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27_11_2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

TOPICS COVERED

- 1. Work together to uphold the spirit of Constitution: Murmu (GS Paper-II: Constitutions)**
- 2. Shinde quits as CM; succession row puts off govt. Formation (GS Paper-II: Council of Minister)**
- 3. Deep depression over the Bay of Bengal likely to intensify into cyclonic storm; alerts issued (GS Paper-I: Cyclone)**
- 4. SC seeks report on Pennaiyar water sharing between T.N. and Karnataka (GS Paper-II: Inter-State Water Dispute)**
- 5. From a republic to a republic of unequals (GS Paper-II: Constitutions)**
- 6. An ideal way to treat India's corneal blindness problem (GS Paper-I: Society)**
- 7. Timely reiteration (GS Paper-II: Secularism)**
- 8. Between hope and hurdles on the high seas (GS Paper-II: International Organization, Treat and Agreement)**
- 9. SC ruling on socialism, secularism (GS Paper-II: Socialism and Secularism)**
- 10. What is the controversy around the Sambhal mosque? (GS Paper-I: Communalism)**
- 11. Norway's apology to Sami and other minority groups for assimilation policies (GS Paper-I: Society)**
- 12. EVMs are tampered when you lose, fine if you win: SC (GS Paper-II: Elections)**



13. India expresses 'deep concern' over ISKCON leader's arrest in Bangladesh (GS Paper-II: India-Bangladesh)
14. Judges walk the razor's edge, says CJI on barbs about 'unelected' judiciary (GS Paper-II: Separation of Power)
15. Milk, meat and egg production increased in 2023-24: Centre (GS Paper-III: Economy)
16. Industrialist Shashi Ruia passes away at 81 (PCS)
17. Trump vows new tariffs on Mexico, Canada, China (GS Paper-II: Globalization)
18. Six decades since Thumba launch, slew of private entities prepare for fight (GS Paper-III: Science and Technology)
19. The answer is blowin' in the wind (GS Paper-III: Science and Technology)

Work together to uphold the spirit of Constitution: Murmu

At event marking 75 years of Constitution's adoption, President urges executive, legislature, and judiciary to unite for public welfare; Vice-President cautions against placing 'creed above country', and asks institutions to stick to 'jurisdictional area'

GS Paper II: Constitution

Sandeep Phukan
NEW DELHI

The Indian Constitution is a progressive document, and it is the responsibility of the executive, legislature and the judiciary to work together to better the lives of the common people in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, President Droupadi Murmu said on Tuesday at an event to commemorate 75 years of the adoption of the Constitution.

Speaking at the event held at the historic Central Hall of Samvidhan Sadan (old Parliament building), Vice-President Jagdeep Dhankhar made a veiled attack on the Opposition. Invoking Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, he said the country's "independence will be put in



President Droupadi Murmu unveils a commemorative coin on the occasion of Constitution Day on Tuesday. ANI

jeopardy a second time" if parties placed creed above country.

Stressing the separation of powers between the three organs of the state – executive, legislature and judiciary – Mr. Dhankhar said democracy functions best when the Constitutional institutions worked

in tandem, adhering to their "jurisdictional area".

Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla urged members to follow the tradition of constructive and dignified debates, set by the Constituent Assembly, in both Houses of Parliament.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Deputy Chair-

man of the Rajya Sabha Harivansh, Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha Mallikarjun Kharge, Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha Rahul Gandhi, Leader of the Rajya Sabha J.P. Nadda and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Kiren Rijju were seated on the dais.

During her speech, Ms. Murmu said that the fundamental duties of every citizen of the country had been clearly defined, laying stress on the nation's unity and integrity, promoting harmony in society, ensuring the dignity of women, protecting the environment, developing a scientific temper and safeguarding public property among others.

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Constitution will live on with a 'nation first' spirit: PM

Sandeep Phukan
NEW DELHI

The spirit of "nation first" will keep alive the Constitution for centuries to come, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said on Tuesday. At an event at the Supreme Court, he described the Constitution as a "living stream" that has lived up to the needs and expectations of the country, including the challenge of Emergency in 1975.

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Work together to uphold the spirit of Constitution: Murmu

संविधान की भावना को बनाए रखने के लिए एकजुट होकर
काम करें: मर्मू

The Indian Constitution is a progressive document, and it is the responsibility of the executive, legislature, and judiciary to work together to improve the lives of the common people in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, President Droupadi Murmu said.

भारतीय संविधान एक प्रगतिशील दस्तावेज है, और यह कार्यपालिका, विधानसभा, और न्यायपालिका की जिम्मेदारी है कि वे संविधान की भावना के अनुरूप सामान्य जनता के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए एकजुट होकर काम करें, जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति द्रौपदी मर्मू ने कहा।

- The event marked **75 years** of the adoption of the Constitution.
यह आयोजन संविधान की **75वीं वर्षगांठ** के अवसर पर आयोजित किया गया था।
- The event was held at the **historic Central Hall of Samvidhan Sadan** (old Parliament building).
यह आयोजन ऐतिहासिक केंद्रीय हॉल, संविधान सदन (पुरानी संसद भवन) में आयोजित किया गया था।
- **Vice-President Jagdeep Dhankhar** made a veiled attack on the Opposition, invoking **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**.
उप राष्ट्रपति जगदीप धनखड़ ने विपक्ष पर अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से हमला करते हुए डॉ. बी. आर. आंबेडकर का उल्लेख किया।
- Dhankhar warned that “**independence will be put in jeopardy a second time**” if parties placed **creed above country**.
धनखड़ ने चेतावनी दी कि यदि पार्टियाँ धर्म को देश से ऊपर रखें, तो “स्वतंत्रता को दूसरी बार खतरे में डाला जाएगा”।
- He stressed the **separation of powers** between the three organs of the state — **executive, legislature, and judiciary**.
उन्होंने राज्य के तीन अंगों – कार्यपालिका, विधानसभा, और न्यायपालिका के बीच शक्तियों का पृथक्कीकरण पर जोर दिया।
- He said democracy functions best when the **Constitutional institutions** work in tandem, adhering to their **jurisdictional area**.
उन्होंने कहा कि लोकतंत्र तब सबसे अच्छे तरीके से काम करता है जब संवैधानिक संस्थाएँ मिलकर काम करती हैं और अपनी क्षेत्राधिकार सीमा का पालन करती हैं।





- **Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla** urged members to follow the tradition of **constructive and dignified debates**, set by the **Constituent Assembly**, in both Houses of Parliament.
लोकसभा अध्यक्ष ओम बिरला ने सांसदों से संविधान सभा द्वारा स्थापित सकारात्मक और सम्मानजनक बहसों की परंपरा का पालन करने की अपील की।
- **Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha Harivansh, Leader of the Opposition Mallikarjun Kharge**, and others were present at the event.
प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी, राज्यसभा के उपसभापति हरिवंश, राज्यसभा में विपक्ष के नेता मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे, और अन्य लोग इस आयोजन में उपस्थित थे।
- During her speech, **President Murmu** emphasized the **fundamental duties** of every citizen, focusing on the nation's **unity, integrity**, and promoting **harmony** in society.
अपनी भाषण के दौरान, राष्ट्रपति मर्मू ने प्रत्येक नागरिक की मूल कर्तव्यों पर जोर दिया, जिसमें राष्ट्र की एकता, अखंडता, और समाज में सामंजस्य को बढ़ावा देने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया।
- She stressed ensuring the **dignity of women**, protecting the **environment**, developing a **scientific temper**, and safeguarding **public property** among other duties.
उन्होंने महिलाओं की गरिमा सुनिश्चित करने, पर्यावरण की रक्षा करने, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने, और सार्वजनिक संपत्ति की सुरक्षा करने सहित अन्य कर्तव्यों पर जोर दिया।

Constitution Day Celebrations and Key Remarks

संविधान दिवस उत्सव और महत्वपूर्ण बयान

- **President Droupadi Murmu** participated in the **Constitution Day celebrations** on **November 26, 2024**, in the **Central Hall of Parliament**.
राष्ट्रपति द्रौपदी मर्मू 26 नवंबर 2024 को संविधान दिवस उत्सव में संसद के केंद्रीय कक्ष में शामिल हुईं।
- The President highlighted the importance of the **Preamble** and called it a "**living document**" ensuring **justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity** for all citizens.
राष्ट्रपति ने प्रस्तावना के महत्व को रेखांकित किया और इसे "जीवित दस्तावेज़" कहा, जो सभी नागरिकों के लिए न्याय, स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बंधुत्व सुनिश्चित करता है।
- She released a **commemorative coin** and led the gathering in reading the **Preamble**.
उन्होंने एक समर्पण सिक्का जारी किया और सभा के साथ प्रस्तावना का पाठ किया।
- The President emphasized that the framers of the Constitution had a **far-sighted vision**, and the system they created allowed India to **adopt new ideas** reflecting the changing times.
उन्होंने यह बल दिया कि संविधान निर्माताओं की दूरदर्शिता थी, और उन्होंने जो प्रणाली बनाई, उसने भारत को नए विचारों को अपनाने की अनुमति दी, जो बदलते समय को दर्शाते हैं।
- **The Constitution's Preamble** expresses ideals like **justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity**, which have **defined India** for centuries.
संविधान की प्रस्तावना में न्याय, स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बंधुत्व जैसे आदर्श व्यक्त किए गए हैं, जो सदियों से भारत को परिभाषित करते हैं।
- **Vice President Jagdeep Dhankhar** emphasized that **citizens** are the **ultimate authority** in the country and must prioritize the nation over personal beliefs.





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उपराष्ट्रपति जगदीप धनखड़ ने यह बल दिया कि नागरिक देश में अंतिम प्राधिकरण हैं और उन्हें व्यक्तिगत विश्वासों से ऊपर देश को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

- Quoting **Dr. Ambedkar's speech on November 25, 1949**, Dhankhar expressed concern about potential **political divisions** in India that could undermine the nation's unity.

डॉ. अंबेडकर के 25 नवंबर 1949 के भाषण का उद्धरण देते हुए, धनखड़ ने भारत में संभावित राजनीतिक विभाजन पर चिंता व्यक्त की, जो देश की एकता को कमजोर कर सकता है।

- He stressed that if political parties place **creed above country**, India's **independence** would be at risk for the second time.

उन्होंने यह जोर दिया कि यदि राजनीतिक दल विश्वास को देश से ऊपर रखते हैं, तो भारत की स्वतंत्रता दूसरी बार संकट में पड़ सकती है।



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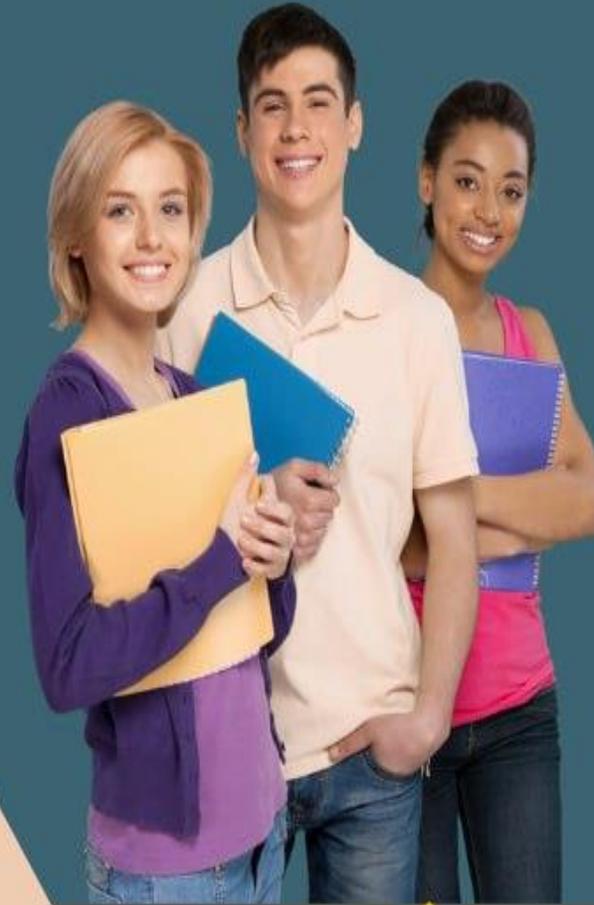
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Shinde quits as CM; succession row puts off govt. formation



Ajit Pawar, Eknath Shinde, and Devendra Fadnavis meet Governor C.P. Radhakrishnan at the Raj Bhavan in Mumbai on Tuesday. ANI

GS Paper II: Council of Minister

Abhinay Deshpande
MUMBAI

Differences over the Chief Minister's post has further delayed the formation of a new government in Maharashtra. As the current Assembly's term came to an end on Tuesday, Chief Minister Eknath Shinde, accompanied by his deputies, Devendra Fadnavis and Ajit Pawar, submitted his resignation to Governor C.P. Radhakrishnan at the Raj Bhavan.

The Governor accepted Mr. Shinde's resignation, and asked him to serve as the caretaker Chief Minister until a new Cabinet was sworn in. "The Chief Minister tendered the resignation of his post and that of his Cabinet to the Governor on this occasion. The Governor has asked the Chief Minister to continue to hold the charge of his post till alternate arrangements are made," the Raj Bhavan said.

The Mahayuti's decision on the new Chief Minister is likely to take more time, and will happen only after a collective consultation with the central leadership, sources indicated to *The Hindu*.

MVA charge

The Maha Vikas Aghadi, which lost the election, has

alleged that the pattern of victory of some Mahayuti candidates has been "inexplicably similar". Nationalist Congress Party (SP) chief Sharad Pawar is likely to appoint lawyers to look into the concerns raised by his party leaders. "Our party wants to question the validity of EVMs. With all the confusion, the data will be consolidated at a central level and it will be guided by some lawyers," NCP(SP) MLA Rohit Pawar told *The Hindu*.

Impasse on naming CM

The impasse over selecting Maharashtra's next Chief Minister continued for the third consecutive day on Tuesday, with uncertainty lingering over whether Mr. Shinde would retain his position or whether the Mr. Fadnavis of the BJP would assume the role.

In the Assembly election, the Mahayuti coalition – comprising the BJP, the Shiv Sena, led by Mr. Shinde, and the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP), led by Mr. Ajit Pawar – secured a commanding 230 seats in the 288-member Assembly. Of this tally, the BJP won 132 seats, the Shiv Sena 57, and the NCP 41.

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likely to appoint lawyers to look into the concerns raised by his party leaders.

Shinde quits as CM; succession row puts govt. formation

शिंदे ने मुख्यमंत्री के पद से इस्तीफा दिया; उत्तराधिकार विवाद ने सरकार गठन में देरी की

- Differences over the **Chief Minister's post** have further delayed the formation of a new government in **Maharashtra**. मुख्यमंत्री के पद को लेकर मतभेदों ने महाराष्ट्र में नई सरकार के गठन में और देरी की है।

- As the current Assembly's term came to an end on **Tuesday**, **Chief Minister Eknath Shinde**, accompanied by his deputies, **Devendra Fadnavis** and **Ajit Pawar**, submitted his resignation to **Governor C.P. Radhakrishnan** at the **Raj Bhavan**.

जैसे ही वर्तमान विधानसभा का कार्यकाल मंगलवार को समाप्त हुआ, मुख्यमंत्री एकनाथ शिंदे, अपने उपमुख्यमंत्रियों देवेंद्र फडणवीस और अजीत पवार के साथ, राज्यपाल सी. पी. राधाकृष्णन को राजभवन में अपना इस्तीफा सौंप दिया।

- The Governor accepted **Mr. Shinde's resignation**, and asked him to serve as the **caretaker Chief Minister** until a new Cabinet was sworn in.

राज्यपाल ने शिंदे के इस्तीफे को मंजूर किया, और उन्हें एक नए कैबिनेट के शपथ ग्रहण तक संभालने वाले मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में कार्य करने को कहा।

- The **Mahayuti's** decision on the new Chief Minister is likely to take more time, and will happen only after a **collective consultation with the central leadership**.

महायुति का नए मुख्यमंत्री पर निर्णय अधिक समय ले सकता है, और यह केंद्रीय नेतृत्व से सामूहिक परामर्श के बाद ही होगा।

- **MVA charge**: The **Maha Vikas Aghadi**, which lost the election, has alleged that the pattern of victory of some **Mahayuti candidates** has been "inexplicably similar".

एमवीए का आरोप: महाविकास अघाड़ी, जिसने चुनाव हारने के बाद आरोप लगाया है कि कुछ महायुति उम्मीदवारों की जीत का पैटर्न "अचानक समान" रहा है।

- **Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)** chief **Sharad Pawar** is likely to appoint lawyers to look into the concerns raised by his party leaders.





नेशनलिस्ट कांग्रेस पार्टी (एनसीपी) के प्रमुख शरद पवार अपने पार्टी नेताओं द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दों को देखने के लिए वकीलों को नियुक्त करने की संभावना है।

- The NCP(SP) MLA **Rohit Pawar** stated that the party wants to question the validity of **EVMs**, and data will be consolidated at a **central level** with guidance from lawyers. एनसीपी (एसपी) के विधायक **रोहित पवार** ने कहा कि पार्टी **ईवीएम** की वैधता पर सवाल उठाना चाहती है, और डेटा को **केंद्रीय स्तर** पर एकत्रित किया जाएगा, जिसे वकीलों के मार्गदर्शन में किया जाएगा।
- **Impasse on naming CM:** The impasse over selecting Maharashtra's next **Chief Minister** continued for the **third consecutive day** on Tuesday, with uncertainty lingering over whether Mr. Shinde would retain his position or whether Mr. Fadnavis of the BJP would assume the role.

मुख्यमंत्री के नामकरण पर गतिरोध: महाराष्ट्र के अगले **मुख्यमंत्री** के चयन को लेकर **तीसरे लगातार दिन** तक गतिरोध बना रहा, जिसमें यह अनिश्चितता बनी रही कि क्या श्री शिंदे अपनी पदवी बनाए रखेंगे या क्या बीजेपी के श्री फडणवीस यह भूमिका संभालेंगे।

- In the Assembly election, the **Mahayuti coalition**—comprising the **BJP**, the **Shiv Sena** led by Mr. Shinde, and the **Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)** led by Mr. Ajit Pawar—secured a commanding **230 seats in the 288-member Assembly**. विधानसभा चुनाव में, **महायुति गठबंधन**—जिसमें **बीजेपी**, श्री शिंदे द्वारा नेतृत्व किया गया **शिवसेना**, और श्री अजीत पवार द्वारा नेतृत्व किया गया **नेशनलिस्ट कांग्रेस पार्टी (एनसीपी)** शामिल हैं—ने **288 सदस्यीय विधानसभा** में **230 सीटों** पर विजय प्राप्त की।
- Of this tally, the **BJP** won **132 seats**, the **Shiv Sena** won **57 seats**, and the **NCP** won **41 seats**. इस आंकड़े के अनुसार, **बीजेपी** ने **132 सीटों** पर विजय प्राप्त की, **शिवसेना** ने **57 सीटों** पर और **एनसीपी** ने **41 सीटों** पर जीत हासिल की।

Deliberations within the Alliance

गठबंधन के भीतर विचार-विमर्श

- Deliberations are ongoing within the alliance to determine who will occupy the Chief Minister's office on the sixth floor of **Mantralaya**. गठबंधन के भीतर विचार-विमर्श चल रहा है कि **मंत्रालय** की छठी मंजिल पर मुख्यमंत्री का पद कौन संभालेगा।
- The prolonged decision-making process has fueled speculation about potential **power-sharing agreements** among the alliance partners. लंबे समय तक चलने वाली निर्णय प्रक्रिया ने गठबंधन भागीदारों के बीच संभावित **सत्तासाझाकरण समझौतों** पर अटकलें तेज कर दी हैं।
- While **Mr. Shinde's** supporters argue that he deserves another term as Chief Minister, sections within the **BJP** are pushing for **Mr. Fadnavis** to take charge. जहां **शिंदे जी** के समर्थकों का कहना है कि वह **मुख्यमंत्री** के रूप में एक और कार्यकाल के हकदार हैं, वहीं **भा.ज.पा.** के कुछ हिस्से **फडणवीस जी** को जिम्मेदारी देने के पक्ष में हैं।





- **Mr. Pawar's NCP**, a crucial ally in the **Mahayuti**, is reportedly lobbying for key **Cabinet portfolios**.

पवार जी की एनसीपी, जो महायुति में एक महत्वपूर्ण सहयोगी है, कथित तौर पर प्रमुख मंत्रालयों के लिए लॉबी कर रही है।

- A significant factor in the ongoing discussions is the **Maratha community's demand** for a Chief Minister from their ranks.

चर्चाओं में एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू मराठा समुदाय की मांग है कि उनका कोई सदस्य मुख्यमंत्री बने।

- **Shiv Sena leader Sheetal Mhatre** said that **Mr. Shinde**, being a **Maratha leader**, is the community's preferred choice.

शिव सेना की नेता शीतल माटरे ने कहा कि शिंदे जी, एक मराठा नेता होने के नाते, समुदाय की पसंदीदा चयन हैं।

- "He successfully provided **10% reservation** to the **Maratha community** under the economically and socially backward category and supported initiatives like the **Annasaheb Patil and Sarathi corporations**," she said.

"उन्होंने मराठा समुदाय को आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़ी श्रेणी के तहत 10% आरक्षण प्रदान किया और अन्नासाहेब पाटिल और सारथी निगमों जैसी पहलों का समर्थन किया," उन्होंने कहा।

- She added that **Mr. Shinde's leadership** had played a key role in securing the community's backing for the **Mahayuti** in the **Assembly election**.

उन्होंने कहा कि शिंदे जी के नेतृत्व ने महायुति को विधानसभा चुनाव में समुदाय का समर्थन प्राप्त करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।

- **Shiv Sena Minister Deepak Kesarkar** said the Chief Minister's resignation was just a formality.

शिव सेना मंत्री दीपक केसर्कर ने कहा कि मुख्यमंत्री का इस्तीफा केवल एक औपचारिकता है।

- "A new government will be formed soon. Tomorrow, the **BJP** is expected to hold a meeting to elect their **legislative leader**, after which the three leaders — **Mr. Shinde, Mr. Fadnavis, and Mr. Pawar** — will convene, discuss, and consult with the top leadership for the final decision," he said.

"जल्द ही एक नई सरकार बनाई जाएगी। कल, भा.ज.पा. के विधायी नेता का चुनाव करने के लिए बैठक आयोजित की जाएगी, इसके बाद तीन नेता – शिंदे जी, फडणवीस जी, और पवार जी — मिलकर चर्चा करेंगे और अंतिम निर्णय के लिए शीर्ष नेतृत्व से परामर्श करेंगे," उन्होंने कहा।

- "The final decision will be made by **PM Modi** and **Home Minister Amit Shah**," Mr. Kesarkar said.

"अंतिम निर्णय पीएम मोदी और गृह मंत्री अमित शाह द्वारा लिया जाएगा," श्री केसर्कर ने कहा।



Deep depression over the Bay of Bengal likely to intensify into cyclonic storm; alerts issued

GS Paper I: Cyclone

The Hindu Bureau
CHENNAI

The Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC) here said on Tuesday that a deep depression over the southwest Bay of Bengal is likely to intensify into a cyclonic storm on Wednesday.

On 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the system, which had developed from a depression, moved north-northwestwards at a speed of 8 kmph and lay centred about 240 km southeast of Trincomalee, 520 km south-southeast of Nagapattinam, 640 km south-southeast of Puducherry, and 720 km south-southeast of Chennai.

The storm is likely to continue to move north-northwestwards towards

the Tamil Nadu coast, skirting the Sri Lanka coast during the next two days.

S. Balachandran, Additional Director-General of Meteorology, RMC, said that a continuous watch was being kept on the movement and intensity of the system.

Rain forecast

For Wednesday, the forecast is light to moderate rain at many places. Thunderstorm and lightning are likely at one or two places in Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Karaikal.

Heavy to very heavy rain in a few places, with extremely heavy rain at one or two places, is likely in Cuddalore and Mayiladuthurai districts and the Karaikal area where a red



Heavy rain and gusty winds lashed Pamban in Ramanathapuram district on Tuesday as the region braced for a storm. L. BALACHANDAR

alert has been issued.

The RMC has issued an orange alert for Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu, Villupuram, Ariyalur, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam and Pudukkottai districts, and Puducherry where heavy to very heavy

rain is likely to occur at isolated places on Wednesday.

Though the path of the system has been given for two days, the landfall point is not yet known.

Senior meteorologist Y.E.A. Raj said the place of crossing is likely to be

known by Wednesday evening.

"We are watching a few models but there is a lot of divergence in the forecasts given by them. One model even suggests that the system will split into two. As of now, we can expect good rainfall over the next few days," Mr. Raj explained.

From 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, Nagapattinam recorded a rainfall of 12.6 cm, Cuddalore 6.7 cm, Adiramapattinam 6.4 cm, Nungambakkam 4.1 cm, Ennore port 7 cm, Mamallapuram 6.8 cm, VIT Chennai campus 3.1 cm, NIOT in Pallikaranai 7.7 cm, Taramani 6.5cm, Puzhal 6.1 cm, Manalmedu in Mayiladuthurai 5.7 cm and Anna University, Chennai 5.1 cm.

A ND-NDE

Deep depression over the Bay of Bengal likely to intensify into cyclonic storm; alerts issued

बंगाल की खाड़ी में गहरे अवसाद के चक्रवात में तब्दील होने की संभावना; चेतावनियां जारी

- The Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC) said that a deep depression over the southwest Bay of Bengal is likely to intensify into a cyclonic storm on Wednesday. क्षेत्रीय मौसम विज्ञान केंद्र (RMC) ने कहा कि दक्षिण पश्चिम बंगाल की खाड़ी में एक गहरा अवसाद बुधवार को चक्रवाती तूफान में बदलने की संभावना है।
- On 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, the system, which had developed from a depression, moved north-northwestwards at a speed of 8 kmph and lay centered about 240 km southeast of Trincomalee, 520 km south-southeast of Nagapattinam, 640 km south-southeast of Puducherry, and 720 km south-southeast of Chennai. मंगलवार को 5:30 बजे, यह प्रणाली, जो एक अवसाद से विकसित हुई थी, उत्तर-उत्तरपश्चिम दिशा में 8 किमी प्रति घंटा की गति से बढ़ रही थी और यह त्रिनकोमाली के 240 किमी दक्षिण-पूर्व, नागपट्टिनम के 520 किमी दक्षिण-दक्षिण-पूर्व, पुडुचेरी के 640 किमी दक्षिण-दक्षिण-पूर्व, और चेन्नई के 720 किमी दक्षिण-दक्षिण-पूर्व स्थित थी।
- The storm is likely to continue moving north-northwestwards towards the Tamil Nadu coast, skirting the Sri Lanka coast during the next two days.





तूफान अगले दो दिनों में उत्तर-उत्तरपश्चिम दिशा में तमिलनाडु तट की ओर बढ़ने की संभावना है, साथ ही श्रीलंका के तट को भी छूते हुए।

- **S. Balachandran**, Additional Director-General of Meteorology, RMC, said that a continuous watch was being kept on the movement and intensity of the system.
एस. बालचंद्रन, मौसम विज्ञान के अतिरिक्त महानिदेशक, RMC ने कहा कि प्रणाली की गति और तीव्रता पर निरंतर नजर रखी जा रही है।

Rain forecast

वर्षा का पूर्वानुमान

- For **Wednesday**, the forecast is **light to moderate rain** at many places. **Thunderstorm** and **lightning** are likely at one or two places in **Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, and Karaikal**.
बुधवार के लिए, पूर्वानुमान है कि कई स्थानों पर हल्की से मध्यम वर्षा होगी। बिजली चमकने और आंधी के साथ एक या दो स्थानों पर तमिलनाडु, पुडुचेरी, और कैराईकल में यह हो सकता है।
- **Heavy to very heavy rain** in a few places, with **extremely heavy rain** at one or two places, is likely in **Cuddalore** and **Mayiladuthurai** districts and the Karaikal area, where a **red alert** has been issued.

कुछ स्थानों पर भारी से बहुत भारी वर्षा होने की संभावना है, साथ ही एक या दो स्थानों पर अत्यधिक भारी वर्षा होने की संभावना है, विशेष रूप से कुडालोर और मयिलादुथुरई जिलों और कैराईकल क्षेत्र में, जहां लाल चेतावनी जारी की गई है।

- The RMC has issued an **orange alert** for **Chennai, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Chengalpattu, Villuppuram, Ariyalur, Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, and Pudukkottai** districts, and **Puducherry**, where heavy to very heavy rain is likely to occur at isolated places on **Wednesday**.

RMC ने चेन्नई, तिरुवल्लुर, कांचीपुरम, चेंगलपट्टु, विलुप्पुरम, आरीयलुर, तंजावुर, तिरुवारूर, नागपट्टिनम, और पुडुकोट्टाई जिलों और पुडुचेरी के लिए ऑरेंज अलर्ट जारी किया है, जहां बुधवार को एकल स्थानों पर भारी से बहुत भारी वर्षा होने की संभावना है।

- Though the path of the system has been given for two days, the **landfall point** is not yet known.
हालांकि प्रणाली का मार्ग दो दिनों के लिए दिया गया है, लेकिन भूमि पर गिरने का बिंदु अभी तक ज्ञात नहीं है।
- Senior meteorologist **Y.E.A. Raj** said the place of crossing is likely to be known by **Wednesday evening**.

वरिष्ठ मौसम विज्ञानी **Y.E.A. राज** ने कहा कि पार करने का स्थान बुधवार शाम तक ज्ञात होने की संभावना है।

- “We are watching a few models but there is a lot of **divergence** in the forecasts given by them. One model even suggests that the system will **split into two**. As of now, we can expect good rainfall over the next few days,” Mr. Raj explained.

“हम कुछ मॉडलों पर नजर रख रहे हैं, लेकिन उनमें से कई पूर्वानुमान में काफी भिन्नता है। एक मॉडल यह भी सुझाव देता है कि प्रणाली दो भागों में विभाजित हो जाएगी। अब तक, हम अगले कुछ दिनों में अच्छी वर्षा की उम्मीद कर सकते हैं,” श्री राज ने स्पष्ट किया।



Rainfall Data

वर्षा आंकड़े

- From 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Nagapattinam recorded a rainfall of 12.6 cm, Cuddalore 6.7 cm, Adiramapattinam 6.4 cm, Nungambakkam 4.1 cm, Ennore port 7 cm, Mamallapuram 6.8 cm, VIT Chennai campus 3.1 cm, NIOT in Pallikaranai 7.7 cm, Taramani 6.5 cm, Puzhal 6.1 cm, Manalmedu in Mayiladuthurai 5.7 cm, and Anna University, Chennai 5.1 cm.

मंगलवार को सुबह 8:30 बजे से शाम 5:30 बजे तक, नागपट्टिनम में 12.6 सेंटीमीटर वर्षा रिकॉर्ड की गई, कुडालोर में 6.7 सेंटीमीटर, आदिरामपट्टिनम में 6.4 सेंटीमीटर, नुंगमबक्कम में 4.1 सेंटीमीटर, एन्नोर पोर्ट में 7 सेंटीमीटर, मामल्लापुरम में 6.8 सेंटीमीटर, VIT चेन्नई कैंपस में 3.1 सेंटीमीटर, NIOT पाल्लिकरणई में 7.7 सेंटीमीटर, तारामणी में 6.5 सेंटीमीटर, पुजल में 6.1 सेंटीमीटर, मायलादुथुरई के मैनलमेडू में 5.7 सेंटीमीटर, और अन्ना विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई में 5.1 सेंटीमीटर वर्षा हुई।

Charges framed against former Tamil Nadu IG in sexual harassment case

The Hindu Bureau
CHENNAI

The XI Metropolitan Magistrate Court in Chennai has framed charges against retired Tamil Nadu Inspector General of Police S. Murugan in connection with a sexual harassment case filed by his former colleague.

According to the prosecution, when Mr. Murugan was serving as Joint Director in the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption (DVAC) in Chennai in August 2018, he allegedly sexually harassed a woman officer in the rank of Superintendent of Police. She lodged a complaint against him, which was referred to the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC), and a criminal case was registered by the Cyber Crime Cell of the CB-CID.

The police had filed a 112-page chargesheet be-



S. Murugan

fore the court on August 29, 2023, after Tamil Nadu Governor R.N. Ravi sanctioned the prosecution.

The State government allowed him to retire on the date of his superannuation, without prejudice to the pending judicial and disciplinary proceedings against him.

NBW issued

When the court recently took up the matter for the framing of charges against him, he failed to appear.

The court, therefore, issued a non-bailable warrant (NBW) against him last Friday.

On Monday, he surrendered before XI Metropolitan Magistrate N. Sultan Aribeen, who allowed his petition seeking a recall of the NBW and proceeded with the framing of charges against him.

Denies charges

The magistrate read out the charges against the former IG one by one, and the accused denied all of them.

The court framed charges against him under Sections 342 (wrongful confinement) and 354 (assault or use of criminal force against a woman with the intent to outrage her modesty) of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), and Section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act.





Governor's Sanction for Prosecution

- In India, under Article 163 and related provisions of the Constitution, the Governor performs various functions, including granting or withholding permission for prosecuting certain public servants. This sanction acts as a legal prerequisite for initiating criminal proceedings against public officials who hold constitutional positions.

भारत में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 163 और संबंधित प्रावधानों के तहत, राज्यपाल विभिन्न कार्य करते हैं, जिसमें कुछ सार्वजनिक अधिकारियों के खिलाफ आपराधिक कार्यवाही शुरू करने के लिए अनुमति देना या रोकना शामिल है। यह अनुमति संवैधानिक पदों पर कार्यरत अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही शुरू करने के लिए आवश्यक होती है।

Cases Requiring Governor's Sanction for Prosecution

1. Protection Under Section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

- This section provides protection to public servants from frivolous prosecution for acts committed during the discharge of official duties.
- For offenses alleged to have been committed in the course of duty, prior sanction from the Governor is mandatory to prosecute officials like Chief Ministers, Ministers, or Governors themselves.
- Example: In Tamil Nadu, Governor R.N. Ravi sanctioned prosecution against public officials based on evidence presented in a chargesheet.

सीआरपीसी की धारा 197 सार्वजनिक सेवकों को उनके आधिकारिक कर्तव्यों के दौरान किए गए कार्यों के लिए अनावश्यक मुकदमों से बचाव प्रदान करती है।

राज्यपाल की अनुमति मुख्यमंत्री, मंत्री या स्वयं राज्यपाल जैसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ अभियोजन के लिए अनिवार्य होती है।

2. Governor's Role Under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

- Under this Act, permission from the Governor is necessary to prosecute ministers or high-ranking officials of the state in corruption cases.
- Example: Cases involving allegations of disproportionate assets against state ministers.

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 के तहत, राज्यपाल की अनुमति राज्य के मंत्रियों या उच्च पदस्थ अधिकारियों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में अभियोजन के लिए आवश्यक है।

3. Article 311(2): Dismissal, Removal, or Reduction in Rank

- The Governor's sanction is also required in cases where disciplinary action is proposed against civil servants protected under Article 311.

अनुच्छेद 311(2) के तहत, राज्यपाल की अनुमति उन मामलों में आवश्यक है, जहां अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई का प्रस्ताव है।

4. Specific Judicial Orders





- In some instances, courts may direct the state government or Governor to grant prosecution sanction based on evidence submitted during legal proceedings.

कुछ मामलों में, न्यायालय राज्य सरकार या राज्यपाल को कानूनी कार्यवाही के दौरान प्रस्तुत साक्ष्य के आधार पर अभियोजन की अनुमति देने का निर्देश देते हैं।

Historical Background and Relevant Data

- The principle of Governor's sanction for prosecution dates back to **colonial India**, under the Government of India Act, 1935.
- With the enactment of the **Constitution of India (1950)**, these powers were formalized under Articles 163, 311, and related laws like the CrPC and Prevention of Corruption Act.

गवर्नर की अभियोजन स्वीकृति का सिद्धांत औपनिवेशिक भारत के दौरान, भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 से जुड़ा हुआ है।

1950 के भारतीय संविधान के अधिनियमन के साथ, इन शक्तियों को अनुच्छेद 163, 311 और सीआरपीसी और भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम जैसे संबंधित कानूनों के तहत औपचारिक रूप दिया गया।

Recent Developments

- **Judicial Interpretation:** The Supreme Court has reiterated the importance of obtaining prior sanction from the Governor in cases involving corruption or criminal allegations against state officials.
- **Governors' Accountability:** There have been debates regarding whether Governors delay sanctions for political reasons, particularly in high-profile cases.

न्यायिक व्याख्या: सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने राज्य के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार या आपराधिक आरोपों वाले मामलों में राज्यपाल से पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त करने के महत्व पर जोर दिया है।

राज्यपालों की जवाबदेही: उच्च प्रोफाइल मामलों में राज्यपाल राजनीतिक कारणों से स्वीकृति में देरी करते हैं या नहीं, इस पर बहस हुई है।





SC seeks report on Pennaiyar water sharing between T.N. and Karnataka

GS Paper II: Inter-State Water Dispute

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday asked the Union government to place on record the report prepared by a committee negotiating a dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over the sharing of the Pennaiyar river water.

The matter was before a Bench of Justices Hrishikesh Roy and S.V.N. Bhatti, which granted two weeks'

time to the Centre (which facilitated the mediation) to produce the Negotiation Committee's report.

The States had moved into the negotiation mode after Karnataka took the initiative, after the formation of the new government in the State in May 2023, to try and resolve the dispute through talks.

The court had in January directed the Union government to constitute a new negotiation commit-

tee under Section 4 of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act of 1956 to make a serious endeavour for a resolution between the two States.

In 2018, Tamil Nadu had moved the court against Karnataka's work on check dams and diversions' structures on the river. The State had told the Supreme Court that Karnataka had no right to utilise the waters of Pennaiyar river to the detriment of the peo-

ple of Tamil Nadu. The flowing water of an inter-State river is a national asset and no single State can claim exclusive ownership of its water, Tamil Nadu had argued.

It had argued that an 1892 agreement over the water was "valid and binding" on the party States. It had said a river even included the stream, tributaries and other streams contributing water directly or indirectly into it.

SC seeks report on Pennaiyar water sharing between T.N. and Karnataka

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने टी.एन. और कर्नाटक के बीच पेन्नैयार जल बंटवारे पर रिपोर्ट मांगी

- The Supreme Court on **Tuesday** asked the Union government to place on record the report prepared by a committee negotiating the dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over the sharing of **Pennaiyar river water**.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मंगलवार को केंद्र सरकार से पेन्नैयार नदी के जल बंटवारे पर तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक के बीच विवाद को लेकर समिति द्वारा तैयार की गई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने को कहा।

- The matter was before a Bench of **Justices Hrishikesh Roy and S.V.N. Bhatti**, which granted **two weeks' time** to the Centre to produce the **Negotiation Committee's report**.

यह मामला न्यायमूर्ति हृषिकेश रॉय और एस.वी.एन. भट्टी की पीठ के समक्ष था, जिसने केंद्र को दो सप्ताह का समय दिया समझौता समिति की रिपोर्ट पेश करने के लिए।

- The States moved into **negotiation mode** after Karnataka took the initiative, following the formation of its new government in **May 2023**, to try and resolve the dispute through talks.

कर्नाटक ने मई 2023 में अपनी नई सरकार के गठन के बाद बातचीत के जरिए विवाद सुलझाने की पहल की, जिसके बाद राज्यों ने मध्यस्थता प्रक्रिया शुरू की।

- In **January**, the court directed the Union government to constitute a **new negotiation committee** under Section 4 of the **Inter-State River Water Disputes Act of 1956** to make a serious effort for a resolution.





जनवरी में, कोर्ट ने केंद्र सरकार को अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 4 के तहत एक नई समझौता समिति बनाने का निर्देश दिया ताकि समाधान के लिए गंभीर प्रयास किए जा सकें।

- In **2018**, Tamil Nadu moved the court against Karnataka's work on **check dams and diversion structures** on the river.

2018 में, तमिलनाडु ने कर्नाटक द्वारा नदी पर बनाए जा रहे चेक डैम और डायवर्जन स्ट्रक्चर के खिलाफ अदालत का रुख किया।

- Tamil Nadu argued that Karnataka had **no right** to utilize the **waters of Pennaiyar river** to the detriment of Tamil Nadu's people, asserting that the **flowing water of an inter-State river is a national asset**.

तमिलनाडु ने तर्क दिया कि कर्नाटक को **पेन्नैयार नदी के जल** का उपयोग तमिलनाडु के लोगों के हितों के खिलाफ करने का **कोई अधिकार नहीं** है और कहा कि **अंतर्राज्यीय नदी का बहता पानी राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति** है।

- Tamil Nadu also referred to an **1892 agreement**, claiming it was "valid and binding" on the party States and argued that a river includes its **stream, tributaries, and other contributing streams**.

तमिलनाडु ने **1892 के समझौते** का उल्लेख किया, यह दावा करते हुए कि यह समझौता "वैध और बाध्यकारी" है और कहा कि एक नदी में उसकी **धारा, सहायक नदियाँ और अन्य जल प्रवाह** शामिल होते हैं।

- **Article 262(1)** allows Parliament to create laws for resolving disputes related to the use, distribution, or control of water from rivers that flow between states or river valleys.

यह अनुच्छेद 262(1) संसद को राज्यों के बीच बहने वाली नदियों या नदी घाटियों के पानी के उपयोग, वितरण या नियंत्रण से संबंधित विवादों के निवारण के लिए कानून बनाने की अनुमति देता है।

- This law would help decide any complaints or disputes regarding how water is shared or used between different states.

यह कानून विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच पानी के वितरण या उपयोग से संबंधित किसी भी शिकायत या विवाद को हल करने में मदद करेगा।

- **Article 262(2)** says that even though the Constitution gives power to the Supreme Court and other courts, Parliament can pass a law that prevents these courts from handling disputes related to inter-state river water.

अनुच्छेद 262(2) कहता है कि हालांकि संविधान सुप्रीम कोर्ट और अन्य अदालतों को अधिकार प्रदान करता है, संसद ऐसा कानून बना सकती है जो इन अदालतों को राज्यों के बीच नदी के पानी से संबंधित विवादों पर निर्णय लेने से रोक सके।

- This means that Parliament can set up a special process for resolving such water disputes, without involving the regular courts.





इसका मतलब यह है कि संसद ऐसे जल विवादों के समाधान के लिए एक विशेष प्रक्रिया स्थापित कर सकती है, जिसमें सामान्य अदालतों को शामिल नहीं किया जाएगा।

From a republic to a republic of unequals

GS Paper II: Constitution

Constitution day on November 26, 2024 marked 75 years of the adoption of the Constitution and constitutional governance in independent India. The Constituent Assembly debates show the intellectual engagement of leaders from a spectrum of ideologies, right wing to left wing, in building a single political identity that was accommodative of the interests and rights of multiple cultural groups.

The Constitution-makers accepted the liberal framework, but wanted the state to play a positive role in intervening and reducing inequality due to poor social indicators at the time of Independence. With liberalism, as a political ideology, there was an insistence that there should be freedom for citizens to carry out activities without any state interference. There was the belief that only in a free environment could human potentialities, be they intellectual, moral and physical, be realised. Thus, liberty became the core value of liberalism.

The Indian Constitution makers agreed to create a liberal political state in India. But considering the social and economic inequalities, they felt that a complete withdrawal of the state would perpetuate the existing inequalities and worsen it further. So, it was that the state should be given a positive role to intervene and create conditions for everyone to participate equally in the development process. Thus, affirmative action and reservation policies to treat unequals in an unequal manner to achieve the constitutional vision of equality have become an important aspect of the Indian Constitution.

An egalitarian outlook

Its vision of equality aims to create an egalitarian society to minimise economic inequalities among the people. Reflecting John Rawls' egalitarian liberalism, including the three important principles of equal basic liberties, equal opportunities and difference, the Constitution aims to create an egalitarian society. The fundamental rights in Part III and the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in Part IV of the Constitution reflect all the above three principles of egalitarian liberalism. Thus egalitarian liberalism aims to reduce inequality and not create an absolute equal society. Article 38(2) of DPSP insists that the state shall strive to minimise the inequalities of income and eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities. The constitutional ideological framework lays emphasis on reducing inequalities and creating an egalitarian society based on equal opportunities and facilities through state intervention. Further, Article 39(c) emphasises that the economic system ought not to result in a concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

The Supreme Court of India has reiterated this principle in many of its judgments till the end of



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the 1990s. In *D.S. Nakara & Others vs Union Of India* (1982), the Court said that the basic framework of socialism in the Constitution is to provide a decent standard of life to the working people and social security from cradle to grave, reiterating the role of the welfare state in India. In *Air India Statutory Corporation vs United Labour Union & Ors* (1996), the Court said that the ideological aspects of the Indian Constitution found in the Preamble, Fundamental Rights and DPSP aim to establish an egalitarian social order, protecting social and economic justice and the dignity of individual by providing equality of status and opportunities.

In *Samatha vs State of Andhra Pradesh & Ors*. (1997), the Court interpreted that the meaning of the word "socialism" in the Constitution is to reduce inequalities in income and provide equal opportunities and facilities to create an egalitarian social order. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer's interpretation of Article 39(b) of the DPSP, in *State Of Karnataka And Anr Etc vs Shri Ranganatha Reddy & Anr. Etc.*, that public and private resources fall within the ambit of community resources, was in line with the constitutional ideology of creating an egalitarian society by strengthening the state's power of redistribution of resources for common good towards reducing inequality.

But recently, the Court overturned this interpretation without locating it within Article 39(c), which empowers the state to intervene and regulate the economic system to prevent the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few towards creating an egalitarian society.

Economic reforms and inequality

After the adoption of neoliberal economic reforms in India, the constitutional ideology took a back seat and the idea of a welfare state as envisaged in the Constitution has withdrawn its commitments towards creating an egalitarian society. Lucas Chancel and Thomas Piketty from the Paris School of Economics have documented the rising inequality in India in their work, "Indian Income Inequality, 1922-2015: From British Raj to Billionaire Raj?" (2019).

Their research shows that the top 1% of earners had a share of less than 21% of total income in the 1930s. But after Independence, due to welfare state intervention, based on constitutional ideology, this gap reduced where the top 1% earners had a share of 6% of the total income in the 1980s.

After the implementation of neoliberal reforms in the 1990s, there were major structural changes that happened in the Indian economy, which prioritised private capital investment and a slow withdrawal of the welfare interventionist state. The state took the positive role of creating and strengthening markets rather than working towards creating an egalitarian society, as envisaged in the Constitution. As a consequence

of this, the top 1% income has reached 22% of the total income pushing back to an inequality situation worse than that in the pre-Independence period. They reiterated this inequality status in their recent research in 2024 emphasising that the top 1% of income and wealth shares have reached 22.6% and 40.1% by 2022-23, which is considered very high.

The "State of Inequality in India Report" (2022), prepared by the Institute for Competitiveness (commissioned by the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister), highlighted the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2019-20, which recorded that average monthly wages of ₹25,000 (₹3 lakh an annum) is being earned by the top 10% and the remaining 90% earn less than ₹.25,000 a month. This shows extreme inequality and how the majority are being pushed into poverty, violating constitutional ideology.

An overlap with social inequality

Further, the report titled "Towards Tax Justice and Wealth redistribution in India" (2024 by the World Inequality Lab at the Paris School of Economics), has brought in evidence to show how economic inequality and social inequality overlap in India. By 2022-23, 90% of the billionaire wealth was held by the upper castes in India. Scheduled Tribes are not present in billionaire wealth. Other Backward Classes (OBC) have a mere 10% presence and Scheduled Castes have a 2.6% representation in billionaire wealth. The report further emphasises that between 2014 and 2022, the OBC share has reduced from 20% to 10% and upper caste share has increased from 80% to 90% in billionaire wealth. The upper castes are the only group which owns wealth more than its proportion of population, reiterating how social capital and economic advantages are overlapping in India. Further, Oxfam International highlights the rise in the number of billionaires from nine in the year 2000 to 119 in 2023. It further compares income inequality and shows that it will take 941 years for a minimum wage earner to earn what a top corporate executive earns a year in India.

The constitutional vision of creating an egalitarian social order by minimising income inequality and eliminating social inequality is under threat from the neoliberal ideological order. Violating the constitutional ideology, inequality levels are widening, strengthening wealth concentration among the few. Further, social inequality overlaps with economic inequality to give the upper castes a greater advantage in contemporary India. Constitution Day has passed, but there is an opportunity for us to critically evaluate our political and economic practices within the constitutional framework, to assess our achievements and failures, reiterating Babasaheb's words that social and economic inequality will put political democracy in peril.





From a Republic to a Republic of Unequals एक गणराज्य से असमानों के गणराज्य तक

Constitution Day on November 26, 2024

26 नवंबर 2024 को संविधान दिवस

- **November 26, 2024**, marked **75 years** of the adoption of the Constitution and constitutional governance in independent India.
26 नवंबर 2024 ने स्वतंत्र भारत में संविधान और संवैधानिक शासन के 75 वर्ष पूरे होने का प्रतीक चिन्हित किया।
- The **Constituent Assembly debates** showcased the intellectual engagement of leaders from **right-wing to left-wing** ideologies in building a political identity that accommodated the interests and rights of multiple cultural groups.
संविधान सभा की बहसों ने दक्षिणपंथ से वामपंथ तक की विचारधाराओं के नेताओं की बौद्धिक सहभागिता को दर्शाया, जिसने कई सांस्कृतिक समूहों के हितों और अधिकारों को समायोजित किया।

Adoption of Liberal Framework

उदारवादी ढांचे को अपनाना

- The **Constitution-makers** accepted the **liberal framework** but emphasized the **state's positive role** in reducing inequalities due to **poor social indicators** at the time of Independence.
संविधान निर्माताओं ने उदारवादी ढांचे को स्वीकार किया लेकिन स्वतंत्रता के समय खराब सामाजिक संकेतकों के कारण असमानताओं को कम करने में राज्य की सकारात्मक भूमिका पर जोर दिया।
- **Liberty**, as a core value of liberalism, was seen as essential for realizing **human potentialities** in an environment free from state interference.
स्वतंत्रता को उदारवाद का मुख्य मूल्य माना गया, जो मानवीय क्षमताओं को बिना सरकारी हस्तक्षेप के मुक्त वातावरण में साकार करने के लिए आवश्यक था।

Liberal Political State in India

भारत में उदारवादी राजनीतिक राज्य

- While creating a **liberal political state**, the Constitution-makers recognized that **complete withdrawal of the state would perpetuate and worsen existing inequalities**.
उदारवादी राजनीतिक राज्य बनाते समय, संविधान निर्माताओं ने पहचाना कि राज्य की पूर्ण वापसी मौजूदा असमानताओं को बनाए रखेगी और उन्हें और बढ़ाएगी।
- Policies like **affirmative action** and **reservations** were introduced to **treat unequals unequally** to achieve the constitutional vision of equality.





समानता के संवैधानिक दृष्टिकोण को प्राप्त करने के लिए, सकारात्मक कार्रवाई और आरक्षण जैसी नीतियों को असमानों को असमान तरीके से व्यवहार करने के लिए पेश किया गया।

An Egalitarian Outlook

समतावादी दृष्टिकोण

- The **Constitution's vision of equality** reflects **John Rawls' egalitarian liberalism**, focusing on **equal liberties, opportunities**, and minimizing inequalities. संविधान की समानता की दृष्टि जॉन रॉल्स के समतावादी उदारवाद को दर्शाती है, जो समान स्वतंत्रता, अवसरों और असमानताओं को कम करने पर केंद्रित है।
- **Article 38(2)** directs the state to minimize **income inequalities** and eliminate inequalities in **status, facilities, and opportunities**. अनुच्छेद 38(2) राज्य को आय की असमानताओं को कम करने और स्थिति, सुविधाओं और अवसरों में असमानताओं को समाप्त करने का निर्देश देता है।
- **Article 39(c)** emphasizes preventing the **concentration of wealth** to the common detriment. अनुच्छेद 39(ग) धन के संकेंद्रण को रोकने पर जोर देता है ताकि यह आम नुकसान का कारण न बने।

Supreme Court Judgments Supporting Egalitarianism

समतावाद का समर्थन करने वाले सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले

- In **D.S. Nakara & Others vs Union Of India (1982)**, the Court emphasized the **role of the welfare state** in providing a decent life and **social security**. डी.एस. नकड़ा बनाम भारत संघ (1982) में, अदालत ने एक कल्याणकारी राज्य की भूमिका पर जोर दिया जो गरिमापूर्ण जीवन और सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है।
- In **Samatha vs State of Andhra Pradesh & Ors. (1997)**, the Court interpreted **socialism** as reducing income inequalities and providing **equal opportunities**. समता बनाम आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य (1997) में, अदालत ने समाजवाद की व्याख्या आय असमानताओं को कम करने और समान अवसर प्रदान करने के रूप में की।
- **Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer**, in **State of Karnataka vs Shri Ranganatha Reddy**, expanded **community resource** definitions to include both public and private resources for the **common good**. न्यायमूर्ति वी.आर. कृष्ण अय्यर ने कर्नाटक राज्य बनाम श्री रंगनाथ रेड्डी में, सार्वजनिक और निजी संसाधनों को सामान्य भलाई के लिए सामुदायिक संसाधनों में शामिल किया।

Recent Court Interpretation

हालिया न्यायालय व्याख्या

- The Court recently overturned earlier interpretations of **Article 39(c)**, not locating its **economic system regulations** within the aim of preventing **wealth concentration**.





हाल में, न्यायालय ने अनुच्छेद 39(ग) की पूर्व व्याख्याओं को पलट दिया, जिसमें आर्थिक प्रणाली के नियमों को धन के संकेंद्रण को रोकने के उद्देश्य से नहीं जोड़ा गया।

Economic Reforms and Inequality

आर्थिक सुधार और असमानता

- After the adoption of **neoliberal economic reforms in India**, the **constitutional ideology** took a back seat, and the idea of a **welfare state** as envisaged in the Constitution has withdrawn its commitments towards creating an **egalitarian society**.
भारत में उदारवादी आर्थिक सुधारों को अपनाने के बाद, संवैधानिक विचारधारा ने पीछे हटना शुरू कर दिया, और संविधान में परिकल्पित कल्याणकारी राज्य की अवधारणा ने समानतामूलक समाज बनाने की प्रतिबद्धता से पीछे हट गई।
- **Lucas Chancel and Thomas Piketty from the Paris School of Economics** documented rising inequality in their work, "*Indian Income Inequality, 1922-2015: From British Raj to Billionaire Raj?*" (2019).
पेरिस स्कूल ऑफ इकोनॉमिक्स के लुकास चांसल और थॉमस पिकेटी ने अपनी पुस्तक "इंडियन इनकम इनइक्वालिटी, 1922-2015: फ्रॉम ब्रिटिश राज टू बिलियनेयर राज?" (2019) में बढ़ती असमानता को दर्ज किया।
- Their research shows that the **top 1% of earners** had a share of less than **21% of total income in the 1930s**. But after **Independence**, due to **welfare state intervention**, this reduced to **6% of total income in the 1980s**.
उनके शोध के अनुसार, 1930 के दशक में शीर्ष 1% कमाई करने वालों की आय में हिस्सेदारी 21% से कम थी। लेकिन स्वतंत्रता के बाद, कल्याणकारी राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के कारण, यह 1980 के दशक में घटकर 6% रह गई।
- **Post neoliberal reforms in the 1990s**, major structural changes prioritised **private capital investment** and reduced the **welfare interventionist state**, leading to the **top 1% income share** rising to **22%**, worse than pre-Independence levels.
1990 के दशक के उदारवादी सुधारों के बाद, निजी पूंजी निवेश को प्राथमिकता दी गई और कल्याणकारी राज्य का दायरा घटा, जिससे शीर्ष 1% आय का हिस्सा बढ़कर 22% हो गया, जो स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व स्तर से भी खराब था।
- **By 2022-23**, their research shows the **top 1% income share** has reached **22.6%**, and **wealth share** has climbed to **40.1%**, as per their 2024 research.
उनके 2024 के शोध के अनुसार, 2022-23 तक, शीर्ष 1% आय का हिस्सा 22.6% और संपत्ति का हिस्सा 40.1% तक पहुंच गया।

The "State of Inequality in India Report" (2022)

"भारत में असमानता की स्थिति" रिपोर्ट (2022)

- Prepared by the **Institute for Competitiveness** and commissioned by the **Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister**, it highlights that **90% of Indians** earn less





than ₹25,000 a month, while the **top 10%** earn more than ₹3 lakh annually.

इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर कॉम्पेटिटिवनेस द्वारा तैयार और प्रधानमंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद द्वारा प्रायोजित इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि **90% भारतीयों** की मासिक आय ₹25,000 से कम है, जबकि शीर्ष **10%** ₹3 लाख से अधिक वार्षिक आय अर्जित करते हैं।

An Overlap with Social Inequality

सामाजिक असमानता के साथ ओवरलैप

- According to the report *“Towards Tax Justice and Wealth Redistribution in India”* (2024) by the World Inequality Lab, by 2022-23, **90% of billionaire wealth is held by upper castes**, while **Scheduled Tribes** have no share, **OBCs** have **10%**, and **Scheduled Castes** have **2.6%**.

वर्ल्ड इनइक्वालिटी लैब की रिपोर्ट *“भारत में कर न्याय और संपत्ति पुनर्वितरण की ओर”* (2024) के अनुसार, 2022-23 तक, **90%** अरबपति संपत्ति सवर्ण जातियों के पास है, जबकि अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कोई हिस्सा नहीं है, ओबीसी का **10%** और अनुसूचित जातियों का **2.6%** हिस्सा है।

- **Between 2014 and 2022**, the **OBC share in billionaire wealth** decreased from **20% to 10%**, while **upper castes' share** rose from **80% to 90%**.

2014 से 2022 के बीच, अरबपति संपत्ति में ओबीसी का हिस्सा 20% से घटकर 10% हो गया, जबकि सवर्णों का हिस्सा 80% से बढ़कर 90% हो गया।

- **Oxfam International** highlighted a rise in **billionaires in India** from **9 in 2000** to **119 in 2023** and noted that it would take **941 years** for a minimum wage earner to earn what a top corporate executive earns in one year.

ऑक्सफैम इंटरनेशनल ने बताया कि भारत में अरबपतियों की संख्या 2000 में 9 से बढ़कर 2023 में 119 हो गई और न्यूनतम वेतन पाने वाले को 941 साल लगेंगे, जो एक शीर्ष कॉर्पोरेट कार्यकारी एक साल में कमाता है।

Constitutional Vision and Current Challenges

संवैधानिक दृष्टि और वर्तमान चुनौतियां

- The **constitutional vision of an egalitarian society** by minimising **income inequality** and eliminating **social inequality** is under threat due to the **neoliberal ideological order**.

आय असमानता को कम करने और सामाजिक असमानता को समाप्त करने की संवैधानिक दृष्टि, उदारवादी वैचारिक व्यवस्था के कारण खतरे में है।

- **Social inequality overlaps with economic inequality**, giving **upper castes** disproportionate advantages.

सामाजिक असमानता, आर्थिक असमानता के साथ ओवरलैप करती है, जिससे सवर्ण जातियों को असमान लाभ मिलता है।

- **Babasaheb Ambedkar** emphasised that **social and economic inequality** will jeopardise **political democracy**.





बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर ने जोर देकर कहा था कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक असमानता, राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र को खतरे में डाल देगी।

An ideal way to treat India's corneal blindness problem

GS Paper I: Society

Despite strong support for eye donation in India, with millions, including popular film actors, pledging to donate, an acute shortage of corneas persists. There is a need to perform about 1,00,000 corneal transplants every year, but only 30% of this need is being met. On the demand side, many fellow citizens lead a lifetime of avoidable sight loss, waiting for sight-restoring tissue. The solution on the supply side are the millions dying in Indian hospitals every day who are eligible to donate their tissues – but do not. What if we 'presume consent' and treat them all as cornea donors? News reports note that, indeed, a 'presumed consent' amendment to the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act (THOTA), 1994, is in the works to allow cornea retrieval from all eligible deaths in hospitals.

The magnitude of the problem

Indian policymakers are seriously considering the 'presumed consent' approach to corneal donations because of the scale of the problem. The cornea is the thin, clear outer layer of the eye. Infection, accidents, or congenital conditions can turn it opaque. Corneal opacities are the second major cause of blindness in India among those who are 50 years and older, and the primary cause in those younger. An estimated 1.2 million people live with corneal opacities in India and about a third can be treated with a corneal transplant. These numbers make India one of the largest populations with corneal blindness in the world. However, most corneal blindness is preventable or treatable. For those eligible for treatment, corneal transplant surgery is an effective intervention. In fact, it is the most frequently performed transplant in the world. Critical to enabling corneal transplants is an 'eye bank', which handles ethically sourced corneas, processes them, and makes them available to eye surgeons. India does not have enough eye banks of the necessary standard, nor does it have



Tejah Balantrapu

Associate Director – Science, Health Data and Storytelling, L.V. Prasad Eye Institute



Gullapalli N. Rao

Founder Chair, L.V. Prasad Eye Institute

A 'consent-driven donation' approach is a step that can eliminate avoidable corneal vision loss

enough corneal surgeons. Along with procuring corneas, it is estimated that there is a need for 50 high-functioning eye banks (there are about 12 to 14 today) and 500 active corneal surgeons performing 200 transplants on average every year. With appropriate legislation enabling this approach, the target of 1,00,000 corneal transplants a year can be reached.

Presumed consent versus required request

'Presumed consent' addresses the problem of cornea scarcity alone. At first glance, it eliminates a lot of red tape: the permissions, the wait for a post-mortem examination, even the effort of convincing the next-of-kin. Unless the deceased has left behind explicit instructions 'not to donate' it is presumed that they are a tissue donor. As corneas need to be retrieved within eight to 10 hours after death, reducing any delay increases the viability of the donated tissue. Universal 'opt-in' should boost the supply of corneas and bring us closer to eliminating corneal blindness in India.

The universal opt-in approach runs the risk of undermining a key enabler of corneal donations: consent. Corneal donation and transplantation are a sensitive partnership between the public, the corneal specialist community, and the policymakers. The public consists of cornea donors who voluntarily donate corneas, and recipients, who value the donation and comply with follow-up care. Corneal specialists facilitate this transaction with their skills. Policymakers support this healthy cycle with appropriate legislation.

Presumed consent distorts this partnership by negating the need for seeking consent from the next of kin. While it might speed up cornea retrieval, there is little evidence that such a law is necessary to solve the problem of corneal scarcity. The countries with the best organ donation rates in the world (Spain, the United States and Portugal) do not operate a 'presumed

consent' system. They have a policy of 'soft' opt-in or a 'Required Request' policy and seek formal consent from families before acquiring corneas – even if all citizens may be deemed as donors. In addition to 'required request', the key to their success is public education and investments across the cornea transplantation pipeline.

A model that works

India too has a successful model of 'required request' corneal donation: a hospital cornea retrieval programme (HCRP). General hospitals handle a lot of mortality and are thus sites for motivating corneal donations. In an HCRP, a grief counsellor approaches the kin of the deceased and initiates a conversation, gently motivating them to consider a donation. The donation is processed only after receiving explicit consent from the kin. While it is a delicate task, grief counselling has had remarkable success in increasing the availability of corneas for transplantation.

Of the 1,40,000 corneas harvested by the Ramayamma International Eye Bank at the L.V. Prasad Eye Institute (LVPEI) in Hyderabad, in 35 years, over 70% have come from HCRP. This year, the LVPEI marked over 50,000 corneal transplants performed, thanks to this approach. In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha, there is no waiting list for corneal transplants, unlike other parts of the country with months-long waiting lists. It has also been found that the 'Required Request' approach encourages cornea donation. It offers some closure to grieving relatives. Donor families often mention the satisfaction in knowing that their loved ones' eyes live on, letting others see.

It is therefore possible for India to eliminate avoidable corneal vision loss by investing in a consent-driven donation paradigm, 50 high-functioning eye banks, and by activating 500 corneal surgeons. Let us act now.

An Ideal Way to Treat India's Corneal Blindness Problem

भारत में कॉर्नियल ब्लाइंडनेस की समस्या के समाधान का एक आदर्श तरीका

- **Despite strong support for eye donation in India, millions, including popular film actors, pledging to donate, an acute shortage of corneas persists.**

भारत में नेत्रदान के लिए मजबूत समर्थन के बावजूद, लाखों लोग, जिनमें प्रसिद्ध फिल्म अभिनेता भी शामिल हैं, दान करने का वादा करते हैं, फिर भी कॉर्निया की तीव्र कमी बनी हुई है।

- **There is a need to perform about 1,00,000 corneal transplants every year, but only 30% of this need is being met.**

हर साल लगभग 1,00,000 कॉर्नियल ट्रांसप्लांट की आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन इसका केवल 30% ही पूरा किया जा रहा है।





- On the **demand side**, many fellow citizens lead a lifetime of avoidable sight loss, waiting for sight-restoring tissue.

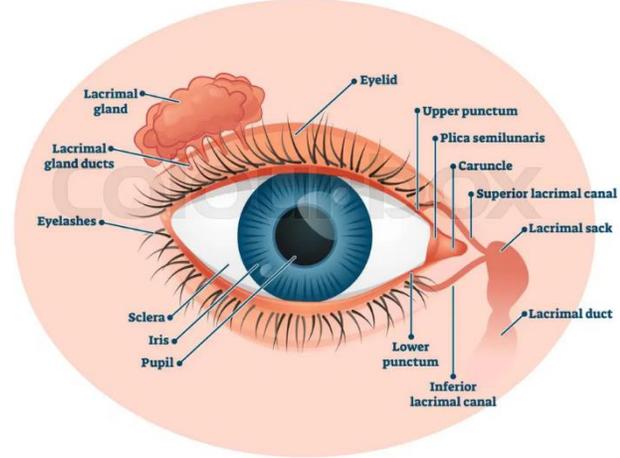
मांग के पक्ष में, कई नागरिक एक जीवनभर की बचने योग्य दृष्टिहीनता झेलते हैं, दृष्टि बहाल करने वाले ऊतक का इंतजार करते हुए।

- On the **supply side**, millions dying in Indian hospitals every day are eligible to donate their tissues but **do not donate**.

आपूर्ति के पक्ष में, भारतीय अस्पतालों में हर दिन मरने वाले लाखों लोग अपने ऊतक दान करने के योग्य हैं, लेकिन दान नहीं करते।

- A '**presumed consent**' amendment to the **Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act (THOTA), 1994**, is being considered to allow **cornea retrieval from all eligible deaths in hospitals**.

अस्पतालों में सभी पात्र मृतकों से कॉर्निया प्राप्त करने की अनुमति देने के लिए **मान्य सहमति (Presumed Consent)** के तहत **मानव अंग और ऊतक प्रत्यारोपण अधिनियम (THOTA), 1994** में संशोधन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।



The Magnitude of the Problem

समस्या का परिमाण

- Corneal opacities** are the **second major cause of blindness** in India among those **50 years and older**, and the **primary cause** in younger populations.

कॉर्नियल अस्पष्टता भारत में 50 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के लोगों में अंधत्व का दूसरा प्रमुख कारण है और युवाओं में मुख्य कारण है।

- An estimated **1.2 million people** live with corneal opacities in India, and about **one-third can be treated with corneal transplants**.

अनुमानित 12 लाख लोग भारत में कॉर्नियल अस्पष्टता से पीड़ित हैं, और लगभग एक-तिहाई का इलाज कॉर्नियल ट्रांसप्लांट से हो सकता है।

- India is one of the largest populations with corneal blindness globally. भारत कॉर्नियल अंधत्व से पीड़ित सबसे बड़ी आबादी वाले देशों में से एक है।

- For treatment, **corneal transplant surgery** is the most frequently performed transplant in the world.

उपचार के लिए, कॉर्नियल ट्रांसप्लांट सर्जरी दुनिया में सबसे अधिक बार की जाने वाली सर्जरी है।

Critical Needs and Infrastructure

महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकताएं और आधारभूत संरचना

- India needs **50 high-functioning eye banks** (currently there are about **12 to 14**) and **500 active corneal surgeons** performing **200 transplants annually** on average.





भारत को 50 उच्च-स्तरीय आई बैंक (वर्तमान में केवल 12 से 14) और 500 सक्रिय कॉर्नियल सर्जनों की आवश्यकता है, जो औसतन प्रति वर्ष 200 ट्रांसप्लांट करें।

- With the appropriate legislation, the target of **1,00,000 corneal transplants per year** can be achieved.

उचित कानूनों के साथ, प्रति वर्ष 1,00,000 कॉर्नियल ट्रांसप्लांट का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

Presumed Consent Versus Required Request

मान्य सहमति बनाम आवश्यक अनुरोध

- **Presumed consent** simplifies processes by eliminating permissions, post-mortem examination delays, and next-of-kin convincing.
मान्य सहमति प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाती है, जैसे अनुमति, पोस्टमॉर्टम देरी, और परिजनों को समझाने की आवश्यकता को समाप्त करना।
- **Corneas must be retrieved within 8 to 10 hours after death to remain viable.**
कॉर्निया को मृत्यु के 8 से 10 घंटे के भीतर प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है ताकि यह उपयोगी बना रहे।
- While universal 'opt-in' boosts cornea supply, it risks undermining the consent of donors, a key factor in ethical corneal donations.
जबकि सार्वभौमिक 'ऑप्ट-इन' कॉर्निया आपूर्ति को बढ़ावा देता है, यह दानकर्ताओं की सहमति को कमजोर करने का जोखिम उठाता है, जो नैतिक कॉर्नियल दान में एक प्रमुख कारक है।
- Corneal donation is a **sensitive partnership** between the public, corneal specialists, and policymakers.
कॉर्नियल दान जनता, कॉर्नियल विशेषज्ञों, और नीति निर्माताओं के बीच एक संवेदनशील साझेदारी है।

Presumed Consent Distorts This Partnership

'प्रेज्यूम्ड कंसेंट' इस साझेदारी को विकृत करता है

- **Presumed consent negates** the need for seeking consent from the next of kin, which might speed up cornea retrieval.
'प्रेज्यूम्ड कंसेंट' मृतक के निकट संबंधियों से सहमति प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता को समाप्त कर देता है, जिससे कॉर्निया की पुनर्प्राप्ति तेज हो सकती है।
- There is **little evidence** that such a law is necessary to solve the problem of corneal scarcity.
ऐसे कानून की आवश्यकता को कॉर्नियल कमी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए अधिक प्रमाण नहीं मिलते।
- The countries with the **best organ donation rates** (Spain, the United States, and Portugal) do not operate a 'presumed consent' system.
जिन देशों में सबसे अच्छे अंग दान दर हैं (स्पेन, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, और पुर्तगाल), वे 'प्रेज्यूम्ड कंसेंट' प्रणाली नहीं अपनाते।





- They follow a policy of **'soft' opt-in** or a **'Required Request'** policy and always seek formal consent from families.
वे 'सॉफ्ट ऑप्ट-इन' या 'रिवायर्ड रिक्वेस्ट' नीति का पालन करते हैं और हमेशा परिवार से औपचारिक सहमति प्राप्त करते हैं।
- The **key to their success includes public education and investments across the cornea transplantation pipeline.**
उनकी सफलता का मुख्य कारण जन शिक्षा और कॉर्निया प्रत्यारोपण प्रक्रिया में निवेश है।

A Model That Works

एक प्रभावी मॉडल

- **India has a successful model of 'Required Request' corneal donation through a Hospital Cornea Retrieval Programme (HCRP).**
भारत में 'रिवायर्ड रिक्वेस्ट' कॉर्नियल डोनेशन के लिए अस्पताल कॉर्निया पुनर्प्राप्ति कार्यक्रम (HCRP) एक सफल मॉडल है।
- General hospitals handle significant mortality and are **ideal sites** for motivating corneal donations.
सामान्य अस्पताल अधिक मृत्यु दर को संभालते हैं और कॉर्नियल दान प्रेरित करने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान होते हैं।
- In HCRP, a **grief counsellor** motivates the kin of the deceased, and the donation is processed only after **explicit consent** is given.
HCRP में, एक शोक परामर्शदाता मृतक के परिजनों को प्रेरित करता है, और दान केवल स्पष्ट सहमति के बाद किया जाता है।
- Over **70%** of the **1,40,000 corneas** harvested by the Ramayamma International Eye Bank (LVPEI) in Hyderabad in **35 years** came from HCRP.
हैदराबाद स्थित रामायम्मा इंटरनेशनल आई बैंक (LVPEI) ने 35 वर्षों में 1,40,000 कॉर्निया पुनर्प्राप्त किए, जिनमें से 70% से अधिक HCRP से आए।
- The **States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Odisha** have no waiting lists for corneal transplants, unlike other parts of the country.
आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, और ओडिशा में कॉर्नियल प्रत्यारोपण के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची नहीं है, जो देश के अन्य हिस्सों से अलग है।
- The **'Required Request'** approach also offers closure to grieving families, giving them satisfaction that their loved ones' **eyes live on** to help others.
'रिवायर्ड रिक्वेस्ट' दृष्टिकोण शोक संतप्त परिवारों को मानसिक संतोष प्रदान करता है कि उनके प्रियजन की आंखें दूसरों की मदद कर रही हैं।

Call to Action

कार्रवाई के लिए आह्वान

- India can eliminate **avoidable corneal vision loss** by:
 - Investing in a **consent-driven donation paradigm.**
 - Establishing **50 high-functioning eye banks.**





PATRIOTIC IAS: Near Rajbanshi Hospital, Paidleyganj Road, Gorakhpur

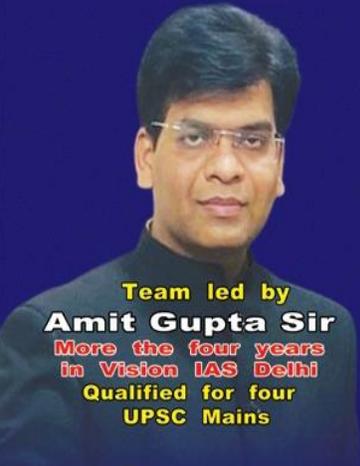
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- Activating **500 corneal surgeons**.
भारत टाली जा सकने वाली कॉर्नियल दृष्टि हानि को निम्नलिखित द्वारा समाप्त कर सकता है:
- सहमति आधारित दान मॉडल में निवेश।
- **50 उच्च-कार्यशील आई बैंक** स्थापित करना।
- **500 कॉर्नियल सर्जन** को सक्रिय करना।
- Immediate action is essential to achieve this goal.
इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई आवश्यक है।

पूरे भारत से सर्वश्रेष्ठ समर्पित शिक्षकों से बनी एक टीम

PATRIOTIC

IAS



**Team led by
Amit Gupta Sir**
More the four years
in Vision IAS Delhi
Qualified for four
UPSC Mains



Taniya Sehgal Ma'am
More the four years
in Vision IAS Delhi
Qualified for two
UPSC Mains



Adiya Bajpai Sir
More the three years
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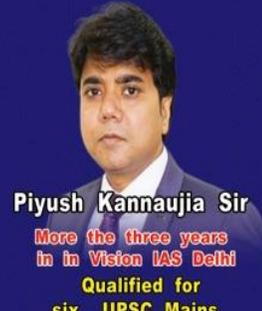
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Divyansh Srivastava Sir
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in Vision IAS Delhi
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two UPSC Mains



Piyush Kannaujia Sir
More the three years
in in Vision IAS Delhi
Qualified for
six UPSC Mains



GS Paper II: Secularism

Timely reiteration

Verdict on amendments to Preamble is a reminder of worth of secular values

The Supreme Court of India has done well to rebuff an attempt to question the characterisation of the country as 'secular' and 'socialist' in the amended Preamble to the Constitution. Sections of the right wing have been uneasy for long about the identification of secularism as one of the attributes of India. This opposition has acquired traction among those who see the combination of the state not favouring or opposing any religion and the constitutional protection for minorities as something that renders the polity "pseudo-secular". The original assumption of the makers of the Constitution was that the Constitution – with its emphasis on equality before law and equal treatment of all sections, besides the incorporation of the right to profess, practise and propagate any religion and freedom of belief and conscience in the fundamental rights chapter – is inherently secular. In terms of economic policy, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar opposed amendments to include the word 'socialist' by arguing that the Constituent Assembly should not tie down future generations to any particular form of economy. Therefore, the words did not form part of the Preamble adopted along with the Constitution in 1949, but were controversially added through the 42nd Amendment enacted during the Emergency. However, that may not be reason enough for the courts to strike down their inclusion based on writ petitions filed in 2020, about 44 years after the amendment.

The Court, in *S.R. Bommai* (1994), ruled that secularism is a basic feature of the Constitution. In another case, it said: "Secularism essentially represents the nation's commitment to treat persons of all faiths equally and without discrimination." Regarding the term 'socialist', it is clear that its presence in the Preamble has not been an impediment to adoption of laws or policies and practices that open up sectors of the economy to open market competition. As the Bench of Chief Justice of India Sanjiv Khanna and Justice Sanjay Kumar has pointed out, India has developed its own interpretation of secularism, "wherein the State neither supports any religion nor penalises the profession and practice of any faith". Similarly, the term 'socialism' embodies "the principle of economic and social justice, wherein the State ensures that no citizen is disadvantaged due to economic or social circumstances". The Court has not countenanced the argument that the inclusion of these words came during the Emergency, when Parliament's term was extended, noting that this aspect was debated in Parliament in 1978 when the 44th Amendment Act was considered. As the Constitution completes 75 years of existence, the verdict upholding the inclusion of the terms 'secular' and 'socialist' amounts to a timely reiteration of these fundamental attributes.

Timely Reiteration: Verdict on Amendments to Preamble is a Reminder of Worth of Secular Values

समय पर पुनरावृत्ति: प्रस्तावना में संशोधन पर निर्णय धर्मनिरपेक्ष मूल्यों के महत्व की याद दिलाता है

The Supreme Court of India has done well to rebuff an attempt to question the characterisation of the country as 'secular' and 'socialist' in the amended Preamble to the Constitution.

भारत के सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने संविधान की संशोधित प्रस्तावना में देश को 'धर्मनिरपेक्ष' और 'समाजवादी' के रूप में वर्णित करने पर सवाल उठाने के प्रयास को खारिज करने का सराहनीय कार्य किया है।

Sections of the right wing have been uneasy for long about the identification of secularism as one of the attributes of India.

दक्षिणपंथी वर्ग लंबे समय से धर्मनिरपेक्षता को भारत की विशेषताओं में से एक के रूप में पहचाने जाने को लेकर असहज रहा है।

This opposition has acquired traction among those who see the state's neutrality towards religion and constitutional protection for minorities as "pseudo-secular."

यह विरोध उन लोगों में बढ़ा है जो राज्य की धर्म के प्रति तटस्थता और अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए संवैधानिक संरक्षण को "छद्म-धर्मनिरपेक्ष" मानते हैं।

The original assumption of the makers of the Constitution was that it, with its emphasis on equality before law and freedom of religion, is inherently secular.

संविधान निर्माताओं की मूल धारणा थी कि संविधान, कानून के समक्ष समानता और धर्म की स्वतंत्रता पर जोर देकर, स्वाभाविक रूप से धर्मनिरपेक्ष है।

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar opposed amendments to include the word 'socialist', arguing that future generations should not be tied to any particular form of economy.

डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकर ने 'समाजवादी' शब्द जोड़ने वाले संशोधनों का विरोध किया, यह तर्क देते हुए कि भविष्य की पीढ़ियों को किसी विशेष आर्थिक व्यवस्था से नहीं बांधना चाहिए।

The words 'secular' and 'socialist' were added controversially through the 42nd Amendment during the Emergency.

'धर्मनिरपेक्ष' और 'समाजवादी' शब्दों को आपातकाल के दौरान 42वें संशोधन के माध्यम से विवादास्पद रूप से जोड़ा गया।





- In **S.R. Bommai (1994)**, the Court ruled that **secularism is a basic feature** of the Constitution.
एस.आर. बोम्मई (1994) मामले में, कोर्ट ने कहा कि धर्मनिरपेक्षता संविधान की मूल विशेषता है।
- The term '**socialist**' in the Preamble has not impeded laws or policies that promote **open market competition**.
प्रस्तावना में 'समाजवादी' शब्द ने खुले बाजार प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देने वाले कानूनों या नीतियों में बाधा नहीं डाली है।
- The **Bench of Chief Justice of India Sanjiv Khanna and Justice Sanjay Kumar** noted that India has developed its **own interpretation of secularism**, where the state **neither supports nor penalises any religion**.
भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश संजीव खन्ना और न्यायमूर्ति संजय कुमार की पीठ ने कहा कि भारत ने धर्मनिरपेक्षता की अपनी स्वतंत्र व्याख्या विकसित की है, जहां राज्य किसी भी धर्म का समर्थन या दंडित नहीं करता।
- The term '**socialism**' embodies **economic and social justice**, ensuring that no citizen is disadvantaged due to economic or social circumstances.
'समाजवाद' शब्द आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि कोई भी नागरिक आर्थिक या सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के कारण वंचित न हो।
- The Court has not accepted arguments to strike down these words based on their **Emergency-era inclusion**, noting the **debates in 1978** during the **44th Amendment Act**.
कोर्ट ने इन शब्दों को आपातकाल के दौरान जोड़े जाने के आधार पर हटाने की दलीलों को खारिज कर दिया, यह देखते हुए कि यह मुद्दा 1978 में 44वें संशोधन अधिनियम के दौरान बहस का हिस्सा था।
- As the **Constitution completes 75 years**, the verdict reiterates the fundamental attributes of **secularism** and **socialism**.
जैसे ही संविधान 75 वर्ष पूरा करता है, यह निर्णय धर्मनिरपेक्षता और समाजवाद की मूल विशेषताओं को दोहराता है।



Between hope and hurdles on the high seas

GS Paper II: International Organization, Treat and Agreements

India's recent signing of the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement – better known as the High Seas Treaty – has drawn both praise and scepticism from maritime observers. Hailed as a landmark step in ocean governance, the treaty seeks to protect marine ecosystems and promote the sustainable use of resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction. However, despite its laudable intentions to address critical gaps in international maritime regulation, the pact's structural complexities and potential challenges warrant examination.

As the third implementing agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the BBNJ treaty follows earlier accords on deep-sea mining and fisheries management. Its provisions focus on three objectives: conserving marine biodiversity, ensuring equitable sharing of benefits from marine genetic resources, and mandating environmental impact assessments for harmful activities. Yet, like many ambitious multilateral agreements, it risks faltering against geopolitical rivalries, jurisdictional overlap, and weak enforcement mechanisms.

Fraught with challenges

The treaty's ambitious goals are tempered by its lack of a clear implementation roadmap. With only 14 of its 104 signatories having ratified the agreement, it remains far from the required threshold of 60 needed to come into force. Much of the hesitation stems from disputes over maritime territories, particularly in regions such as the South China Sea, where overlapping claims complicate consensus on Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Southeast Asian nations remain divided on whether high-seas "national parks" could affect territorial claims or limit economic opportunities for coastal communities that depend on



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India's signing of the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Agreement has won praise but there is also scepticism as there are structural complexities and challenges

marine resources. Bay of Bengal states echo similar apprehensions about MPAs affecting livelihood and resource access, underscoring the broader regional hesitations surrounding the treaty's implementation. Critics argue that the treaty's emphasis on the "high-seas principle" risks overshadowing the "common heritage of mankind" concept, which prioritizes preservation over access. One of the treaty's most contentious provisions involves marine genetic resources. The treaty obligates nations to share the profits derived from exploiting these resources through a global fund. However, without robust accountability measures, this provision risks being undermined by wealthier nations underreporting their activities. The pact also risks conflicting with regimes like the Convention on Biological Diversity, potentially disadvantaging smaller states and fragmenting enforcement.

Capacity-building and technology transfers present yet another challenge for low and middle-income countries. The treaty calls for equitable partnerships in ocean science, but lacks enforceable mechanisms, leaving less capable nations vulnerable to being sidelined. Asymmetry threatens to perpetuate inequalities in maritime research and governance.

The treaty's focus on the high seas overlooks the interconnectedness of marine ecosystems, where harmful activities in EEZs often cascade into international waters. The 2021 X-Press Pearl disaster off Sri Lanka, which spilled hazardous chemicals into the Indian Ocean, is a stark reminder of how localised incidents can have global repercussions. Similarly, overfishing within the EEZs in West Africa has depleted fish stocks far beyond national jurisdictions, exacerbating marine resource scarcity on the high seas

While the BBNJ Agreement aspires to reshape global ocean

governance, its potential hinges on bridging the gap between ambition and action. Its greatest limitation lies in failing to reconcile high-seas governance with coastal regulations, assuming international waters can be managed in isolation despite the impact of pollution, overfishing, and habitat destruction in EEZs.

More troubling is the reluctance of coastal states to assume greater responsibility for activities within their waters. While the treaty mandates environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for planned activities, it remains silent on the damaging harms during oil and gas exploration – that the pact does not cover – and which constitutes an important economic interest of states. This gap, compounded by the disinclination of states to accept an international review of EIAs, exposes the inherent weaknesses in the treaty's enforcement framework, particularly in regions with weak institutional capacity and conflicting domestic and international legal standards.

Bridging the divide

For the High Seas Treaty to succeed, it must overcome its structural and political limitations. This requires a radical shift in maritime governance – one that integrates high-seas and coastal regulations into a cohesive framework. Coastal states, particularly those in the Global South, need incentives to align their domestic laws with international norms, while wealthier nations must commit to providing technical and financial support to ensure the treaty's benefits are equitably shared.

The treaty's success ultimately hinges on fostering a collective commitment among nations to safeguard the oceans as a shared global resource. Without political consensus, clear strategies, and enforceable mechanisms, the BBNJ risks becoming an ineffective instrument – an outcome the oceans, already under immense stress, cannot afford.

Between Hope and Hurdles on the High Seas

महासागरों में आशा और बाधाओं के बीच

- **India's recent signing of the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement** — better known as the **High Seas Treaty** — has drawn both praise and scepticism from maritime observers.

भारत द्वारा हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय अधिकार क्षेत्र से परे जैव विविधता (BBNJ) समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर





किए गए हैं, जिसे हाई सीज़ ट्रीटी के रूप में जाना जाता है, और यह समुद्री पर्यवेक्षकों से प्रशंसा और संदेह दोनों प्राप्त कर रहा है।

- The treaty is hailed as a **landmark step in ocean governance**, seeking to protect **marine ecosystems** and promote the **sustainable use of resources** in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

इस समझौते को महासागर प्रशासन में एक मील का पत्थर माना जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य समुद्री पारिस्थितिक तंत्र की रक्षा करना और राष्ट्रीय अधिकार क्षेत्र से परे क्षेत्रों में संसाधनों के सतत उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना है।

- As the third implementing **agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**, the BBNJ Treaty follows earlier accords on **deep-sea mining and fisheries management**.

समुद्र के कानून पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन (UNCLOS) के तहत यह तीसरा कार्यान्वयन समझौता है, जो गहरे समुद्री खनन और मत्स्य प्रबंधन पर पहले के समझौतों का अनुसरण करता है।

- Its provisions focus on three objectives:
 - **Conserving marine biodiversity.**
 - **Ensuring equitable sharing of benefits from marine genetic resources.**
 - **Mandating environmental impact assessments for harmful activities.**

इसके प्रावधान तीन उद्देश्यों पर केंद्रित हैं:

- समुद्री जैव विविधता का संरक्षण करना।
- समुद्री आनुवंशिक संसाधनों से होने वाले लाभों का समान वितरण सुनिश्चित करना।
- हानिकारक गतिविधियों के लिए पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन को अनिवार्य करना।
- Yet, like many ambitious multilateral agreements, it risks faltering against **geopolitical rivalries, jurisdictional overlap, and weak enforcement mechanisms**.

हालांकि, कई महत्वाकांक्षी बहुपक्षीय समझौतों की तरह, यह **भौगोलिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता, अधिकार क्षेत्र के अतिव्यापन, और कमजोर प्रवर्तन तंत्र** के कारण विफल होने का जोखिम रखता है।

Fraught with Challenges

चुनौतियों से भरा हुआ

- The treaty's ambitious goals are tempered by its **lack of a clear implementation roadmap**.

समझौते के महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य स्पष्ट कार्यान्वयन रोडमैप की कमी के कारण सीमित हो जाते हैं।

- With only **14 of its 104 signatories having ratified the agreement**, it remains far from the required threshold of **60 needed to come into force**.

इसके 104 हस्ताक्षरकर्ताओं में से केवल 14 ने इस समझौते की पुष्टि की है, और यह लागू होने के लिए आवश्यक 60 की सीमा से बहुत दूर है।

- **Disputes over maritime territories**, particularly in regions such as the **South China Sea**, complicate consensus on **Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)**.

समुद्री क्षेत्रों पर विवाद, विशेष रूप से दक्षिण चीन सागर जैसे क्षेत्रों में, समुद्री संरक्षित क्षेत्रों (MPAs) पर सहमति को जटिल बनाते हैं।





- **Southeast Asian nations** remain divided on whether high-seas “**national parks**” could affect **territorial claims** or limit economic opportunities for **coastal communities**.
दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई देश इस बात पर विभाजित हैं कि क्या उच्च समुद्री "राष्ट्रीय उद्यान" क्षेत्रीय दावों को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं या तटीय समुदायों के लिए आर्थिक अवसरों को सीमित कर सकते हैं।
- **Critics argue that the treaty's emphasis on the “high-seas principle” risks overshadowing the “common heritage of mankind” concept, which prioritizes preservation over access.**
आलोचकों का तर्क है कि इस समझौते का "हाई-सीज़ सिद्धांत" पर जोर "मानव जाति की साझा धरोहर" की अवधारणा को कमजोर कर सकता है, जो सुरक्षा को पहुंच से अधिक प्राथमिकता देता है।
- **One of the treaty's most contentious provisions involves marine genetic resources, obligating nations to share the profits through a global fund.**
समझौते का सबसे विवादास्पद प्रावधान समुद्री आनुवंशिक संसाधनों से संबंधित है, जो देशों को वैश्विक कोष के माध्यम से लाभ साझा करने के लिए बाध्य करता है।
- **Without robust accountability measures, this provision risks being undermined by wealthier nations underreporting their activities.**
मजबूत जवाबदेही उपायों के बिना, यह प्रावधान धनी देशों द्वारा अपनी गतिविधियों को कम रिपोर्ट करने से कमजोर हो सकता है।
- **The pact risks conflicting with regimes like the Convention on Biological Diversity, potentially disadvantaging smaller states.**
यह समझौता जैव विविधता पर सम्मेलन जैसे व्यवस्थाओं के साथ संघर्ष कर सकता है, जो छोटे देशों को संभावित रूप से नुकसान पहुंचा सकता है।
- **Capacity-building and technology transfers pose significant challenges for low and middle-income countries.**
क्षमता निर्माण और प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण निम्न और मध्यम-आय वाले देशों के लिए बड़ी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करते हैं।
- The treaty calls for **equitable partnerships in ocean science**, but lacks enforceable mechanisms, leaving less capable nations vulnerable to being sidelined.
यह समझौता महासागर विज्ञान में समान साझेदारी का आह्वान करता है, लेकिन लागू करने योग्य तंत्रों की कमी है, जिससे कम सक्षम देश हाशिए पर जाने के लिए असुरक्षित हो सकते हैं।
- **Asymmetry threatens to perpetuate inequalities in maritime research and governance.**
असमानता समुद्री अनुसंधान और शासन में असमानताओं को स्थायी बना सकती है।

The treaty's focus on the high seas overlooks the interconnectedness of marine ecosystems

उच्च समुद्री क्षेत्रों पर संधि का ध्यान समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की परस्पर जुड़ाव को अनदेखा करता है





- **Harmful activities in Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) often cascade into international waters.**
विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (EEZs) में हानिकारक गतिविधियां अक्सर अंतरराष्ट्रीय जलक्षेत्रों तक फैल जाती हैं।
- **The 2021 X-Press Pearl disaster off Sri Lanka spilled hazardous chemicals into the Indian Ocean, showing how localized incidents can have global repercussions.**
2021 में श्रीलंका के पास X-Press Pearl आपदा ने भारतीय महासागर में खतरनाक रसायनों का रिसाव किया, जो दर्शाता है कि स्थानीय घटनाओं के वैश्विक प्रभाव हो सकते हैं।
- **Overfishing within EEZs in West Africa has depleted fish stocks far beyond national jurisdictions, exacerbating marine resource scarcity on the high seas.**
पश्चिम अफ्रीका के EEZs में अत्यधिक मछली पकड़ने से राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्राधिकारों से परे मछली भंडार कम हो गए हैं, जिससे उच्च समुद्री क्षेत्रों में समुद्री संसाधनों की कमी बढ़ गई है।

The BBNJ Agreement aspires to reshape global ocean governance **BBNJ समझौता वैश्विक महासागर शासन को पुनः आकार देने की आकांक्षा रखता है**

- Its potential hinges on bridging the gap between **ambition and action**.
इसकी सफलता महत्वाकांक्षा और कार्यवाही के बीच की खाई को पाटने पर निर्भर करती है।
- The treaty fails to reconcile high-seas governance with coastal regulations, assuming international waters can be managed in isolation.
यह संधि उच्च समुद्री शासन और तटीय नियमों को समेटने में असफल है, मानते हुए कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय जलक्षेत्रों को अलग से प्रबंधित किया जा सकता है।
- Pollution, **overfishing**, and habitat destruction in EEZs directly impact international waters.
EEZs में प्रदूषण, अत्यधिक मछली पकड़ना और आवास विनाश सीधे अंतरराष्ट्रीय जलक्षेत्रों को प्रभावित करते हैं।
- Coastal states show reluctance to take responsibility for activities within their waters.
तटीय राज्य अपने जलक्षेत्रों में गतिविधियों की जिम्मेदारी लेने में अनिच्छा दिखाते हैं।
- The treaty mandates **Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)** for planned activities but excludes oil and gas exploration.
संधि नियोजित गतिविधियों के लिए पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (EIAs) को अनिवार्य बनाती है, लेकिन तेल और गैस अन्वेषण को शामिल नहीं करती।
- Coastal states often resist international reviews of EIAs.
तटीय राज्य अक्सर EIAs की अंतरराष्ट्रीय समीक्षा का विरोध करते हैं।

Bridging the divide

खाई को पाटना

- A radical shift in **maritime governance** is needed to integrate high-seas and coastal regulations into a cohesive framework.





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समुद्री शासन में एक मौलिक बदलाव की आवश्यकता है ताकि उच्च समुद्री और तटीय नियमों को एक सुसंगत ढांचे में जोड़ा जा सके।

- Coastal states in the **Global South** need incentives to align domestic laws with international norms.

वैश्विक दक्षिण के तटीय राज्यों को घरेलू कानूनों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानदंडों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन की आवश्यकता है।

- **Wealthier nations must provide technical and financial support to ensure equitable sharing of the treaty's benefits.**

समृद्ध राष्ट्रों को समझौते के लाभों के समान वितरण के लिए तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिए।

- The treaty's success depends on political consensus, clear strategies, and enforceable mechanisms.

संधि की सफलता राजनीतिक सहमति, स्पष्ट रणनीतियों और लागू करने योग्य तंत्रों पर निर्भर करती है।

- Without these, the BBNJ risks becoming an ineffective instrument — a scenario the oceans cannot afford.

इनके बिना, BBNJ एक अप्रभावी साधन बनने का जोखिम उठाता है – जो स्थिति महासागर सहन नहीं कर सकते।



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हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में उपलब्ध

Prelims and Mains Practice Questions

शुल्क: 1000 रुपये प्रति माह

SC ruling on socialism, secularism

What was the original Preamble and how has it evolved? What has been the court's stand earlier and how has it changed? What was the current case about?

What bearing will it have on the society?

GS Paper II: Socialism and Secularism

EXPLAINER

Rangarajan R

The story so far:

A Division Bench of the Supreme Court led by the Chief Justice of India dismissed pleas challenging the inclusion of the words 'socialist' and 'secular' in the Preamble to our Constitution.

What is the history of Preamble?

The original Preamble adopted on November 26, 1949, declared India a sovereign, democratic, republic. Our Constituent Assembly consciously avoided the word 'socialist' as they felt that declaring the economic ideal of a country in its Constitution's preamble was not appropriate. People should decide what suits them according to time and age.

Likewise, Indian secularism is different from western secularism. In the latter, the state and religion are strictly separated and the government does not interfere in religious affairs. However, in India, the state enjoys the power to regulate the economic, financial, political and secular aspects associated with religious practice. It can also provide for social welfare and reform in religious practices. Further, various provisions of the Constitution that include right to practise any religion, non-discrimination on the basis of religion in any affairs of the state embodied the 'secular' values of our Constitution. Hence, in the Constituent Assembly, the amendment to introduce the word 'secular' in the Preamble was not accepted.

In *Berubari* case (1960), the Supreme Court opined that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution and thus not a source of any substantive power. Subsequently, in *Kesavananda Bharati*



Guiding book: Indian National Congress (INC) party workers carry a model of the Indian Constitution during rally on the occasion of Constitution Day celebrations in Kolkata on Tuesday. AFP

case (1973), the Supreme Court reversed its earlier opinion and said that the Preamble is part of the Constitution and that it should be read and interpreted in the light of the vision envisioned in the Preamble. It also held that the Preamble is subject to the amending power of Parliament as any other provision of the Constitution. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1976 inserted the words 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity' in the Preamble.

What was the current case?

The current case was filed by former Rajya Sabha MP Subramanian Swamy, advocate Ashwini Upadhyay and others. Mr. Upadhyay and others had opposed the insertion of the words 'socialist' and 'secular' in the Preamble. They argued that these were included during the Emergency and forced the people to follow specific ideologies. They felt that since the date of adoption by the

Constituent Assembly was mentioned in the Preamble, no additional words can be inserted later by Parliament. Mr. Swamy was of the view that subsequent amendments to the Constitution including the 44th Amendment in 1978 during Janata Party rule after emergency had supported and retained these two words. Nevertheless, he was of the view that these words should appear in a separate paragraph below the original Preamble.

What did the court rule?

The court dismissed the pleas and held that 'socialism' and 'secularism' are integral to the basic structure of the Constitution. It observed that the Constitution is a 'living document' subject to the amending power of Parliament. This amending power extends to the Preamble as well and the date of adoption mentioned in it does not restrict such power. The court opined that 'socialism'

in the Indian context primarily means a welfare state that provides equality of opportunity and does not prevent the private sector from thriving. Similarly, over time India has developed its own interpretation of 'secularism'. The state neither supports any religion nor penalises the profession and practice of any faith. In essence, the concept of secularism represents one of the facets of right to equality.

Why is it important?

The initial years after Independence fostered 'democratic socialism' characterised by centralised planning and many industries being established by the state. The period of 1960s and 70s saw nationalisation of banks and insurance, higher tax rates and various regulations. The economy, though declared as mixed economy where public and private enterprises would co-exist, displayed the characteristics of classical socialism with license controls and regulations. Starting from 1991, our economy has evolved from such socialistic pattern to a market-oriented model. The ensuing growth has uplifted vast majority of people from abject poverty in the last three decades. However, there is also growing inequality that needs to be addressed. As the court observed, our socialism continues to address the needs of the poor through schemes such as MGNREGA, subsidised food grains, direct benefit transfers for women and farmers etc. Hence, it is imperative that such socialism continues to guide the actions of the state for the welfare of the needy while private enterprise flourishes resulting in increased employment and strong economic growth. The spirit of our 'unity in diversity' should be equally preserved by upholding the values of secularism.

Rangarajan R is a former IAS officer and author of 'Polity Simplified'. Views expressed are personal.

THE GIST

▼ The original Preamble adopted on November 26, 1949, declared India a sovereign, democratic, republic. Our Constituent Assembly consciously avoided the word 'socialist' as they felt that declaring the economic ideal of a country in its Constitution's preamble was not appropriate.

▼ Indian secularism is different from western secularism. In the latter, the state and religion are strictly separated and the government does not interfere in religious affairs. However, in India, the state enjoys the power to regulate the economic, financial, political and secular aspects associated with religious practice.

▼ The current case was filed by those opposed to the insertion of the words 'socialist' and 'secular' in the Preamble. They argued that these were included during the Emergency and forced the people to follow specific ideologies.





SC ruling on socialism, secularism

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का समाजवाद और धर्मनिरपेक्षता पर निर्णय

A Division Bench of the Supreme Court, led by the Chief Justice of India, dismissed pleas challenging the inclusion of the words 'socialist' and 'secular' in the Preamble to our Constitution.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एक डिवीजन बेंच, जो भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के नेतृत्व में थी, ने संविधान की प्रस्तावना में 'समाजवादी' और 'धर्मनिरपेक्ष' शब्दों को शामिल करने को चुनौती देने वाली याचिकाओं को खारिज कर दिया।

What is the history of Preamble?

प्रस्तावना का इतिहास क्या है?

- The original Preamble was adopted on **November 26, 1949**, declaring India a **sovereign, democratic, republic**.
मूल प्रस्तावना को 26 नवंबर 1949 को अपनाया गया, जिसमें भारत को **सर्वभौम, लोकतांत्रिक, गणराज्य** घोषित किया गया।
- The **Constituent Assembly** consciously avoided the word '**socialist**', feeling that declaring the economic ideal of the country in the Preamble was inappropriate.
संविधान सभा ने जानबूझकर 'समाजवादी' शब्द से बचा, यह महसूस करते हुए कि देश के आर्थिक आदर्श को प्रस्तावना में घोषित करना अनुचित है।
- Likewise, **Indian secularism** differs from **Western secularism**, where the **state and religion** are strictly separated.
इसी तरह, **भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षता** पश्चिमी धर्मनिरपेक्षता से अलग है, जहां राज्य और धर्म को सख्ती से अलग रखा गया है।
- In India, the state regulates the **economic, financial, political, and secular** aspects of religion and provides for **social welfare and reforms**.
भारत में, राज्य धार्मिक प्रथाओं के आर्थिक, वित्तीय, राजनीतिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष पहलुओं को नियंत्रित करता है और सामाजिक कल्याण और सुधारों का प्रावधान करता है।
- The **right to practice any religion** and **non-discrimination based on religion** are already embodied in the Constitution.
संविधान में पहले से ही किसी भी धर्म का पालन करने का अधिकार और धर्म के आधार पर गैर-भेदभाव शामिल है।

Key Supreme Court Cases on Preamble

प्रस्तावना पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के प्रमुख मामले





- In the **Berubari case (1960)**, the Supreme Court opined that the **Preamble is not part of the Constitution**.
बेरूबाड़ी मामला (1960) में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने राय दी कि प्रस्तावना संविधान का हिस्सा नहीं है।
- In the **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)**, the Court held that the **Preamble is part of the Constitution and can be amended by Parliament**.
केशवानंद भारती मामला (1973) में कोर्ट ने कहा कि प्रस्तावना संविधान का हिस्सा है और इसे संसद द्वारा संशोधित किया जा सकता है।
- The **42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976)** added the words **'Socialist,' 'Secular,' and 'Integrity'** to the Preamble.
42वां संवैधानिक संशोधन (1976) ने प्रस्तावना में 'समाजवादी,' 'धर्मनिरपेक्ष,' और 'अखंडता' शब्द जोड़े।

What was the current case?

वर्तमान मामला क्या था?

- The case was filed by **Subramanian Swamy, Ashwini Upadhyay, and others**, challenging the inclusion of **'socialist' and 'secular'** in the Preamble.
यह मामला सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी, अश्विनी उपाध्याय, और अन्य द्वारा दायर किया गया, जिसमें प्रस्तावना में 'समाजवादी' और 'धर्मनिरपेक्ष' को शामिल करने को चुनौती दी गई।
- They argued that these words were inserted during the **Emergency** and forced specific ideologies on the people.
उनका तर्क था कि ये शब्द आपातकाल के दौरान जोड़े गए और लोगों पर विशेष विचारधाराएँ थोप दी गईं।
- **Subramanian Swamy** proposed that these words appear in a separate paragraph below the original Preamble.
सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी ने सुझाव दिया कि ये शब्द मूल प्रस्तावना के नीचे एक अलग अनुच्छेद में दिए जाएं।

What bearing will it have on society?

इसका समाज पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

- The ruling reaffirms the **secular and socialist** nature of the Indian Constitution, as envisioned by Parliament through the **42nd Amendment**.
यह निर्णय भारतीय संविधान की धर्मनिरपेक्ष और समाजवादी प्रकृति को पुनः स्थापित करता है, जैसा कि 42वें संशोधन के माध्यम से संसद द्वारा परिकल्पित किया गया था।
- It highlights the **flexibility of the Constitution** to evolve with changing socio-political needs while maintaining the basic structure.
यह बदलती सामाजिक-राजनीतिक आवश्यकताओं के साथ संविधान की लचीलापन को उजागर करता है, जबकि इसकी मूल संरचना को बनाए रखता है।





Court Ruling

न्यायालय का निर्णय

- The court dismissed the pleas and held that **'socialism' and 'secularism' are integral to the basic structure of the Constitution.**
न्यायालय ने याचिकाओं को खारिज कर दिया और कहा कि 'समाजवाद' और 'धर्मनिरपेक्षता' संविधान की मूल संरचना का अभिन्न हिस्सा हैं।
- It observed that the Constitution is a **'living document'** subject to the amendment power of Parliament.
इसने यह माना कि संविधान एक 'जीवंत दस्तावेज़' है जो संसद की संशोधन शक्ति के अधीन है।
- This amending power extends to the **Preamble** as well, and the date of adoption mentioned in it does not restrict such power.
यह संशोधन शक्ति प्रस्तावना तक भी विस्तारित होती है, और इसमें उल्लिखित अपनाने की तारीख इस शक्ति को सीमित नहीं करती।
- The court opined that **'socialism' in the Indian context primarily means a welfare state** that provides equality of opportunity and does not prevent the private sector from thriving.
न्यायालय का मानना था कि भारतीय संदर्भ में 'समाजवाद' मुख्यतः एक कल्याणकारी राज्य का अर्थ रखता है, जो अवसरों की समानता प्रदान करता है और निजी क्षेत्र के विकास में बाधा नहीं डालता।
- Similarly, over time, **India has developed its own interpretation of 'secularism'**. The state neither supports any religion nor penalizes the profession and practice of any faith.
इसी प्रकार, समय के साथ, भारत ने 'धर्मनिरपेक्षता' की अपनी व्याख्या विकसित की है। राज्य न तो किसी धर्म का समर्थन करता है और न ही किसी धर्म के पालन और अभ्यास को दंडित करता है।
- In essence, the concept of secularism represents one of the **facets of the right to equality.**
मूल रूप से, धर्मनिरपेक्षता का सिद्धांत समानता के अधिकार के पहलुओं में से एक का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है।

Why is it Important?

यह क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

- The **initial years after Independence fostered 'democratic socialism' characterized by centralized planning** and many industries being established by the state.
स्वतंत्रता के बाद के प्रारंभिक वर्षों ने 'लोकतांत्रिक समाजवाद' को बढ़ावा दिया, जिसमें केंद्रीकृत योजना और कई उद्योगों की स्थापना राज्य द्वारा की गई।
- The **1960s and 70s saw nationalization of banks and insurance, higher tax rates, and various regulations.**
1960 और 70 के दशक में बैंकों और बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण, उच्च कर दरें, और विभिन्न नियम देखे गए।





- The economy, though declared as a **mixed economy**, displayed characteristics of **classical socialism** with license controls and regulations.
हालांकि अर्थव्यवस्था को मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था घोषित किया गया, लेकिन इसमें पारंपरिक समाजवाद के गुण, लाइसेंस नियंत्रण और नियम दिखाई दिए।
- Starting from **1991**, our economy evolved from such a socialistic pattern to a **market-oriented model**.
1991 से, हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था इस प्रकार के समाजवादी स्वरूप से **बाज़ार-उन्मुख मॉडल** की ओर विकसित हुई।
- The ensuing growth uplifted a **vast majority of people from abject poverty** in the last three decades.
पिछले तीन दशकों में यह विकास बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को अत्यधिक गरीबी से ऊपर उठाने में सहायक रहा।
- However, there is also **growing inequality** that needs to be addressed.
हालांकि, बढ़ती असमानता का समाधान करना भी आवश्यक है।
- As the court observed, our socialism continues to address the needs of the poor through schemes such as **MGNREGA, subsidized food grains, direct benefit transfers for women and farmers, etc.**
जैसा कि न्यायालय ने देखा, हमारा समाजवाद गरीबों की जरूरतों को **मनरेगा, सब्सिडी वाले खाद्यान्न, महिलाओं और किसानों के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण** जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से पूरा करता है।
- It is imperative that such socialism continues to guide the actions of the state for the **welfare of the needy**, while private enterprise flourishes resulting in **increased employment and strong economic growth**.
यह आवश्यक है कि ऐसा समाजवाद राज्य के कार्यों को **जरूरतमंदों के कल्याण** के लिए मार्गदर्शित करता रहे, जबकि निजी उद्यम बढ़ते रोजगार और मजबूत आर्थिक विकास का परिणाम दे।
- The spirit of our '**unity in diversity**' should be equally preserved by upholding the values of secularism.
हमारे '**विविधता में एकता**' की भावना को धर्मनिरपेक्षता के मूल्यों को बनाए रखते हुए संरक्षित करना चाहिए।





What is the controversy around the Sambhal mosque?

How did the issue around the 16th Century Jama Masjid in Sambhal break out? Are there common threads with the Gyanvapi and Ayodhya Ramjanmabhoomi disputes?

SS Paper I: Communalism

Ziya Us Salam

The story so far

A petition was filed by Hari Shanker Jain and others in the court of the civil judge of the district and sessions court, Sambhal on November 19. The petitioners alleged that the 16th Century Jama Masjid in Sambhal was built at the site of an ancient Hari Har Mandir. The claim was similar to those made in the case of Gyanvapi mosque in Varanasi and Eidgah Masjid Mathura in Uttar Pradesh and Kamal-Maula Masjid in Dhar in Madhya Pradesh. Mr. Jain is the petitioner in the Varanasi, Mathura and Dhar cases too. The Sambhal mosque is a protected national monument.

How were the surveys carried out? After a hearing on the same day, the civil judge ordered a photographic and videographic survey of the mosque and asked for its report to be presented before

it on November 29. The mosque's *intezamia* committee was not consulted by the court. Following the order, a survey was carried out peacefully in the presence of the Superintendent of Police, members of the mosque committee and Sambhal's district magistrate.

However, a second survey carried out on November 24 led to large scale violence. Conducted in the morning, the survey team was preceded by a local *mahant* (priest), one of the petitioners, and followed by some members chanting Jai Shri Ram slogans. A police party accompanied the surveyors. A large number of protestors gathered near the mosque. It soon resulted in stone pelting from the crowd. The police allegedly resorted to opening fire in which five men, including two teenagers, died. The police denied the allegation, arguing it used lathi-charge to control the crowd. The local MLA rubbished the police claims, arguing the dead included unarmed persons who had gone out for

their daily chores. The residents alleged the police ransacked their homes.

What is the mosque's history?

Unlike Ayodhya or Varanasi, the Sambhal dispute cropped up only this year. For centuries, people of different communities have lived peacefully here. The Jama Masjid in Sambhal is one of the three mosques built by Mughal Emperor Babur during his reign between 1526 and 1530; the other two being the mosque in Panipat and the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya which was demolished in 1992. The Sambhal mosque was built by Babur's general Mir Hindu Beg around 1528. While most historians attribute this mosque to Babur's general Hindu Beg, some believe the mosque is actually a Tughlaq-era monument.

The Hindu tradition, however, holds that the mosque incorporates parts of an ancient Vishnu temple. They believe the tenth avatar of Vishnu, Kalki, will descend in Sambhal.

What is the Places of Worship Act?

The Sambhal dispute has once again cast fresh spotlight on the Places of Worship Act 1991 under which the religious character of all places of worship as it existed on August 15, 1947, has to be maintained. The only exception was the then ongoing dispute around the Babri Masjid-Ramjanambhoomi. The Act was aimed at shutting out the possibilities of any further contestations around places of worship. The Act's Section 3 leaves no room for debate by clearly barring the conversion in full or part of a place of any religious denomination into a place of worship of a different religious denomination.

What are the challenges to the Act?

The petition filed in Sambhal seeks to change the basic character of the place of worship, in contravention of the 1991 Act. The petitioners quote the oral observation of Justice D.Y. Chandrachud who said in 2022 that the "ascertainment of a religious character of a place, as a procedural instrument, may not necessarily fall foul of the provisions" of the Act. Incidentally, four petitions have challenged the Places of Worship Act in the Supreme Court. The courts have admitted petitions seeking to alter the religious character of the places of worship in Varanasi, Mathura, Dhar, and now Sambhal even as the Supreme Court is yet to decide on the challenges to the Places of Worship Act itself.

THE GIST

Unlike Ayodhya or Varanasi, the Sambhal dispute cropped up only this year. For centuries, people of different communities have lived peacefully here

The Sambhal dispute has once again cast fresh spotlight on the Places of Worship Act 1991 under which the religious character of all places of worship as it existed on August 15, 1947, has to be maintained

Four petitions have challenged the Places of Worship Act in the Supreme Court. The courts have admitted petitions seeking to alter the religious character of the places of worship in Varanasi, Mathura, Dhar, and now Sambhal even as the Supreme Court is yet to decide on the challenges to the Places of Worship Act itself

Controversy Around the Sambhal Mosque

संभल मस्जिद को लेकर विवाद

- A petition was filed by Hari Shanker Jain and others in the civil judge court of Sambhal on November 19. The petitioners alleged that the 16th Century Jama Masjid in Sambhal was built at the site of an ancient Hari Har Mandir. 19 नवंबर को हरी शंकर जैन और अन्य द्वारा सिविल जज कोर्ट, संभल में एक याचिका दायर की गई। याचिकाकर्ताओं ने दावा किया कि 16वीं सदी की जामा मस्जिद, संभल एक प्राचीन हरि हर मंदिर की जगह पर बनाई गई थी।
- The claim is similar to those made regarding the Gyanvapi mosque in Varanasi, Eidgah Masjid Mathura, and Kamal-Maula Masjid in Dhar, Madhya Pradesh. यह दावा वाराणसी की जानवापी मस्जिद, मथुरा की ईदगाह मस्जिद, और मध्य प्रदेश की कमल-मौला मस्जिद के मामलों के समान है।
- The Sambhal mosque is a protected national monument. संभल मस्जिद एक संरक्षित राष्ट्रीय स्मारक है।

How Were the Surveys Carried Out?

सर्वेक्षण कैसे किए गए?





- On **November 19**, the **civil judge** ordered a **photographic and videographic survey** of the mosque, with the report to be presented on **November 29**.
19 नवंबर को सिविल जज ने मस्जिद का फोटोग्राफिक और वीडियोग्राफिक सर्वेक्षण करने का आदेश दिया और रिपोर्ट 29 नवंबर को पेश करने को कहा।
- The **mosque's intezamia committee** was **not consulted** during this decision.
इस निर्णय में मस्जिद की इंतजामिया समिति से परामर्श नहीं किया गया।
- A **second survey** on **November 24** led to **violence**. Protesters gathered, resulting in **stone pelting**, and the police allegedly resorted to **firing**, causing the deaths of **five men**, including **two teenagers**.
24 नवंबर को किए गए दूसरे सर्वेक्षण में हिंसा हुई। प्रदर्शनकारी इकट्ठा हुए, जिससे पत्थरबाजी हुई, और पुलिस ने कथित तौर पर गोलीबारी की, जिससे पांच व्यक्तियों, जिनमें दो किशोर शामिल थे, की मौत हो गई।
- The police denied the **firing allegations** and claimed to use **lathi-charge**, but locals alleged **police ransacked homes**.
पुलिस ने गोलीबारी के आरोपों से इनकार किया और लाठीचार्ज का दावा किया, लेकिन स्थानीय लोगों ने आरोप लगाया कि पुलिस ने घरों में तोड़फोड़ की।

What is the Mosque's History?

मस्जिद का इतिहास क्या है?

- The **Jama Masjid in Sambhal** is one of three mosques built by **Mughal Emperor Babur** during his reign between **1526 and 1530**, the other two being in **Panipat** and **Ayodhya** (Babri Masjid).
संभल की जामा मस्जिद मुगल सम्राट बाबर द्वारा 1526 से 1530 के बीच बनवाई गई तीन मस्जिदों में से एक है। अन्य दो पानीपत और अयोध्या (बाबरी मस्जिद) में स्थित हैं।
- It was constructed by **Babur's general Mir Hindu Beg** around **1528**, though some attribute it to the **Tughlaq era**.
इसे बाबर के सेनापति मीर हिंदू बेग ने 1528 के आसपास बनवाया था, हालांकि कुछ इसे तुगलक काल का स्मारक मानते हैं।
- **Hindus believe** the mosque incorporates parts of an **ancient Vishnu temple** and that **Lord Vishnu's 10th avatar, Kalki**, will descend in Sambhal.
हिंदू मानते हैं कि मस्जिद में एक प्राचीन विष्णु मंदिर के हिस्से शामिल हैं और भगवान विष्णु का 10वां अवतार, कल्कि, संभल में अवतरित होंगे।

What is the Places of Worship Act?

पूजा स्थल अधिनियम क्या है?

- The **Places of Worship Act, 1991** mandates that the **religious character** of all places of worship as of **August 15, 1947**, must be **maintained**.





पूजा स्थल अधिनियम, 1991 के तहत, 15 अगस्त 1947 को सभी पूजा स्थलों के धार्मिक स्वरूप को बनाए रखना अनिवार्य है।

- The **Babri Masjid-Ramjanmabhoomi dispute** was the **only exception** to this Act. इस अधिनियम का केवल एक अपवाद बाबरी मस्जिद-रामजन्मभूमि विवाद था।
- **Section 3** of the Act bars any **conversion of a religious place** into one of a different denomination. इस अधिनियम की धारा 3 किसी भी धार्मिक स्थल के स्वरूप को बदलने पर रोक लगाती है।

What Are the Challenges to the Act?

अधिनियम के सामने क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं?

- The **Sambhal petition** seeks to change the **character of the mosque**, which contravenes the **1991 Act**.
संभल याचिका मस्जिद के स्वरूप को बदलने की मांग करती है, जो 1991 अधिनियम के खिलाफ है।
- Petitioners cite **Justice D.Y. Chandrachud's 2022 oral observation**, which stated that the **ascertainment of a religious character** might not violate the Act.
याचिकाकर्ताओं ने न्यायमूर्ति डी.वाई. चंद्रचूड़ की 2022 की मौखिक टिप्पणी का हवाला दिया, जिसमें कहा गया कि धार्मिक स्वरूप की जांच अधिनियम का उल्लंघन नहीं कर सकती।
- **Courts have admitted similar petitions for Varanasi, Mathura, Dhar, and now Sambhal, despite the Supreme Court yet to decide** on challenges to the Act.
अदालतों ने वाराणसी, मथुरा, धार, और अब संभल की समान याचिकाएँ स्वीकार की हैं, जबकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट अभी तक अधिनियम की चुनौतियों पर निर्णय नहीं दे सका है।



Norway's apology to Sami and other minority groups for assimilation policies

A century-long process of Norwegianisation of indigenous peoples and migrant groups commenced in the 1850s. These policies finally came to an end in the 1960s, with laws formally repealed or replaced in 1963. Yet, discrimination has continued the groups have been adversely affected

GS Paper I: Society

EXPLAINER

Sruthi Darbhamulla

The story so far:-

Last week, Norway's Parliament, the Storting, issued an unreserved apology for its assimilation policies towards Sami, Kven and Forest Finn peoples. It also laid out a series of resolutions to address the continuing discrimination faced by these communities, *The New York Times* reported.

A century-long process of Norwegianisation of indigenous peoples and migrant groups commenced in the 1850s and did not officially end till the 1960s. It saw the suppression of indigenous languages and traditional culture. Further, Sami children were separated from their parents and sent to boarding schools all across the Sapmi – 'the land of the Sami' which corresponds with present-day northern Russia, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Who are the Samis, Kvens and Forest Finns?

Norway has designated certain groups with 'long-standing attachment to the country' as national minorities, including the Kvens/Norwegian Finns, Jews, Forest Finns, Roma and the Romani people. The Sami, meanwhile, are an Indigenous people spread across northern Europe, including Finland, Sweden, Norway and Russia. This region has been called Lapland; however the terms Lapps/Laplanders are considered derogatory by some Sami. Only about 1,00,000 Sami remain. The largest Sami population is concentrated in Norway – considered the heart of Sapmi – in areas such as Finnmark county.

Inhabiting this chilly terrain for centuries, the Sami have developed their own culture and unique way of life. Many are reindeer herders, and the Norwegian government has designated reindeer herding as an activity exclusive to the Sami, issuing herding licenses based on ancestral lands.

Sami languages are any of three languages (sometimes considered dialects of one overarching language) belonging to the Finno-Ugric group of the Uralic language family – North Sami, East Sami and South Sami.

Both Kvens and Forest Finns are much smaller groups (than the Sami) which migrated to present-day Norway around 500 years ago.

Kvens are the descendants of migrants from the Torne River Valley, part of present-day Sweden and Finland, who historically practised slash and burn farming, fishing and blacksmithing. The Kven language, a Finnic language closely related to Meänkieli and Finnish, was recognised as an independent language in Norway in April 2005. Forest Finns, meanwhile, are descendants of immigrants from eastern Finland who settled in Sweden in the 1500s, before making their way to Norway in the early 1600s.

What were the Norwegianisation policies?

Indigenous peoples and minority groups historically faced discrimination from Scandinavian governments, and laws in the second half of the nineteenth century gave this historical prejudice a more solid form in Norway.



Many Samis are reindeer herders, and the Norwegian government has designated reindeer herding as an activity exclusive to the Sami.AP

Norway engaged in a century-long process of "Norwegianisation" and assimilation, which intensified after the nation gained independence in 1905.

Policies to integrate and assimilate these groups by suppressing their native language and culture emerged. These policies used education and religion as a tool to erase local language and culture. Traditional practices such as 'yoiking,' a traditional call of the Samis, were forbidden during this time. Young Sami children were taken away from their parents and forced to live in foster homes and state-run boarding schools in the 1900s. The government demarcated some regions for "suitable populations," where these groups were not allowed to settle. Groups also lost access to grazing land and fishing grounds.

Native cultural beliefs were suppressed by Christian mission churches belonging to the Evangelical Lutheran and Catholic denominations. The Sami were forced to give up their earlier shamanistic rituals.

Social discrimination persisted under the guise of scientific research. Members from these communities were made to undergo anthropological tests by scientists, and their burial grounds were exhumed to study the ethnic characteristics of their predecessors.

These Norwegianisation policies finally came to an end in the 1960s, with laws formally repealed or replaced in 1963.

What is the Truth and Reconciliation Committee?

Measures at the community and government level were taken up to address the past oppression. Today, the Sami have a university as well as schools teaching the Sami language, and a (mostly symbolic) independently elected Sami Parliament established in 1989, with which the Norwegian parliament has a working relationship. The Education Act of 1969 gave Sami students the right to compulsory and upper-secondary education in their own language, and policies have also sought to integrate the language in school curricula.

Community efforts too have persisted to preserve the unique identity of these groups. For example, Young Forest Finns works to revive the group's culture and also has a museum under development.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was launched in 2018 to investigate the historical injustice and suggest measures for inclusion and revitalisation versus earlier policies of Norwegianisation and assimilation.

The Committee released a 700-page report on June 1, 2023. The current apology and a set of 17 resolutions to address prejudice against these groups stem from this report, which took 35 hours to read aloud in parliament, and was broadcast nationally. Recommendations in the report included the establishment of a centre for reconciliation work, preservation of minority and indigenous languages and language training.

Other Nordic nations too have launched similar commissions, including the Truth Commission for the Sami People in Sweden and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Concerning the Sami People in Finland. Both are expected to present their reports sometime next year.

What is the current apology?

The unreserved apology was tendered last week to the Sami, Kvens and Forest Finns by the Norwegian parliament following on the heels of last year's Truth and Reconciliation Commission report. The move was approved by the Parliament and the apology read out loud on November 11.

All lawmakers except one group – a bloc from the right-wing Progress Party – voted for the resolution. This cited possible conflict among communities as a reason for voting against it. In a debate held in May, the party's leader, Bard Hoksrud, said it was "fundamentally wrong to give special privileges to some groups at the expense of others," adding that they believed that "history should remain history."

In a written response to a question from a journalist, Conservative party member Svein Haberg said, "The assimilation policy that was historically pursued continues to be both the root of personal hardship for the individuals and groups that were subject to this policy, and a source of conflict today."

Silje Karine Muotka, a Sami leader, called it "a day with many emotions," in a

written statement. "Going forward, we expect an active policy of reconciliation....The decision from today ensures long-term follow-up, and it has both financial and legal repercussions. But unfortunately, no settlement is made with ongoing injustice and conflicts over land and water," she wrote.

In 1977, King Harald V apologised to the Sami people, and Sami People's Day has been celebrated since 1993 on February 6 (the first Sami National Congress was held on February 6, 1917 in Trondheim, Norway). However, this is the first instance of a public apology to the Kvens and Forest Finns.

What are the continuing challenges?

Even after the formal repealing of the laws, prejudice in the nation has continued. The report by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission found that members of these groups have less access to health care in Norway, a country with a robust social security net.

The Sami have had a longstanding dispute with the Norwegian government over their way of life and land use, although some laws exist over the Samis' right to grazing land. A 2007 law sought to limit the size of reindeer herds – ostensibly to prevent overgrazing, a move opposed by some Sami herders.

Indigenous and minority languages, too, remain critically endangered. Bullying, hate speech and harassment has persisted, as have negative stereotypes.

As reported by *The New York Times*, a 2021 survey was conducted as part of an Arctic University of Norway project which studied the efficacy of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. According to the results of this survey, 60% of Norway residents said they thought most people knew little to nothing about how the assimilation policies affected the Sami. That figure rose to 88% when it came to how the practices affected Forest Finns and Kvens.

The project was led by Eva Josefsen, a political scientist at the Arctic University who is Sami herself. She highlighted that the lack of transparency about land rights was a sticking point, saying that there was a "general implementation gap between legal rights and what is actually delivered."





Norway's Apology to Sami and Other Minority Groups for Assimilation Policies

नॉर्वे का सामी और अन्य अल्पसंख्यक समूहों के प्रति समाकलन नीतियों के लिए माफी

A century-long process of Norwegianisation of indigenous peoples and migrant groups started in the 1850s and formally ended in the 1960s.

1850 के दशक में स्वदेशी और प्रवासी समूहों के लिए नॉर्वेजियनकरण की सदी लंबी प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई और 1960 के दशक में औपचारिक रूप से समाप्त हुई।

- Norway's **Parliament (Storting)** issued an **unreserved apology** for assimilation policies towards **Sami, Kven, and Forest Finn peoples** last week.

नॉर्वे की संसद (स्टोर्टिंग) ने पिछले सप्ताह सामी, क्वेन और फॉरेस्ट फिन लोगों के प्रति समाकलन नीतियों के लिए निर्विवाद माफी जारी की।

- The policies suppressed **indigenous languages** and **traditional cultures**, separated **Sami children** from their families, and sent them to boarding schools across the **Sapmi** region.

इन नीतियों ने स्वदेशी भाषाओं और पारंपरिक संस्कृतियों को दबा दिया, सामी बच्चों को उनके परिवारों से अलग कर साप्मी क्षेत्र के बोर्डिंग स्कूलों में भेज दिया।



Who are the Samis, Kvens, and Forest Finns?

सामी, क्वेन और फॉरेस्ट फिन कौन हैं?

- Sami** are indigenous people in **northern Europe**, including **Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Russia**, with about **1,00,000 Sami** remaining today.

सामी उत्तरी यूरोप के स्वदेशी लोग हैं, जो फिनलैंड, स्वीडन, नॉर्वे और रूस में रहते हैं, और आज लगभग 1,00,000 सामी शेष हैं।

- Many **Sami** are reindeer herders, and the **Norwegian government** has designated reindeer herding as exclusive to the Sami based on **ancestral lands**.

कई सामी लोग बारहसिंगा चराते हैं, और नॉर्वेजियन सरकार ने इसे सामी के पैतृक भूमि के आधार पर उनके लिए अनन्य गतिविधि घोषित किया है।





- **Kvens** are descendants of migrants from the **Torne River Valley** who historically practiced **slash-and-burn farming** and fishing.
क्वेन वे हैं जो टॉर्न नदी घाटी से आए प्रवासियों के वंशज हैं और ऐतिहासिक रूप से झूम खेती और मछली पकड़ने का अभ्यास करते थे।
- **Forest Finns** are descendants of **eastern Finland immigrants** who settled in Norway in the early **1600s**.
फॉरेस्ट फिन वे हैं जो पूर्वी फिनलैंड के प्रवासियों के वंशज हैं और 1600 के दशक की शुरुआत में नॉर्वे में बसे।

What were the Norwegianisation Policies?

नॉर्वेजियनकरण नीतियां क्या थीं?

- These policies intensified after Norway gained independence in **1905**, aiming to integrate and assimilate indigenous groups by suppressing their **native languages and cultures**.
ये नीतियां नॉर्वे की 1905 में स्वतंत्रता के बाद तेज हुईं, और इनका उद्देश्य स्वदेशी समूहों की मूल भाषाओं और संस्कृतियों को दबाकर उन्हें समाहित करना था।
- **Sami children** were forcibly separated from their parents and sent to **state-run boarding schools** in the **1900s**.
सामी बच्चों को जबरदस्ती उनके माता-पिता से अलग किया गया और 1900 के दशक में सरकारी बोर्डिंग स्कूलों में भेजा गया।
- Indigenous practices like **'yoiking'** (traditional Sami calls) were banned, and **Christian missions** replaced their shamanistic rituals.
'योइकिंग' (सामी का पारंपरिक आह्वान) जैसे स्वदेशी प्रथाओं को प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया, और ईसाई मिशनों ने उनके शमनवादी अनुष्ठानों को बदल दिया।
- Social discrimination included anthropological tests and the **exhumation** of burial grounds for ethnic studies.
सामाजिक भेदभाव में मानवशास्त्रीय परीक्षण और जातीय अध्ययन के लिए समाधि स्थलों को खोदना शामिल था।

What is the Truth and Reconciliation Committee?

सत्य और सुलह समिति क्या है?

- Established in **2018**, the Committee investigated historical injustices and suggested measures for inclusion and revitalisation.
2018 में स्थापित, समिति ने ऐतिहासिक अन्यायों की जांच की और समावेशन और पुनर्जीवन के लिए उपाय सुझाए।
- Its **700-page report** released on **June 1, 2023**, included 17 resolutions to address prejudice and suggested establishing a **reconciliation centre**.
इसकी 700 पन्नों की रिपोर्ट, जो 1 जून, 2023 को जारी की गई, में 17 प्रस्ताव शामिल थे और सुलह केंद्र स्थापित करने का सुझाव दिया गया।





- **Recommendations included the preservation of indigenous languages and increased language training.**
सिफारिशों में स्वदेशी भाषाओं को संरक्षित करना और भाषा प्रशिक्षण को बढ़ावा देना शामिल था।
- Similar commissions exist in **Sweden and Finland**, expected to release their reports next year.
स्वीडन और फिनलैंड में भी इसी प्रकार की समितियां हैं, जिनकी रिपोर्ट अगले वर्ष आने की उम्मीद है।

Apology by the Norwegian Parliament

नॉर्वेजियन संसद द्वारा माफ़ी

- **An unreserved apology was tendered last week to the Sami, Kvens, and Forest Finns by the Norwegian Parliament following the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report released last year.**
पिछले सप्ताह नॉर्वेजियन संसद द्वारा सामी, क्वेन और फॉरेस्ट फिन्स से सत्य और सुलह आयोग की रिपोर्ट के बाद बिना शर्त माफ़ी मांगी गई।
- **The move was approved by Parliament, and the apology was read out loud on November 11, 2024.**
इस कदम को संसद द्वारा मंजूरी दी गई और माफ़ी 11 नवंबर 2024 को पढ़ी गई।
- All lawmakers, except the **right-wing Progress Party bloc**, voted for the resolution.
सभी विधायकों ने इस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में मतदान किया, सिवाय राइट-विंग प्रोग्रेस पार्टी गुट के।
- The **Progress Party** cited potential **conflicts among communities** as their reason for opposing the resolution.
प्रोग्रेस पार्टी ने प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने का कारण समुदायों के बीच संभावित संघर्ष बताया।
- In May, **Bard Hoksrud**, the Progress Party's leader, argued that it was "**fundamentally wrong to give special privileges to some groups at the expense of others**" and that "**history should remain history.**"
मई में, बार्ड होक्सरुड, प्रोग्रेस पार्टी के नेता ने कहा कि "किसी समूह को विशेषाधिकार देना अन्य के खर्च पर मौलिक रूप से गलत है" और "इतिहास को इतिहास ही रहना चाहिए।"
- **Svein Haberg**, a Conservative party member, remarked that the **assimilation policy** pursued in the past continues to cause personal hardship and community conflicts.
स्वेन हैबरग, एक कंजर्वेटिव पार्टी के सदस्य ने कहा कि अतीत में अपनाई गई एकीकृत नीति अभी भी व्यक्तिगत कठिनाइयों और सामुदायिक संघर्षों का कारण बन रही है।
- **Silje Karine Muotka**, a Sami leader, expressed mixed emotions, calling it "**a day with many emotions**" and stressing the need for a long-term reconciliation policy.
सिल्जे कराइन मुओटका, एक सामी नेता ने इसे "बहुत सारी भावनाओं का दिन" कहते हुए दीर्घकालिक सुलह नीति की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया।
- The apology has **financial and legal repercussions**, though ongoing disputes over **land and water rights** remain unaddressed.
माफ़ी के वित्तीय और कानूनी प्रभाव हैं, लेकिन भूमि और जल अधिकारों पर चल रहे विवाद अभी भी अनसुलझे हैं।





Historical Context and Significance

ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ और महत्त्व

- In 1977, King Harald V apologized to the Sami people, and **Sami People's Day** has been celebrated since 1993 on **February 6**.
1977 में, राजा हैराल्ड V ने सामी लोगों से माफ़ी मांगी थी, और सामी पीपल्स डे 6 फरवरी से 1993 से मनाया जा रहा है।
- This is the **first public apology** to the **Kvens and Forest Finns**.
यह क्वेन और फॉरेस्ट फिन्स से पहली सार्वजनिक माफ़ी है।

Continuing Challenges

जारी चुनौतियाँ

- Even after the **formal repealing of the laws**, prejudice continues in Norway.
कानूनों को औपचारिक रूप से निरस्त करने के बावजूद नॉर्वे में पूर्वाग्रह जारी है।
- The **Truth and Reconciliation Commission report** revealed that these groups have **less access to healthcare**, despite Norway's robust social security.
सत्य और सुलह आयोग की रिपोर्ट में पाया गया कि इन समूहों की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक कम पहुंच है, जबकि नॉर्वे में मजबूत सामाजिक सुरक्षा है।
- Longstanding disputes persist between the **Sami** and the Norwegian government over **land use and grazing rights**.
सामी और नॉर्वेजियन सरकार के बीच भूमि उपयोग और चराई अधिकारों को लेकर लंबे समय से विवाद चल रहे हैं।
- The **2007 law limiting reindeer herd size**, aimed at preventing overgrazing, faced opposition from some Sami herders.
2007 का कानून, जो रेनडियर झुंड के आकार को सीमित करता है, अधिक चराई को रोकने के लिए था, लेकिन इसे कुछ सामी चरवाहों ने विरोध किया।
- **Indigenous and minority languages** remain **critically endangered**, with continued **bullying, hate speech, and harassment**.
स्वदेशी और अल्पसंख्यक भाषाएँ गंभीर रूप से खतरे में हैं, और धमकी, घृणा भाषण, और उत्पीड़न जारी हैं।
- According to a **2021 survey** conducted by the **Arctic University of Norway**, **60% of residents** believed most people know little about the **Sami's assimilation policies**.
2021 के एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, जो आर्कटिक यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ नॉर्वे द्वारा किया गया, 60% निवासियों का मानना था कि अधिकांश लोग सामी के एकीकृत नीतियों के बारे में कम जानते हैं।
- For **Forest Finns and Kvens**, this figure rose to **88%**, highlighting the **lack of transparency** in land rights.
फॉरेस्ट फिन्स और क्वेन्स के लिए, यह आंकड़ा 88% तक पहुंच गया, जो भूमि अधिकारों में पारदर्शिता की कमी को दर्शाता है।
- Political scientist **Eva Josefsen**, a Sami herself, stressed the **gap between legal rights and their implementation**.





इवा जोसेफसेन, जो स्वयं सामी हैं, ने कानूनी अधिकारों और उनके क्रियान्वयन के बीच अंतर पर जोर दिया।

EVMs are tampered when you lose, fine if you win: SC

Evangelist K.A. Paul says his visits abroad revealed that paper ballot system is being followed in democracies across the world; judge asks him if he wants to turn court into a political arena

GS Paper II: Elections

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday indicated a level of hypocrisy attached to criticism about electronic voting machines, saying “EVMs are tampered when you lose and fine if you win”.

The oral remark was made by Justice Vikram Nath before dismissing a petition filed by evangelist K.A. Paul, who sought a judicial order to return to paper ballots.

Justice Nath, during the hearing, asked Mr. Paul whether he wanted to turn the court into a political arena.

Mr. Paul said he was not playing any politics in court. He said his visits abroad to various countries revealed that the paper ballot system was being followed in democracies across the world.

He drew attention to the fact that the court was hearing his petition on



Result ready: Polling officials carrying EVMs arrive at a counting centre in Ranchi, Jharkhand. PTI

Constitution Day.

The evangelist, appearing in person, said the Election Commission must be directed to disqualify candidates found distributing largesse, money, and liquor during elections for at least five years.

He said corruption amounted to violation of fundamental rights to equality, due process of

law and free speech and expression.

In April, the Supreme Court had, in a judgment, upheld the EVM system of polling while refusing to revive paper ballots.

‘Significant advantages’

“The weakness of the ballot paper system is well known and documented. Keeping in view the vast

size of the Indian electorate of nearly 97 crore, the number of candidates who contest the elections, the number of polling booths where voting is held, and the problems faced with ballot papers, we would be undoing the electoral reforms by directing reintroduction of the ballot papers. EVMs offer significant advantages,” the Supreme Court had reasoned in its verdict.

The court had observed that “blind distrust” of an institution or a system bred unwarranted scepticism and impede progress.

In September 2023, the Election Commission of India had assured the apex court EVMs could neither be hacked nor tampered. In a 450-page affidavit, the top poll body had stated that EVMs were “totally stand-alone machines having one-time programmable chips”.

The Bench dismissed Mr. Paul’s petition.

EVMs are tampered when you lose, fine if you win: SC





ईवीएम तब छेड़छाड़ होती है जब आप हारते हैं, जीतने पर ठीक है: सुप्रीम कोर्ट

- The Supreme Court indicated a level of hypocrisy in criticism about **electronic voting machines (EVMs)**, saying "EVMs are tampered when you lose and fine if you win." सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीनों (ईवीएम) की आलोचना में दोहरे मानदंड को प्रदर्शित करते हुए कहा, "ईवीएम तब छेड़छाड़ होती है जब आप हारते हैं, जीतने पर ठीक है।"
- The remark was made by **Justice Vikram Nath** before dismissing a petition filed by **evangelist K.A. Paul**, who sought a judicial order to return to paper ballots. यह टिप्पणी जस्टिस विक्रम नाथ द्वारा की गई थी, जिन्होंने ईवेंजलिस्ट के.ए. पॉल द्वारा दायर याचिका को खारिज करते हुए यह कहा था, जिसमें पेपर बैलेट्स की वापसी के लिए न्यायिक आदेश की मांग की गई थी।
- **Justice Nath** asked Mr. Paul whether he wanted to turn the court into a political arena. जस्टिस नाथ ने श्री पॉल से पूछा कि क्या वह अदालत को राजनीतिक अखाड़ा बनाना चाहते हैं।
- **Mr. Paul argued that his visits abroad revealed that the paper ballot system is followed in democracies worldwide.** श्री पॉल ने तर्क दिया कि उनके विदेश यात्रा से यह स्पष्ट हुआ कि दुनिया भर में लोकतंत्रों में पेपर बैलेट प्रणाली का पालन किया जा रहा है।
- The petition was heard on **Constitution Day**. याचिका संविधान दिवस को सुनी गई थी।
- Mr. Paul also urged the **Election Commission** to disqualify candidates distributing money, liquor, or largesse during elections for at least five years. श्री पॉल ने निर्वाचन आयोग से चुनावों के दौरान पैसे, शराब, या भत्ते वितरित करने वाले उम्मीदवारों को कम से कम पांच साल के लिए अयोग्य ठहराने का आग्रह किया।
- He claimed that **corruption** violated fundamental rights such as **equality, due process of law, and free speech**. उन्होंने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार मौलिक अधिकारों जैसे समानता, कानूनी प्रक्रिया, और स्वतंत्रता का उल्लंघन करता है।
- In **April**, the **Supreme Court had upheld the EVM system while refusing to revive paper ballots.** अप्रैल में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने ईवीएम प्रणाली को बरकरार रखा था, जबकि पेपर बैलेट्स को फिर से शुरू करने से मना कर दिया था।
- The **Court reasoned that the ballot paper system had weaknesses due to the large Indian electorate of nearly 97 crore and the numerous polling booths.** कोर्ट ने तर्क दिया कि बैलेट पेपर प्रणाली में कमजोरियां थीं क्योंकि भारत का मतदाता समूह लगभग 97 करोड़ था और संख्या में मतदान केंद्रों की अधिकता थी।
- The **EVMs** were considered to offer **significant advantages** over ballot papers. ईवीएम को बैलेट पेपरों के मुकाबले महत्वपूर्ण लाभ देने वाला माना गया।
- The Court had observed that **blind distrust** of a system breeds **unwarranted skepticism** and hampers progress.





कोर्ट ने यह देखा था कि प्रणाली के प्रति अंध विश्वास अनावश्यक संदेह को जन्म देता है और प्रगति में बाधा डालता है।

- In **September 2023**, the **Election Commission of India** assured that **EVMs could neither be hacked nor tampered**.

सितंबर 2023 में, भारत निर्वाचन आयोग ने आश्वासन दिया था कि ईवीएम को न तो हैक किया जा सकता है और न ही छेड़ा जा सकता है।

- The **Election Commission** submitted a **450-page affidavit**, stating that EVMs are **stand-alone machines with one-time programmable chips**.

निर्वाचन आयोग ने एक 450 पृष्ठों का हलफनामा प्रस्तुत किया, जिसमें कहा गया कि ईवीएम स्वतंत्र मशीनें हैं जिनमें एक बार प्रोग्राम किए जाने वाले चिप्स होते हैं।

- The **Bench** dismissed Mr. Paul's petition.

बेंच ने श्री पॉल की याचिका खारिज कर दी।

India expresses 'deep concern' over ISKCON leader's arrest in Bangladesh

GS Paper II:
India-Bangladesh

Kanai Bhattacharjee
NEW DELHI

A war of words broke out between India and Bangladesh after the External Affairs Ministry on Tuesday expressed "deep concern" over incidents targeting the minority communities in Bangladesh and termed the arrest and denial of bail for ISKCON leader Chinmoy Krishna Das "unfortunate".

In a statement issued after Mr. Das was sent to jail amid violent clashes in Chittagong, the Ministry came out in support of Mr. Das and called upon the interim government of Bangladesh to "ensure safety and security of Hindus and all minorities".

"We have noted with



ISKCON leader Krishna Das Prabhu shows a victory sign as he is taken in a police van in Chattogram, Bangladesh, on Tuesday. AP

deep concern the arrest and denial of bail to Shri Chinmoy Krishna Das who is also the spokesperson of the Bangladesh Sammilit Sanatan Jagran Jote. This incident follows the multiple attacks on Hindus and other minorities by extremist elements in Bangla-

desh," said the Ministry in its statement.

'Internal affairs'

Soon after a statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh noted that the Ministry had remarked "on a matter concerning internal affairs of Bangla-

desh", and said, "such unfounded statements not only misrepresent facts but also stand contrary to the spirit of friendship and understanding between the two neighbouring countries".

The interim government of Bangladesh which took charge after the fall of the Sheikh Hasina government has been maintaining that the incidents targeting the minority communities are not widespread and in a recent interview with *The Hindu*, Chief Adviser Muhammad Yunus cited the human rights background of his team consisting of advisers to argue that such claims of atrocities against minority communities in Bangladesh do not "fit" him.

India expresses 'deep concern' over ISKCON leader's arrest in Bangladesh





भारत ने बांग्लादेश में इस्कॉन नेता की गिरफ्तारी पर गहरी चिंता व्यक्त की

- A **war of words** broke out between India and Bangladesh after the External Affairs Ministry on Tuesday expressed “**deep concern**” over incidents targeting the **minority communities** in Bangladesh and termed the **arrest and denial of bail** for ISKCON leader **Chinmoy Krishna Das** “**unfortunate**.”

भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच शब्दों का युद्ध शुरू हो गया, जब भारतीय विदेश मंत्रालय ने मंगलवार को बांग्लादेश में **अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों** को निशाना बनाने वाली घटनाओं पर “**गहरी चिंता**” व्यक्त की और इस्कॉन नेता **चिन्मय कृष्ण दास** की **गिरफ्तारी और जमानत के इंकार** को “**दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण**” बताया।

- In a statement issued after Mr. Das was sent to jail amid **violent clashes** in **Chittagong**, the Ministry came out in **support of Mr. Das** and called upon the **interim government** of Bangladesh to “**ensure safety and security** of Hindus and all minorities.”

चिटगाँव में **हिंसक संघर्षों** के बीच श्री दास को जेल भेजे जाने के बाद जारी किए गए एक बयान में, मंत्रालय ने श्री दास का **समर्थन** किया और बांग्लादेश की **अंतरिम सरकार** से “**हिंदुओं और सभी अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने**” की अपील की।

- “**We have noted with deep concern the arrest and denial of bail to Shri Chinmoy Krishna Das** who is also the spokesperson of the **Bangladesh Sammilit Sanatan Jagran Jote**. This incident follows the **multiple attacks** on Hindus and other minorities by **extremist elements** in Bangladesh,” said the Ministry in its statement.

“हमने श्री चिन्मय कृष्ण दास की **गिरफ्तारी और जमानत के इंकार** को गहरी चिंता के साथ नोट किया है, जो बांग्लादेश **सम्मिलित सनातन जागरण जोत** के प्रवक्ता भी हैं। यह घटना बांग्लादेश में हिंदुओं और अन्य अल्पसंख्यकों पर **कट्टरपंथी तत्वों** द्वारा किए गए **कई हमलों** के बाद हुई है,” मंत्रालय ने अपने बयान में कहा।

- Soon after a statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh noted that the Ministry had remarked “**on a matter concerning internal affairs of Bangladesh**,” and said, “such **unfounded statements** not only **misrepresent facts** but also stand contrary to the spirit of **friendship** and **understanding** between the two neighbouring countries.”

एक बयान के तुरंत बाद, बांग्लादेश के विदेश मंत्रालय ने यह टिप्पणी की कि मंत्रालय ने “बांग्लादेश के **आंतरिक मामलों** से संबंधित विषय पर टिप्पणी की” और कहा, “इस तरह के **निराधार बयान** न केवल तथ्यों को गलत तरीके से प्रस्तुत करते हैं, बल्कि यह दोनों पड़ोसी देशों के बीच **दोस्ती और समझ** के भावना के विपरीत भी हैं।”

- The **interim government** of Bangladesh, which took charge after the fall of the **Sheikh Hasina government**, has been maintaining that the incidents targeting the minority communities are not widespread, and in a recent interview with **The Hindu**, **Chief Adviser Muhammad Yunus** cited the **human rights background** of his team consisting of advisers to argue that such claims of atrocities against minority communities in Bangladesh do not “**fit**” him.

बांग्लादेश की **अंतरिम सरकार**, जिसने **शेख हसीना सरकार** के पतन के बाद चार्ज संभाला था, यह





दावा कर रही है कि अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों को निशाना बनाने वाली घटनाएँ व्यापक नहीं हैं, और हाल ही में 'द हिंदू' को दिए गए एक साक्षात्कार में, मुख्य सलाहकार मुहम्मद युनूस ने अपनी टीम के मानवाधिकार पृष्ठभूमि का हवाला दिया, जिसमें सलाहकार शामिल हैं, यह तर्क करते हुए कि बांग्लादेश में अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के खिलाफ अत्याचारों का दावा उनके अनुसार "सही" नहीं है।

Judges walk the razor's edge, says CJI on barbs about 'unelected' judiciary

GS Paper II: Separation of Power

Krishnakant Rajagopal

NEW DELHI

Chief Justice of India Sanjiv Khanna on Tuesday threw a counter-punch at critics who question the power wielded by "unelected" judges in an electoral democracy, indicating the alternative is even more frightening.

"But imagine a world where judges campaign for votes, solicit views and decisions from the public and make promises about future judgments...", Chief Justice Khanna addressed his audience, including Prime Minister Narendra Modi, at a Constitution Day function.

Appointment of judges, and not voting them to power, was a way to ensure



Sanjiv Khanna

their decisions were free from "external pressures". Their conduct was guided solely by the Constitution and the law.

Chief Justice Khanna said judges walk the razor's edge. Their decisions make some happy while drawing criticism from others.

The CJI said some rate

the constitutional courts of India among the most powerful in the world. Others felt the courts were straying from their constitutional duties by either failing to challenge the status quo or in resisting the transient popular mandate of the electorate.

'Duty towards public'

"For judges, perspectives and critique matter, because our foremost duty is towards the public, and secondly, being open and transparent is the biggest strength of the judiciary," he said.

The CJI said judges were certainly not above reproach. Constructive feedback would only make the judiciary more efficient, citizen- and public-centric

and accountable.

"By opening ourselves to scrutiny, we can identify systemic inefficiencies and bottlenecks, and work towards eliminating them," Chief Justice Khanna said.

The Chief Justice said judicial independence was not a high wall, but a bridge. Each branch of government was not "a satellite in an independent orbit but rather a related actor which works in a degree of separateness".

He flagged pendency as a prime concern. He said the scale of cases flowing through courts was "staggering". The CJI pointed out that the district courts received 2.08 crore cases, the High Courts around 16.6 lakh and the Supreme Court 54,000.

Judges walk the razor's edge, says CJI on barbs about 'unelected' judiciary

'नियुक्त' न्यायधीशों पर आलोचनाओं पर CJI का बयान:

न्यायधीश धार पर चलते हैं





- Chief Justice of India **Sanjiv Khanna** on Tuesday threw a **counter-punch** at critics who question the power wielded by “**unelected**” judges in an electoral democracy, indicating the alternative is even more frightening.
भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश **संजिव खन्ना** ने मंगलवार को उन आलोचकों को जवाब दिया जिन्होंने एक चुनावी लोकतंत्र में “**गैर-चुनाव**” के न्यायाधीशों द्वारा wield किए गए शक्ति पर सवाल उठाए, यह संकेत करते हुए कि विकल्प कहीं अधिक डरावना है।
- “**But imagine a world where judges campaign for votes, solicit views and decisions from the public and make promises about future judgments...**” Chief Justice Khanna addressed his audience, including Prime Minister **Narendra Modi**, at a **Constitution Day** function.
“लेकिन सोचिए एक ऐसी दुनिया जहां न्यायाधीश वोट के लिए प्रचार करते हैं, जनता से विचार और निर्णय मांगते हैं और भविष्य के फैसलों के बारे में वादे करते हैं...” मुख्य न्यायाधीश खन्ना ने अपने दर्शकों से, जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री **नरेन्द्र मोदी** भी शामिल थे, संविधान दिवस के कार्यक्रम में यह कहा।
- **Appointment of judges**, and not voting them to power, was a way to ensure their decisions were free from “**external pressures**”. Their conduct was guided solely by the **Constitution** and the **law**.
न्यायाधीशों की **नियुक्ति**, और उन्हें वोट देकर सत्ता में न लाना, यह सुनिश्चित करने का तरीका था कि उनके फैसले “**बाहरी दबावों**” से मुक्त हों। उनका आचरण केवल **संविधान** और **कानून** से मार्गदर्शित था।
- Chief Justice Khanna said judges **walk the razor’s edge**. Their decisions make some happy while drawing criticism from others.
मुख्य न्यायाधीश खन्ना ने कहा कि न्यायाधीश **धार पर चलते हैं**। उनके फैसले कुछ लोगों को खुश करते हैं जबकि दूसरों से आलोचना प्राप्त करते हैं।
- The CJJ said some rate the **constitutional courts of India** among the **most powerful** in the world. Others felt the courts were straying from their constitutional duties by either failing to challenge the status quo or in resisting the transient popular mandate of the electorate.
CJJ ने कहा कि कुछ लोग भारत के **संवैधानिक न्यायालयों** को दुनिया के **सबसे शक्तिशाली** न्यायालयों में मानते हैं। दूसरों का मानना है कि न्यायालय या तो **स्थिति को चुनौती देने** में विफल हो गए हैं या **मतदाताओं के अस्थायी जनादेश** का प्रतिरोध कर रहे हैं, जिससे वे अपने संवैधानिक कर्तव्यों से भटक रहे हैं।
- “**For judges, perspectives and critique matter**, because our foremost duty is towards the public, and secondly, being open and transparent is the biggest strength of the judiciary,” he said.
“**न्यायाधीशों के लिए, दृष्टिकोण और आलोचना महत्वपूर्ण हैं**, क्योंकि हमारा प्रमुख कर्तव्य जनता के प्रति है, और दूसरा, **खुला और पारदर्शी होना** न्यायपालिका की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है,” उन्होंने कहा।
- The CJJ said judges were certainly not **above reproach**. **Constructive feedback would only make the judiciary more efficient, citizen- and public-centric and accountable.**





CJI ने कहा कि न्यायधीश निश्चित रूप से आलोचना से परे नहीं हैं। रचनात्मक प्रतिक्रिया न्यायपालिका को और अधिक कुशल, नागरिक- और जनता-केंद्रित तथा जवाबदेह बना सकती है।

- “By opening ourselves to scrutiny, we can identify **systemic inefficiencies** and **bottlenecks**, and work towards eliminating them,” Chief Justice Khanna said. “समीक्षा के लिए अपने आप को खोलकर, हम संविधानिक अक्षमताओं और बोटलनेक्स की पहचान कर सकते हैं, और उन्हें समाप्त करने की दिशा में काम कर सकते हैं,” मुख्य न्यायधीश खन्ना ने कहा।
- The Chief Justice said **judicial independence** was not a high wall, but a **bridge**. Each branch of government was not “a satellite in an independent orbit but rather a related actor which works in a degree of separateness”.

मुख्य न्यायधीश ने कहा कि न्यायिक स्वतंत्रता एक ऊँची दीवार नहीं, बल्कि एक सेतु है। सरकार की प्रत्येक शाखा एक स्वतंत्र कक्षा में परिक्रमा करने वाला उपग्रह नहीं, बल्कि एक संबंधित

अभिनेता है जो एक अलग-अलग स्वतंत्रता में काम करता है।

- He flagged **pendency** as a **prime concern**. He said the scale of cases flowing through courts was “**staggering**”. The CJI pointed out that the **district courts** received **2.08 crore cases**, the **High Courts** around **16.6 lakh** and the **Supreme Court 54,000**.

उन्होंने मामलों के लंबित होने को एक प्रमुख चिंता के रूप में उठाया।

उन्होंने कहा कि अदालतों में चल रहे मामलों का पैमाना “हैरान करने वाला” था। CJI ने यह बताया कि जिला न्यायालयों में 2.08 करोड़ मामले, उच्च न्यायालयों में लगभग 16.6 लाख मामले, और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 54,000 मामले आए।

Milk, meat and egg production increased in 2023-24: Centre

GS Paper III: Economy

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Milk production in the country saw a 3.78% increase in 2023-24 over the 2022-23 estimates, shows the Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2024, prepared by the Animal Husbandry Department.

Released by Union Minister Rajiv Ranjan Singh here on Tuesday, the report says the country produced an estimated to 239.3 million tonnes of milk during 2023-24. According to the Ministry, this is a compounded annual growth of 5.62% over the past 10 years. In 2014-15, the milk production was 146.3 million tonnes, and in 2022-23, 230.58 million tonnes.

India is at the top in milk production and second in egg production globally.

Accounting for 16.21% of the milk produced in the country, Uttar Pradesh ranks at the top among the States followed by Rajasthan (14.51%), Madhya Pradesh (8.91%), Gujarat (7.65%), and Maharashtra (6.71%). West Bengal recorded 9.76%, the best annual growth rate in milk production in 2023-24.

The total egg production is estimated as 142.77



India stands second in the egg production globally.

billion during 2023-24, a compounded annual growth of 6.8% over the past 10 years. In 2014-15, it was 78.48 billion. “Further, the production has increased annually by 3.18% during 2023-24 over 2022-23 (138.38 billion numbers),” the Ministry said. Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of eggs with a share of 17.85% of total egg production in the country followed by Tamil Nadu (15.64%).

The total meat production is estimated at 10.25 million tonnes during 2023-24. It registered a compound annual growth of 4.85% over the past 10 years.

In 2023-24, 48.96% of the meat produced was of poultry, 2.6% of cattle, 18.09% of buffalo, 11.13% of sheep, 15.5% of goat and 3.72% of pig.

Milk, meat and egg production increased in 2023-24: Centre

दूध, मांस और अंडा उत्पादन 2023-24 में बढ़ा: केंद्र

- Milk production in the country saw a 3.78% increase in 2023-24 over the 2022-23 estimates, shows the **Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2024**, prepared by the **Animal Husbandry Department**.

देश में दूध उत्पादन में 2023-24 में 2022-23 के अनुमान के मुकाबले 3.78% की वृद्धि देखी गई है, जैसा कि मूल पशुपालन सांख्यिकी, 2024 में दिखाया गया है, जिसे पशुपालन विभाग द्वारा तैयार किया गया है।





- **239.3 million tonnes of milk** was produced in **2023-24**.
2023-24 में 239.3 मिलियन टन दूध का उत्पादन हुआ।
- **Annual growth of 5.62%** over the past **10 years**.
पिछले 10 वर्षों में 5.62% की वार्षिक वृद्धि हुई है।
- In **2014-15**, milk production was **146.3 million tonnes**, and in **2022-23**, it was **230.58 million tonnes**.
2014-15 में दूध उत्पादन 146.3 मिलियन टन था, और 2022-23 में यह 230.58 मिलियन टन था।
- **India** is at the top in **milk production** and **second** in **egg production** globally.
भारत दूध उत्पादन में शीर्ष पर है और अंडा उत्पादन में दूसरे स्थान पर है।
- **Uttar Pradesh** accounts for **16.21%** of the total milk produced in the country.
उत्तर प्रदेश देश में उत्पादित कुल दूध का 16.21% हिस्सेदारी रखता है।
- **Rajasthan** (14.51%), **Madhya Pradesh** (8.91%), **Gujarat** (7.65%), and **Maharashtra** (6.71%) follow.
इसके बाद राजस्थान (14.51%), मध्य प्रदेश (8.91%), गुजरात (7.65%), और महाराष्ट्र (6.71%) का स्थान है।
- **West Bengal** recorded **9.76%**, the best annual growth rate in milk production in **2023-24**.
पश्चिम बंगाल ने 9.76% दर्ज किया, जो 2023-24 में दूध उत्पादन में सबसे अच्छा वार्षिक विकास दर था।
- The total **egg production** is estimated at **142.77 billion** in **2023-24**, a **compound annual growth** of **6.8%** over the past **10 years**.
कुल अंडा उत्पादन का अनुमान 2023-24 में 142.77 बिलियन है, जो पिछले 10 वर्षों में 6.8% की संयोजित वार्षिक वृद्धि है।
- In **2014-15**, egg production was **78.48 billion**.
2014-15 में अंडा उत्पादन 78.48 बिलियन था।
- The **annual increase** of **3.18%** in **2023-24** over **2022-23** (**138.38 billion eggs**).
2023-24 में 2022-23 के मुकाबले 3.18% की वार्षिक वृद्धि हुई है (138.38 बिलियन अंडे)।
- **Andhra Pradesh** is the largest producer of eggs, accounting for **17.85%** of total egg production.
आंध्र प्रदेश अंडों का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है, जो कुल अंडा उत्पादन का 17.85% हिस्सेदारी रखता है।
- **Tamil Nadu** follows with **15.64%** share.
इसके बाद तमिलनाडु है, जिसकी हिस्सेदारी 15.64% है।
- The total **meat production** is estimated at **10.25 million tonnes** in **2023-24**, registering a **compound annual growth** of **4.85%** over the past **10 years**.
कुल मांस उत्पादन का अनुमान 2023-24 में 10.25 मिलियन टन है, जो पिछले 10 वर्षों में 4.85% की संयोजित वार्षिक वृद्धि दर्शाता है।
- **48.96%** of the meat produced in **2023-24** was **poultry**, **2.6%** was from **cattle**, **18.09%** from **buffalo**, **11.13%** from **sheep**, **15.5%** from **goat**, and **3.72%** from **pig**.
2023-24 में उत्पादित मांस का 48.96% पोल्ट्री से था, 2.6% पशु से, 18.09% भैंस से, 11.13% भेड़ से, 15.5% बकरी से, और 3.72% सूअर से था।



Industrialist Shashi Ruia passes away at 81

PCS

Lalatendu Mishra
MUMBAI

Shashikant Ruia, popularly known as Shashi Ruia, the founder Chairman of Essar Group, passed away here on Monday due to old age. He was 81.

Mr. Ruia, one of the country's top industrialists who built a conglomerate, is survived by wife Manju, sons Prashant and Anshuman Ruia and their spouses and children.

"It is with profound grief that we inform of the passing of Shri Shashikant Ruia, patriarch of the Ruia and Essar family," the Ruia family said in a statement on Tuesday. The funeral was conducted at the Banganga crematorium, Malabar Hill in Mumbai.

"With an unwavering commitment to community upliftment and philanthropy, he [Mr. Ruia] touched millions of lives leaving an enduring impact. His humility, warmth, and ability to connect with everyone he met, made him a truly exceptional leader," the family said in the statement.

"He had played a significant role in redefining India's corporate landscape. His extraordinary legacy will remain a guiding light for all of us, as we honour his vision and continue to uphold the values, he cherished and championed," the statement added. Mr. Ruia's entrepreneurial journey began in Chennai in 1969 with the construction of an outer breakwater at the Chennai Port.

After the economy's liberalisation in the '90s, he and his younger brother Ravi Ruia, ventured into steel, refining, exploration, telecom, power, and construction businesses, catapulting them to the 'A'



Shashikant Ruia

grade of India Inc.

Mr. Ruia was among the first to capitalise on the opportunities thrown open to the private sector in critical sectors. Mr. Ruia had planned his ventures across the entire value chain with high value addition – from ore to steel and from crude to oil retail.

He was a firm believer in creating entire ecosystems and providing complete solutions. The cyclic nature of the commodity business and high debt levels had its impact on the group over the past decade and the Essar Group had to divest its holding in Essar Oil, including the captive ports and oil retail business, to Russia's Rosneft.

Essar Steel had also changed hands to Arcelor-Mittal Nippon Steel through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) process. Undeterred by these losses, Mr. Ruia found opportunities in the renewables sector and the group committed huge investments to facilitate global decarbonisation.

Condoling his demise, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said on X that Mr. Ruia was a colossal figure in the world of industry.

"His visionary leadership and unwavering commitment to excellence transformed the business landscape of India. He also set high benchmarks for innovation and growth," Mr. Modi said.

Industrialist Shashi Ruia passes away at 81

उद्योगपति शशि रुया का 81 वर्ष की आयु में निधन

• **Shashikant Ruia**, popularly known as **Shashi Ruia**, the founder Chairman of **Essar Group**, passed away on Monday due to old age. He was **81**.

शशिकांत रुया, जिन्हें शशि रुया के नाम से जाना जाता था, एसर समूह के संस्थापक और चेयरमैन, सोमवार को उम्र संबंधी कारणों से निधन हो गए। उनकी आयु 81 वर्ष थी।

• Mr. Ruia, one of the country's top industrialists who built a **conglomerate**, is survived by wife **Manju**, sons **Prashant** and **Anshuman Ruia**, and their spouses and children.

रुया जी, जो देश के शीर्ष उद्योगपतियों में से एक थे और जिन्होंने एक कॉनग्लोमेरेट बनाया, उनके परिवार में पत्नी मंजू, बेटे प्रशांत और अंशुमान रुया, उनके जीवनसाथी और बच्चे शोक में हैं।

• "It is with profound grief that we inform of the passing of **Shri Shashikant Ruia**, patriarch of the Ruia and Essar family," the Ruia family said in a statement on Tuesday.

"हम बड़े शोक के साथ सूचित करते हैं कि श्री शशिकांत रुया, रुया और एसर परिवार के मुखिया का निधन हो गया है," रुया परिवार ने मंगलवार को एक बयान में कहा।

• The **funeral** was conducted at the **Banganga crematorium**, Malabar Hill in **Mumbai**.

अंतिम संस्कार बांद्रा श्मशान घाट, माला बार हिल, मुंबई में संपन्न हुआ।

• "With an unwavering commitment to **community upliftment** and **philanthropy**, he [Mr. Ruia] touched millions of lives leaving an enduring impact."

"समुदाय के उत्थान और दान कार्य के प्रति अपार समर्पण के साथ, उन्होंने [रुया जी] लाखों जिंदगियों को छुआ, जिससे एक स्थायी प्रभाव छोड़ा।"

• His humility, warmth, and ability to connect with everyone he met, made him a truly exceptional leader.





उनकी विनम्रता, सादगी और जो भी उनसे मिले, उनसे जुड़ने की क्षमता ने उन्हें एक असाधारण नेता बना दिया।

- “He had played a significant role in **redefining India’s corporate landscape**. His extraordinary legacy will remain a guiding light for all of us, as we honour his vision and continue to uphold the values, he cherished and championed.”

“उन्होंने भारत के कॉर्पोरेट परिदृश्य को फिर से परिभाषित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। उनकी अद्वितीय धरोहर हमारे लिए एक मार्गदर्शक दीपक बनी रहेगी, जैसे हम उनके दृष्टिकोण को सम्मानित करते हैं और उन मूल्यों को बनाए रखते हैं, जिन्हें उन्होंने संजोया और प्रचारित किया।”

- Mr. Ruia’s entrepreneurial journey began in **Chennai** in **1969** with the construction of an **outer breakwater** at the **Chennai Port**.

रुया जी की उद्यमिता यात्रा **1969** में **चेन्नई** से शुरू हुई थी, जब उन्होंने **चेन्नई पोर्ट** पर एक **बाहरी ब्रेकवाटर** का निर्माण किया।

- After the economy’s **liberalisation** in the ‘90s, he and his younger brother **Ravi Ruia**, ventured into **steel, refining, exploration, telecom, power, and construction businesses**, catapulting them to the ‘A’ grade of **India Inc.**

‘90 के दशक में अर्थव्यवस्था की **उदारीकरण** के बाद, उन्होंने और उनके छोटे भाई **रवि रुया** ने **इस्पात, रिफाइनिंग, अन्वेषण, टेलीकॉम, पावर, और निर्माण व्यवसायों** में कदम रखा, जिससे वे **भारत की कंपनियों** की उच्च श्रेणी में पहुंचे।

- Mr. Ruia was among the first to capitalise on the opportunities thrown open to the **private sector** in critical sectors.

रुया जी उन पहले व्यक्तियों में थे जिन्होंने **महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों** में **निजी क्षेत्र** को खोले गए अवसरों का फायदा उठाया।

- Mr. Ruia had planned his ventures across the entire value chain with high value addition—from **ore to steel** and from **crude to oil retail**.

रुया जी ने अपने व्यवसायों की योजना **पूरा मूल्य श्रृंखला** में उच्च मूल्य वृद्धि के साथ बनाई—**खनिज से इस्पात और कच्चे तेल से रिटेल तेल तक**।

- He was a firm believer in creating **entire ecosystems** and providing complete solutions. वे **पूरा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र** बनाने और संपूर्ण समाधान प्रदान करने के प्रबल समर्थक थे।

- The cyclic nature of the **commodity business** and high debt levels had its impact on the group over the past decade and the **Essar Group** had to divest its holding in **Essar Oil**, including the **captive ports** and **oil retail business**, to **Russia’s Rosneft**.

कमोडिटी व्यवसाय का चक्रीय स्वभाव और उच्च ऋण स्तर ने पिछले दशक में समूह पर प्रभाव डाला और **एसर समूह** को अपनी हिस्सेदारी **एसर ऑयल** में, जिसमें **कैप्टिव पोर्ट्स** और **ऑयल रिटेल व्यवसाय** भी शामिल हैं, **रूस की रोसनेफ्ट** को बेचना पड़ा।

- **Essar Steel** had also changed hands to **ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel** through the **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)** process.

एसर स्टील भी **आर्सेलरमित्तल निप्पॉन स्टील** को **दिवाला और ऋण शोधन कोड (IBC)** प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से हस्तांतरित हो गया।

- Undeterred by these losses, Mr. Ruia found opportunities in the **renewables sector** and the group committed huge investments to facilitate **global decarbonisation**.



इन हानियों से निराश हुए बिना, रुया जी ने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में अवसरों को पहचाना और समूह ने वैश्विक कार्बनमुक्ति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बड़े निवेश किए।

- Condoling his demise, **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** said on X that Mr. Ruia was a **colossal figure** in the world of industry.

उनके निधन पर शोक व्यक्त करते हुए, प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने X पर कहा कि रुया जी उद्योग की दुनिया में एक विशाल व्यक्तित्व थे।

- “His **visionary leadership** and unwavering commitment to **excellence** transformed the business landscape of India. He also set high benchmarks for **innovation** and **growth**,” Mr. Modi said.

“उनका दृष्टिगत नेतृत्व और उत्कृष्टता के प्रति अडिग समर्पण ने भारत के व्यापार परिदृश्य को बदल दिया। उन्होंने नवाचार और विकास के लिए उच्च मानक भी स्थापित किए,” मोदी जी ने कहा।

Trump vows new tariffs on Mexico, Canada, China

GS Paper II: Globalization

Associated Press

NEW YORK

President-elect Donald Trump threatened to impose sweeping new tariffs on Mexico, Canada and China as soon as he takes office as part of his effort to crack down on illegal immigration and drugs. He said he would impose a 25% tax on all products entering the country from Canada and Mexico, and an additional 10% tariff on goods from China, as one of his first executive orders.

The tariffs, if implemented, could dramatically raise prices for American consumers on everything from gas to automobiles to agricultural products. The U.S. is the largest importer of goods in the world, with Mexico,



Donald Trump

China and Canada its top three suppliers, according to recent U.S. Census data.

Mr. Trump made the threats on Monday on his Truth Social site in which he railed against an influx of illegal migrants, even though southern border apprehensions have been hovering near four-year lows. “On January 20th, as one of my many first Executive Orders, I will sign all necessary documents to charge Mexico and Canada

a 25% Tariff on ALL products coming into the United States, and its ridiculous Open Borders,” he wrote, complaining that “thousands of people are pouring through Mexico and Canada, bringing Crime and Drugs at levels never seen before”.

A senior Canadian government official said Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and Mr. Trump spoke after Mr. Trump’s posts. The two spoke about the border and trade and had a good conversation, the official said.

Mexican President Claudia Sheinbaum fired back at Mr. Trump, saying his tariffs diplomacy was misguided.

The Chinese Embassy in Washington cautioned that there will be losers on all sides if there is a trade war.





Trump vows new tariffs on Mexico, Canada, China **ट्रम्प ने मेक्सिको, कनाडा और चीन पर नए शुल्क लगाने का वादा किया**

- President-elect Donald Trump threatened to impose sweeping new tariffs on **Mexico, Canada, and China** as soon as he takes office as part of his effort to crack down on illegal immigration and drugs.
राष्ट्रपति-निर्वाचित डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प ने मेक्सिको, कनाडा और चीन पर भारी नए शुल्क लगाने की धमकी दी, जैसे ही वे पद संभालेंगे, यह उनके अवैध आप्रवासन और नशीले पदार्थों पर अंकुश लगाने के प्रयास का हिस्सा था।
- He said he would impose a **25% tax** on all products entering the country from **Canada and Mexico**, and an additional **10% tariff** on goods from **China** as one of his first executive orders.
उन्होंने कहा कि वे कनाडा और मेक्सिको से आने वाले सभी उत्पादों पर **25% टैक्स** और चीन से आने वाले सामान पर **10% अतिरिक्त शुल्क** लगाएंगे, यह उनके पहले कार्यकारी आदेशों में से एक होगा।
- The tariffs, if implemented, could dramatically raise prices for **American consumers** on everything from **gas to automobiles to agricultural products**.
यदि शुल्क लागू किए गए तो यह **अमेरिकी उपभोक्ताओं** के लिए गैस, ऑटोमोबाइल से लेकर कृषि उत्पादों तक की कीमतों में नाटकीय रूप से वृद्धि कर सकते हैं।
- The **U.S.** is the largest importer of goods in the world, with **Mexico, China, and Canada** its top three suppliers, according to recent **U.S. Census data**.
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा माल आयातक है, जिसमें **मेक्सिको, चीन और कनाडा** इसके शीर्ष तीन आपूर्तिकर्ता हैं, हाल के **यूएस जनगणना डेटा** के अनुसार।
- Mr. Trump made the threats on Monday on his **Truth Social** site in which he railed against an influx of illegal migrants, even though southern border apprehensions have been hovering near four-year lows.
श्री ट्रम्प ने सोमवार को अपनी **ट्रुथ सोशल साइट** पर इन धमकियों को दीं, जिसमें उन्होंने अवैध आप्रवासियों की बढ़ती संख्या पर आपत्ति जताई, हालांकि दक्षिणी सीमा पर गिरफ्तारी चार साल के न्यूनतम स्तर के पास रही हैं।
- "On **January 20th**, as one of my many first Executive Orders, I will sign all necessary documents to charge **Mexico and Canada** a **25% Tariff** on ALL products coming into the United States, and its ridiculous Open Borders," he wrote.
"20 **जनवरी** को, मेरे कई पहले कार्यकारी आदेशों में से एक के रूप में, मैं सभी आवश्यक दस्तावेजों पर हस्ताक्षर करूंगा, जिससे **मेक्सिको और कनाडा** पर संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में आने वाले सभी उत्पादों पर **25% शुल्क** लगेगा, और इसके **खुले सीमाओं** पर," उन्होंने लिखा।
- He complained that "thousands of people are pouring through **Mexico and Canada**, bringing **Crime and Drugs** at levels never seen before."





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उन्होंने शिकायत की कि "हजारों लोग मेक्सिको और कनाडा के माध्यम से आ रहे हैं, जो अपराध और नशीले पदार्थ लेकर आ रहे हैं, जो पहले कभी नहीं देखे गए थे।"

- A senior **Canadian government official** said Prime Minister **Justin Trudeau** and Mr. Trump spoke after Mr. Trump's posts.

एक वरिष्ठ कनाडाई सरकारी अधिकारी ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री जस्टिन टूडो और श्री ट्रम्प ने श्री ट्रम्प के पोस्ट के बाद बातचीत की।

- The two spoke about the **border** and **trade** and had a good conversation, the official said.

दोनों ने सीमा और व्यापार के बारे में बात की और अच्छी बातचीत की, अधिकारी ने कहा।

- **Mexican President Claudia Sheinbaum** fired back at Mr. Trump, saying his tariffs diplomacy was misguided.

मेक्सिको की राष्ट्रपति क्लाउडिया शिनबाम ने श्री ट्रम्प पर पलटवार किया, यह कहते हुए कि उनकी शुल्क कूटनीति गलत दिशा में थी।

- The **Chinese Embassy** in Washington cautioned that there will be losers on all sides if there is a trade war.

वाशिंगटन में चीनी दूतावास ने चेतावनी दी कि यदि व्यापार युद्ध होता है तो सभी पक्षों को नुकसान होगा।

PATRIOTIC IAS

पूरे भारत से सर्वश्रेष्ठ समर्पित शिक्षकों से बनी एक टीम



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Six decades since Thumba launch, slew private entities prepare for flight

The Departments of Space and of Biotechnology have signed agreements to conduct biological experiments on the forthcoming Bharatiya Antariksh Station; researchers will be able to conduct experiments on other missions as well, the agreement pertains to experiments onboard the station

GS Paper III: Science and Technology

Pradeep Mohandas

November 21 was 61 years since the birth of the Indian space programme. On this date in 1963, scientists launched a Nike-Apache sounding rocket from Thumba in Kerala. These rockets helped the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) master the solid propellant technology powering India's launch vehicles today. Around the same time as this anniversary, India launched its first satellite onboard a SpaceX rocket even as multiple Indian private sector entities geared up for launches of their own.

Launches of merit

NewSpace India, Ltd. launched the 4,700-kg GSAT-N2/GSAT-20 satellite onboard a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket from Florida. N2 wasn't launched onboard an Indian launch vehicle because its weight exceeded the payload capacity of the country's most powerful rocket, the LVM-3, which can place satellites weighing up to four tonnes in the geostationary transfer orbit (GTO). INSAT-1D was the last such satellite launched from Florida, in 1990.

GSAT-N2 is a Ka-band high throughput communication satellite built by ISRO to enhance broadband services in underserved areas, including the northeast, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep. It will also support services like in-flight internet connectivity and the Smart Cities Mission.

The satellite was placed in a GTO with a perigee of 250 km, an apogee of 59,730 km, and at a 27.5° inclination. From here, the satellite will use its thrusters to move to a geostationary orbit at 63° E longitude over the next few days.

Next, ISRO is preparing to launch its PSLV-C59 mission bearing the European Proba-3 mission. The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) will fly in its extended length configuration (XL), which was last used to launch Aditya-L1 in September 2023.

The twin Proba spacecraft to study the Sun arrived in Chennai on November 6 and will be integrated with the launch vehicle. Liftoff is currently scheduled for 4 p.m. IST on December 4.

India's astronaut-designate Shubhanshu Shukla, who is set to fly to the International Space Station in 2025, is undergoing training at the European Space Agency's European Astronaut Centre. This part of the training is to familiarise astronauts-to-be with the European modules of the space station.

From the private sector

Four Indian private companies are preparing to launch their payloads/satellites into orbit.



A Nike-Apache two-stage rocket on its launcher at Thumba, Kerala. THE HINDU ARCHIVES

Pixxel, which is Indian-American, unveiled 'Fireflies', its six hyperspectral satellites expected to be launched early next year. Each satellite weighs around 50 kg, has a native 5 m spatial resolution, and scans 40-km swaths for data in more than 150 spectral bands. These satellites constitute the first batch in what is eventually expected to become a constellation of 24 satellites. These satellites are capable of providing data that can help detect crop diseases, water-stressed areas, real-time deforestation, and ocean pollution early.

Second, GalaxEye Space is flying its "It's NOT a Satellite, It's Just a Tech Demo" on board the PSLV's Orbital Experimental Module (POEM) platform. This is when the final stage of a PSLV finishes deploying its payload and enters earth orbit, becoming an orbital platform where onboard instruments can run experiments. The Tech Demo will test subsystems of a synthetic aperture radar (SAR).

PierSight Space will also fly a mission on a PSLV POEM called 'Varuna', which will demonstrate a deployable reflectarray antenna and test SAR and aeronautical information service avionics in orbit.

HEX20 will fly its 'Nila' satellite onboard SpaceX's Transporter 13 mission in February 2025. 'Nila' is a 5-kg cubesat that can host different payloads and provide data-processing services. A ground station will be built in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, to control and receive data from the satellite.

India recently launched its first satellite onboard a SpaceX rocket even as multiple Indian private sector entities geared up for launches of their own

Catalyx Space's SR-0 satellite launched onboard the third developmental flight of the Small Satellite Launch Vehicle mission re-entered the earth's atmosphere on November 3. The company announced the satellite had achieved all its objectives in its three-month lifespan.

AAKA Space Studio launched India's first Space Analog Mission in Leh, Ladakh, in collaboration with the ISRO Human Spaceflight Centre, IIT-Bombay, and the University of Ladakh. The site was chosen for its similarity to surfaces on the moon and Mars.

One person from AAKA Space Studio will stay in the habitat in Leh for 21 days to test habitat sustainability, life-support systems, and the human experience of isolation.

SatSure is working with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology for "automated image feature extraction models for building footprints, roof type, roads, and water bodies among other classes for more than two lakh villages". This is the Indian government's largest programme to map rural property. Drones under the government's 'Svamivita' programme will capture images of 3-5 cm resolution and SatSure will use its machine-learning tools

developed for satellite data to extract and classify the relevant features.

Space science updates

India celebrated its full membership of the Square Kilometre Array Observatory (SKAO), an international effort to build the world's most advanced radio telescope in Australia and South Africa. India will contribute cash as well as advanced electronics and engineering for telescope components in exchange for scientific data collected by the telescope.

The first scientific result from the Visible Emission Line Coronagraph onboard the Aditya-L1 spacecraft was published in the *Astrophysical Journal Letters*.

A team led by researchers at the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bengaluru, used data from the coronagraph to accurately predict the time of a coronal mass ejection on July 16. Coronal mass ejections affect satellites in orbit, electricity grids on the ground, and radio communications when they blow past the planet.

Finally, the Departments of Space and of Biotechnology have signed agreements to conduct biological experiments on the forthcoming Bharatiya Antariksh Station. While researchers will be able to conduct experiments on other missions (including the uncrewed Gaganyaan flights), the agreement pertains to experiments onboard the Indian space station. (Pradeep Mohandas is a technical writer and space enthusiast in Pune. pradeep.mohandas@gmail.com)

THE GIS

NewSpace India Ltd. launched the 4,700-kg GSAT satellite onboard a Falcon 9 rocket from Florida.

Pixxel, which is Indian-American, unveiled 'Fireflies', its six hyperspectral satellites expected to be launched early next year.

PierSight Space will also fly a mission on a PSLV 'Varuna', which will demonstrate a deployable reflectarray antenna in orbit.

HEX20 will fly its 'Nila' satellite onboard SpaceX's Transporter 13 mission in February 2025.





Six decades since Thumba launch, slew of private entities prepare for flight

थुम्बा लॉन्च के छह दशक, कई निजी कंपनियाँ उड़ान के लिए तैयार

November 21 was 61 years since the birth of the Indian space programme.

21 नवंबर को भारतीय अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम के जन्म के 61 वर्ष पूरे हुए।

- **On this date in 1963, scientists launched a Nike-Apache sounding rocket from Thumba in Kerala.**

इस दिन 1963 में, वैज्ञानिकों ने केरल के थुम्बा से नाइक-अपाचे साउंडिंग रॉकेट लॉन्च किया।

- These rockets helped the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) master the solid propellant technology powering India's launch vehicles today.
इन रॉकेट्स ने भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (ISRO) को आज के भारतीय लॉन्च वाहनों के लिए ठोस प्रणोदक प्रौद्योगिकी में महारत हासिल करने में मदद की।
- Around the same time as this anniversary, India launched its **first satellite** onboard a **SpaceX rocket** even as multiple Indian private sector entities geared up for launches of their own.
इस वर्षगांठ के दौरान, भारत ने स्पेसएक्स रॉकेट पर अपना पहला उपग्रह लॉन्च किया और कई भारतीय निजी कंपनियाँ अपनी खुद की लॉन्च के लिए तैयार हो रही थीं।

Launches of merit

महत्वपूर्ण लॉन्च

- **NewSpace India, Ltd. launched the 4,700-kg GSAT-N2/GSAT-20 satellite onboard a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket from Florida.**
न्यूस्पेस इंडिया लिमिटेड ने 4,700-kg GSAT-N2/GSAT-20 उपग्रह को फ्लोरिडा से स्पेसX फाल्कन 9 रॉकेट पर लॉन्च किया।
- N2 wasn't launched onboard an Indian launch vehicle because its weight exceeded the payload capacity of the country's most powerful rocket, the **LVM-3**, which can place satellites weighing up to **four tonnes** in the **geostationary transfer orbit (GTO)**.
N2 को भारतीय लॉन्च वाहन पर नहीं भेजा गया क्योंकि इसका वजन देश के सबसे शक्तिशाली रॉकेट, LVM-3 की पेलोड क्षमता से अधिक था, जो चार टन तक के उपग्रहों को जियोस्टेशनरी ट्रांसफर ऑर्बिट (GTO) में भेज सकता है।





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- **INSAT-1D** was the last such satellite launched from Florida, in **1990**.
INSAT-1D फ्लोरिडा से लॉन्च होने वाला आखिरी ऐसा उपग्रह था, जो **1990** में लॉन्च हुआ था।
- **GSAT-N2 is a Ka-band high throughput communication satellite built by ISRO to enhance broadband services in underserved areas, including the northeast, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep.**
GSAT-N2 एक **Ka-बैंड उच्च धूपट संचार उपग्रह** है जिसे ISRO ने उत्तर-पूर्व, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह और लक्षद्वीप जैसे अविकसित क्षेत्रों में ब्रॉडबैंड सेवाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए बनाया है।
- It will also support services like **in-flight internet connectivity** and the **Smart Cities Mission**.
यह **इन-फ्लाइट इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी** और **स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन** जैसी सेवाओं का भी समर्थन करेगा।
- The satellite was placed in a **GTO with a perigee of 250 km, an apogee of 59,730 km, and at a 27.5° inclination.**
उपग्रह को **GTO** में **250 किमी का पेरिगी, 59,730 किमी का एपोगी** और **27.5° झुकाव** पर रखा गया।
- From here, the satellite will use its thrusters to move to a **geostationary orbit at 63° E longitude** over the next few days.
इसके बाद, उपग्रह अगले कुछ दिनों में अपने थ्रस्टर्स का उपयोग करके **63° E देशांतर** पर **जियोस्टेशनरी ऑर्बिट** में जाएगा।

Next, ISRO is preparing to launch its PSLV-C59 mission

अगला, ISRO अपना PSLV-C59 मिशन लॉन्च करने की तैयारी कर रहा है

- **PSLV-C59 mission will carry the European Proba-3 mission.**
PSLV-C59 मिशन में **यूरोपीय प्रोबा-3 मिशन** को ले जाएगा।
- The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) will fly in its extended length configuration (XL), which was last used to launch **Aditya-L1** in **September 2023**.
पोलर सैटेलाइट लॉन्च व्हीकल (PSLV) अपनी विस्तारित लंबाई संरचना (XL) में उड़ान भरेगा, जिसका उपयोग आखिरी बार **सितंबर 2023** में **Aditya-L1** लॉन्च करने के लिए किया गया था।
- The twin Proba spacecraft to study the Sun arrived in Chennai on **November 6** and will be integrated with the launch vehicle.
सूर्य का अध्ययन करने के लिए जुड़वां प्रोबा अंतरिक्ष यान **6 नवंबर** को चेन्नई पहुंचे और लॉन्च वाहन के साथ एकीकृत किए जाएंगे।
- Liftoff is currently scheduled for **4 p.m. IST on December 4**.
लांच का समय **4 दिसंबर को 4 बजे IST** निर्धारित किया गया है।

India's astronaut-designate Shubhanshu Shukla

भारत के अंतरिक्ष यात्री नियुक्त शुभांशु शुक्ला

Website: patrioticias.in
Telegram Channel: <https://t.me/patrioticIAS>





- **Shubhanshu Shukla**, who is set to fly to the International Space Station in **2025**, is undergoing training at the **European Space Agency's European Astronaut Centre**.
शुभान्शु शुक्ला, जो **2025** में अंतरराष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन पर उड़ान भरने वाले हैं, **यूरोपीय अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी के यूरोपीय अंतरिक्ष यात्री केंद्र** में प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं।
- This part of the training is to familiarise astronauts-to-be with the **European modules** of the space station.
इस प्रशिक्षण का हिस्सा भविष्य के अंतरिक्ष यात्रियों को अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन के **यूरोपीय मॉड्यूल** से परिचित कराने के लिए है।

From the private sector

निजी क्षेत्र से

- Four Indian private companies are preparing to launch their payloads/satellites into orbit.
चार भारतीय निजी कंपनियाँ अपने पेलोड/उपग्रहों को कक्षा में भेजने की तैयारी कर रही हैं।
- **Pixxel**, which is Indian-American, unveiled '**Fireflies**', its six hyperspectral satellites expected to be launched early next year.
Pixxel, जो भारतीय-अमेरिकी है, ने अपनी छह हाइपरस्पेक्ट्रल उपग्रहों की '**Fireflies**' का अनावरण किया, जिन्हें अगले साल की शुरुआत में लॉन्च किए जाने की उम्मीद है।
- Each satellite weighs around **50 kg**, has a native **5 m spatial resolution**, and scans **40-km swaths** for data in more than **150 spectral bands**.
प्रत्येक उपग्रह का वजन लगभग **50 किग्रा** है, इसका **5 मीटर स्थानिक संकल्प** है, और यह **40 किमी के क्षेत्र** को डेटा के लिए **150 से अधिक स्पेक्ट्रल बैंड्स** में स्कैन करता है।
- These satellites constitute the first batch in what is eventually expected to become a **constellation of 24 satellites**.
ये उपग्रह पहले बैच का हिस्सा हैं, जो अंततः **24 उपग्रहों के एक झुंड** में बदलने की उम्मीद है।
- These satellites are capable of providing data that can help detect **crop diseases**, **water-stressed areas**, **real-time deforestation**, and **ocean pollution** early.
ये उपग्रह ऐसे डेटा प्रदान करने में सक्षम हैं जो **फसल रोग**, **जल-संकट वाले क्षेत्रों**, **वास्तविक समय में जंगलों की कटाई**, और **महासागरीय प्रदूषण** का जल्दी पता लगाने में मदद कर सकते हैं।
- **GalaxEye Space** is flying its "It's NOT a Satellite, It's Just a Tech Demo" on board the **PSLV's Orbital Experimental Module (POEM) platform**.
GalaxEye Space अपनी **PSLV के ऑर्बिटल एक्सपेरिमेंटल मॉड्यूल (POEM) प्लेटफॉर्म** पर अपनी "यह उपग्रह नहीं है, यह केवल एक तकनीकी डेमो है" उड़ान भर रही है।
- This will test subsystems of a **synthetic aperture radar (SAR)**.
यह **सिंथेटिक एपर्चर राडार (SAR)** के उप-प्रणालियों का परीक्षण करेगा।
- **PierSight Space** will also fly a mission on a **PSLV POEM** called '**Varuna**', which will demonstrate a deployable reflectarray antenna and test SAR and aeronautical information service avionics in orbit.

PierSight Space एक मिशन '**Varuna**' भी भेजेगी,





- **HEX20 will fly its 'Nila' satellite onboard SpaceX's Transporter 13 mission in February 2025.**
'Nila' is a 5-kg cubesat that can host different payloads and provide data-processing services.
A ground station will be built in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, to control and receive data from the satellite.
HEX20 अपनी 'Nila' उपग्रह को फरवरी 2025 में SpaceX के Transporter 13 मिशन के तहत उड़ाएगा।
'Nila' एक 5 किलोग्राम का क्यूबसैट है, जो विभिन्न पेलोड को होस्ट कर सकता है और डेटा-प्रोसेसिंग सेवाएं प्रदान कर सकता है।
एक ग्राउंड स्टेशन थिरुवनंतपुरम, केरल में बनाया जाएगा, जो उपग्रह से डेटा नियंत्रित करेगा और प्राप्त करेगा।
- **Catalyx Space's SR-0 satellite launched onboard the third developmental flight of the Small Satellite Launch Vehicle mission re-entered the earth's atmosphere on November 3.**
The company announced the satellite had achieved all its objectives in its three-month lifespan.
Catalyx Space का **SR-0 उपग्रह** Small Satellite Launch Vehicle मिशन की तीसरी विकासात्मक उड़ान पर लॉन्च किया गया था और **3 नवंबर** को पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में पुनः प्रवेश किया। कंपनी ने घोषणा की कि उपग्रह ने अपनी **तीन महीने की जीवनकाल** में सभी उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त कर लिया।
- **AAKA Space Studio launched India's first Space Analog Mission in Leh, Ladakh, in collaboration with the ISRO Human Spaceflight Centre, IIT-Bombay, and the University of Ladakh.**
The site was chosen for its similarity to surfaces on the moon and Mars.
One person from AAKA Space Studio will stay in the habitat in Leh for 21 days to test habitat sustainability, life-support systems, and the human experience of isolation.
AAKA Space Studio ने ISRO मानव अंतरिक्ष उड़ान केंद्र, IIT-बॉम्बे और विश्वविद्यालय ऑफ लद्दाख के सहयोग से भारत का पहला **Space Analog मिशन लेह, लद्दाख** में लॉन्च किया। स्थल को **चंद्रमा और मंगल** की सतहों से समानता के कारण चुना गया था।
AAKA Space Studio से एक व्यक्ति **21 दिनों** के लिए लेह में आवास में रहेगा, ताकि आवास की स्थिरता, जीवन समर्थन प्रणालियों और पृथक्वास के मानव अनुभव का परीक्षण किया जा सके।
- **SatSure is working with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology for "automated image feature extraction models for building footprints, roof type, roads, and water bodies among other classes for more than two lakh villages".**
This is the Indian government's largest programme to map rural property.
Drones under the government's 'Svamvita' programme will capture images of 3-5 cm resolution and SatSure will use its machine-learning tools developed for satellite data to extract and classify the relevant features.
SatSure, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के साथ "स्वचालित छवि विशेषता निष्कर्षण मॉडल" पर काम कर रहा है, जो **2 लाख से अधिक गाँवों** के लिए भवन के फुटप्रिंट, छत





प्रकार, सड़कें, और जल निकाय जैसे विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए होगा।

यह भारतीय सरकार का सबसे बड़ा ग्रामीण संपत्ति मानचित्रण कार्यक्रम है।

सरकार के 'Svamvita' कार्यक्रम के तहत ड्रोन 3-5 सेंटीमीटर रिज़ॉल्यूशन की छवियाँ कैप्चर करेंगे, और SatSure अपने सैटेलाइट डेटा के लिए विकसित किए गए मशीन-लर्निंग उपकरणों का उपयोग करके संबंधित विशेषताओं को निष्कर्षण और वर्गीकृत करेगा।

- **Space Science Updates**

India celebrated its full membership of the Square Kilometre Array Observatory (SKAO), an international effort to build the world's most advanced radio telescope in Australia and South Africa.

India will contribute cash as well as advanced electronics and engineering for telescope components in exchange for scientific data collected by the telescope. The first scientific result from the Visible Emission Line Coronagraph onboard the Aditya-L1 spacecraft was published in the Astrophysical Journal Letters. A team led by researchers at the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bengaluru, used data from the coronagraph to accurately predict the time of a coronal mass ejection on July 16.

Coronal mass ejections affect satellites in orbit, electricity grids on the ground, and radio communications when they blow past the planet.

Space Science Updates

भारत ने **Square Kilometre Array Observatory (SKAO)** की पूर्ण सदस्यता प्राप्त की, जो ऑस्ट्रेलिया और दक्षिण अफ्रीका में दुनिया का सबसे उन्नत रेडियो टेलीस्कोप बनाने का एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रयास है।

भारत टेलीस्कोप के घटकों के लिए नकद और उन्नत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और इंजीनियरिंग का योगदान करेगा और इसके बदले में वैज्ञानिक डेटा प्राप्त करेगा।

Visible Emission Line Coronagraph से पहला वैज्ञानिक परिणाम, जो **Aditya-L1** अंतरिक्ष यान पर था, **Astrophysical Journal Letters** में प्रकाशित हुआ।

भारतीय खगोल भौतिकी संस्थान, बेंगलुरु के शोधकर्ताओं की एक टीम ने कोरोनाग्राफ से डेटा का उपयोग करके 16 जुलाई को एक कोरोनाल मास इजेक्शन का समय सटीक रूप से भविष्यवाणी की। कोरोनाल मास इजेक्शन्स, जब ग्रह के पास से गुजरते हैं, तो कक्षा में उपग्रहों, जमीन पर बिजली ग्रिड और रेडियो संचार पर प्रभाव डालते हैं।

- **Finally, the Departments of Space and of Biotechnology have signed agreements to conduct biological experiments on the forthcoming Bharatiya Antariksh Station.**

While researchers will be able to conduct experiments on other missions (including the uncrewed Gaganyaan flights), the agreement pertains to experiments onboard the Indian space station.

अंत में, अंतरिक्ष और जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभागों ने आगामी भारतीय अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन पर जैविक प्रयोग करने के लिए समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

हालांकि शोधकर्ता अन्य मिशनों (जिसमें बिना चालक दल वाले गगनयान उड़ानें शामिल हैं) पर प्रयोग करने में सक्षम होंगे, यह समझौता भारतीय अंतरिक्ष स्टेशन पर प्रयोगों से संबंधित है।



The answer is blowin' in the wind

GS Paper III: S&T

Q: Why do flags flutter in the wind?

A: The fluttering of flags is a

dynamic phenomenon involving three forces.

The first one is a constant pulling force due to the rope used to tie the flag to a pole.

The second force on the flag is due to gravity, which acts downwards.

The third force is responsible for fluttering is the wind. This force is not constant, both in magnitude and direction. It can be greater or lesser than the other forces.

The interesting wavelike motion of a flag (made of cloth) results when the wind speed goes above and comes below (in other words, oscillates about) a critical value of the force equal to the flag's weight. As the force due to the wind speed exceeds the weight, the flag tends to fly, and when it is lower, the flag sags.

Thus the rapid changes in wind speed around the flag results in fluttering.



The wavelike motion of a flag results when the wind speed oscillates about a critical value of the force equal to the flag's weight. FILE PHOTO

For feedback and suggestions

for 'Science', please write to science@thehindu.co.in with the subject 'Daily page'

कारण होता है, जो नीचे की ओर काम करता है।

- The third force responsible for fluttering is the **wind**. लहराने के लिए जिम्मेदार तीसरा बल हवा है।

- **This force is not constant, both in magnitude and direction.**

यह बल न तो स्थिर होता है और न ही दिशा में।

- The wind force can be **greater or lesser** than the other forces. हवा का बल अन्य बलों से ज्यादा या कम हो सकता है।

- The interesting **wavelike motion** of a flag (made of cloth) results when the wind speed goes above and comes below (in other words, oscillates about) a **critical value** of the

Why do flags flutter in the wind?

ध्वज हवा में क्यों लहराते हैं?

- The fluttering of flags is a **dynamic phenomenon** involving three forces.

ध्वजों का लहराना एक गतिशील घटना है, जिसमें तीन बल शामिल होते हैं।

- The first force is a **constant pulling force** due to the rope used to tie the flag to a pole.

पहला बल एक स्थिर खींचने वाला बल है, जो ध्वज को पोल से बांधने के लिए इस्तेमाल की गई रस्सी से उत्पन्न होता है।

- The second force on the flag is due to **gravity**, which acts downwards.

ध्वज पर दूसरा बल गुरुत्वाकर्षण के





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force equal to the flag's weight.

ध्वज (जो कपड़े से बना होता है) की दिलचस्प लहर जैसी गति तब उत्पन्न होती है जब हवा की गति एक महत्वपूर्ण मानक से ऊपर और नीचे जाती है (दूसरे शब्दों में, यह बल के गति और दिशा में उतार-चढ़ाव करती है), जो ध्वज के वजन के बराबर होता है।

- As the force due to the wind speed **exceeds** the weight, the flag tends to fly, and when it is lower, the flag **sags**.

जैसे ही हवा की गति के कारण उत्पन्न बल वजन से अधिक होता है, ध्वज उड़ने लगता है, और जब वह बल कम होता है, तो ध्वज लटकने लगता है।

- Thus, the rapid changes in wind speed around the flag results in **fluttering**.

इस प्रकार, ध्वज के चारों ओर हवा की गति में तेज़ बदलाव लहराने का कारण बनता है

पूरे भारत से सर्वश्रेष्ठ समर्पित शिक्षकों से बनी एक टीम

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