डॉ. कुमार का अभियान "माई सॉल्यूशन टू प्रदूषण" छोटे स्थानीय उपायों को बढ़ावा देता है, जैसे स्कूलों के बाहर वाहनों की यांत्रिक स्थिति को कम करना।
- A pilot program to prevent vehicle idling near schools improved local air quality, showing potential for broader change.
स्कूलों के पास वाहनों के अव्यवस्थित खड़े होने को रोकने के लिए एक पायलट कार्यक्रम ने स्थानीय वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार दिखाया, जो व्यापक परिवर्तन के लिए संभावनाएँ दिखाता है।

The Clean Energy Caveat

स्वच्छ ऊर्जा की शर्त

- Despite increasing **public awareness**, India's heavy dependence on **fossil fuels** remains a significant obstacle to change.





बढ़ती जन जागरूकता के बावजूद, भारत की जीवाश्म ईंधनों पर भारी निर्भरता बदलाव के लिए एक बड़ा बाधा बनी हुई है।

- While the government promotes **electric vehicles**, Dr. Kumar warned their benefits would be limited if their batteries were charged with **coal-fired electricity**.
सरकार इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को बढ़ावा दे रही है, लेकिन डॉ. कुमार ने चेतावनी दी कि यदि इनकी बैटरी कोयला-आधारित बिजली से चार्ज की गई, तो उनके लाभ सीमित होंगे।
- He contended that an overhaul of **energy infrastructure** is required, including a complete transition away from **coal**.
उन्होंने कहा कि ऊर्जा बुनियादी ढांचे में व्यापक बदलाव की आवश्यकता है, जिसमें कोयला से पूरी तरह दूर होना शामिल है।
- "We're tackling the problem from the wrong end," Chaturvedi, the **environmental economist**, said.
"हम समस्या को गलत दिशा से हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं," पर्यावरणीय अर्थशास्त्री चतुर्वेदी ने कहा।
- "We're addressing symptoms — **dust suppression**, controlling **stubble burning** — but not the root cause, which is our reliance on **fossil fuels** and inadequate clean energy infrastructure."
"हम धूल नियंत्रण, पराली जलाने को नियंत्रित करने जैसे लक्षणों पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मूल कारण पर नहीं, जो है हमारी जीवाश्म ईंधनों पर निर्भरता और अपर्याप्त स्वच्छ ऊर्जा बुनियादी ढांचा।"
- "True progress in air quality will require a pivot from **coal to renewables**, coupled with a robust national investment in **sustainable infrastructure**."
"वायु गुणवत्ता में सच्ची प्रगति के लिए कोयले से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की ओर बदलाव और सतत बुनियादी ढांचे में मजबूत राष्ट्रीय निवेश की आवश्यकता होगी।"
- Dr. Pant also pointed out that people in **rural locales** bank extensively on **biomass** and also need access to **cleaner energy**.
डॉ. पंत ने यह भी बताया कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोग बड़े पैमाने पर बायोमास पर निर्भर हैं और उन्हें स्वच्छ ऊर्जा तक पहुंच की भी आवश्यकता है।
- "For many **rural families**, wood and animal dung are the only affordable options for cooking fuel," she said.
"कई ग्रामीण परिवारों के लिए, लकड़ी और पशु गोबर ही खाना पकाने के लिए किफायती विकल्प हैं," उन्होंने कहा।
- Adding that the health impact of **household pollution**, particularly for **women and children**, is as important as urban air quality.
यह जोड़ते हुए कि घरेलू प्रदूषण का स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव, खासतौर पर महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए, शहरी वायु गुणवत्ता जितना ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

Reforms and Accountability

सुधार और जवाबदेही





- Experts said it could be critical for the **NCAP** to adopt a regional approach rather than presume **one size can fit all**.
विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि **राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP)** के लिए क्षेत्रीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाना महत्वपूर्ण हो सकता है, बजाय इसके कि एक ही समाधान सभी के लिए उपयुक्त मान लिया जाए।
- Dr. Pant suggested **localised targets** could allow India's diverse regions to address their most pressing pollution sources differently.
डॉ. पंत ने सुझाव दिया कि **स्थानीय लक्ष्य** भारत के विविध क्षेत्रों को उनकी सबसे गंभीर प्रदूषण समस्याओं को अलग-अलग तरीके से सुलझाने की अनुमति दे सकते हैं।
- "By prioritising interventions at the **state and local levels**, we can tailor strategies to where they're needed most," she said.
"यदि हम **राज्य और स्थानीय स्तरों** पर प्राथमिकता देते हैं, तो हम अपनी रणनीतियों को वहां पर केंद्रित कर सकते हैं जहां उनकी सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता है," उन्होंने कहा।
- Second, while experts have mixed reactions to listing pollution as a cause of death on **death certificates**, Dr. Kumar said this explicit acknowledgement could increase public awareness.
दूसरा, जबकि प्रदूषण को **मृत्यु प्रमाणपत्र** पर मृत्यु का कारण के रूप में दर्ज करने को लेकर विशेषज्ञों की मिश्रित प्रतिक्रिया है, डॉ. कुमार ने कहा कि यह स्पष्ट स्वीकारोक्ति **जन जागरूकता** बढ़ा सकती है।
- "When you add pollution to the **death certificate**, you're making people see the cause-and-effect link in their lives," he says.
"जब आप **मृत्यु प्रमाणपत्र** में प्रदूषण जोड़ते हैं, तो आप लोगों को उनके जीवन में कारण-प्रभाव का संबंध दिखा रहे हैं," उन्होंने कहा।
- Dr. Swaminathan proposed establishing a regulatory body akin to the **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** to enforce environmental standards.
डॉ. स्वामीनाथन ने **यू.एस. पर्यावरण संरक्षण एजेंसी** के समान एक नियामक निकाय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव दिया ताकि पर्यावरणीय मानकों को लागू किया जा सके।
- "India lacks a comprehensive body to regulate **air, water, and other pollutants** that threaten public health," she said.
"भारत में **वायु, जल, और अन्य प्रदूषकों** को नियंत्रित करने के लिए एक व्यापक निकाय की कमी है जो सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए खतरा पैदा करते हैं," उन्होंने कहा।
- Dr. Kumar was wary of **bureaucratic hurdles**: "We don't need more agencies; we need stronger enforcement."
डॉ. कुमार ने **नौकरशाही बाधाओं** को लेकर सावधानी व्यक्त की: "हमें अधिक एजेंसियों की आवश्यकता नहीं है; हमें सख्त क्रियान्वयन की आवश्यकता है।"

Toward Lasting Solutions

स्थायी समाधान की ओर

- The **UNEP reports** called for systemic changes in the **transportation, energy, and health sectors** to curb pollution effectively.





यूएनईपी रिपोर्ट ने परिवहन, ऊर्जा, और स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रों में प्रणालीगत बदलाव की अपील की है ताकि प्रभावी रूप से प्रदूषण को कम किया जा सके।

- Experts agreed a national clean air strategy should prioritise **public health, climate mitigation, and community engagement.**

विशेषज्ञ इस बात पर सहमत थे कि एक राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु रणनीति को सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य, जलवायु शमन, और सामुदायिक भागीदारी को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

- Dr. Kumar emphasized, "Pollution is now in our lungs, and it's not going to leave on its own."

डॉ. कुमार ने जोर दिया, "प्रदूषण अब हमारे फेफड़ों में है, और यह अपने आप नहीं जाएगा।"

- "This isn't only about the environment; it's about every person in this country having the right to breathe without fear," Dr. Pant added.

"यह केवल पर्यावरण की बात नहीं है; यह इस देश के हर व्यक्ति के भय के बिना सांस लेने के अधिकार की बात है," डॉ. पंत ने जोड़ा।

- "Investing in clean air today is investing in **India's economic and social future,**" Gummy said.

"आज स्वच्छ हवा में निवेश करना भारत के आर्थिक और सामाजिक भविष्य में निवेश करना है," गुमी ने कहा।





Titan Cement's Alexandria Portland Cement Company factory in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria, Egypt. REUTERS

Countries vulnerable to climate tense over 'exported emissions'

GS Paper III: Environment
Reuters

Fossil fuel exports have been a hot topic at the United Nations climate conference in Baku this year, with activists and delegates from some climate-vulnerable countries arguing nations should be held accountable for the pollution they send overseas – often to poor developing nations – in the form of oil, gas and coal. Some are seeking to get the question of how to do this onto the agenda at future climate summits.

A landmark agreement reached in Paris in 2015 to fight climate change requires countries to set targets and report on progress in reducing national levels of planet-warming greenhouse gas emissions. But it does not impose such requirements for emissions generated from fossil fuels they drill, mine, and ship elsewhere.

That has allowed countries like the United States, Norway, Australia, and others to say they are making progress toward international climate goals while also producing and exporting fossil fuels at breakneck pace, said Bill Hare, co-founder of Climate Action Tracker, an independent scientific project that tracks government climate action.

U.S. fossil fuel exports – including coal, oil, gas, and refined fuels – led to over 2 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions in other countries in 2022, according to Climate Action Tracker. That is equivalent to about a third of U.S. domestic emissions, the data showed.

A years-long drilling boom has made

The Paris Agreement of 2015 requires that nations set targets to cut levels of greenhouse gas emissions. But there are no such strictures on emissions from fuels drilled, mined, and exported

the U.S. the world's top oil and gas producer, while robust demand has lifted its coal exports for four years running.

Incoming president Donald Trump, a climate change sceptic, has said he wants to further boost the nation's fossil fuel production.

For other producers, greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel exports sometimes outweigh domestic emissions, Climate Action Tracker said.

That was true for Norway, Australia and Canada in 2022, the most recent year for which data is available for all countries analysed. Norway's Ministry of Climate and Environment said it is up to other nations to manage their own carbon footprints. "Each country is responsible for reducing its own emissions," the ministry said in a statement.

Officials at the environment and climate ministries of Canada and Australia did not comment.

Addressing the summit in Azerbaijan, host President Ilham Aliyev accused some Western politicians of double standards for lecturing his government about its oil and gas use, saying, "They better look at themselves."

Most U.S. gas exports now go to European countries seeking to reduce dependence on Russia, while China has become one of the top buyers of U.S. crude and coal. America's biggest growth market for coal, however, is North Africa.

U.S. coal mines exported around 52.5 million short tonnes globally in the first half of 2024, up nearly 7% from the same period a year ago, the data showed. Much of the increase was driven by cement and brickmakers in Egypt and Morocco, which together took in more than 5 million short tonnes over the period.





Countries Vulnerable to Climate Tense Over 'Exported Emissions'

'निर्यातित उत्सर्जन' पर जलवायु तनाव के प्रति संवेदनशील देश

- Fossil fuel exports were a significant focus at the **United Nations climate conference in Baku** this year.
इस वर्ष बाकू में हुए संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु सम्मेलन में जीवाश्म ईंधन निर्यात एक प्रमुख विषय था।
- Activists and delegates from some **climate-vulnerable countries** argued that nations should be held accountable for pollution sent overseas in the form of oil, gas, and coal. कार्यकर्ताओं और कुछ जलवायु-संवेदनशील देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने तर्क दिया कि देशों को तेल, गैस और कोयले के रूप में विदेशों में भेजे गए प्रदूषण के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाना चाहिए।
- A **landmark agreement from Paris 2015** requires countries to set targets for reducing **domestic greenhouse gas emissions** but does not include emissions from fossil fuel exports.
2015 के पेरिस समझौते में देशों को घरेलू ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन इसमें जीवाश्म ईंधन निर्यात से उत्पन्न उत्सर्जन शामिल नहीं है।
- This has allowed countries like the **United States, Norway, and Australia** to claim progress on climate goals while continuing large-scale fossil fuel production and export. इससे संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, नॉर्वे, और ऑस्ट्रेलिया जैसे देशों को बड़े पैमाने पर जीवाश्म ईंधन उत्पादन और निर्यात जारी रखते हुए जलवायु लक्ष्यों पर प्रगति का दावा करने की अनुमति मिलती है।
- **U.S. fossil fuel exports** caused over **2 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions** in other countries in **2022**, roughly a third of U.S. domestic emissions.
2022 में, अमेरिकी जीवाश्म ईंधन निर्यात ने अन्य देशों में **2 अरब टन CO2 समतुल्य उत्सर्जन** उत्पन्न किया, जो अमेरिकी घरेलू उत्सर्जन का लगभग एक-तिहाई है।
- The **U.S. is the world's top oil and gas producer**, with robust demand also driving **four years** of consecutive coal export increases.
अमेरिका दुनिया का शीर्ष तेल और गैस उत्पादक देश है, और लगातार चार वर्षों से कोयले के निर्यात में वृद्धि की मांग है।
- For some countries like **Norway, Australia, and Canada**, emissions from fossil fuel exports exceeded domestic emissions in **2022**.
कुछ देशों जैसे **नॉर्वे, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, और कनाडा** में, **2022 में जीवाश्म ईंधन निर्यात** से उत्सर्जन घरेलू उत्सर्जन से अधिक था।
- Norway's Ministry of Climate stated, "Each country is responsible for reducing its own emissions."
नॉर्वे के जलवायु मंत्रालय ने कहा, "प्रत्येक देश अपने उत्सर्जन को कम करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।"





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- **President Ilham Aliyev** of Azerbaijan criticized Western countries for double standards regarding oil and gas use.
अज़रबैजान के राष्ट्रपति **इल्हाम अलीयेव** ने तेल और गैस उपयोग को लेकर पश्चिमी देशों पर दोहरे मानदंड अपनाने की आलोचना की।
- Most **U.S. gas exports** now go to **European countries** aiming to reduce reliance on **Russia**, while **China** is a major buyer of U.S. crude and coal.
अमेरिका के अधिकांश गैस निर्यात अब यूरोपीय देशों को जाते हैं जो रूस पर निर्भरता कम करना चाहते हैं, जबकि चीन अमेरिकी कच्चे तेल और कोयले का प्रमुख खरीदार है।
- The largest growth market for U.S. coal is **North Africa**, especially **Egypt and Morocco**, which imported over **5 million short tonnes** in the first half of **2024**.
उत्तरी अफ्रीका, विशेष रूप से मिस्र और मोरक्को, 2024 के पहले छमाही में 5 मिलियन शॉर्ट टन से अधिक अमेरिकी कोयले का आयात करने वाला सबसे बड़ा बाजार है।

